

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 380, 19th June 1911.

Presidency College, Madras.

Passing orders in regard to the scheme for the award of scholarships in the —.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the question of enhancing the standard rates of fees to be levied in Colleges and Secondary schools.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 28th September 1910.

No.—R. on C. 7397/09.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910, I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government the enclosed scheme for the award of scholarships in the Presidency College, Madras, drawn up by the Principal in consultation with the College Council.

2. In submitting the scheme the Principal says, "It will be observed that poverty is not made a necessary condition of holding a scholarship (Rule 1). I think, and my colleagues agree with me, that the time has come to take more active measures to ensure a larger proportion of the abler young men of each generation being educated in the Presidency College. The college is maintained by the State at great expense and this expenditure is generally justified on the ground that it is a "model" college. Now for the maximum efficiency of a college work, a good proportion of students of marked ability is as essential as good professors and we find that at Oxford and Cambridge those colleges are the most distinguished that have the largest scholarship roll and are consequently able to attract the cleverest undergraduates. Moreover, the State is presumably interested in increasing the proportion of able students educated in its own college, because it may have reasonable confidence not only in the efficiency of the instruction, but that the general tone of the college will be such as it can approve. The scheme differs from other scholarship schemes in entrusting the award of scholarships to the College Council and giving that body the powers, subject to certain limitations, of determining the number and value of the scholarships (Rule 4). This is made possible by the fact that the scholarships are confined to a single college, and it appears to me that the council is a body eminently well qualified for this function. It intends, if the scheme is sanctioned, to draw up rules for the distribution of scholarships among the various classes and other matters of detail which could, of course, if desired, be submitted for your approval. It would also probably be desirable for it to constitute a standing committee for scholarships. The arrangement will also have the convenience of allowing scholarships to be granted before, or at the time of admission. This is of course usually the case with scholarships in England."

3. Another feature of the scheme is that the scholarships are to take the form of a half or whole remission of fees. The Principal considers that this is likely to be the most convenient in working and to provide scholarships of adequate pecuniary value. Under rule 5 the maximum number of scholarships will, roughly speaking, be ten per cent. of the strength of the college. Under the old Grant-in-aid rules ten per cent. of the pupils was taken as a reasonable proportion to be allowed free admission. This number, viz., ten per cent., would lend itself to distribution among the different subjects and classes so as to admit of the award of forty to fifty scholarships: two scholarships in each of the two years in each of the groups I, II and III of the Intermediate course, and one scholarship in each of the three years in each of the different branches of the B.A. (honours) course. The Principal considers that a percentage is a better basis than merely a number, as giving the system more elasticity. The percentage will be calculated on the figures of the preceding year so that the number of scholarships may be known at the time of award. Mr. Stone desires it to be understood that the rough distribution of scholarships among the various classes as proposed above does not form part of the scheme, as a hard and fast distribution is to be deprecated and it would be desirable to give more scholarships in certain special cases, e.g., groups I and II of the Intermediate and branches I, II and III of the B.A. (honours) course.

4. The Principal says that the object of rule 8 is sufficiently obvious. "It is of the essence of the scheme that the award of a scholarship should precede admission".

5. The proposal in rule 10 to confer privileges on the scholarship holders is another good feature of the scheme. Mr. Stone says, "How far it will be of value depends a good deal on the kind of privileges the council finds itself able to offer. It should at all events help to give a superiority of status to the scholarship holders to which, I believe, some value, and that an increasing one, will attach."

ENCLOSURE.

Presidency College—Scholarships.

These scholarships are open only to persons who show exceptional promise, and other things being equal will be awarded by preference to candidates who satisfy the Principal that they are not able to join the college without pecuniary help.

2. They shall not ordinarily be tenable along with Government or other scholarships, but may be made so in the discretion of the Principal on grounds of poverty.

3. They shall not be tenable by candidates for the B.A. Degree (Pass).

4. They shall be awarded by the College Council on the recommendation of professors as soon as may be after the publication of the results of the University examinations and the issue of completed secondary school final certificates.

5. They shall take the form of half or whole remission of fees and the number of scholarships held in any term shall not be so large as to involve a surrender of more than ten per cent. of the possible realisable fee income of the corresponding term of the previous year.

6. The award of a scholarship shall, in the first instance, be for a term, but it shall be renewed terminally (subject to 2 and 3) to the end of the degree course unless vacated by death or resignation or withdrawn for incompetence or misconduct.

7. The withdrawal of a scholarship shall be in the discretion of the Principal, but may be recommended by a professor.

8. Applications for scholarships must be made at the same time as applications for admission to the college and candidates able to do so should submit evidence of their inability to join the College without assistance.

9. No Presidency College scholarship will be tenable in the first or second year University class by a person who was more than 18 years old on the first college day of the year in which he entered the first year class nor in the third, fourth or fifth year University classes by a person who was more than 20 years old on the first college day of the year in which he entered the third year class.

10. It shall be open to the College Council to confer on scholars of the college and holders of Government scholarships such privileges as it may consider suitable to the status of scholar and to grant the title of scholar of the Presidency College and the accompanying privileges to students of promise for whom scholarships are not available.

III

Memorandum No. 1905-1, dated 17th November 1910.

Before passing final orders on the scheme for the award of scholarships in the Presidency College, Madras, submitted with the Director of Public Instruction's letter read above, the Government desire to have more detailed information as to the manner in which the College Council is to award the scholarships. The Director of Public Instruction is accordingly requested to report—

(1) whether the scholarships are to be awarded merely on the results of the University examinations or with reference to school final certificates or whether it is proposed to hold a special written examination for the purpose of awarding the scholarships;

(2) whether a definite number of scholarships is to be awarded in each year or whether it is to be left to the College Council to award all the available number of scholarships in any one year, leaving none available in a period of succeeding years; and

(3) whether a fixed number of scholarships is to be definitely set apart for each of the optional subjects taught in the college or whether it is proposed to leave the allocation of the scholarships entirely to the discretion of the College Council, so that they may award all the scholarships for one or more optional subjects, to the exclusion of others.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

IV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 18th November 1910.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 7397 of 1909.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 1905-1, Educational, dated 7th November 1910, calling for certain additional information regarding the scheme for the award of scholarships in the Presidency College, Madras, I have the honour to state that it was intended that the scholarships should be given on evidence of promise afforded by the degree of success in the Intermediate examination or by the secondary school-leaving certificates. The University now communicates to the Principal of the Presidency College the marks obtained by candidates in each subject of the examination, and the secondary school-leaving certificate will contain entries of marks gained in the public examination as well as similar entries recording progress throughout the High school course. Such evidence being available, a special scholarship examination was not thought to be necessary. It would also be inconvenient as putting off the date at which the scholarships could be awarded probably till after the beginning of terms. One important object of the scheme is to tell certain applicants at the earliest possible date that they will be admitted as *free or half-free scholars*.

2. It was presumed that the College Council would not award all the available scholarships in the first year. What proportion should be awarded so as to secure a fair distribution among the students of different years is not very easy to say in view of the facts that the Intermediate course covers a period of two years and the B.A. (honours) course a period of three years and that scholarships granted in the junior Intermediate class may be expected to run ordinarily for five years. The Principal of the Presidency College in his covering letter submitting the scheme stated that clearly only half the number of scholarships available should be awarded in the Intermediate class and one-third in the B.A. (Honours). This is not perhaps a complete solution of the problem. But I think that the College Council under Mr. Middlemast's guidance may be trusted to arrive at a better decision in the matter.

3. The "rough distribution of scholarships among the various classes" alluded to towards the end of paragraph 3 of Dr. Bourne's letter Ref. on C. No. 7397/09, dated 28th September 1910, is as follows:—

Intermediate class.				1st year.	2nd year.	Total.
Group I	..	..	..	2	2	4
" II	..	..	..	2	2	4
" III	..	..	..	2	2	4
Total ..				..	..	12

B.A. (Honours) class.				1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	Total.
Branch I	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
" II-A.	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
" II-B.	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
" III	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
" IV	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
" V	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
" VI	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
" VII	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
" VIII	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Total ..				..	..	..	27

This of course would be the distribution three years after the scheme had come into force.

The Principal stated that in awarding the scholarships the council "might well begin with such a distribution in mind and follow it so far as the existence of candidates of promise in the various subjects allowed." I do not think that there is any danger of the council neglecting any subject. The proceedings of each council meeting are immediately reported to the Director of Public Instruction.

V

Memorandum No. 2305-1, Educational, dated 5th April 1911.

The Government consider that some provision should be made to ensure that the proposed scholarships in the Presidency College are not all confined to one year or only to a few subjects to the neglect of others. In order to carry out this object Government have under consideration a proposal that not more than five scholarships should be given in any one year to students taking groups I and II of the intermediate course and not more than three to those who take group III and that all these scholarships should be given to students entering the college at the beginning of their college course. In addition to these scholarships of which there will be not more than 40 in five years [the period ordinarily required for completing the B.A. (honours) course] the college council might be allowed to award scholarships to students who are already members of the Presidency College and who do exceptionally well, provided that not more than five scholarships are so awarded in any one year. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to state whether he has any remarks to offer upon these proposals and whether he approves of them. The Director of Public Instruction will understand that this proposal is merely a suggestion of the way in which the scholarships might be distributed and that the Government have not decided that it will be possible to grant so large a number as is suggested.

G. F. PADDISON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

VI

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 13th May 1911.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 7397/09.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 2305-1, Educational, dated 5th April 1911, I have the honour to state that the object of the scheme is to attract students of promise to the Presidency College and the intention was to award scholarships *before* entrance. One-third and upwards of the students in the B.A. classes of the Presidency College pass the Intermediate Examination from other colleges. It is therefore as necessary that entrance scholarships should be provided for students entering the B.A. classes as for those entering the Intermediate. I should advocate the offering of scholarships in the B.A. classes without any restriction as to college studied in for the Intermediate course, *i.e.*, I should deprecate the restriction of the scholarships given in the B.A. classes to persons already in the College and would even give the preference to students coming from outside. I admit that if the College Council were left entirely free to distribute the scholarships, there is a possibility that group III students in the Intermediate class and other than scientific students of the B.A. classes might receive too few scholarships and I see no great objection to the proportion of scholarships to be given to groups I and II and to group III of the Intermediate course being fixed at as near as may be 5 and 3 and *at an equal number* for branches I, II, III and branches IV, V, VI, VII and VIII of the B.A. honours course. I should, however, prefer these proportions to be made an injunction to the College Council with a proviso that with the permission of the Director of Public Instruction they might be varied, than that they should be embodied in the rules. My expectation is that the College Council will not be eager to give scholarships up to the maximum number allowed if really deserving candidates are not forthcoming, and I think that the distribution among the subjects of the course will and ought to depend on the candidates presenting themselves rather than on any fixed rule.

2. There is, however, another and to my mind a more important aspect of this matter. When I originally proposed as Principal of the Presidency College that the distribution and award of the scholarships should be entrusted to the College Council, I had in mind the benefit that might be expected to accrue to college from any advance in the direction of assimilating its constitution and government to that of a college as understood in the older universities. I am of course aware that a Government College can never be a self-governing corporation; but I believe that the nearer its internal management can be made to resemble that of Christ Church or Trinity, the greater will be the sense of responsibility of the teaching staff and their devotion to the best interests of the college and of Government. The proposed extension of the powers of the council is not after all very extensive. Any abuse of it would be immediately brought to light and rectified and the power withdrawn or restricted. I sincerely trust that Government will see their way to give the council all the powers originally proposed for that body even if they feel that doing so is something of an experiment and they deem it necessary to caution the council to bear in mind the necessity to distribute the scholarships fairly among the various subjects of study and the years of the college course. If the maximum number of scholarships that could be given under the scheme seems to Government too large I would advocate its reduction by altering the 10 per cent. proposed to a lower figure. It might also be impressed upon the council that it is a maximum which should only be reached, if a sufficient number of thoroughly good candidates come forward.

Order—No. 380, Educational, dated 19th June 1911.

In sanctioning the scheme submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for the award of scholarships in the Presidency College the Government resolve to impose one condition, namely, that the total number of scholarships awarded shall at no time exceed eight per cent. of the strength of the college.

2. They agree with the Director as to the importance of entrusting to the College Council responsibility for the distribution and award of scholarships. They do not desire unduly to fetter the discretion of the council in this matter, but trust that it will bear in mind the necessity for distributing the scholarships fairly among the various subjects of study and the years of the college course. The standard to be kept in view should be that indicated by the Director, *viz.*, the proportion of scholarships to be given (a) to groups I and II, and (b) to group III of the Intermediate course should approximate to the ratio of 5 to 3; while in the B.A. honours course an equal number should be allotted to (c) branches I, II and III, and (d) branches IV, V, VI, VII and VIII. Deviations from this standard should be submitted for the approval of the Director.

3. It must be clearly understood that the maximum number of scholarships should not be awarded unless a sufficient number of really deserving candidates are forthcoming.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 380, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 19TH JUNE 1911.

[SUBJECT.—*Scheme for the award of scholarships in the Presidency College, Madras.*]

Previous papers :

G.O., No. 938, Educational, dated 30th December 1891.	
" " 271 " " 21st May 1910.	
" " 304 " " 30th " "	
" " 208 " " 11th April 1911.	

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 28th September 1910, No. 7397.

In the school-fee regulations which were in force until the end of June last, Rule 98 (b) of the Madras Educational rules, a separate scale of fees was laid down for the Presidency College, Madras. The special rates of fees thus prescribed for the Presidency College were about 24 to 40 per cent. higher than the fees prescribed for the other colleges and appear to have been laid down to prevent the Presidency College competing with the Madras Christian College and other private colleges in the Presidency town.

2. In November last, the Director of Public Instruction submitted proposals for a general increase in the rates of fees and, in doing so, he proposed to do away with the special rates for the Presidency College, as he considered such special rates to be no longer necessary. As it appeared that the Director of Public Instruction had not consulted representative educationists before submitting his proposals for a general increase in the rates of fees, the Government requested the Director, in G.O., No. 645, Educational, dated 14th December 1909, to place his proposals for raising the fees before a small conference of representative educationists and to address the Government again, after obtaining the views of the conference on his proposals.

3. The Director of Public Instruction accordingly convened a conference for considering the question of revising the rates of fees and at this conference the Rev. Mr. Macphail of the Madras Christian College moved that—

“In view of the position of the Presidency College and the large expenditure from public funds upon it, a proportionately higher fee should be charged in it than in other colleges, as has been done in the past” and this proposition was carried by a majority. In addressing the Government after the conference, the Director of Public Instruction suggested that, if the Government were inclined to accept the above resolution, the rates of fees to be levied at the Presidency College might be fixed at 12½ per cent.

Paragraph 5 of the proceedings of the conference on page 7 of G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910.

Paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 19th February 1910, on page 6 of G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910.

higher for the Intermediate and B.A. classes. At the same time he said that if a higher rate of fees was fixed for the Presidency College, it would be desirable to offer scholarships to a few students of unusual merit and that he would afterwards propose a scheme for the award of such scholarships.

4. The Government considered that, as the fees were raised, there was no necessity to have a specially higher rate for the Presidency College, but that in order to meet the wishes of the authorities of the Madras Christian College, the special rates for the Presidency College might be fixed at a lower figure than that proposed by the Director of Public Instruction. They accordingly fixed the fees for the Presidency College at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the standard scale, and requested the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals for the award of a few scholarships at the Presidency College to poor students of more than average ability. The Director of Public Instruction now submits his proposals on the subject.

5. The scheme of scholarships submitted by the Director of Public Instruction was drawn up by the Principal of the Presidency College in consultation with the College Council. According to rule 5 of the scheme, the scholarships are to take the form of half or whole remission of

But please see rule 5. It says that the number of scholarships "shall not be so large as to involve a surrender of more than 10 per cent. of the possible realizable fee income of the corresponding term of the previous year."

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-10-10.

open to students who show exceptional promise and will be awarded by preference to students who could not join the college without pecuniary assistance. Poverty is thus not a necessary condition of holding the scholarship (rule 1). Another feature

* For constitution of the College Council, please see pages 19 and 20 of the Presidency College Calendar.

K. R.—17-10-10.

leges to be conferred on the holders of the scholarship (rule 10). It is intended, if the general principles of the scheme are approved, to frame rules for the distribution of scholarships among the various classes and other matters of detail.

6. The scheme appears to be a well-considered one and may, it is submitted, be approved.

T.K.—13-10-10.

The chief reason why a handicap has been placed on the Presidency College in the shape of a higher rate of fees is that aided colleges would ordinarily be unable to compete with a college which is maintained by the State at enormous expense. But it must be noted that in addition to the advantage of levying the lower rates of fees, the Christian College has an undue advantage over the Presidency College in the shape of a number of scholarships for the college classes, with the result that the best talent from all parts of the Presidency is attracted by that institution. This is chiefly the reason for the brilliant results which the Christian College is able to produce year after year at the University examinations.

2. There are in all 52 scholarships and 10 studentships in the Madras Christian College. The studentships are tenable by graduates preparing for the M.A. degree examination and are of the value of Rs. 120 each per term. The scholarships are tenable by college students preparing for the Intermediate and B.A. examinations. The scholarships are divided into *extra* and *intra* collegiate scholarships. The *extra* collegiate scholarships are 28 in number and are awarded to students who were not previously students of the college. The *intra* collegiate scholarships are 24 in number and are awarded to the students of the college. Most of the *intra* collegiate scholarships are endowed. Eight of these scholarships which are of the value of Rs. 15, 20 or 25 are awarded to students taking up Mathematics and Natural Science for the B.A. degree examination and are tenable along with any other scholarships.

Pages 75 to 85 of the Christian College Calendar.

Pages 80 and 81 of the Christian College Calendar.

Pages 83 and 84 of the Christian College Calendar.

3. The present proposal would only remove the disparity in this respect between the two colleges and may, it is submitted, be accepted.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-10-10.

The scheme may be accepted. The scholarships do not involve any direct expenditure, as they take the form of half or whole remission of the term fees.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—20-10-10.

L. M. WYNCH—21-10-10.

The rules seem to me to allow more latitude to the College Council than is advisable. Nothing is said as to how the scholarships are to be awarded. Are they to be given merely on the University list results or is the Council going to hold an examination with written papers?

I do not feel inclined to sanction the scheme until we are given more information as to how the Council is going to award the scholarships.

The Matriculation examination will be a thing of the past and in future I suppose boys will be admitted to the Presidency College merely on the final school certificates. Some kind of examination must be held, I suppose. Are there to be so many for English, so many for Chemistry or Natural Science, or may the Council at their option give the whole of scholarships for proficiency in one subject, say, History?

I also think 10 per cent at all events to begin with is too large a number. The authorities at the Christian and Pachaiyappa's Colleges will criticize the scholarship scheme closely, and we must be careful not to sanction anything unless we are quite clear as to what the result is going to be.

The College Council may under these rules give 10 per cent. scholarships in the first year and then I suppose there would be no more to be given for three or four years. Surely the number of scholarships should be fixed for each year just as happens in a college at Oxford or Cambridge and the same number should be awarded, if suitable candidates appear each year. I don't think we should sanction an arrangement under which the Council may give 40 scholarships in one year and none the next.

Also surely it should be known in what subjects the scholarships are going to be awarded in each year, *i.e.*, so many for History, so many for Philosophy, Geology, Natural Science, and so on.

I should like further enquiries to be made on the above points; also I think to begin with it would be enough if the number of scholars was not more than about 5 per cent. of the total number of students—10 per cent. seems to me too many to begin with.

As it is, I know that the Christian College people are very sore of the comparative reduction of fees in the Presidency College under the new rules and we must be careful what we are doing.

A. BUTTERWORTH—1-11-10.

M. H. [AMMICK]—28-10-10.

A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—3-11-10.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—4-11-10.

Issue.

A. BUTTERWORTH—5-11-10.

[Memorandum No. 1905-1, Educational, dated 7th November 1910.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th November 1910, R.C. No. 7397.

In Memorandum No. 1905-1, dated 7th November 1910, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to report—

(1) whether the proposed scholarships at the Presidency College were to be awarded merely on the results of the University examinations or with reference to school leaving certificates or whether it was proposed to hold a special written examination for awarding the scholarships;

(2) whether a definite number of scholarships was to be awarded in each year or whether it was to be left to the College Council to award all the available number of scholarships in any one year, leaving none available in a period of succeeding years; and

(3) whether a fixed number of scholarships was to be definitely set apart for each of the optional subjects taught in the college or whether it was proposed to leave the allocation of the scholarships entirely to the discretion of the College Council, so that they might award all the scholarships for one or more optional subjects to the exclusion of others.

2. The Director of Public Instruction now furnishes the required information. With reference to the first question, whether the scholarships are to be awarded on the results of any examination, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone states that the scholarships would be awarded on the evidence of promise afforded by the degree of success in the Intermediate examination or by the secondary school leaving certificates. This course is rendered possible by the facts that the University now communicates to the Principal of the Presidency College the marks obtained by candidates in each subject of the Intermediate examination, and that the secondary school leaving certificates will contain entries of marks obtained at the public examination as well as similar entries recording progress throughout the high school course. These evidences being available, a special written examination for awarding the scholarships is not considered necessary. The Director of Public Instruction points out that the holding of a special written examination would be inconvenient, as it would put off the date at which the scholarships could be awarded probably till after the beginning of terms and that one important object of the proposed scheme is to tell applicants at the earliest possible date that they will be admitted as free or half-free scholars.

3. In regard to the second question, namely, whether a definite number of scholarships is to be awarded in each year, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone states that it was presumed that the College Council would not award all the available scholarships in the first year. He observes that "what proportion should be awarded so as to secure a fair distribution among the students of different years is not very easy to say in view of the facts that the Intermediate course covers a period of two years and the B.A. (honours) course a period of three years and that the scholarships granted in the junior Intermediate class may be expected to run ordinarily for five years." He points out that the Principal of the Presidency College in submitting the scheme stated clearly that only half the number of scholarships available should be awarded in the Intermediate class and one-third in the B.A. (honours) class, but that this is not perhaps a complete solution of the problem. He thinks that the College Council under Mr. Middlemast's guidance may be trusted to arrive at a better decision in the matter.

4. With regard to the third point, whether a fixed number of scholarships is to be definitely set apart for each of the optional subjects taught in the college, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone invites a reference to paragraph 3 of Dr. Bourne's letter submitting the scheme, wherein he stated that the scholarships would be distributed two in each of the two years in each of the groups, I, II and III of the Intermediate course and one in each of the three years in each of the different branches of the B.A. (honours) course. This distribution will stand as follows:—

Intermediate Class.

	First year.	Second year.	Total.
Group I	2	2	4
Do. II	2	2	4
Do. III	2	2	4
Total	..	..	12

B.A. (honours) Class.

	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Total.
Branch I	1	1	1	3
Do. II-A	1	1	1	3
Do. II-B	1	1	1	3
Do. III	1	1	1	3
Do. IV	1	1	1	3
Do. V	1	1	1	3
Do. VI	1	1	1	3
Do. VII	1	1	1	3
Do. VIII	1	1	1	3
Total	..	..	..	27

As observed by Mr. Stone, this would be the distribution three years after the scheme had come into force. It is stated that the College Council will "begin with such a distribution in mind and follow it so far as the existence of candidates of promise in the various subjects allowed." The Hon'ble Mr. Stone does not think that there is any danger of the College Council neglecting any subject.

5. The Missionary Council on Aided Education has, it will be observed, recently protested against the grant of scholarships in the Presidency College and their protest has been referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks with Memorandum Page 3 of G.O., No. 208, Educational, dated 11th April 1911. No. 2296-1, dated 22nd November 1910. The consideration of the scholarship scheme might therefore await the receipt of the Director's remarks on the protest made by the Missionary Council on Aided Education.

T.K.—7-12-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—7-12-10.

Yes. (I do not think that Mr. Stone's last letter gets us much further on than we were before.)

C. A. INNES—13-12-10.

The Director of Public Instruction has returned the memorial of the Missionary Council on Aided Education with his remarks and it is dealt with in the linked file.*

* Since disposed of in G.O., No. 208, Educational, dated 11th April 1911.

T.K.—7-2-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—8-2-11.

As observed by Mr. Innes, Mr. Stone's letter does not solve the questions set.

I.—As to the number of scholarships.

Scholarships may be granted for two purposes, either to give poor but clever boys a chance of being educated or to attract clever pupils apart from their means in order to enhance the prestige of the college. "A model college requires model pupils as well as model professors."

As far as poverty is concerned, there are at present (or rather were in 1909) only 21 belonging to the poorer classes in the college out of 523. It may therefore be said that the Presidency College is at present a preserve of the richer classes and it is desirable, especially as the fees are to be enhanced, to give the poorer people a chance. In order to make sure that they get that chance, I suggest that from rule I of Dr. Bourne's rules the words "other things being equal" be struck out: if this be done, I do not think 40 scholars out of 500 pupils would be excessive when the scheme gets into working order.

II.—As to the question of distribution.

Apart from the question of the number of scholarships to be given each year, scholarships may be distributed with respect to two principles—

- (1) in proportion to the amount of competition likely to occur in each subject,
- (2) with a view to attract pupils to particular subjects.

I saw the Principal the other day and he told me it was impossible to forecast even roughly at present what proportion of pupils would be likely to go in for each branch of the new B.A. (honours) examination: nor do I think it is possible to say definitely what subjects will be neglected, and need special attractions if they are to receive adequate attention. Mr. Stone therefore proposes to leave it all to the College Council. If the Honourable Member thinks that their discretion should be assisted by a little guidance, the following suggestions are made in order to ensure that the scholarships are not all confined to one year or only to a few subjects.

The Intermediate (optional) is divided into three groups—

- I. Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.
- II. Natural science, Physics, Chemistry.
- III. Any three of the following subjects:

- (a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic, (d) A classical language, (e) A second classical language, or one of the Foreign or Indian vernacular languages mentioned in Regulation 174.

The courses for B.A. (honours) are as noted below:

- (i) Mathematics.
- (ii) Physical science—either ii-A or ii-B.
- (iii) Natural science.
- (iv) Mental and Moral science.
- (v) History and Economics.
- (vi) Two languages, one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate course.
- (vii) English language and literature.
- (viii) Sanskrit language and literature.

It may, I think, be taken as practically certain that most of the persons who take groups I or II of the Intermediate will take (i), (ii) or (iii) of the B.A. (honours) and that persons who take group III of the Intermediate will confine themselves to one of the last five subjects. It may be taken that persons who get these scholarships are good enough to pass the intermediate and are going to take B.A. (honours); at all events they will lose their scholarships if they do not.

I would therefore suggest that not more than five scholarships be given to the persons reading for groups I and II of the Intermediate who enter the Presidency College next term and not more than three be given to those who take group III. This gives a slight preference to scientific as opposed to the classical or philosophical students. The same number might be given every year so that after five years there would not be more than 40 scholars in all. It will be noted that the scholarships are only to be awarded to persons entering the college at the beginning of the course: this is the usual course at home and will prevent the Presidency College from grabbing men who have been elaborately trained in other colleges. The Presidency College might however be allowed to award scholarships to men in their own college who do exceptionally well provided that not more than five are given in any one year.

If the Honourable Member thinks these proposals have any value, they might be sent to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks. It is submitted that the object is—

This should be done before Mr. Paddison's proposals are definitely endorsed.

L. DAVIDSON—3-3-11.

(1) to secure that poor and clever boys could have a cheap education, (2) to distribute the scholarships fairly over years and subjects and (3) to prevent the Presidency College from using the scholarships to attract the most promising pupils from other colleges.

G. F. PADDISON—2-3-11.

I think the proposals made in this note should certainly be put to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks. I am anxious not to make more scholarships at the Presidency College than is absolutely necessary and we must tie down the Council in the way these scholarships are to be given tighter than the Director proposes. We may hear what the Director has to say before passing final orders.

M. H[AMMICK]—6-3-11.

Draft submitted for approval.

T.K.—12-3-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—14-3-11.

* Since disposed of in G.O., No. 208, Educational, dated 11th April 1911.

Please put up the linked file.*

G. F. PADDISON—17-3-11.

Submitted with the other file linked.

T.K.—2-4-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—3-4-11.

Please put up fair draft in type.

G. F. PADDISON—4-4-11.

Typed copy of the draft submitted.

T.K.—4-4-11.

Issue.

G. F. PADDISON—5-4-11.

[Memo. No. 2305-1, Educational, dated 5th April 1911.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 13th May 1911, R.C. No. 7397.

Please see Mr. Paddison's note on page 6 and top of this page.

2. He proposed—

(1) that not more than five scholarships should be given in any one year to students who take groups I and II of the Intermediate course and not more than three to those who take group III;

(2) that all these scholarships should be given to students entering the college at the beginning of their college course; and

(3) that, in addition to these, not more than five scholarships may be awarded in any one year to students who are already members of the college and who do exceptionally well.

3. The object of these proposals as stated by Mr. Paddison was:—

(1) to secure that poor and clever boys could have cheap education,

(2) to distribute the scholarships fairly over years and subjects, and

(3) to prevent the Presidency College from using the scholarships to attract the most promising pupils from other colleges.

4. The Director of Public Instruction (the Hon'ble Mr. Stone) admits that if the College Council were left entirely free to distribute the scholarships, there is a possibility that students taking group III in the Intermediate class and students taking other than scientific subjects in the B.A. classes might receive too few scholarships. He therefore sees no great objection to the proportion of scholarships to be given to groups I and II and to group III of the Intermediate course being fixed as near as may be in the ratio of 5 to 3, an equal number being allotted for branches I, II and III and for branches IV, V, VI, VII and VIII of the B.A. (honours) course. He considers, however that these proportions should not be embodied in the rules, but should be made an injunction to the College Council with a proviso that with the permission of the Director of Public Instruction they might be varied.

5. Mr. Stone deprecates the proposal to restrict the scholarships given in the B.A. classes to students already in the college. He advocates the offering of scholarships in the B.A. classes without any restriction as to the college studied in for the Intermediate course, and would even give the preference to students coming from outside. His reason for this suggestion is that more than one-third of the students in the B.A. classes of the Presidency College are those who have joined it after passing the Intermediate examination from other colleges. He further considers it necessary that entrance scholarships should be provided for students entering the B.A. classes as for the Intermediate classes.

6. There is, it is submitted, no objection to provide entrance scholarships for students entering the B.A. classes, as these students come mostly from the various second-grade colleges situated in the different parts of the Presidency and scarcely, if ever, from the first-grade colleges. The authorities of the first-grade colleges won't allow promising students of their college to go to other colleges; and they persuade such students to remain on by offering them inducements in the shape of scholarships, etc. Some colleges, such as the Christian College, Madras, also give scholarships to students coming from second-grade colleges to join the B.A. classes in their college so as to attract the best talent—*vide* page 75 *et seq* of the Christian College Calendar.

7. As regards the proposal to entrust the distribution and award of the scholarship to the College Council, Mr. Stone states that when he proposed it he had in mind the benefit that might be expected to accrue to the college from any advance in the direction of assimilating its constitution and government to that of a college as understood in the older Universities. He believes that the nearer the internal management of the Presidency College can be made to resemble that of Christ Church or Trinity, the greater will be the sense of responsibility of the teaching staff and their devotion to the best interests of the college and of Government. He therefore requests that the College Council may be given all the powers originally proposed for that body, the Council being cautioned, if necessary, to bear in mind the desirability of distributing the scholarships fairly among the various subjects of study and the years of the college course.

8. With regard to the number of scholarships, Mr. Stone states that if the 10 per cent. limit proposed in the scheme, that is, 10 per cent. of the strength of the college, seems to Government too large, it may be reduced to a lower figure. As there are in the Madras Christian College 52 scholarships and 10 studentships,

the 10 per cent. limit proposed for the Presidency College does not appear to be too large. At 10 per cent. of the strength the number of scholarships in the Presidency College is not likely to exceed 50; the average number on the rolls of the Presidency College, including that of M.A. students (30) in the year 1909, having been only 501.

Page 4 of G.O., No. 304, Educational, dated 30th May 1910.

T.K.—25-5-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—26-5-11.

A | Is not the limit 10 per cent. of the aggregate fees? *vide* rule 5.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—27-5-11.

Submitted yes; but please see paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 28th September 1910, in which it is stated that under rule 5 the maximum number of scholarships would, roughly speaking, be 10 per cent. of the strength of the college.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—29-5-11.

For orders.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—29-5-11.

The imposition of responsibility on the College Council is sound. The proportion of scholarships as distributed between the various branches may be as proposed by Mr. Paddison, variation therefrom being permissible with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction. The 10 per cent. limitation is, I submit, right, provided it is clearly understood to be a maximum to be worked up to only if a sufficient number of really deserving candidates are forthcoming. In view of the existence of second-grade colleges, provision must be made for the grant of scholarships to students joining the college in the B.A. classes.

I agree.

M. H[AMMICK]—1-6-11.

I would make it 8 per cent. at first at all events as a maximum.

M. H[AMMICK]—1-6-11.

Yes. I agree.

M. H[AMMICK]—1-6-11.

No, the words may stand.

M. H[AMMICK]—1-6-11.

I would not insist on eliminating the words "other things being equal" from rule 1.

L. DAVIDSON—30-5-11.

I do not want to fetter the discretion of the Council more than is necessary. But we must have a limit to be worked up to. Eight per cent. ought to be enough. After all it is not the scholarships but the quality of the teaching which should attract students to the college.

I think the distribution should certainly be enjoined on the Council as proposed by Mr. Paddison and assented to by the Director of Public Instruction. Orders may issue accordingly.

M. H[AMMICK]—1-6-11.

Draft submitted for approval.

T.K.—5-6-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—6-6-11.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—6-6-11.

Revised draft dictated. Send to Financial for acceptance if the reduction in fees requires such acceptance.

L. DAVIDSON—8-6-11.

To the Financial department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In sanctioning proposals for the levy of enhanced rates of fees in colleges and secondary schools, the Government fixed the fees to be levied in the Presidency College at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than those in other colleges. It was then decided that in order to attract good students to this college a certain number of scholarships should be awarded. The present case deals with the scheme submitted by the Director for awarding these scholarships. It is proposed that the scholarships should take the form of remission of fees, either wholly or partly, and the Director of Public Instruction's proposal to fix the total number of scholarships that may be awarded at a time at 10 per cent. of the strength of the college has been reduced by the Honourable Member to 8 per cent. The financial effect of the scheme is a reduction of the receipts from fee collections by 8 per cent. (maximum). The proposals have been accepted by the Honourable Member, and there seems to be no objection to the draft being accepted in this department.

U.P.A.—13-6-11.

The Honourable Member has already seen and approved. Submitted to Chief Secretary.

C. REILLY—14-6-11.

We may accept, but will Educational department please note that this case should have been sent to this department before being submitted to the Honourable Member who is also in charge of Finance?

H. A. STUART—15-6-11.

To the Educational department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue and note the Chief Secretary's remark for future guidance.

L. DAVIDSON—18-6-11.

[G.O., No. 380, Educational, dated 19th June 1911.]

Educational Department.

Read again G.O., 271 Edcl., dated 21st May 1911

Read also

Cur.No.1905, from the D.P.I., No.7397, dated 28th September 1910.

Cur.No.2305, ,, ,, 18th November 1910.

Cur.No.1109, ,, ,, 13th May 1911.

ORDER :-
P.S.

In sanctioning the scheme submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for the award of scholarships in the Presidency College the Government resolve to impose one condition, namely, that the total number of scholarships awarded shall at no time exceed eight per cent of the strength of the college.

2. They agree with the Director as to the importance of entrusting to the College Council responsibility for the distribution and award of scholarships. They do not desire unduly to fetter the discretion of the Council in this matter, but trust that it will bear in mind the necessity for distributing the scholarships fairly among the various subjects of study and the years of the college course. The standard to be kept in view should be that indicated by the Director, viz.,

(*) the proportion of scholarships to be given)

(a) to groups I and II, and

(b) to group III of the Intermediate course, should approximate

to the ratio of $\frac{5}{18}$ while in the B.A. honours course an equal number should be allotted to

(c) branches I, II and III, and

12

E. & L. 1

PRESS SLIP.

[Signature]

HP
12 13

(d) branches IV, V, VI, VII and VIII.

Deviations from this standard should be submitted for the approval of the Director.

3. It must be clearly understood that the maximum number of scholarships should not be awarded unless a sufficient number of -- really deserving candidates are forthcoming.

Ld.
8.6.11

Scanned by
6.7.11

To the D.P.I.

Seals
19.6.11

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ORDINARY.

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LEGISLATIVE

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G.O., No. 380, dated..... 1911.

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Docket..... Presidency College, Madras

Passing orders for award of 4 scholarships in the.....

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SON

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