

[L & M.]
04
4,000-25-10-10.

Edwards
Local & Manl. (1912) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS. Permitted for secondary

G.O., No. 482
DATED 1-6-1912

22

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council Remains office
notes on the resolution proposed by the
Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu
at a meeting of the — held on the 2nd
May 1912 on the institution of the final
examinations for women.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[E. & L.]

67

1,800-16-3-02

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

Note Miss Ho. 482 EM
1-6-12

Previous papers

G.O. No. 427 Elg 21.7.09.
 G.O. No. 510 Elg 9.7.08.
 " 392 Elg 20.5.08.
 " 212 " 20.3.08.
 " 437 " 9.7.07
 " 284 " 13.5.07
 " 495 " 25.7.06.
 " 443 " 29.6.05.
 " 409 " 15.6.05.
 " 44 " 30.1.05
 " 458 " 27.7.04.
 " 453 " 26.7.04.
 " 215 " 6.4.04.
 " 178 " 14.3.04.
 " 492 " 20.8.02
 " 428 " 24.7.02
 " 678 " 21.4.01.
 " 397 " 4.7.96.
 " 493 " 14.7.90.
 " 14R " 20.1.90.
 " 3 " 7.1.90.

G.O. No. 351 Elg 20.6.89
 " 395 " 16.6.83.
 " 36 " 16.2.80.

Edl cuo 1342
9.5-12

28 3

Resolution on matters of general public interest.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU:—

IV. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George,—

(a) that a public examination be instituted for women of higher elementary standard and that women be admitted to such examination without requiring them to undergo a course of studies in schools;

(b) that the late higher examination for women be revived with necessary modifications to suit the present needs, and women be permitted to appear for the examination without requiring them to undergo a course of studies in schools.

4

Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 A.M. on Saturday the 25th day of May 1912.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. ORR.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.

The Hon'ble Raja V. VASUDEVA RAJA Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA AIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Moulvi SAIYID MURTUZA SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. F. X. SALDANHA.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.*

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, C.I.E., D.S.O., F.R.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. COWIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. ODGERS.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. ADINARAYANA AIYA Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. NAPIER (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. MIDDLEMAST.

The Hon'ble Raja K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA Avargal.

* * * * *

* Arrived shortly after the opening of the meeting.

(Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu; the President; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

PUBLIC EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu requested permission to withdraw the following resolution of which he had given notice, with liberty to bring it up again at a future meeting:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George,—

(a) that a public examination be instituted for women of higher elementary standard and that women be admitted to such examination without requiring them to undergo a course of studies in schools;

(b) that the late higher examination for women be revived with necessary modifications to suit the present needs, and women be permitted to appear for the examination without requiring them to undergo a course of studies in schools.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—“There is no objection to that. But it will be a matter for my successor to decide whether he would allow it or not. If I am here, I shall have no objection to allow it again.”

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—“The rules do not require any such permission.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“I do not think that any difficulty will arise.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Resolution aims at instituting two final examinations specially for women to record their educational attainments at the end of the elementary and secondary courses respectively. The two proposals will be examined below separately.

2. The higher elementary standard of education referred to in the first part of the resolution corresponds to the old lower secondary standard at the end of which course there was formerly a public examination known as the lower secondary examination. This standard represents a course of study in the vernacular from the infant to the seventh standard and is mainly intended for those who are not likely to pursue a secondary course of study. Before considering the question of the institution of an examination at the end of this course as proposed in the resolution it may be useful to examine why the public examination which existed before was abolished.

3. Formerly there were three examinations held by the Educational Department, each one to mark the end of each stage of instruction, namely, the primary, the lower secondary and the upper secondary. About five years

Clause (a)

Cf. para. 3 of the D.P.'s note
on page 7 of notes with
to 495.
20.7.06. V
+ the Hon'ble Mr. Foster's
note on page 7 of notes with
to 437.
9.7.07. W

4P 6

years after his first entrance into a school a pupil had to pass the primary examination for promotion from the primary section of the school to the middle, and three years later, the lower secondary examination for promotion from the middle section of the school to the high section. At the end of the high school course the pupil had to pass the upper secondary or the matriculation examination according as he intended to discontinue his studies or ^{to} proceed to the university. This frequency of examinations attracted the attention of the Educational Conference which sat at Simla in 1901. They recognized that the deterioration, which had taken place in the system of education in India, and the cramming, which was one of its worst features, were in a great measure due to the frequent public examinations which boys had to pass in the various courses of Indian schools and that under ~~that~~ system the teacher's mind was constantly directed towards preparing a boy for his next examination instead of giving to him a solid and well-grounded education which would be of use to him in after life. The Government of India therefore considered that no public examination was as a general rule required at

Para 2 of the report on
Education in India
(1902-07)

Para 6 of India's letter on page 3
of G.O. no. 678 Edl & 21-11-01 L

years after his first entrance into a school a public examination was held for the purpose of determining the fitness of the school to the primary examination of the school to the middle and lower sections of the school. At the end of the high school course the students had to pass the upper section of the school at the examination for admission to the university. The Government of India in 1904. They recognized that the system of education in India was not satisfactory and that the Government of India should take steps to improve it. The Government of India in 1904. They recognized that the system of education in India was not satisfactory and that the Government of India should take steps to improve it. The Government of India in 1904. They recognized that the system of education in India was not satisfactory and that the Government of India should take steps to improve it.

mis. 57488. B.L. 1-6-12

Para 3 of the notes to G.O. no. 4092d 15-6-05 G

Page 6 of G.O. no. 2152d 6-4-04 I

4. 58 7

the end of the primary or vernacular course; that it was sufficient that a boy should be able to obtain at that stage a certificate that he had passed through the primary course and attained a due standard of proficiency, but that at the end of the secondary course a public examination was required to meet the case of boys who had carried on their education beyond the primary stage but who might not wish to enter a university. In paragraph 12 of their resolution dated 11th March 1904, the Government of India laid down that schools and scholars should be relieved from the heavy burden of recurring mechanical tests and that in future there should be only two examinations preceding the University course. The first of these, the primary examination would mark the completion of the lowest stage of instruction and would test the degree of proficiency attained in the highest classes of primary schools, but it would no longer be a public examination and would be one conducted

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conducted by the inspecting officer in the school itself. The second examination would record the educational attainments of pupils who had completed their secondary course.

4. In accordance with the above decision, the primary and the lower secondary examinations in this Presidency were abolished in 1905 - vide G.O.No.409, Edl., dated 13th June 1905 and G.O.No.443, Edl., d/29th June 1905. The upper secondary examination has also been abolished and it has been replaced by the scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificate. Thus all competitive public examinations preceding the university course in this Presidency have now been abolished; and in their place certificates of having completed the elementary and secondary courses of study are given by the school authorities. Thus there is at present no test to mark the attainments of pupils who do not attend any school.

5. The question then is whether an examination is necessary to guide the course of study of private pupils. The institution of an examination, though intended only for women not attending any schools, may be open to the same objections as were urged against the old lower secondary examination and may in the course of time begin to dominate the system of education at least in

G
F

G.O. no. 427 Edl. A
21-7-09

But surely the no merit claim for private pupils is that it is kind to the different pupils to be admitted to it is not strictly per se

all elementary schools for girls. If the examination is merely intended to guide the course of study, the curriculum followed in schools may well be adopted. If, on the other hand, it is meant to serve as a test of qualification for employment or entering any special or professional institutions, a public examination may be necessary.

the employer whether State or private can insist on qualifications he requires as necessary.

Clause (b)

Article 40 on page 6 P
of G.O. no. 3642 D 16-2-80

P

Rule 22 on page 47 P
of G.O. no. 3642 D 16-2-80

7. 87 10
6. The G.O. showing when and why the old Higher Examination for Women was instituted is not traceable. The Madras Record office are still making a search for it. When the Grant-in-Aid Code was revised in 1880, a pass in that examination was however prescribed as the general education test for the grant of first grade certificate for schoolmistresses. The syllabus for this examination will be found described on pages 12 and 13 of G.O. No. 36, Edl., dated 16th February 1880. The subjects prescribed consisted of both compulsory and optional subjects. The former included English, Vernacular, Arithmetic, Geography and Indian History, while the latter included nine subjects relating to elementary science and other topics, a pass in two of which was necessary to become qualified for a certificate. An incomplete certificate seems also to have been granted in cases where one of the languages alone was taken up for examination. Thus English was not essential in the case of Hindus and Muhammadans and Vernacular in the case of Europeans and East Indians. The test in general corresponded to the Matriculation examination of the time but was somewhat lower in standard. The examination was abolished with effect from the 1st January 1893 as a consequence of the institution of the

8. 97 11
Upper Secondary examination as a final examination for the secondary schools - vide G.O.No.3, Edl., dated 7th January 1890.

7. The Director of Public Instruction (Mr.Grigg) in proposing the abolition of the examination observed

(i) that it was a defective and imperfect test which it was necessary to revise thoroughly if it were not abolished;

(ii) that the examination had been abandoned by all other classes of candidates except by a very small number of Hindus and Muhammadans who sought it chiefly because English was not compulsory; and

(iii) that the Upper Secondary examination having become the test for admission to special and professional institutions those who passed the Higher Examination for Women would be unable to enter such institutions.

8. The following extracts from the notes of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Stokes in this connection may be perused with interest:--

"xxx The last (Higher Examination for Women) is far too easy a test and is very inferior in design and arrangement. It is very little above the Middle School or Lower Secondary Examination. At present there are hardly any Hindu or Muhammadan girls in secondary classes in female high schools and it is not worth while retaining on account of them an inferior test which is far too low to test the secondary instruction

Para 2 (a) of
G.O. no. 178 Ed
14-3-04 J

dated 14th March 1904. The Government considered that the institution of a fresh examination for female candidates to be inadvisable but that in view of the fact that only 14 candidates appeared for it during the ^{previous} ~~last~~ six years, it might perhaps be possible so to modify the rules regulating the Upper Secondary examination as to enable native female candidates other than Christians to qualify themselves for admission to training institutions in larger numbers. They accordingly requested the Director of Public Instruction to submit a special report detailing the causes which deterred female candidates from appearing for the Upper Secondary examination - vide clause (9) of G.O.No.178, Edl., dated 14th March 1904.

// In reply to the above enquiry Dr. Bourne reported that the chief causes which contributed to this result were

- (i) the extra expense of teaching the optional subjects,
- (ii) the larger examination fee than that for the Matriculation examination,
- (iii) the greater length of time required for preparation,
- (iv) the nature of the examination which involved more strain on the examiners, and

G.O. no. 453 Ed
26-7-04 H

11
128
14

(v) the higher percentage required for a pass.

12 Subsequently Dr Bourne reported that the institution of a suitable school final examination in the place of the Upper Secondary examination seemed to be the only remedy. The committee appointed in G.O.No.212, Edl., dated 20th March 1908, to report upon this question, did not however consider the institution of a school final examination desirable and formulated instead a scheme for the award of the secondary school leaving certificate which the Government accepted. This has consequently replaced the Upper Secondary examination.

13 Thus, the passing of the Matriculation examination of the University or the obtaining of a school leaving certificate are the only courses now open to female candidates, in common with males, to signify the completion of a secondary school course. A knowledge of English is essential in both of these tests as well as attendance at schools. Though in respect of Matriculation the latter condition of attendance may be dispensed with by the Syndicate under Regulation 170 of the University Regulations, the very nature of the other scheme precludes any such exemption.

14 If it is considered that a test is necessary for female candidates

Page 1 of 4.0 no 392 Ed C
20.5-08

D

G.O.no. 570 Ed B
9.7-08

G.O.no 427 Ed A
21.7-09

Page 117 of the University
Calendar for 1912

138/5

who prosecute their secondary course of study with vernacular as the chief language or if it is deemed essential that candidates who do not attend schools should also have a certificate of their attainments, a public examination may be necessary. The objections to the institution of a public examination at the end of the higher elementary course do not apply to the institution of an examination at the close of the secondary course, as the Government of India do not prohibit it. The D.P.I. may be asked u.o. to state whether he sees any objection to the proposal.

74. CR
17.5.12 17.5.12

D.P. I. for papers
of my early work.
L.H.

17.5.12

18 MAY 1912

cui homo? Is it to
give them something to form
or to open careers to
them? L.H.

para. 6 - page 3 280 678 L
21.11.07

Sent the duplicate
copy to the Press immediately
a/16/5/17/5/12

Sent.
17/5/12
L.H.
1342-1
17.5.12

(v) the higher percentage re-
quired for a degree, secondary and
of a student in the degree
that the institution of a public
examination, examination in the place
of the Upper Secondary examination
should be considered only in the
committee appointed by the Government
of India, based on the report of the
committee on the question of
however, consider the institution of
a school final examination desirable
and recommended as a means of
evidencing the secondary school leaving
certificate which the Government
adopted. This has been accordingly re-
placed the Upper Secondary examination
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under Regulation 170 of the University
Regulations, the very nature of the
other scheme provides any such
exemption.
It is considered that a test
is necessary for female candidates

We issue at present two grades of School Leaving Certificate — Elementary and Secondary — Attendance at School is of course obligatory in both cases but no subject is compulsory for either grade —

The note above states that English is "essential" in connection with the Secondary School Leaving Certificate — It is not. The scheme lays down that the subjects of study which ordinarily include English to my main object in using the word ordinarily was to allow of the Certificate being given to girls who had not studied English or even Elementary Mathematics! and here are issuing certificates accordingly.

There being these very elastic facilities for recording the results of a school career it is unnecessary and undesirable to do anything more for school pupils.

The intention of the mover seems to be however to stamp in some way the attainments of women who have not been at school.

we should in practice give a very elastic interpretation to the term 'School' in the case of girls and include anything of the nature of a home education class - indeed there seems to remain only the case of a solitary female under a private tutor and that of one who has not been taught anything.

The Government are doubtless ready to support any scheme that would assist or prove an incentive to female education but in regard to this proposal it seems necessary to wait and see whether any arguments can be put forward to establish its utility.

HMS 17.5.12

H.E. The Governor.

Like Dr Baines I have great difficulty in anticipating the arguments by which this Resolution will be supported.

9
18-5-12

best friends like 'chits' have an
 smart opposition rather attached
 to them in this country, but
 if the Resolution is connected
 merely with this sentimental feeling
 we would have expected the
 Board Member to propose ^{facilities} facilities
 for private students to appear
 for all examinations, tests etc.
 open to school pupils. To
 secure admission to the teaching
 & other professions can hardly
 be the object as parents who
 can afford private tuition are
 not likely to send their
 daughters into these professions.
 It may be symptomatic of
 social ferment the growing
 objection of educated young
 men to uneducated brides.
 The only course open seems to
 be to listen to the arguments
 brought forward & if they
 contain anything in the way of
 suggestions for popularizing
 education among the more educated
 classes to provide careful
 consideration.

May go back
 to the office
 25-5-12

W

26/4
 18.5.12

The following is the fate of the four resolutions entered in the agenda paper for the meeting of 24th May 1912 :-

Resolution No. I of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava... Bill recommending publication of the Legislative Council proceedings in the vernaculars. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu moved certain amendments to his resolution which were first put to the Council and lost. The main resolution was then put to the Council and lost.

Resolution No. II of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava... N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar recommending amendment of provisions of Local Fund Code regarding execution of works and procedure in regard to payments. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu moved certain amendments to the resolution which were accepted by the Mover. The resolution as amended was put to the Council and lost.

Resolution No. III of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Rao Pantulu recommending remission of assessment on wet lands when the crop is less than one-third. The resolution was put to the Council and lost by 12 to 23.

Resolution No. IV of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Rao Pantulu recommending the institution of a public examination for women. This resolution was withdrawn with permission to bring up again at a future meeting.

2. These results may be communicated to the departments concerned u.o. for information and guidance.
C.S.V.
26-5-12.
Educational u.o.
with copy of agenda paper and amendments
L.B.
27-5-12.



Lips 40.1134-1
29/5/12

Legislative
Local and Municipal
Revenue, and
Educational.

SK.

NOTES.

Page

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Educational Dept

The papers may now be recorded.

The draft below is for approval.

T.H. CA
30.5.12 30/5/12

Wm
31/5/12

Go. No. 482 Secy 1.6.12

Return this
after taking please Educ. 21

21

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, dated _____, 19____

” ” ” ” ” 19

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1342, From the Leg. sepl., No., dated 9-5- 1912.

” ” 1540 ” ” 80 ” ” 434-1 ” ” 29-5-1912

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” 19 .

ORDER

No. 482, dated 7. 6. 19/2

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When given for copying _____
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READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____ DATE: 19__

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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IN ORIGINAL.

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9th/10/18