

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1915.

Enclosures

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G.O. No. 566, 27th May 1915.

Scholarship for European or Anglo-Indian girls or women.

Furnishing the Government of India with the remarks of this Government on the proposal of the Government of Bengal to prescribe a pass in the Cambridge Higher Local Certificate examination as an alternative qualification for candidates for the —.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 16th March 1915.
No.—542.

I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter No. 615, dated the 5th February 1915, from the Government of Bengal, in which it is proposed that the possession of a degree should no longer be regarded as a necessary qualification in candidates for the scholarship for domiciled European and Anglo-Indian girls or women. Before taking the proposal of the Government of Bengal into consideration the Government of India desire to be favoured with the views of other Local Governments on this subject. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, an expression of opinion may be forwarded to the Government of India.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. SAMMAN, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Education) Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.
Dated—the 5th February 1915.
No.—615.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the qualifications required of a candidate for the State scholarship for domiciled European and Anglo-Indian girls or women, the annual award of which was announced in the Education Department Resolution No. 1233-47, dated the 10th July 1913.

2. The qualifications required of a candidate for this scholarship are that she should have passed the B.A. examination of an Indian University, or, in the case of a medical candidate, that she should possess an Indian degree in medicine. These conditions of eligibility are much more rigid than the conditions imposed on candidates for a similar scholarship for male members of the same community, and their rigidity is peculiarly unfortunate for the province of Bengal.

3. The European schools in this province have no connection with the Calcutta University. Their curricula do not lead up to the examination courses prescribed by the University, they are intended to prepare scholars for the Junior and Senior School Leaving Certificate examinations held by the University of Cambridge. The inevitable consequence of this is that girls who wish to continue their studies after the Senior Certificate stage prepare themselves for the Cambridge Higher Local Examinations, success in which has a considerable value for women. Few European or Anglo-Indian women in Bengal study for University degrees; in 1914, 49 girls presented themselves at the Cambridge Senior Local examination and 5 at the Higher Local examination while only 22 girls were reading for a University degree in March of that year. It would be neither possible nor advisable at present to alter this condition of affairs. The Cambridge Junior and Senior School Leaving Certificate examinations were adopted and recognised in the Code for European schools in Bengal after long deliberation and their adoption has been a great stimulus to the improvement of the education given in the European schools. In these circumstances, it is evident that few candidates for the State scholarship will present themselves in Bengal. In fact only one application was received last year.

4. The authorities of the Chief European Girls' schools in Bengal have addressed the Director of Public Instruction protesting against the non-recognition of the Cambridge Higher Local Certificate as an alternative qualification to a University degree and they have represented that this certificate implies a better preparation for an English University degree than

any Indian B.A. examination. They therefore request that the Government of India may be moved to insert in clause (a) paragraph 4 of the resolution governing the award of the scholarship the words "or the Higher Local Certificate of the Cambridge University" after the words "a candidate who has passed the B.A. examination of an Indian University."

5. The Director of Public Instruction supports the request that the conditions of eligibility for the award of the scholarship should be modified and he suggests that so far as regards this province the Cambridge Higher Local Certificate may be accepted as an alternative qualification on the conditions set forth in the appendix to this letter. The greatest need of this province so far as the education of European girls is concerned is the supply of trained teachers who are also competent scholars, and it is probable that if the concession proposed be granted a number of applications will annually be received from candidates who are anxious to undergo a course of training as teachers and to continue their general studies at an English University. The Director of Public Instruction ascertained that no difficulty would be raised by Secondary Training Colleges for women in England about admitting students without a University degree provided they hold a special Honours Certificate of the Higher Local examinations (Oxford or Cambridge) granted on the conditions specified in the appendix to this letter.

6. The institution of the scholarship for female members of the domiciled community was gratefully welcomed in this province by the members of that community; but, if the conditions of eligibility be not relaxed, the advantage to this province will be illusory. The suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction has the full approval of the Governor in Council, and I am accordingly to request that the Government of India may be moved to accept the Cambridge Higher Local Certificate subject to the conditions set forth in the Appendix to this letter as sufficient qualification to entitle a candidate from Bengal to apply for nomination to the State scholarship for domiciled European and Anglo-Indian girls or women.

APPENDIX.

Conditions under which it is suggested that the Cambridge Higher Local Certificate examination should be recognised as equivalent to the B.A. degree of an Indian University for the purpose of the admission of Anglo-Indian girls and women to a State scholarship :—

- (i) The certificate shall include at least a pass in two languages (other than English) and a pass either in Mathematics or in Logic, and
- (ii) The holder shall either—
 - (a) have passed in four groups or sections, obtaining a first or second class in at least two of them, or
 - (b) have passed in three groups or sections, obtaining a first or second class in at least two of them and hold in addition either—
 - (1) an Oxford or a Cambridge Senior Local Certificate in Honours including at least one subject not included in the three higher local groups or sections, or
 - (2) a Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Board, gained in one year, exclusive of drawing and music and including at least one subject not included in the three local groups or sections.

II

Endorsement No. 1084-1, Educational, dated 29th March 1915.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for early remarks.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
 Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 8th May 1915.
No.—Ref. on Cur. 2574.

I have the honour to return Government endorsement No. 1084-1, Educational, dated 29th March 1915, referring for remarks letter from the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education), in connection with the proposal of the Government of Bengal for the modification of the qualification required of candidates for the scholarship for domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girls or women, and to submit the following remarks.

2. The Government of Bengal point out that the qualification prescribed, viz., the possession of a degree of an Indian University, is much more rigid than that prescribed for a similar scholarship for male members of the same community, and they suggest that the Cambridge Higher Local Certificate may be accepted, subject to certain conditions, as sufficient qualification for the eligibility of a candidate from Bengal. It seems to me that a comparison of the qualifications necessary for the award of the scholarship to boys with those necessary for the award to girls or women is misleading since the object of the former scholarship as laid down in paragraph 2 (i) of the letter of the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), No. 812, dated 11th October 1907, is different from the objects of the award of the latter scholarship as laid down in paragraphs 1 and 3 (b) of the Resolution of the Government of India No. 1233-1247, dated 10th July 1913. It will be seen that, while the former scholarship is intended primarily to assist candidates to enter upon a University course at home for general education after the completion of their school course in India, the latter scholarship (for educational training) is intended to assist women to qualify themselves professionally as trained teachers either generally or in certain specified subjects. The possession of a degree at an Indian University appears to have been prescribed in the latter case in order that candidates may find no difficulty in obtaining admission into the Secondary Training Colleges for women in England.

3. As regards the alternative qualification suggested by the Government of Bengal, viz., a pass in the Cambridge Higher Local Certificate examination, I submit that the position in this Presidency between European schools and the Cambridge local examinations is different from that indicated as prevailing in Bengal. Although European schools here have been permitted to present pupils for the Cambridge Local examinations, still these examinations have not been recognized in the Code of Regulations for European Schools, nor has a pass in the Cambridge Senior Local examination been accepted by the Madras University as equivalent to its Matriculation examination. The High School examination under the Code of Regulations for European schools has, however, been recognized as equivalent to the Matriculation, and European girls who wish to continue their general education after passing the High School examination take the University Arts courses. No European schools in this Presidency prepare for the Cambridge Higher Local examination.

4. There has so far been no dearth of graduate applicants for the scholarship. In 1914 there were four applicants of whom three were graduates and one was reading in the third year of the B.A. Honours course, and in 1915, there were two, one of whom was a graduate and the other was in the third year of the B.A. Honours course. In these circumstances, I am of opinion that no modification is required in the qualification prescribed for the scholarship so far as this Presidency is concerned.

Order—No. 566, Educational, dated 27th May 1915.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 567.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the 27th May 1915.

SIR,

I am directed to reply to Mr. Sharp's letter No. 542, Education, dated the 16th March 1915, inviting the views of this Government on the letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 615, dated the 5th February 1915, in which that Government propose that the possession of a degree should no longer be regarded as a necessary qualification in candidates applying for the scholarship reserved for domiciled European and Anglo-Indian girls or women.

2. In paragraph 2 of their letter the Government of Bengal say that the qualifications required of candidates for the scholarship for women are more rigid than the conditions imposed on candidates for the similar scholarship for men. The Governor in Council considers this contention untenable, since the object of the latter scholarship, as laid down in paragraph 2 (i) of the Home Department (Education) letter No. 812, dated the 11th October 1907, differs from that of the former as laid down in paragraphs 1 and 3 (b) of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1233-1247, dated the 10th July 1913. The scholarship for men is intended primarily to assist them to enter upon a University course at home for general education after the completion of their school course in India, while that for girls is intended to assist them to qualify themselves professionally as trained teachers either generally or in certain specified subjects. The possession of an Indian University degree has been prescribed as a qualification for girl scholars presumably with the object of enabling them to get admission to the secondary training colleges for women in England without difficulty.

3. As regards the alternative qualification suggested by the Bengal Government, namely, a pass in the Cambridge higher local certificate examination, I am to point out that the position in this Presidency as regards the relation between European schools and the Cambridge local examinations is different from that indicated as existing in Bengal. Although European schools here have been permitted to present pupils for the Cambridge local examinations, these examinations have not yet been recognized in the Code of Regulations for European schools, nor has the Cambridge senior local examination been accepted by the University of Madras as equivalent to

its matriculation. The high school examination conducted under the Code of Regulations for European schools has, however, been accepted by the Madras University as equivalent to its matriculation, and European girls who wish to continue their education after passing the European high school examination take the University arts courses. No European school in this Presidency prepares pupils for the Cambridge higher local examination and therefore the rule prescribing a pass in that examination as a qualification, if introduced, will be practically inoperative as far as this Presidency is concerned.

4. For the reasons set forth in the foregoing paragraphs, and in view of the fact that there has so far been no dearth of graduate applicants for the scholarship in this Presidency, the Governor in Council considers that no modification of the existing rules relating to the qualifications of candidates for the scholarship is called for at present.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 566-67, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 27TH MAY 1915.

[SUBJECT.—*Qualifications of candidates for the scholarship for domiciled European and Anglo-Indian girls or women.*]

From the Government of India, dated the 16th March 1915, No. 542.

Attention is solicited to the Director of Public Instruction's and the Surgeon-General's letters on pages 3 and 4 of G.O. No. 335, Educational, dated the 22nd April 1912, and to this Government's letter No. 336, Educational, dated the 22nd April 1912. This Government did not suggest any qualifications for candidates for educational training. They only suggested that the M.B.C.M. degree should be the minimum qualification for a candidate for the medical training. In their resolution, the Government of India have, however, prescribed a pass in the B.A. examination generally and in the case of medical studies an Indian degree in medicine. It is now sought to alter the former.

2. It does not appear from the Government of Bengal's letter in the current file that the qualifications of medical candidates are to be lowered. Their proposal is confined to prescribing "the higher local certificate of the Cambridge University" as an alternative to "the B.A. examination of an Indian University." Apparently the remarks of this Government are required only with regard to this point. In this view it is proposed to obtain the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction, but not those of the Surgeon-General.

3. A draft endorsement is submitted for approval.

P.R.—26-3-15.

C.R.—26-3-15.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—27-3-15.

[Endorsement No. 1084-1, Educational, dated the 29th March 1915.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 8th May 1915, R.O.C. No. 2574.

A draft letter to the Government of India is submitted for approval. This follows the Director of Public Instruction's letter read above.

P.R.—18-5-15.

C.R.—19-5-15.

Type it clean, please.

P.R.—20-5-15.

A clean copy of the draft letter is submitted.

P.R.—20-5-15.

C.R.—20-5-15.

P.R.—21-5-15.

P[ENTLAND]—24-5-15.

Issue.

P.R.—26-5-15.

[G.O. Nos. 566-67, Educational, dated the 27th May 1915.]

C.No.1084, from the Government of India, No.542 Edn, dated the 16. 3. 15.
C.No.1665, from the D. P. I. No.2574, ,, 8. 5. 15.

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no 566 dt 27. 5. 15

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P.R.
18-5-15.
C.R.
19-5-15.

LETTER:-

no 567 dt 27. 5. 15

To
The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Department of Education,

Sir,

I am directed to reply to Mr.

Sharp's letter No.542 Education, dated
the ~~16th~~ 16th March 1915, inviting the
views of this Government on the letter
from the Government of Bengal, No.615,
dated the 5th February 1915, in which
that Government propose that the

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Page 2 of 2

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possession of a degree should no longer be regarded as a necessary qualification in candidates applying for the scholarship reserved for domiciled European and Anglo-Indian girls or women.

2. In paragraph 2 of their letter the Government of Bengal say that the qualifications required of candidates for the scholarship for women are more rigid than the conditions imposed on candidates for the similar scholarship for men. The Governor in Council considers this contention untenable, since the object of the latter scholarship, as laid down in paragraph 2(i) of the Home Department (Education) letter No. 812, dated the 11th October 1907, differs from that of the former as laid down in paragraphs 1 and 3(b) of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1233-1247, dated the 10th July 1913. The scholarship for men is intended primarily to assist them

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Para 2 of Director's
letter, p. 6 of CF.

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to enter upon a University course at home for general education after the completion of their school course in India, while that for girls is intended to assist them to qualify themselves professionally as trained teachers either generally or in certain specified subjects. The possession of an Indian University degree has been prescribed as a qualification for girl scholars presumably with the object of enabling them to get admission to the secondary training colleges for women in England without difficulty.

para. 3 of Secretary's letter,
1914, 69 G.F.

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5.

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concerned.

4. For the reasons set forth in
the foregoing paragraphs, and in view
of the fact that there has so far
been no dearth of graduate applicants
for the scholarship in this Presidency,
the Governor in Council considers that
no modification of the existing rules
relating to the qualifications of ~~xxx~~-
candidates for the scholarship is
called for at present.

I have &c.


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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Scholarship for European or Anglo-Indian girls or women

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