

Eedl (1916) Department.

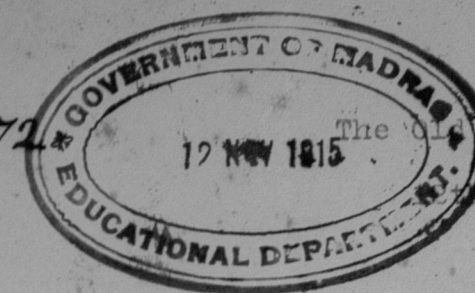
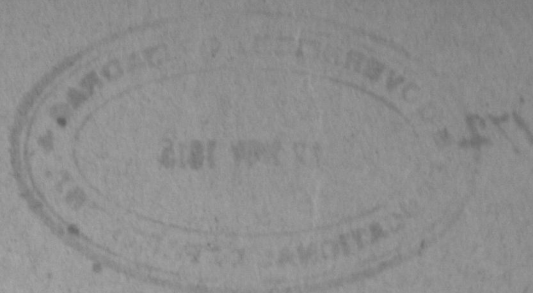
Mis SERIES.

G.O. No. 300

DATED 21-3-16

[Despatch Abstract.]

Secondary School leaving Certi-
ificates. Recording the correspondence
relating to the appointment of
four members of the Syndicate of the
Madras University as members of
the Board for the award of —.



CN 3967 808

13/11/15

D.O. No. 172

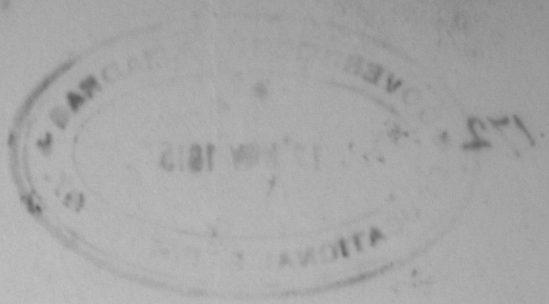
The Old College, Nungambakam,
November 1915.

V

My dear Todhunter,

You have probably seen in the report of a recent meeting of the Senate that the Syndicate is considering the question of re-establishing in some form or other the University Matriculation Examination. The existing regulations of the University provide for the matriculation of persons admitted to a College course by the Principal of a College on the strength of a Secondary School Leaving Certificate. That is to say the regulations leave it to the Principals to choose from among applicants for admission presenting Secondary School Leaving Certificates (and these are the vast majority) such as are fit to enter on a University course. Experience has unhappily shown that this liberty is very liable to abuse and the Syndicate have decided in exercise of its powers under Regulation 166 (a) to lay down a minimum standard of excellence of Secondary School Leaving Certificates for admission to colleges. The decision is I think right. It was however announced in the Senate that the standard was to operate for only next year's admissions and that the Syndicate had under consideration the revival of the Matriculation examination. The announcement was moreover made in such a way as to suggest that the matter was prejudged and was received with applause on the part of the Indian members. I have no doubt that if the Syndicate puts the proposal before the Senate it will be passed possibly by a large majority. In this case Government could of course refuse to sanction the new regulations that would be put up. This would initiate a contest between the Senate and the Government like those that have occurred elsewhere and this I take it should if possible be avoided.

The question is to be discussed in a committee of the Syndicate on which I have thought it best to serve, and I want to be in a position to explain to that Committee



what the views of Government are on the question.

What those views were in 1913 as regards the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme are emphatically expressed in the review of the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1906-07 to 1911-12 and since the success of the scheme depended on its being adopted by the University that adoption was part of what Government characterises as the most striking reform of the Quinquennium. I would ask you to be kind enough to read in the body of the report the statement of the reasons ~~which~~ had led Government to initiate the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme and in particular the three first paragraphs on page 20. I think I may venture ^{to} to say that I know that Government at that time entirely concurred in the views expressed in these paragraphs and that they approved the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme at least as much because it promised to deliver the schools from the bondage of the University Matriculation as for the other reasons set forth.

What I now want to ascertain is whether there has been any change in the views of Government in this regard. I sincerely trust that there has not been. It would be a most retrograde step to upset the system of admission to Colleges established by the arrangement between the University and the Department embodied in ~~XXX~~ Chap. XIII S. 166(a) of the University Regulations (Calendar page 120). I do not think that any precautions that might be taken in devising a new Matriculation examination would prevent a return of the evil set forth in the report I have referred to and in the Report of the Senate's Committee on the Matriculation Examination in 1908. If students are allowed a choice of examinations, that which admits to a University course is sure to be preferred so that the reintroduction of a Matriculation Examination would reduce the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme to the

*para 2 of the
Quinquennial Report*

*1. P. 80590 Sol (X)
9.7.08
(para 43 & 44)*

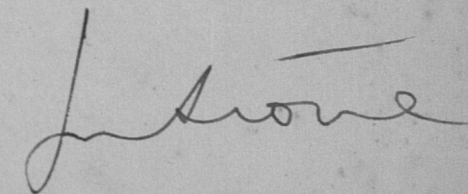
position of importance held for so many years by the Upper Secondary Examination.

I do not say that the manner in which the Syndicate now proposes to use the certificates is ideal nor that the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme is not susceptible of improvement. Both these matters I shall discuss with the Syndicate's committee.

Should Government be prepared to give me the assurance that I ask for, that they are not prepared to see such an alteration in the present system as would bring the schools again under the virtual control of the University I propose only to make use of it in the last resort, and in particular to secure the support of the officers of the department who are members of the Syndicate and the Senate.

I may further remark that the recovery of the power of the University to examine the schools would almost certainly be followed by a demand for the power of recognition and you no doubt know what that has led to in Bengal. The Syndicate's Committee will meet in the second week on December.

Yours sincerely,



To

The Hon'ble Mr. C.G. Todhunter, I.C.S.,

Ag. Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

84
DEPARTMENT

Seott. II-8.

CURRENT No.

From _____

Received _____ 191 . Registered _____ 191 .

Subject.

Form 1.



D/o. No. 198

CN. 4197 Col

27.11.15

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Delhi, the 20th November 1915.

My dear Todhunter,

I see from the papers that the whole question of the school leaving certificate and admission to the University is coming up. Sir Sankaran Nair thinks it would be well if I were to keep in touch with this discussion. I should be grateful if I could have early intimation of all developments. And, if it is thought that it would be useful, I should be very glad to come to Madras and discuss the matter with Stone, Sir John Wallis and others who may be interested in it. I do not of course wish to appear to adopt an interfering attitude. But the question is one of such importance and of such interest to the Government of India that it might be as well if I were present to explain the views which have been expressed on the subject by the Government of India and to hear the arguments which may be brought forward in favour of any change of system in Madras. Sir Sankaran Nair suggested that in the first instance Sir John Wallis's opinion might be taken on this proposal.

I am,
Yours sincerely,

W. Sharp.

The Hon'ble Mr. C.G. Todhunter,
Madras.

45

DEPARTMENT

CURRENT No.

From _____

Received _____ 191 . Registered _____ 191 .

Subject.



CN^o 419622

27.11.15

b

Council Chamber

25.11.15.

My dear Sir,

I think a D.O. I wrote to you a few days ago explains the point which this controversy has reached.

I would like to squash the whole thing in the Syndicate's Committee, but a plan has now occurred to me which might

is certainly necessary that we want;

to minimize the influence exercised on schools

by the teachers which has in the past treated them

merely as "feeders" to it. Preventing the tendency

from examining them is the least we can do.

I don't think there is any need for Frank to come

at present. What he really wants I imagine

is to be assured that before graduation

is not going to allow the much vaunted

S.S.I.C. system to be scrapped. It has been

held up as a model to the other provinces.

Yours sincerely
Johnstone

prevent that Committee from
ever meeting. I think of suggesting
that the ^{Senate} ~~University~~ } should nominate
two additional members to the
S.S.C. Board to assist it in
a revision of the course of
study which it now has in
progress. This would ensure
the University point of view being
adequately put before the board.

Some modification of the scheme

Form 1.

D/o. No. 2/4

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Delhi, the 3rd December 1915.

My dear Todhunter,

I should like if there is no objection to make a short tour in ^{the} Madras Presidency from about the 15th to the 28th January. My idea was to come in, if possible, by sea at Mangalore and go down to Palghat and Salem and thence to Madras. If that offers difficulties or is too long, I shall probably come in by Bellary and go on to Madras at once, visiting any places which it is thought it might be useful for me to visit.

Under Standing Orders I have to report the programme of any tour I propose in Madras to the Govt. of Madras. If there is no objection to my coming I will make a tour programme and be guided in doing so by any advice you have to offer and I shall let you have the programme officially. I should of course be very glad if I could meet Stone at Madras or elsewhere but I do not want to put out his arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

W. D. D. S.

The Hon'ble Mr. C.G. Todhunter,
Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Judicial Deptt.

This file deals with the working of the secondary school leaving certificate scheme, which was introduced in January 1910 and the certificate granted under which has been accepted by the University as one of the tests for admission to the collegiate course. They subsequently found that Principals of affiliated colleges did not, in the absence of a specified standard, exercise their discretion properly in the selection of students for the intermediate course with the result that large numbers who were not qualified for collegiate training gained admission into colleges, ~~and~~ appeared in the usual course for the intermediate examination, but failed to secure a pass in it, thus causing a larger proportion of failures at that examination during recent years. The safeguards to be adopted to avoid this abuse of discretion form one of the main points of deliberation both of the Syndicate and the Senate.

2. A committee was appointed by the Senate in 1914 to consider and report upon the question of admission of students for the intermediate course of study. On the recommendation of this committee, the Senate proposed to take power for the Syndicate to issue definite rules and directions under Regulation No. 166(a) so as to provide that no holder of a completed secondary school leaving certificate should be admitted to a University course or should be registered as a matriculate unless he had obtained a minimum percentage of marks in certain subjects to be specified by the Syndicate and that the minimum should be fixed on the basis

Para X of the Scheme on p. 40
 (P) of G.O. No: 427 Sdls. dt/21.7.09

(19) 4. G.O. No. 20 Sdls. dt/23.11.09

Vide the letter from the
 Regt. of the University on
 17 of G.O. 590 Sdls. (18)
 S.B. 15

ibid

Result of the Committee printed
 on p. 4 of G.O. 590 Sdls. (18)
 S.B. 15

of the public examination marks as well as school marks, the latter being moderated in all cases with reference to the school average in the public examination. This alteration of regulation was approved in G.O.No.590 Educational, dated 5th June 1915. In exercise of this power, the Syndicate issued a circular to Principals of colleges indicating how the marks of individual candidates have to be moderated; and these rules were issued as recommendations for the year 1915-16^{low} to have compulsory effect from 1916-17. The ^{Scheme of moderation} ~~moderation~~ laid down in these rules, however, evoked adverse comments from the public and in the press - please see newspaper extracts in G.O.No.853 Edl., dated 9th August 1915.

3. From a recent report of the proceedings of the Senate, it appears that the Syndicate has now decided to modify slightly the rules referred to above--

(i) to take away the discretionary power from Principals and to vest it under definite instructions in a committee chosen by itself,

(ii) to take away the restriction that the moderated marks should exceed the Presidency average by five,

(iii) to promise that able students failing in any one subject would be recommended for promotion if considered suitable by the Syndicate's committee; and

(iv) to permit the Principals to decline to accept that recommendation for promotion, if they should think the candidate to be below the mark.

pt 73 to 76 of G.O. 853 Edl.
T 9.8.15

forward of the circular on p.75
at T

vide p.6 of the cuttings at S

It is also reported that the Syndicate has appointed a committee further to examine the question of re-instituting the matriculation examination as necessary for entrance to the University; and Mr. Mark Hunter ^{is stated to have} ~~has~~ announced at the last Senate meeting ~~considered~~ that after the lapse of one year, the University intends to go into the whole question of ~~the~~ assuming direct control of the entrance examination for admission into its portals.

4. It is this last act of the Syndicate that has aroused the fears of the Director of Public Instruction and the Government of India. The former enquires about the general policy of Government in this matter - whether they are disposed to favour the maintenance of the secondary school leaving certificate scheme, while the latter desires watching and prompt information. Mr. Stone is anxious to avoid a discussion of this subject in the Senate by having it disposed of in the committee stage. He states that the secondary school leaving certificate board are shortly to meet to re-examine the course of study etc. laid down in the scheme and suggests that the Government should offer to the Syndicate that they should nominate two members to sit on the board and co-operate in revising the courses of studies etc., thereby abandoning the contemplated arrangement of reviving the matriculation examination.

5. In order to appreciate fully the effect of the adoption of the Syndicate's proposal to re-institute the matriculation examination, it

p. 2 of the Newspaper
cuttings at 5

page 2 ante.

page 4 ante.

page 5 ante.

D.O. no p. 5 ante.

may be desirable to examine in brief the past history of this question. It is found that from a very long time the standard laid down by the University for entrance into the collegiate course and those required for entry into the public service and ~~exam~~ to indicate the completion of the secondary course, had not been identical. So long ago as 1861 an examination called the "general test" was instituted by the Government and a pass in that was regarded as qualifying for entry into public service. This was superseded in 1880 by the late middle school examination. Immediately afterwards the need for a higher test was felt and it was found that the matriculation examination of the University would not do for the purpose. The whole question came up for examination by the Indian Education Commission appointed in 1882. It was found that the matriculation examination did not satisfy the needs of the public service and did not furnish the necessary grounding for non-literary pursuits. The following were some of the defects that were noticed in ~~the arrangements for~~ ^{the arrangements that} ~~which that exam was held.~~

(i) the University looked upon the entrance examination not as a test of fitness for the duties of daily life, but for the course of liberal or professional instruction;

(ii) the entrance examination did not provide for a natural transition to the further studies which might be the most proper for a man of business;

(iii)

Vide the report of the committee printed with G.O. 401 Edl. (21) 11.7.88

Vide para 20 of the report on p. 1206 G.O. 21

p. 220 of the lower-missions report.

ibid

Vide the report of the committee printed with G.O. 401 Edl. (21) 11.7.88

Vide para 20 of the report on p. 1206 G.O. 21

p. 220 of the lower-missions report.

ibid

(iii) the matriculation examination was unsatisfactory as a test for the final stage of secondary instruction;

(iv) the University test in language afforded no guarantee that a student who passed it should read, write or compose correctly, and that the standard set up by that examination was below what Government might, in the ~~present~~ advancing condition of general education, reasonably demand;

(v) it was inexpedient that the Government should regulate admission to the service by means of an examination not within its own control and it was undesirable that the University should examine a large number of candidates who had no intention of entering the University but required a passport for Government service; and

(vi) the education of students was exclusively directed to University studies and no opportunity was offered for the development of what corresponded to the "modern side" of schools in Europe which should fit boys for industrial or commercial pursuits.

The Commission ~~concluded~~ ^{came to the conclusion} that it was necessary to institute, besides the entrance test for the University, a second standard - thorough and sound - for those pupils who did not intend to proceed to the University. They accordingly recommended that in the upper classes of high schools there should be two divisions - one leading to the entrance examination and the other of a more practical character

note with p. 45820 (20)
24.8.87

p. 22 - of the Indian
Education Commission
of 1882

P. 221 ibid

15

Vide paras 20 & 21 of
 Indian's Resol. No. P. 8 of
 No. 711 Sd. 15.11.84 (K)

Vide G.O's 458 Sd. (20)
 24.8.87
 * 401 Sd. (21)
 11.7.88
 4 351-52 Sd. (I)
 20.6.1889

Page 67 of 678 (C)
 21.11.01.

Vide paras of G.O. 8's
 Letter no. P. 3 of G.O. 144 Sd.
 (W) 30.3.03

intended to fit youths for commercial and non-literary pursuits. The Government of India accepted this recommendation; and the Local Government, after consultation with a committee and the public, instituted in 1889 a special examination called "the high school" examination, which was intended to guarantee a higher and more technical qualification than the matriculation examination. The name of this examination was subsequently altered into "upper secondary". The passing of this examination qualified for Government service to the same extent as a pass in the matriculation examination. But the University however refused to consider the examination as equivalent to the matriculation. It failed from the first to achieve the object it was intended to fulfill. The main reasons which contributed to this failure were--

- (1) the opposition of the Universities to a scheme which was inconsistent with their traditions and threatened to undermine their influence;
- (2) the reluctance of boys or their parents to decide to forego a University career two years before the conclusion of their school course;
- (3) the absence of any effective demand for the services of the boys whose education terminated at the school final examination;

30.12.84 + 0.5.85
 18.11.81/14.11.81

(15) 11.8.87
 (15) 11.8.87
 (1) 11.8.87

11.8.87

11.8.87
 11.8.87
 11.8.87

11.8.87

(4) the limitation of the original scheme to technical or commercial studies;

(5) the strong inclination of the high schools to keep the curriculum in accordance with the requirements of the University to which a greater prestige was attached; and

(6) the comparative advantage which a pass in matriculation possessed of qualifying the candidate both for the University studies and the public service.

6. The deliberations of the Simla Educational Conference of 1901 and the recommendations of the Indian Universities Commission of 1902 revived again the whole question of secondary education. It was recognized by the Simla Conference that deterioration had admittedly taken place in the system of education in India, ~~and~~ that cramming had become one of its worst features and that these were in a great measure due to frequent public examinations which had to be passed by pupils, especially as the teachers' 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 in after-life. Notwithstanding this, the Conference admitted that there was need for a public examination at the end of the secondary course. A recommendation was accordingly made by them, which was accepted by the Government of India, that a separate school final examination should

para 13 of G.O. 5's letter
on p. 8 of G.O. 144-45 dli.
(W) 20.3.03

para 170 of the Univ.
Commission's report &
India's letter printed
with G.O. 678 dli. (C)
21.11.01

para 170 of India's
letter on p. 3 of G.O. 678 dli.
(C) 21.11.01

should be instituted in place of the matriculation which would be free from all the drawbacks that were found to exist in the matriculation examination. This Government, while agreeing with the above view, pointed out that, if the school final examination was to be a success, it was necessary that it should be the entrance both to the public service and to the University, leaving the matriculation to qualify for the University alone. This Government also expressed concurrence with the views of the Government of India as to the importance of pursuing a conciliatory policy towards the University and of securing ~~the~~ co-operation and good will so as to induce that body to accept the school-final as a complete or partial substitute for matriculation.

7. In paragraph 170 of their report the Universities Commission, while expressing their views on the subject of the school final examination, made the following specific recommendations (vide page 69 of the report):--

(i) that the conduct of a school final or other school examination should be regarded as outside the functions of ~~the~~ a University;

(ii) that it would be of great benefit to the Universities, if the Government would direct that the matriculation examination shall not be accepted as a preliminary or full test for any post in Government service; and

(iii) that it would be advantageous if the school final examination could, in the case of those boys who propose to follow a University career, be made a sufficient test of fitness to

para 3 of Res. 144-48211.
(W) 20.3.03

Vide para 4 ibid.

enter the University.

Matters were then kept in abeyance, while the scheme of the school final examination was being developed by the Government of India. That Government in their letter No.486, dated 26th June 1907, ~~suggested~~ finally suggested the adoption of the school final scheme. The whole question was then referred to a committee consisting of officials and non-officials, who were requested to draw up a scheme, which would serve as an entrance test to the public service, to technical institutions and to the University courses, and as evidence of the satisfactory completion of a secondary course. The committee after an elaborate examination of the whole question decided that what was required was an award of a school leaving certificate giving complete information as to the character and career of the pupils, the value of which for any particular purpose could be estimated by any person of the necessary competence. The scheme was finally approved and given effect to from the 1st January 1910; and the first public examination under it was held in March 1911.

8. The Universities Commission accepted the scheme and the Government undertook to guarantee them against reasonable loss of income to an extent not exceeding the profit derived from the new examination. In their Order No.649 Edl., dated 15th December 1909, the Government also directed that the holders of the completed secondary school leaving certificate should alone be

G.O. No. 212 Edl. (R)
20.2.08

ibid

Para I of the Scheme of P.

40 of G.O. No. 427 Edl. (P)
21.7.09

¶ para II of G.O. No. 427 Edl. (P)
21.7.09

②

eligible for appointment in the superior service of Government and that persons who passed the Matriculation examination subsequent to 1910 would not, in the absence of a secondary school leaving certificate, be eligible for appointment to any post in the superior service. // Thus the secondary school leaving certificate is now recognized as a common test for the admission to the University and the public service and as evidence of the completion of the secondary course. The scheme at once became so popular that in 1912 the entries for matriculation had fallen from 8000 or 10000 to 580 ^{and in 1914 to 84.} The Government have not entertained any idea of abandoning the secondary school leaving certificate scheme. As a matter of fact they have special interest in seeing that it progresses well. As evidence of this, perusal is requested to the review of the quinquennial report of the Director of Public Instruction from 1906-07 to 1911-12. The Government of India *also* regard the scheme, as developed in Madras, as embodying many of the reforms desired, and in paragraph 27 of their Resolution on Educational Policy (page 10 of G.O.No.394 Edl., dated 1st May 1913) they hold up the systems in Madras and in the United Provinces as models for other provinces. There can be no doubt that, if the matriculation examination is re-instituted and students are allowed the choice of examination, that which admits to ~~the~~ the University course would be preferred and ^{the} secondary school leaving certificate scheme would share the same fate as the old upper secondary examination; and as the same

Handwritten note:
No. 129-308dl.
12.2.13

institutions will have to prepare students for the two different standards, a control of the University over the schools will in a great measure be restored, ~~and~~ with the resultant ~~result~~ narrowing of the range of studies and the discouragement of initiation and originality.

9. The following extract from the leading article of the Madras Mail of the 18th October 1915 is significant:--

"This would restore University control
"but would involve serious complications
"in schools, undermining the influence of
"secondary school leaving certificate, and
"foster the old evil of subordinating the
"life of the schools to the examination
"test."

The Hindu of the 25th idem also expressed similar sentiment.

In these circumstances it does not seem advisable to allow, if possible, the re-setting up of a separate standard by the University, and it appears that the policy of Government also lies in this direction. It is for consideration whether the Director may be informed accordingly.

10. His proposal to kill the attempt at the initial stage seems to be the most desirable step.

11. His recommendation that the Syndicate should be asked to nominate two additional members to ^{the} secondary ^{School} leaving certificate board to assist it in the revision of the courses of

Portion sidelined on p. 2 of
the newspaper cuttings at
(S)

pp 4 & 5 of the cuttings
at (S)

His D.O. on p. 5 ante.

21

study, which it now has in progress, is not a new one. Even at the inception of the scheme the co-operation of the University in instituting it was sought for. The Government of India definitely suggested that the most efficient means of securing it was by the constitution of a joint board of examiners under the Director of Public Instruction as President, the departmental element on the board, however, preponderating, as the department accepted the responsibility for, and undertook the management of, the examination. The Government accepted this proposition, and the scheme originally drafted contained provision for the nomination of some of the members of the board being made by the Syndicate. The special committee which considered the draft scheme, however left the selection of members of the Board to Government, the question of delegating some of the appointments to the University being considered later if that body desired to undertake that responsibility. No mention is therefore made in the scheme of any ~~the~~ University representation. Notwithstanding this, the seats reserved for ^{the} four non-official members on the Board are generally filled in consultation with the Syndicate. The Director of Public Instruction invariably consults that body before submitting nominations for the approval of Government. Thus the University is represented on the board. The Director's proposal to add to the present Board two direct representatives of the Syndicate is only in consonance with the standing orders

Para 3 of India's letter
on p. 2 of L.S. 212-Edh:
(R) 20.3.08

para 3 of the Scheme on
p. 7 of L.S. at (R)

4. para 41 of the Committee's
report on p. 8 of L.S. No:
510 Edh: (X)
9.7.08

Under the D.P. 9's (D.P. Bourne)
w/o note on pp 142 of the
notes with L.S. No: ~~510~~
598 Edh: (A) 12.6.12
6.11.09

noted statement to L.S. 212-Edh:
11.5.12. and 20.5.12
20.5.12 (R)

to be considered by the Committee
to be considered by the Committee

Further at p. 3 of L.S. 212-Edh:
(R) 20.3.08

(L.S. 212-Edh: 510 Edh: 598 Edh: 6.11.09 12.6.12)

and the present practice. It is for consideration whether it may be approved.

12. Mr. Sharp's D.O. on page 5 supra has to be answered. Perhaps he may be told that this Government are watching the matter with keen interest ~~(+will report developments from time to time)~~ and that the Director, who is on the Syndicate's committee appointed to consider this question, is attempting to effect a compromise by securing a slight modification of the course of studies and other matters connected with the secondary school leaving certificate scheme.

CR
4.12.15

The matriculation, as a University test qualifying for Government service as well as for the University, was found thoroughly unsatisfactory for reasons that are well known.

The school final examination was thereupon instituted as a Government test qualifying for the University as well as for Government service. The University now find this unsatisfactory for their purposes.

They propose through a Committee to amend the system of 'moderating' for 1916 and to examine the question of re-establishing the matriculation as the sole method of entering the University

23

from 1917 onwards.

The effect of this would be, not to restore the status quo ante, but to leave Government and the University each with their own examination, neither of which would be accepted by the other.

Even so, Mr. Stone is strongly opposed to the scheme as tending to place the schools too much under control of the University.

His original proposal for checkmating it was to oppose it in the Syndicate's Committee, of which he is a member, and if unable to defeat it any other way, to tell them in the last resort that Government would withhold consent to the regulation.

He has since suggested a better way, viz., to offer the Syndicate formal representation on the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board and to amend the arrangements for conducting that examination so as to meet their views.

He says that the matter is to come up for consideration this week, but I have ascertained from the University that ^{the Committee} ~~they~~ won't meet till January and are giving him time to prepare his

Mr. Stone's D-o on p 1-3 aut.

Mr. Stone's D-o on p 5 aut.

case.

All that he would need now would appear to be an assurance from Government that there has been no change in their policy in the matter and that they approve the line he is taking.

Meanwhile the Government of India, who have held us up as an example to other provinces, wish Mr. Sharp to watch proceedings and keep in touch with the discussion, and Mr. Sharp in a later letter announces his wish to visit certain educational institutions in the province in any

case. As Mr. Stone indicates, we don't want him to take part in the discussion, but there is no harm in his watching it. He may be told d.o.

that his visit would be welcome on this understanding. He proposes to come from the 15th to 28th January.

Sir Sankaran Nair further suggests that

Sir John Wallis should be consulted on the proposal that Mr. Sharp should come and explain the Government of India's views. We may certainly do what we can to secure Sir John's support, but

I doubt the necessity for sending Mr. Sharp to him.

10.12.15

H. E. The Governor.

So.

I see no reason why Mr. Sharp should not see Sir John Wallis.

P.

12.12.

My dear Stone

In answer to your d.o. of the 25th, of which I enclose a copy as I don't think you have kept one. I am instructed to say that the Govt approve the line which you propose to take in regard to the proposed revival of the matriculation as the sole qualifying test for entrance to the University, namely to offer the Syndicate found representation on the S.S.L.C. Board and to amend the arrangements for conducting that examination ^{and amending the results} so as to meet their views.

The Govt see no objection to

circulated in confll.
Box No. 19.
11.12.15

Confidential.

Box No. 3967-1
12.12.15

12/13/15

Box No. 3967-1
12/13/15

CO
18/12

2b

Sharp's coming down to discuss the matter with you and Sir John Wallis and I am informing him accordingly. In this connection I enclose^{copy of} a further letter from him proposing a tour in this Presidency for other purposes. I am telling him that his proposed visit will be welcome and asking him to arrange all in direct correspondence with you.

I have offered to put him up if I am still here. I understand that the syndicate committee will meet till January.
13.12.15

My dear Sharp.

I am now instructed to reply to your letter of the 15th of the 20th November and to say that your proposed visit to the Presidency will be welcome and that God will be glad for you to discuss the question of the restoration of the matriculation as the examination qualifying for entrance to the University with Stone and Sir John Wallis. I think it would be best if you would settle date and details in direct correspondence

To The Hon. Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.S.2.

To be sent with copies to the Hon. Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.S.2.

3967-280P
14.12.15

200 in capital
over
at 14/12/15

CR
14/12

55

27
Steve. As I have already told you,
the Committee on the Matriculation
question will not meet till January,
and we shall be delighted to put
you up if we are still here

To The Honorable Mr.
H. Sharp, C. D. E.

13.12.15

14-12-15

The first of these is the fact that the
 water is not pure. It is full of
 impurities and is not fit for
 drinking. The second is the fact
 that the water is not pure. It is
 full of impurities and is not fit
 for drinking. The third is the fact
 that the water is not pure. It is
 full of impurities and is not fit
 for drinking. The fourth is the fact
 that the water is not pure. It is
 full of impurities and is not fit
 for drinking. The fifth is the fact
 that the water is not pure. It is
 full of impurities and is not fit
 for drinking. The sixth is the fact
 that the water is not pure. It is
 full of impurities and is not fit
 for drinking. The seventh is the fact
 that the water is not pure. It is
 full of impurities and is not fit
 for drinking. The eighth is the fact
 that the water is not pure. It is
 full of impurities and is not fit
 for drinking. The ninth is the fact
 that the water is not pure. It is
 full of impurities and is not fit
 for drinking. The tenth is the fact
 that the water is not pure. It is
 full of impurities and is not fit
 for drinking.

Not a natural and this will be
most of the same thing as the
21. 11. 11

[illegible]

Confidential

D.O.No. 13

L. No. 207 Edl.
20-1-16

The Old College, Nungambakam,

Madras, dated 19th January 1916.

My dear Todhunter,

Please see our D.O. correspondence ending with your D.O. No. 3967-1 Edl., dated 14th December 1915.

I discussed the situation with the Syndicate's Committee and informed them that Government was prepared to ask the Syndicate to nominate two University members of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board. The Committee was unanimously of opinion that a larger representation of the University was desirable and their view was confirmed by the Syndicate in the following resolution:-

"that a larger representation of the University is desirable: and that if the University is adequately represented on the Board the question of resuming the control of the examination qualifying for Matriculation may for the time being be dropped"

The Committee put forward in support of their view the general consideration that if the University was to accept the Public Examination under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme they were entitled to some share in conducting it and they considered that the minimum share should be the appointment to ^{each} ~~School Leaving~~ main Committee of Examiners of a University member, i.e. a man specially competent in each of English, Mathematics, Science and History. The other members of these Committees would be people who would take the school rather than the University point of view.

It is impossible to do more than ~~roughly~~ roughly forecast the ultimate result of accepting this proposal, but so far as the conduct of the examination goes I do not think it would be harmful in fact the addition to the board of some men of the distinctly scholarly type would I think tend to improve the examination. I gathered from my discussion with the Syndicate's Committee ^{that} the objection to the Secondary school

Leaving

Certificate Examination was not that its standard was too low but that in some subjects owing to the pushing by certain Inspectors of their pet subjects it tended to be too high. At the same time no doubt the board will have to ~~stand~~^{guard} against a possible tendency on the part of the University members to regard school work as too exclusively a preparation for a University Course. Besides conducting the Examination the Board advises the Director on matters connected with the scheme and so exercises a considerable influence on the organization and courses of study in Secondary schools. I do not think it will perform this function the worse for the presence on it of University members provided that they are in a decided minority.

A
I propose therefore that I should be empowered to invite the Syndicate to nominate immediately four University Members to represent the four main branches of study and with a view to securing a due proportion of non-officials, that not more than two of these should be officers of Government.

The Board will be reconstituted in June and I shall then submit further proposals probably, I think, to limit the Board to ten, four being nominated by the University.

This proposal is of course a compromise, but I think something of the kind is made inevitable by the decision of the Syndicate to frame rules under Regulation 166 (a) which will limit the Principal's discretion in admitting students to persons in a list published by the Syndicate ~~as~~ and it is difficult to contest the Syndicate's claim to know more exactly on what qualifications it is framing this list.

It must be remembered that the more essential features of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate

So. No. 11618d.
(J) 2.5.10.15

Para. III of the Scheme
annexed to G.O. 4276d 6/21-7-09
(P) will require revision.

cf p. 29
G.O. No 5908d. (18)
5/6.15

-3-6 29

Scheme are being preserved. There will only ~~be~~ ^{one} examination for University and other purposes. The marks given in school will be taken into account. The C subjects in which a "pass" is necessary will not be defined so that a boy who has taken e.g. Commercial subjects will not thereby be ineligible for admission to a College if he has shown such capacity as convinces a Principal that he will be able to profit by a College Course. As things stand therefore there is no reason why school curricula should be narrowed.

I may mention that in Bombay it is proposed to work the School Final by a Committee ^{on which} ~~or with~~ the University is to be largely represented and that in the United Provinces University men are largely employed in both the inspection and examination of schools ^{under} ~~their~~ School Final Scheme

Yours sincerely,

J. K. Stone

To

The Hon'ble Mr. C.G. Todhunter, I.C.S.,
Ag. Secretary to Government,
Educational Department.

247
31

Confidential

31/1

Eddle: 2 apt:

le. 207. 201.

31-1-16

my dear Stone,

With reference to
your S.O. No: 13 of the 19th
instant, I am instructed
to inform you that the
Govt: approve your proposal
to invite the Syndicate
to nominate immediately
to the Secondary School
Teaching Certificate Board
four university members
to represent the four
main branches of study,
not more than two of whom
should be officers of Govt:

yours sincerely

20.1.16

20.1.16

20.1.16

Principal
1/2/16

To
Mr. H. H. Stone,
M. A., F. R. S.,
L. S. S.

H. E. the Governor.

Encd. in Conf. box 11
20.1.16.

24/1/16

24.1.16.

24/1/16

24.1.16

(Put up papers have been removed)

original
first put up - 11/10/15 (Z)

Edl: Jap 4:

Formal orders have issued in G.O. No. 260 Edl: of the 10th March 1916 appointing four additional members to the Secondary School-leaving certifying board to represent the university.

2. Submitted that the papers may now be recorded and brought on the index for facility of future reference. The draft submitted below is for approval.

On 16.3.16

J.W.
16.3.16

Edl.
20.3.16

copy of ...
M.A. 7.11.15
2.9.16

Secondary School - Leaving certificates.

Regarding ~~the~~ ^{relating} the correspondence ~~relating~~ ^{four members of} to the representation of the Syndicate of the Madras University on the board for the award of —

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191 .

" " " " 191 .

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 3: 3967/15 From the No., dated 191 .

4197/15

4196/15

207/16

" " " " 191 .

" " " " 191 .

ORDER.

Mcs.

No. 300 ^{Ed.} dated 21-3-1916.

Received.

Oct
16.3.16

20.1.16

(J)

When given for copying

When copied

When examined

When signed

191

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

REFERS TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.

B = Not to be copied.

P = Copy abstract only.

Q = Copy heading only.