

Home (1917) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 806-7

DATED 16 6 17

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Cambridge Local Examinations.

Replying to a reference from the Government of India
on the subject of the withdrawal of the -----.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

6
Exl 4823
31.12.16



No. *1071*

FROM

THE HON'BLE SIR E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
 Educational Department.

Simla, the *22nd* December 1916.

Department of Education.
 Education.

Refd on 27/12/16

SIR,

In paragraph 16 of their circular no. *1069* dated *22nd Dec 1916* the Government of India intimated that they were inclined to consider that the objections to the maintenance of the system of Cambridge Local examinations in connection with European schools were sufficiently strong to render the permanent continuation of such examinations undesirable, and that they proposed to consult local Governments separately in regard to the policy which should be pursued in dealing with these examinations.

2. The examinations in question are of various kinds and standards and certain changes have recently been made in their character and nomenclature. But in now referring the matter above mentioned for the consideration of local Governments, the Government of India do not desire to raise questions of detail with regard to these examinations. The subject now under consideration is the retention or withdrawal of the examinations as a whole.

3. The Cambridge Local examinations appear to be of comparatively recent introduction in India and the Government of India have no figures to show the extent to which they were utilized previous to the year 1911-12. The number of students who have passed the Cambridge Senior and Junior Local examinations from that date onwards is shown by the public statistics to be as follows:—

	Cambridge Senior.				Cambridge Junior.			
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
<i>English and Anglo-Indian—</i>								
Boys	43	43	43	23	84	92	98	92
Girls	17	19	19	17	33	31	40	34
Total	60	62	62	40	117	93	144	96
<i>Others—</i>								
Boys	8	8	8	4	11	14	3	5
Girls	3	1	1	3	2	3	5	2
Total	11	9	9	7	13	17	8	7
<i>Total—</i>								
Boys	51	51	51	27	95	76	101	97
Girls	20	20	20	20	35	34	51	36
Total	71	71	71	47	130	110	152	103

4. The Cambridge Local examinations present two main advantages which have led to their adoption in European schools.

In the first place, it is considered that the examinations are well conducted, the papers well set and the standard subject to comparatively little variation: whereas owing to the difficulty of finding suitable examiners the departmental examinations are sometimes said to have ordinarily been less satisfactory both as regards the quality of the examinations and the variations in standard.

Secondly, the fact that a student who has passed the Cambridge Local examination gives him, or her, a kind of hall-mark which is recognized not only in India but in other parts of the British Empire. In the case, more especially, of those students who proceed to England to complete their education it serves to procure (with the inclusion of Latin) exemption from certain examinations such as the Responsions at Oxford, the Previous examination at Cambridge and the Entrance examination of the Inns of Court. The Cambridge Local examinations are consequently popular not only among teachers but among the parents of students who hope to complete their studies in England.

5. On the other hand, there are many and serious objections to these examinations from an educational point of view, and these are stated briefly below:—

The examinations have not provided any specific test for the students' knowledge of Indian history or until recently for vernaculars. Opinion is divided as regards the value of these studies in European schools, but it is generally held that these are necessary portions of the education of Europeans in this country, and the Government of India would be sorry to see them abandoned. It is true that these subjects might be prescribed for use by the schools in addition to the Cambridge examinations and it is also possible that the authorities at Cambridge might be prepared to add them to the curriculum: but neither of these arrangements is altogether satisfactory and in any case the syllabus laid down for the Cambridge examinations has been prepared primarily for the use of students in England and places undue stress on subjects such as the geography of England and on details of the history of that country, which are not needed for students in India.

There is a further difficulty due to the fact that unless we are prepared to entrust the control of the upper course of education entirely to the Cambridge authorities, the higher classes in each school will be reading for two separate examinations—the Departmental and the Cambridge Local. Such an arrangement entails a great waste of energy and ultimately of money, and both from the educational and from the financial point of view is much to be deprecated. The classes are already, as a rule, small and teachers hard to obtain. It is moreover to be remembered that out of the very small number (only 40 in 1914-15) of students who pass the Senior Cambridge Local a still smaller number proceed to England for education and it is argued that it is unfair to disturb the education of the whole of the upper classes in our high schools for the benefit of this small number.

6. The fact that the Cambridge examinations are regarded as qualifying for exemption from other examinations in India and in England when considered in connection with the varying requirements of different institutions leads to an undesirable confusion in the equivalence of the various examinations in India. A student, for instance, who has passed the Senior Local examination in India is ordinarily considered by an Indian University to have passed an examination equivalent to the Matriculation, whereas by the authorities of the Inns of Court in London he is (if he has passed in Latin) considered to have passed an examination equivalent to an Indian degree.

7. The main objection, however, to the Cambridge Local examinations is that it hands over the control of the standard of teaching in high schools from the Indian local Governments, or the Universities, as the case may be, to an absolutely external body. It is true that the Conference of 1912 contemplated the use of the Cambridge Local examinations as a portion only of the examination of students, due regard being paid also to oral tests and school records, but

it forms, in any case, an important portion of the test, the remainder being apt to be unduly ignored. It is urged that inspection and examination should, as far as possible, go together and that when these two functions are divorced the tendency for students to cram is encouraged. It may be contended that the Cambridge Local examinations are managed through local agents who are in all cases members of, or in close touch with, the Department of Public Instruction in the provinces and unlikely to recognize institutions which are not acknowledged by the Department of Public Instruction. But such an arrangement is entirely in the hands of the Syndicate of the Cambridge University and might at any time be subjected to alteration. It might further be possible by confining the examinations to cases in which students could be granted what is known as the 'A certificate' under the latest arrangements, to prevent undesirable schools—English or Indian—from joining in the examinations. But the arrangements regarding these certificates would still be subject to alteration from without and the onus of the selection of the schools for examination would in any case rest ultimately upon the Departments of Public Instruction. It is difficult to see on what principle a selection could be made and even if this difficulty were surmounted the authorities in India would still be deprived of all control over the subjects fixed for the examination.

The Inspector of European Schools in the Punjab is stated by the Annual Education Report of that province for 1915-16 to have reported against the Cambridge Local examinations as tending to stereotype the teaching and making necessary reforms difficult to accomplish. Expert opinion in England, he adds, has spoken very strongly against these examinations in recent years.

8. The above mentioned objections apply primarily in the case of European schools, but they may be held to obtain with equal or even greater force in the case of Indian schools. Hitherto a comparatively small number of Indians have passed these examinations and of that number a fair proportion are probably Jews and Armenians, being classed as "others" (that is, other than Hindus, Muhammadans, etc.) in table VI of the educational statistics, but the Government of India understand that since the issue of the data for 1914-15 a considerable number of applications for these examinations has in certain centres been received and they would be sorry to see any large extension of the entry of Indian students for the Cambridge Local examinations, as this might ultimately lead to the passing of the control of the curriculum in secondary schools in this country to an entirely outside authority. If this view of the question is accepted in the case of Indian schools, it is to be remembered that any differentiation of treatment between Indian and European schools would require special justification and the exclusion of Indian schools from the examinations may *pro tanto* be held as an argument for the similar exclusion of European schools.

9. The Government of India are aware that many schools have recently adapted their curricula to the Cambridge examinations and that these examinations are popular with the parents of students. Any change now made in the direction of removing these examinations would involve a certain degree of inconvenience, but at the same time it must be remembered that if the system is in itself undesirable its abolition will become more difficult as time goes on and if any steps in this direction are to be taken they should be taken at once. There are large parts of the Empire where the Cambridge Local examinations have apparently no centres (as, for instance, in Canada and Australia) and there appears to be *prima facie* no reason why India also should not be in a position to conduct its own examinations. What the Government of India would propose for consideration is that the entry of students from all schools—Indian or European—for the Cambridge Local examinations should cease four or five years from the date of the issue of orders to this effect, and in the meantime no fresh schools should be permitted to prepare pupils for these examinations which do not at present prepare for them.

10. It would, of course, be necessary during the period thus fixed to improve the departmental examinations so as to enable them to take the place of the Cambridge Locals and the Government of India would be glad to learn what

(Edg)

4

steps local Governments would be prepared to take in this direction. Generally speaking, it would be necessary to provide a better class of examiners, a more uniform standard, a more careful marking and a good range of optional subjects. In some provinces it is held by the local authorities that the departmental examinations already give as good a test as the Cambridge Locals: but in the majority of provinces it appears to be acknowledged that the departmental examinations are at present deficient. The institution of a single examination for the whole of India for European schools (which has been suggested in some quarters) appears to the Government of India to be a scheme attended with much difficulty. But a possible means of improvement would be for two or three adjacent provinces to make combined arrangements for the examination so as to maintain a good standard and keep the results from undue fluctuation, and the Government of India consider that this is a proposal worthy of consideration especially in so far as it tends to facilitate the recognition of the examination by outside authorities. It would not be possible at present to ask the authorities in England to recognize the departmental examinations of the various provinces as equivalent to those examinations for which the Cambridge Locals are already accepted as equivalent, but with the gradual improvement, and, in some cases, amalgamation, of the departmental examinations it is not unlikely that in the course of a few years the authorities of English institutions would be prepared to give them due recognition. In any case, the Government of India believe that the improvement of the departmental examinations up to a reasonable standard is a feasible scheme and would be glad to learn whether the local Governments will be prepared to take necessary steps to improve these examinations so that the Cambridge Local examinations might be dispensed with from, say, the year 1920 or 1921.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Mailly

Secretary to the Government of India

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

" " " " _____, dated _____ 191 .

READ ALSO:-

G. No. 4825 From the *Govt. of India*, No. 1071, dated *the 22.12.1916*
(*Dep't. of Edn.*)

" " " " _____, dated _____ 191 .

" " " " _____, dated _____ 191 .

Sandh:
ORDER.

No. 4825-1, dated *19.1* 1917.

Subject file

lost 19/1

Referred to the

*J. P. S. for remarks
with special reference
to paras 9 and 10
of the letter.*

*Mr.
Govt.
Tel.
21.17*

*ca
16.1.17*

1914

*Recd by
with
1917*

The J. P. S. (1st copy)

C.No. 1436 & 9.3.17

C.E.—29.

H o m e DEPARTMENT.
(Education)

Received 191 . Registered 191 .

Subject.



Cambridge Local Examinations.

Stating that a reply regarding the maintenance of the system of ----- in connection with European Schools will be submitted on receipt of a reply from the Inspector of European and Training Schools.

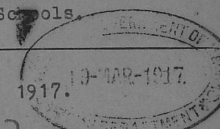
ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

Ref. on Cuv. No. 530 of 1917.

Station M a d r a s, Dated the 17th M a r c h 1917.



From (Name) Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.,

M a d r a s.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

H o m e Department.

(Education)

Sir,

With reference to Government reminder dated 8th March 1917 requesting an early reply to endorsement No. 4825-1 Education dated 19th January 1917 regarding --- Cambridge Local Examinations, I have the honour to state that a reply will be submitted on receipt of a report -- which has been called for from the Inspector of Inspector of European and Training Schools. He has been reminded.

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant.

R. A. Stone
for Director of Public Instruction.

16.3.17

CN^o 16348e

O.F.-20.

HOME (EDUCATION)

DEPARTMENT.



Received

28 MAR 1917

191

Registered

28/3/17

191

Subject.

Returning Government Endorsement No.4825-1

Home (Education) Department dated 19th January 1917 on the letter from the Government of India regarding the maintenance of the system of Cambridge Local Examinations in connection with European Schools, with a copy of the letter of Inspector of European and Training Schools, ~~with~~ an expression of his views.

ENCLOSURES	
No.	
Spare copies	

R. C. No. 530/1917

Station M.a.d.r.a.s., Dated the 28th March 1917

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction, M A D R A S.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

HOME (EDUCATION) Department.

Sir,

In returning Government Endorsement No.4825-1, Home (Education) Department dated 19th January 1917 on the letter from the Government of India regarding the maintenance of the system of Cambridge Local Examinations in connection with European Schools, I have the honour to submit a copy of letter from the Inspector of European and Training Schools R. C. No.78 E/1917 dated 21st March 1917 and to state that the Government of India's views on the

2.

subject may be accepted, but that whatever the nature of the Public Examination, the necessity of maintaining records of progress for pupils in European Schools and issuing certificates analogous to the Secondary School Leaving Certificate will not be lost sight of.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. A. Arne

for Director of Public Instruction

27.3.7

Y. V.

Letter R. C. No. 78 E/1917 dated 21st March 1917 from the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras

With reference to your Proceedings R. C. of 1917 dated 2nd February 1917 referring to me for remarks and return the Endorsement of the Government on the letter from Government of India of Edl. No. 1071 dated 22/27-12-1916, I have the honour to state as follows:-

2. The Government of India in paragraph 1 to 8 of the letter review the advantages and disadvantages of the Cambridge Local Examinations in connection with European Schools in India and, having come to the conclusion that the disadvantages far out-weigh the advantages, propose for consideration in paragraph 9 that the entry of students from all schools - Indian and European - for these Examinations should cease four or five years from the date of the issue of orders to that effect, and that, in the meantime, no fresh schools should be permitted to prepare pupils for the Examinations. In paragraph 10 the Government of India state that it would, of course, be necessary to improve the departmental examination so as to enable them to take the place of the Cambridge Locals and suggest various ways by which improvement might be effected. They ask whether Local Governments would be prepared to take the necessary steps to improve the Departmental Examinations so that the Cambridge Local Examinations might be dispensed with from, say, the year 1920 or 1921.

3. Before dealing with paragraphs 9 and 10 of the letter on which I understand that my remarks are more particularly asked for, I may state on the general question that I agree that the Cambridge Local Examinations are by no means ideal suitable for European Schools in this country, and personally, I should much prefer to see improved departmental examinations take the place of the Cambridge Examinations entirely. As will be seen later, there are, as yet, few schools in the Madras Presidency that take the Cambridge Examinations - the general opinion of the heads of schools being that the departmental examinations are more

2. 10

suitable. I find that in schools where the Cambridge Examinations are taken the tendency to cram is much greater than where the departmental examinations are followed. In one school in the Presidency where these examinations are exclusively taken this tendency is very pronounced. All the efforts of the staff are concentrated on securing success in the Cambridge Local. The Curriculum adopted includes two languages (French and Latin) in addition to English; Science, which is not taken as an Examination subject, is neglected. No vernacular is taught and the girls (the school is a mixed one) receive no instruction in Domestic Subjects. It is true that now that the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been made Local Secretary for European Schools he is able to control the entries, and I am taking steps to compel this school to fall into line to some extent with other schools, but I have already received protests from the management, who, before the Department exercised any control over the Cambridge Locals, were permitted to take these examinations instead of the Departmental examinations. I mention this case only to show that the Cambridge Locals allow of a Curriculum to be adopted which is quite unsuitable for schools in this country. It was, I believe, possible to secure a pass in the Senior Cambridge by being successful in the following:- Religious knowledge, Arithmetic, History, and one classical or European language. A certificate of this kind would not be accepted as equivalent to the Matriculation examination of any University, but the schools advertise their successes and, as the possibility of their children gaining certificates of any kind is a great attraction to parents in India, schools are tempted to make all else subordinate to the passing of the Cambridge examination regardless of the true interest of their pupils. This is, of course, true also to some extent of the departmental examinations, but the curriculum is much wider and a certificate cannot be so easily gained in these examinations, which, though still capable of considerable improvement, have yet been specially

3. 11

arranged to suit the needs of European Schools in India. Under the new regulations which will come into force this year the Cambridge examinations will be improved so far as the subjects to be taken for a pass are concerned, but it is impossible to believe that an English School Examination, conducted by examiners thousands of miles away who have never seen a school in India and are necessarily ignorant of the capabilities and needs of Anglo-Indian children can be the most suitable for European Schools in this country.

4. With regard to paragraph 6 of the Government of India's letter I would point out that the University of Madras has far declined to recognize the Senior Cambridge Local Examinations, passed in India, as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination.

5. In paragraph 8 of their letter the Government of India state that the objection to these examinations apply with equal or even greater force in the case of Indian students. In this Presidency there is a separate Local Secretary for Indian candidates and I believe that very many more Indians than Europeans present themselves. The Indian candidates are, however, nearly all private candidates.

6. With reference to paragraph 9 of the letter I do not think that the removal of the Cambridge Examinations would cause much inconvenience in this Presidency if orders were issued before they have become popular. It is only during the last few years that, with one or two exceptions, recognized schools have been permitted to prepare pupils for these examinations.

The following table shows the number of pupils from European Schools presented during the last two years, i.e., since the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been Local Secretary and the schools from which they came.

Name of schools.	No. of pupils registered for				Higher Local.
	1915		1916		
	Senior	Junior	Senior	Junior	
1. Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund	3	5	4	9	.
1.a. Lawrence Memorial School --do--	1	..	..	..	.
2. St. Joseph's Boarding Institution, Coonoor	1	8	9	7	.
3. Hebron School, Coonoor	1	1.	3	3	.
4. Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	2	..	..	1	.
5. Madras Collegiate School	5	..	4	1	.
6. Doveton Protestant College, Madras	..	6	..	..	.

4. 12
7. Stanes High School, Coonoor
8. Private candidates

4 1 3 2 1

12 20 25 26 1

It will be seen from the above that very few schools would at present be affected if permission to present pupils for the examinations were refused in future. The comparative unpopularity of the examinations is, no doubt, largely due to the fact that neither the Government nor the University of Madras as yet recognize the Senior Cambridge Examinations. We have not yet permitted schools to present pupils for the Preliminary examinations in this Presidency.

All but one of the schools mentioned above prepare pupils for the departmental Examinations as well as the Cambridge Examinations.

7. In paragraph 10 of the letter the Government of India refer to the necessity of improving the Departmental Examinations, so as to enable them to take the place of the Cambridge Locals. They remark that, generally speaking, it would be necessary to provide a better class of examiners, a more uniform standard, a more careful marking and a good range of optional subjects, and they suggest that it might be possible for two or three adjacent provinces to make combined arrangements for the examinations. Under the system in force in Madras the examiners are selected, mainly from among the teachers in the schools, by a Board of seven members of which the Inspector of European and Training Schools is President. A few officials and others with knowledge of the schools are also as a rule appointed. The Board is now chiefly composed of non-officials. Last year the only two officials were the President and the Inspector of Schools, IX Circle. The non-officials, who are usually the Heads of Schools, include representatives of girls as well as boys' schools and of different denominations. The change in the constitution of the Board, which formerly consisted of 4 officials and only 3 non-officials, was made last year, on my recommendation, and has been found to work well, though it is an unfortunate fact that there is always a certain amount of jealousy and suspicion of the good faith

5. 13

of the non-officials. The non-official members are frequently changed so that all the more important schools in the Presidency may from time to time be represented.

The best available examiners are selected, the Board going as far as possible on the principle that the examiner should have taught his subject in a European school. It is found that a teacher brought out from England, however well-qualified, does not usually make a satisfactory examiner until he has gained some experience of the work in this country. The papers are carefully scrutinized by the Board and are altered if not considered suitable. Although the choice of really well-qualified teachers is rather limited, I do not see how a better class of examiners can be obtained without going altogether outside the schools. This would not be desirable, as one main objection to the adoption of the Cambridge Locals is that the examiners know nothing of the work done in European Schools in India. The amalgamation of two or three provinces would, of course, give a greater number of well-qualified teachers from which the examiners could be selected, but would not remove one of the principal objections made to the present system, which is that the candidates from the school to which the examiner belongs have some advantages over candidates from other schools. I do not think there is very much in this objection - which must apply equally to many other examinations - but with the keen competition between European Schools

6. 14
last examination I had a selection of all the more important papers sent to me in order to check the marking. This took a great deal of time, and, as the Inspector of European and Training Schools has already considerably more work than he is able to do satisfactorily, it would not be possible as a rule to undertake this work, but it is certainly advisable that something of the kind should be done.

The question of a good range of optional subjects was considered by the Committee which sat in 1912 to revise the "Curricula, Subjects of Examination and Syllabuses" for European Schools issued by the Department. It was then remembered that the existing type of curricula (viz., "A", "A.A.", "B", "B.B." and "B.B.B.") be abolished that English and Arithmetic be made compulsory subjects and that a large number of optionals be provided from which each school could select its own curriculum under the guidance and with the approval of the Department. In the High School Examination the candidates would be tested in English, Arithmetic and four optionals. No action was taken on these recommendations as shortly afterwards it was suggested that the Cambridge Locals should replace the Departmental examinations altogether.

A revision of the curricula on the lines suggested could be easily carried out and would, I think, be a decided improvement.

With regard to the amalgamation of the departmental examinations into a single examination

7. 15 9
and the effect would only be to lessen the number of Departmental Examinations. There would still be several different examinations from European Schools in India. The exchange of examiners between provinces, however, as suggested above would be an improvement in some respects.

In this Presidency Anglo-Indian education has, I think, developed on somewhat different lines than in other provinces. Of recent years the instruction has been made more practical and the examinations have been improved. Further improvements have been considered and can be made as soon as it is decided that the Cambridge examinations will be discontinued. The Madras High School examination already provides a very fair test and I see no reason why the English authorities should not be asked to recognize it as soon as the suggested improvements have been made.

/TRUE COPY/.

R. A. Arieve.

for Director of Public Instruction

27.3.17.

Y. V.

Howe Dept
(Edw)

NOTES.

10

Previous papers

124 87 1-2-17
847-47A 87 7-8-16
736 / 5-7-16
521 / 15-5-16
336-37 / 28 3-6
238-39 / 26-2-16
70 / 29-1-13
778-79 / 26-8-12
311 / 06
220 / 06

(Ed. 2)

Again G.O., No. , dated

191

Current No. 825/16, From the ~~Govt.~~ G.O. of F. No. 1071, dated 22-12-1916.

SUBJECT. — The Bangalore
Local Examinations.

The present reference from the Govt. of India is intimately connected with the resolutions of the Simla Conference on the Education of the Denicised Community that met in 1912. It was one of the resolutions of that conference that the present middle and high school examinations under the Code of Regulations for European Schools should be replaced by the award of two kinds of certificates to pupils of Secondary Schools ~~was~~ governed by the Code, viz., First School certificates and Leaving certificates to be made on the basis of the award of the pupils' work at school combined with the results of an external public examination to be undergone by them at the end of

Resol. VIII on pp 5
46 of G.O. 70 Ed. 1
(K) 29.1.13

of the school course, the examinations recommended for the purpose being the corresponding ^{Cambridge} examinations.

The discussions on the subject will be found at pages 26 to 32 of the report put up.

2. This report: to whom the discussions and resolutions of the conference were referred ^(in respect of the above matter) for opinion stated that while they were prepared to accept the first part of it they were not disposed to agree that portion of it which sought to prescribe the Cambridge examinations for ^(leaving) the ^{certificates} on account of ^{several} objections ^{to} ~~correspondence~~ examinations by outside authority. In view however of the wishes of the domiciled community and pending the elaboration and recognition of a ^(separate) local system of examinations they reluctantly agreed to the ^(with certain reservations) adoption of the Cambridge Local examinations as public examinations connected with

with these artist-created - mode
para 3 (c) of Letter No. 239 sold
by the 26th February of 1914.

3 The Govt. of India
after a further consideration
of the question propose to
debar altogether students in this
country from applying for
the Cambridge Local Exams.
From what has been said
in para 2 Supra it will be
observed that this proposal is
in entire consonance with
this Govt.'s desire on the subject.
Further the Cambridge exami-
nations are not recognized in
this Presidency and as such the
prohibition of pupils to apply
for them may not create any
hardship.

3 The current letter away in the first instance has referred to the I.P.G. for remarks with special reference to paras 9 and 10 thereof. A draft would be submitted for approval.

please see also (18)
the remarks of trans. & g.
under Resol. III - on
pp 9 to 11 of the go. at (18)

para 9 of Gandhi's letter
on 4-3-47.

¶ Dr. Bourne's. Still:
at the similar confes:
on p. 27 of the report.

$\frac{10.1.17}{121.17}$

16.1.17

~~20~~
19.1.17

14

f.s.e.f. Encls: No. 4825-1, d/ the 19th Jan: 17

P.C.F. - 1636, from the D.P.D., R.C.C. 530/17, d/ the 17th March 17.

Submitted that the file may lie over pending receipt of the Director's report. If it is not received by the 15th April another reminder may issue.

Noted in fd
21.3.17

TH
19.3.17
9.3.17

AL
21.3.17

pt 7-15e File - 1636, from the D.P.D., R.C.C. 530/17, d/ the 28.3.17.

W. A draft letter on the lines of the note of the Inspt of European and Training Schools is submitted.

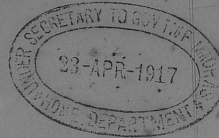
TH
11.4.17
17.4.17

S. E. W.
21.4.17

Re Examiners. I should say the proposed wholesale interchange would be unworkable. No quite enough to point out we have a board: this board moderates the question papers; it can moderate the results.

② The standard for year to year is already uniform. To secure uniformity between provinces, suggest conferences

③ Marking could be more careful but the



26/4

Box II
are 7.57
26.7.5.17



Read:
11/5/17

board can check the many loose on the
of the subject also purw + steps will be taken +
the latter part of the draft to be recast
before on the above lines under the
separate headings noted in the 9 of the letter
23/4/17

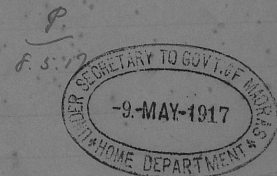
The draft has been
revised as ordered by the Secretary and
is submitted.

26-4-17
H
804/17

26-4-17
H
804/17

H
27/17

The D.P.I. informs me that he has just received a
memorial on this subject from Headmaster of European
Schools on the hills: which he proposes to forward to
Government with his observations. Please ask him for
these, so that the advisability of adding ^{to this letter} a paragraph
on this branch of the subject may be considered.
The draft provisionally approved.



W.S.

NOTES.

Page 16

The following draft D.O. to
Mr. Stone is submitted with reference
to E's orders at 'K' on the previous page
D.O. "Dear Mr. Stone,

No. 1684 B-1
11.5.17

"In connection
"with the letter from the Govt: of
"India regarding the withdrawal of
"the Cambridge local examinations,
"H. E. the Government states that you
"have recently received a memorial
"on the subject from the headmaster
"of European Schools on the hills and
"desires me to ask you to forward
"the memorial to the Govt: with your
"own observations thereon. I am to
"request you to send these at an
"early date."

Yours sincerely

C. A. B.
11.5.17

To The Honble. Mr.

J. H. Stone, M.A., Secy.

D.P.O.

11.5.17.

J. H.
11.5.17.

P.T.O.

pp. 748

22



D.O.No. G. 32/1917.

Dear Mr. Ramachandra Rao,

p. b. ante

Please see your D. 334 B-1 dated 16th May 1917.



I have received no memorial but a resolution, of which I enclose a copy passed by a meeting of the Nilgiri and Coimbatore European Schools Managers' Association at which the following schools were represented :

1. Stanes High School, Coimbatore
2. do. do. Coonoor
3. St. Joseph's Boarding Institution, Coonoor
4. The Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale
5. Brecks Memorial School, Ootacamund.

You will observe that they do not say on what grounds our European Schools curricula are objected to or how Madras schools are at a grave disadvantage compared with those in other Provinces.

In connection with the exclusion of the Cambridge Locals, which India suggests may be done only in the course of four or five years, some revision of our curricula will probably be desirable, and as a preliminary to this I have asked the Directors of Public Instruction

*File returned
from Govt. Secy
8/5-*

Intone

"Resolved unanimously to ask that Government Schools should be allowed to prepare and enter candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations without any restrictions. The European Schools Examinations under the present Curricula are felt to be unsatisfactory both in regard to the Curricula and methods of examinations, and the Managers are of the opinion that in many respects the Cambridge Local Examinations are satisfactory, and they would, therefore, be glad if the Educational authorities could see their way to continue to allow Managers to take which examination they prefer, especially as the present Curricula has been constantly objected to, and those working under its conditions feel themselves at a great disadvantage compared with schools in other Provinces. It is understood a new Curricula is being drawn up, and the Association trusts that the advanced proofs of the same may, at a very early date, be submitted to the various Teachers' Associations for suggestions before being finally passed into law".

B
D.O.No. 1538

Crno. 320 B En
24.5.17
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

23/5/17
Dear Sir,

I am desired to enquire when we may expect to receive the local Government's reply to this Department Circular no.1071, dated the 27th December last, in regard to the Cambridge Local Examinations.

2. I am also to say that as we are contemplating a reference to the Secretary of State on the subject of the recognition by British institutions of such European High School Examinations held by Provincial Education Departments as appear to be of a sufficiently high standard to justify such recognition, we should be glad if the views of the local Government on this point could be furnished in their reply to the circular referred to above together with the following particulars in regard to the local examination:-

(i) The subjects of examination in detail with information regarding the combinations to be taken, compulsory and optional subjects etc.,

(ii) The authority which conducts the examination.

(iii) The extent to which the examination is recognised by Indian Universities and other educational bodies and similarly the extent to which recognition is accorded in India to examinations which receive recognition in England, e.g. the Cambridge Senior Examinations.

(iv) The extent to which the examination is considered the equivalent of the Cambridge Senior Examinations.

Yours sincerely,

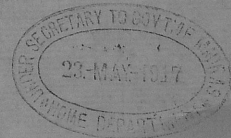
Emmerson

To

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education) Department.

PR
Received
24/5/17
H.L.



f. H. G.'s note on p 5 ante

The Directorate Com-
munication on pages 7 and 8 under.
was called for all the instances of H. &
the Government. The D. P. J. does not seem
to give much weight to the Resolution
of the Nilgiri and Legislative
European Schools Managers' Association
and in this view it appears hardly
necessary to make any reference to
it in the draft letter to Hudson.

2 Attention is also solicited to New Subsequent D.O. concerning realization from Indian oil pages 9 ante. It ^(is submitted that) ~~comports with~~ his file may now sent w/o to the ^(additional) D.P.D. for furnishing the information now required by Justice.

28.5.17

5 2.5
30.517

D.P.L (u. 5)

3073717

320 B-1
 3000

W.O. No. 53/1917
2-6-1917

Wolfgang Müller

As regards the information required by India

(17). Another office in "Curriculum Subjects of Subjects of Examination for" in the file. The courses are given in detail & the examinations are on the courses. The combination, combination of subjects for

D.P.I.'s office.U.O. No. C.53/1917
2-6-1917

As regards the information required by India

(i) All this is given in "Curricula, Subjects of Examination etc." in the file. The courses are given in detail and the examinations are on the courses. The combinations, compulsory and optional subjects etc., are given on page 4.

(ii) This is in my letter and in the draft to India.

(iii) The High School ^{and} Scholarship Examination is accepted by the Madras University as equivalent to Matriculation.

The Cambridge Senior Local Examination is not recognised unless passed outside India or Ceylon.

(iv) The examination is at least equal in comprehensiveness and difficulty to the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

I suggest that emphasis be laid on the fact that we cannot altogether get rid of the Cambridge Local unless the recognition of our High School Examination can be secured in the United Kingdom. The strongest argument in their favour is that they are wanted by pupils who are to continue their education at home.

J.H.S.
2-6-17.

Home (Education) Department.

The draft below has been revised with reference to India's D.O. on page 9 ante.

E.A.V.
6-6-17T.K.
8-6-17

There can be no
"and" here? Verify
case
13.6.17
verified - please compare p. 4
of slip (iii)

22 25 12

Please submit a typed copy of D.P.I's note
for easy reference.

E.A.H.

12-6-17.

The Director's note has been typed. The file is
re-submitted.

La
12.6.17.

5. Draft for approval.

CLM
12.6.17

Revised & amplified draft with
reference to the Govt of India D.O.

Since received: for approval

M
14/6/17

H.E.

Box 44
Circ 14.6.17
Retd 15.6.17

page 9 before

His Excellency approves the draft subject to the substitution of the following for the passage bracketted in blue pencil at the end of paragraph 1:

"But unless recognition of the Madras European High School examination as equivalent to the Cambridge Senior Local Examinations can be secured in the United Kingdom, H.E. the Governor in Council is not prepared to take any steps which would render it more difficult for students in European schools to secure admission to British institutions."



Issue
my
16/6/17

Cambridge Local Examinations.

Replying to a reference from the Government of India
on the subject of the withdrawal of the -----

Read:-

Pl 1-4 (O.No.4825/16), From the Government of India, Department of Education,
No.1071, dated the 22nd December 1916.

Pl 7-8 (O.No.1634/17) From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No.
R.C.530, dated the 28th March 1917.

ORDER:- No. 806 dated the 16-6-1917.
Mis.

The following letter will be despatched
to the Government of India.

To

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

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.1071, dated
the 22nd December 1916, relating to the with-
drawal of the Cambridge Local Examinations,
I am directed to state that His Excellency
the Governor in Council considers that the
Cambridge Local Examinations are by no means
ideally suitable for European schools in this
country and would prefer to see improved de-
partmental examinations take the place of the
Cambridge examinations entirely.

26 (2)

There are as yet few schools in this Presidency that prepare pupils for the Cambridge examinations, the general opinion of the heads of schools being that the departmental examinations are more suitable than the Cambridge examinations as the tendency to cram is much greater in the latter than where the departmental examinations are followed. In this connection I am to enclose a copy of the "Curricula, subjects of examination, and syllabuses for European schools" in Madras which contain detailed information in regard to departmental examinations. I am also to point out that the European High School scholarship examinations is recognized by the Madras University as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of the University but that the Cambridge Senior Local examinations unless passed at centres outside India and Ceylon is not recognized by the University except for the purposes mentioned in para 2 of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Rajagopalachariyar's letter No.1380, Home (Education), dated the 16th December 1916. I am also to add that the European High School examination is considered to be at least equal in comprehensiveness and difficulty to the Cambridge Senior Local examinations. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that it is only during the last few years that recognized high schools have been permitted to prepare pupils for the Cambridge examinations, His Excellency the Governor in Council is inclined to the view that the withdrawal of these examinations will not cause much inconvenience in this Presidency if orders are issued to that effect

Slip (iii)

(Y)

[H. E. the Governor
from p. 13 of notes]

See note file

16/6/17

before they become more popular. He would however strongly emphasize the fact that it would not be desirable to get rid of the examinations altogether unless the re-nitiation of the Madras European High School examination can be secured in the United Kingdom as the former examinations are required by pupils who have to continue the education in British institutions.

2. The suggestions of the Government of India in para 10 of their letter under reply regarding the improvement of departmental examinations are dealt with below serially under the separate headings noted therein:-

(1) Under the system in force in Madras a Board of seven members of which the Inspector of European and Training schools is President selects the best available examiners from among the teachers in the schools and moderates the questions papers set by the examiners. This Board will also be able to moderate the results.

(2) In regard to the maintenance of a more uniform standard of examinations I am to state that the standard in Madras from year to year is already uniform. With a view however to securing uniformity between provinces, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that this can best be attained by conferences between the examination boards of different provinces or members thereof instead of the system of combined arrangements for examinations by two or three adjacent provinces.

(3) As regards marking, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that

(4) 30

be made more careful but considers that the examination board can to some extent check the marking.

(4) In regard to the provision of a good range of optional subjects, I am directed to state that the question was considered by a committee which sat in 1912 in Madras and it was suggested that existing curricula be abolished, that English and Arithmetic be made compulsory subjects and that a large number of optional subjects be provided from which each school could select its own curriculum with the approval of the Education Department. No action was taken on the recommendations of the committee as shortly afterwards it was suggested that the Cambridge Locals should replace the departmental examinations altogether. The necessary steps will now be taken in this direction.

A.V.
JL
8617

13.6.17

14/6/17

Home (Education) Department.

C.Nos.4825/16 &
1634/17.

ORDER:-No.806, dated the 16th June 1917.

The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

LETTER:-No.807, dated the 16th June 1917.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education

In reply to your letter No.1071, dated the 22nd December 1916, relating to the withdrawal of the Cambridge Local Examinations, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the Cambridge Local Examinations are by no means ideally suitable for European schools in this country and would prefer to see improved departmental examinations take the place of the Cambridge examinations entirely.

There are as yet few schools in this Presidency that prepare pupils for the Cambridge examinations, the general opinion of the heads of schools being that the departmental examinations are more suitable than the Cambridge examinations as the tendency to cram is much greater in the latter than where the departmental examinations are followed. In this connection I am to enclose a copy of the "Curricula, subjects of examination, and syllabuses for European schools" in Madras which contain detailed information in regard to departmental examinations. I am

also

also to point out that the European High School scholarship examination is recognised by the Madras University as equivalent to the Matriculation examination of the University but that the Cambridge Senior Local examinations unless passed at centres outside India and Ceylon is not recognised by the University except for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Honourable Diwan Bahadur Rajagopala Achariya's letter No. 1380, Home (Education), dated the 16th December 1916. I am also to add that the European High School examination is considered to be at least equal in comprehensiveness and difficulty to the Cambridge Senior Local examinations. But unless recognition of the Madras European High School examination as equivalent to the Cambridge Senior Local examinations can be secured in the United Kingdom, His Excellency the Governor in Council is not prepared to take any steps which would render it more difficult for students in European schools to secure admission to British institutions.

2. The suggestions of the Government of India in paragraph 10 of their letter under reply regarding the improvement of departmental examinations are dealt with below seriatim under the separate headings noted therein:-

(1) Under the system in force in Madras a Board of seven members of which the Inspector of European and Training Schools is President selects the best available examiners from among the teachers in the schools and moderates the question papers set by the examiners. This Board will also be able to moderate the results.

(2) In regard to the maintenance of a more uniform standard of examinations I am to state that the standard in Madras from year to year is already uniform. With a
view

view however to securing uniformity between provinces, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that this can best be attained by conferences between the examination boards of different provinces or select members thereof instead of the system of combined arrangements for examinations by two or three adjacent provinces.

(3) As regards marking, His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees that it could be made more careful but considers that the examination board can to some extent check the marking.

(4) In regard to the provision of a good range of optional subjects, I am directed to state that the question was considered by a committee which sat in 1912 in Madras and it was suggested that the existing curricula be abolished, that English and Arithmetic be made compulsory subjects and that a large number of optional subjects be provided from which each school could select its own curriculum with the approval of the Education Department. No action was taken on the recommendations of the committee as shortly afterwards it was suggested that the Cambridge Locals should replace the departmental examinations altogether. The necessary steps will now be taken in this direction.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government.

