

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 822, 1st July 1919

Cambridge Local Examinations

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India
on the subject of the conditions under which the — should be held in India.

INDEX

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Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India on the subject of the conditions under which the — should be held in India.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.Os. Nos. 806-7, Home (Education), dated 16th June 1917.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.S.I., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education);

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Simla, the 13th May 1919.

No.—506.

With reference to the correspondence ending with this Department telegram No. 781, dated the 28th August 1918, I am directed to forward for information a copy of the marginally-noted dispatches on the subject of the conditions under which the Cambridge Local Examinations should be held in India.

2. It is desirable that local Secretaries of these examinations should be informed of the conditions deemed suitable by the Government of India.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Dispatch—from the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Dated—Simla, the 4th December 1918.

No.—16.

In July 1912 a conference was held at Simla on the questions connected with the education of the domiciled community in India, and this conference recorded its opinion that two kinds of Government certificates should be awarded to the pupils of European secondary schools, namely, a first school certificate and a leaving certificate. These certificates were to be awarded in either case to pupils who, having been in regular attendance at a secondary school for a prescribed period and having completed an approved course of general education as set forth in their school record, should also have passed the recognized external examination in the subjects prescribed by the Departments of Public Instruction. The conference decided that for the present the Cambridge University Junior School Certificate Examination or the Cambridge Junior Local Examination should be recognized as the external examination for the first school certificate, and the Cambridge University Senior School Certificate Examination or the Cambridge University Higher Local Examination or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination should be recognized as external examinations for the leaving certificate.

2. The proposal to utilize the Cambridge Local Examinations, although accepted by some of the local Governments who were consulted regarding the resolutions of the conference did not obtain universal approval and in forwarding to local Governments in our circular No. 1069, dated the 22nd of December 1916, our views on the recommendations of the conference we expressed our hesitation as regards the adoption of external examinations such as those provided

by the Cambridge University for European schools in India. In our further circular No. 1071, dated 22nd of December 1916, we explained our position in further detail and we enclose for your information a copy of this circular and the replies which we have received to the inquiries made in it. We took the opportunity in this circular to point out the recent origin of the Cambridge Examinations in India and the comparatively small extent to which they had at present been utilized. We explained in some detail the difficulties which an extension of the practice seemed likely to entail and we suggested that examination conducted by the Departments of Public Instruction in India should be sufficiently improved to enable the European schools in the country within the period of a few years to dispense with the use of the Cambridge Examinations. We added that, if a single province was unable to institute a series of examinations for European schools which would command sufficient confidence, it would be open for two or three adjacent provinces to make combined arrangements for such an examination so as to maintain a good standard and keep the results from undue fluctuation.

3. From the replies which we have received it will be observed that the proposal made by us in 1916, has met with disapproval in several quarters and, although we are convinced of the educational and administrative disadvantages attaching to any system of examination conducted by a body over 6,000 miles away, we recognize that in respect of European schools the Cambridge Examinations have, in the absence of a well-established system of departmental tests, a claim to be utilized in this country. In certain provinces they have not yet been adopted and we have no desire to see them extended to such areas if reasonably efficient departmental examinations can be maintained. In others they are accepted either in addition to the departmental examinations or in complete supersession of them and in such areas we appreciate the inconvenience and even hardship which would be caused by the disappearance at this stage of this form of examination. We are, therefore, prepared to acquiesce in the retention of the Cambridge Examinations under certain safeguards which will be mentioned later and we feel that, so far as European schools are concerned, any disadvantage which the maintenance of these examinations may occasion, is owing to the paucity of such schools, kept within very circumscribed limits.

4. So far as the examination represents the termination of a stage of education, we should have no objection to restricting the examination entirely to European schools, inasmuch as we have always recognized that European education in this country prior to the University stage should be on lines distinct from those applicable to the Indian community, but there are considerations which make it desirable to arrange that Indian students should not be altogether debarred from entering for these examinations and it is necessary for us to provide that the conditions to be complied with for entry into the examinations should be, as far as possible, the same for Europeans and for Indians. It may be observed, for instance, that, if the present Senior Examination is to hold the same position as the old Senior Local Examination, the fact that a student has passed this examination will excuse that student from the Matriculation Examination in most Indian Universities and in Calcutta (under certain special conditions) he would be excused from the Intermediate Examination. Such a student, moreover, if he proceeds to England, would be saved the two or three years of university study in India which would otherwise be necessary in order to excuse him from Responsions or the Previous Examinations, and he would, under certain conditions, be saved the necessity of passing the B.A. Examination in India before being called to the Bar. It seems clear to us that, so long as European students who pass the Cambridge Local Examinations are enabled by so doing to obtain special advantages of this character, it would not be possible for us to lay down any general rule by which Indian students would be debarred from entering the same examination. We have in paragraph 8 of our circular of 22nd of December 1916, pointed out that, although a comparatively small number of Indians have hitherto passed these examinations, the number of applications is increasing and we expressed a fear that, if Indian students were permitted without restriction to enter for this class of examination, the control of the curriculum in secondary schools in this country might in time pass to an entirely outside authority. So far as the Cambridge Senior Examination is generally harder and the fees are pitched higher than in the ordinary Matriculation in India, the fact that it is accepted as the equivalent to the Matriculation in some of the Indian Universities does not constitute a great inducement to students to enter for the examination, but we consider that the local Departments of Public Instruction might suitably, as has already been done in the United

Paragraph 6 of United Provinces Government letter No. 1333, dated the 30th of August 1917.

Provinces, suggest to the Universities concerned the advisability of ensuring that the examination is substantially harder than the Matriculation by insisting on qualification in a certain minimum number of subjects. The other privileges accorded to students who pass the examination are such as will always induce a certain number of students to pass it, and to students who are proceeding to England the inducement will be considerable; but we confess that on consideration we are not of opinion that the number of students who will enter for the examinations on these grounds can ever reach a large figure. There is always, however, a fear lest the adoption of this form of examination should, for less tangible reasons, become popular among students and we consider that precautions should be taken in time to prevent any such large extension of the Cambridge Examinations, as may lead to the consequences anticipated by us in our circular of the 22nd of December 1916.

5. We accordingly suggest that in the case both of Indian and of European students the adoption of the Cambridge Examinations should be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) that the Registrar, to be appointed by the Cambridge authorities for the purposes of these examinations in each province, should be an officer nominated and approved by the local Government,

(b) that no pupils should ordinarily be admitted either for the Senior or for the Higher School Certificate who have not been working at approved schools for a period of years to be fixed by the local Governments concerned, and

(c) that without absolutely excluding the entry of students other than those admitted under (b) the admission of such students should be subject to such provisions as may be laid down by the local Governments. We should expect the provisions so laid down to admit of the entry of such students in very special circumstances only and on conditions such as the receipt of a certificate from an educational inspector that the student has pursued a regular course of study under proper popular discipline and has, after personal examination, satisfied the inspector that he is fit to enter for the examination and has special reasons for requesting to appear at it.

6. In addition to the enforcement of these conditions, we would recommend that, so far as possible, the local Departments of Public Instruction should arrange that when a Cambridge Examination is utilized in any school, a departmental examination should not be concurrently employed by the same school and that for the purpose of the certificates referred to in paragraph 1 of this dispatch the passing of the Cambridge Examination should be supplemented, wherever this is feasible, by an oral examination and consideration of the school records.

7. We desire to explain that we are thoroughly convinced of the general excellence of the character and standard of the Cambridge Examinations and we greatly appreciate the considerate attitude which the Cambridge authorities have always maintained in applying these examinations to Indian conditions. Our objections to the use of the examinations in India have no reference to the character of the examinations in themselves and we trust that it will be understood that our objections to their use in India are based on considerations of general educational and administrative policy only. We would ask you, if you see no objection, to lay before the Cambridge authorities a statement of our position in the matter and to ascertain from them whether they would be prepared to subject the future conduct of their examinations in this country to the conditions which we have suggested above.

8. We would further add that we recognize the difficulties attending the suggestion made by us in our circular of the 22nd December 1916, that the European departmental examinations in this country might be conducted by combinations of contiguous provinces and we are of opinion that, where these examinations are maintained, they may be conducted, as now by individual provinces, but that every effort should be made to bring them up to as high a standard as is possible. If, as is not impossible in connexion with the reorganisation following the proposed constitutional reforms, a Central Board of Education is constituted at some future time for the whole of India, it may be found practicable to initiate an All-India Examination for European schools which would be conducted by that Board. We do not contemplate the initiation of such an examination under present conditions, but we consider that the possibility of our being able to constitute in future a Board which would be capable of conducting such an examination should be kept in view.

LIST OF PAPERS.

1. Circular letter to all local Governments and Administrations No. 1071, dated the 22nd December 1916.
2. Replies from all local Governments and Administrations, excepting Delhi, viz:—
 - Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 807, dated the 16th June 1917 with enclosures.
 - Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2108, dated the 28th August 1917, with enclosures.
 - Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1091, dated the 3rd September 1917, with enclosures.
 - Letter from the Government of the United Provinces, No. 1323, dated the 30th August 1917.
 - Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 178-S., dated the 29th June 1917.
 - Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 1240-4 E-5, dated the 26th January 1917.
 - Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 595-4 E-5, dated the 13th July 1918.
 - Letter from the Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 923-E., dated the 23rd June 1917.
 - Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 11-D-VI, dated the 1st June 1917, with enclosure.
 - Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 3496-E., dated the 15th May 1918, with enclosures.
 - Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1269, dated the 12th April 1917.
 - Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 834-P., dated the 13th February 1917.

(2)

Dispatch—from His Majesty's the Secretary of State for India.
To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Dated—the 27th March 1919.
No.—29, Public.

With reference to the Dispatch of Your Excellency's Government in the Education Department, No. 16 of 4th December last, I forward for information a copy of the marginally-noted correspondence with the University of Cambridge on the subject of the conditions under which the Cambridge Local Examinations should continue to be held at Indian centres.

2. The arrangements embodied in the existing regulations for the admission of candidates to these examinations comply fully with the conditions stated in paragraph 5 of your dispatch above cited, and Your Excellency's Government will no doubt agree that they may be accepted as satisfactory.

SUB-ENCLOSURES

(i)

Letter—from Sir THOMAS HOLDERNESSE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Under Secretary of State for India.

To—The Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge University.

Dated—the 7th February 1919.
No.—J. & P. 192.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from this office of 12th November 1917, J. & P. 488-17, regarding the continuance of the Cambridge Local Examinations in India as recognised examinations for European schools in India.

The Government of India have been considering the question, in consultation with the local Governments, and have now reported their conclusions in a dispatch the purport of which I am directed by the Secretary of State in Council to communicate to you.

The Government of India are thoroughly convinced of the excellence of the character and standard of the Cambridge Examinations, and they greatly appreciate the considerate attitude which the authorities of Cambridge University have always maintained in applying these examinations to Indian conditions. The difficulties they have felt in regard to the use of the examinations in India have no reference to the character of the examinations themselves, but were based on considerations of general educational and administrative policy only. In particular they were impressed by the disadvantages necessarily attaching to any system of examinations conducted by an authority over 6,000 miles away. Now, however, after a comprehensive examination of the system and its actual working, they have come to the conclusion that in respect of European schools the Cambridge Examinations have, in the absence of a well-established system of departmental tests, a claim to be utilised in India; and they are prepared to agree to the retention of the Cambridge Examinations subject to the following conditions which would be applicable in the case both of Indian and European students, viz:—

(a) that the Registrar, to be appointed by the Cambridge authorities for the purposes of these examinations in each province, should be an officer nominated and approved by the local Government;

(b) that no pupils should ordinarily be admitted either for the senior or for the Higher School Certificate who have not been working at approved schools for a period of years to be fixed by the local Governments concerned; and

(c) that without absolutely excluding the entry of students other than those admitted under the admission of such students should be subject to such provisions as may be laid down by the local Governments. The Government of India would expect the provisions so laid down to admit of the entry of such students in very special circumstances only and on conditions such as the receipt of certificate from an educational inspector that the student has pursued a regular course of study under proper discipline and has, after personal examination, satisfied the inspector that he is fit to enter for the examination and has special reasons for requesting to appear at it.

The Secretary of State observes that these conditions appear to be in principle identical with those already adopted by the Local Examinations Syndicate in the actual conduct of the examinations in India in recent years. I am to refer in this connexion to the statement in your letter of 19th October 1917 that the Education Departments of the Provinces in India have been entrusted with the power of regulating the entry of the candidates so that they can confine the examinations to the classes of students who will in their opinion profit by them.

Mr. Montagu trusts, therefore, that he may be authorized to give the Government of India an assurance that the conditions suggested in the preceding paragraph are accepted and will continue to be observed by the syndicate.

(ii)

Letter—from A. E. SHIPLEY, Esq., Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge University, Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge.

To—the Under Secretary of State for India.
Dated—the 27th February 1919.

I have to inform you that your letter J. & P. 192 of February 7, was considered by the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate at their last meeting. I need scarcely say that the Syndicate learnt with much satisfaction that their endeavours to meet the needs of students in India by means of their Local Examinations were appreciated by the Government of India and that the retention of the examinations under certain conditions was approved of by that Government. As an indication of the willingness of the Syndicate to consider the wishes of the Education Departments of the Provinces in India I may mention that within the last few weeks the Syndicate have approved of the inclusion in the Local Examinations syllabuses of Logic and certain Indian vernaculars on the request of the Bengal Education Department.

2. The Syndicate desire me to inform you that the special regulations for Indian centres as shown on the slip, of which I enclose copies, are still maintained. These regulations were drawn up by the Syndicate in order to give complete control of the entries for the Local Examinations in each Province to an official appointed by the Education Department of the Province. They have worked smoothly and appear to have been completely successful in attaining their object in regard to the entries for both Indian and European students. On the other side of the slip you will find a list of these officials. In many cases you will see that the official appointed is the Inspector of European Schools for the Province. Where it is not the case, the officer has been appointed by the Education Department. In all cases the officer is not only nominated and approved by the local Government, in accordance with the suggestion made in your letter but is actually appointed by the local Government and not by the Syndicate.

3. The Syndicate are willing, if such is the wish of the Government of India, that the title given in our regulations to these officials should be that of Registrar, the title used in your letter. Otherwise there are several advantages from the Syndicate's point of view in retaining the customary title of Local Secretary.

I think you will see that our existing system for Indian centres fulfils all the conditions stated in your letter as it gives at each centre complete control of the entry of all classes of students to an official appointed by the Education Department of the Province.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Special Regulations for Indian Centres.

(i) Candidates cannot be admitted at any centre without the permission of the Local Secretary.

(ii) Candidates resident in a Province or Presidency in which there is a centre cannot be admitted at any external centre without the consent of the Local Secretary for their Province or Presidency.

(iii) Candidates resident in a Province or Presidency in which there is not a centre may apply for admission to the Local Secretary of another Province or Presidency.

Applications for forms of entry must be made to the Local Secretary for the centre of examination selected.

Each application must state whether forms are required for candidates for the Preliminary Local Examination under 14 (A) or above 14 and under 16 (B) or for Junior students under 16 (C) or above 16 (D), or for Senior students under 18 (E) or above 18 (F) and also the number of each kind required. The forms should be referred to by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F.

The forms, duly filled up and signed, must be returned to the same Local Secretary. With them must be remitted the University fee (namely, £1 10s. for each Senior, £1 for each Junior and 10s. 6d. for each candidate for the Preliminary Examination) and also the local fee charged by the centre.

In the case of centres in India the forms of entry must be in the hands of the Local Secretary in time to enable him to transmit them to Cambridge so that they may reach the General Secretary not later than March 31 or August 31. Information can be obtained from the Local Secretaries at the various centres as to the date at which they must receive the forms, in order that this condition may be satisfied. Late entries accompanied by an additional fee of 5s. for each entry will be accepted provided they reach the General Secretary, through the Local Secretary, not later than April 7 or September 7. After these dates no further entries can be accepted.

List of Centres and Local Secretaries in India.

At Centres marked * the Examinations are held in July.

At Centres marked ** the Examinations are held in December.

At Centres marked *** Examinations are held in July and December.

AJMER-MERWARA—

** Ajmer. The Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara, Government College, Ajmer.

ASSAM—

** Shillong. The Inspector of Schools, Shillong, Assam, India.

BENGAL—

** Asansole }
 ** Calcutta } The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 8 Dalhousie Square East,
 ** Darjeeling } Calcutta.
 ** Kurseong }
 ** North Point }

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (see foot-note 1)—

** Bombay (Fort) } The Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, 89 Civil
 ** Bombay (Byculla) } Lines, Poona.
 ** Bombay (Elphinstone) ¹. The Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.
 ** Karachi }
 ** Mt. Abu } The Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, 89 Civil Lines,
 ** Panchgani } Poona.
 ** Poona }

BIHAR AND ORISSA—

** Coorji. The Inspector of European Schools for Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi, India.
 ** HYDERABAD, p. t. H. W. Shawcross, Esq., The Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan,
 India.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—

** Bangalore (for European candidates) } The Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, Bangalore, India.
 ** Bangalore (for Indian candidates) } A. G. Hynes, Esq., Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore.
 ** Madras (for European candidates) } The Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras.
 ** Madras (for Indian candidates) } W. M. Theobald, Esq., Brecks' Memorial School,
 Ootacamund. candidates).
 ** Ootacamund (for European candidates) } The Inspector of European and Training Schools,
 Madras. candidates).
 ** Ootacamund (for Indian candidates) } W. M. Theobald, Esq., Brecks' Memorial School, Oota-
 (The centre in July will be } camund.
 for Seniors only) }

PUNJAB—

** Lahore } The Inspector of European Schools, Punjab, Lahore, India.
 ** Simla }

UNITED PROVINCES—

** Agra }
 ** Allahabad } The Inspector of European Schools, United Provinces, Naini Tal.
 ** Lucknow }
 ** Mussorie }
 ** Naini Tal }

It is possible that at certain of the centres the examinations may not be held in consequence of an insufficient number of candidates presenting themselves or for other reasons. It is therefore important that application for forms of entry should be made, and the forms returned, to the Local Secretaries in good time.

Candidates for the Higher Local Examination in December may be examined at any centre at which the Local Secretaries are prepared to make the necessary arrangements.

31st January 1919.

¹ Indian students not attending a European or English Teaching School in the Bombay Presidency will not be admitted to the examination at any centre in that Presidency, except at the Bombay (Elphinstone) centre which is for candidates from Anglo-vernacular schools recognised by the Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency.

(3)

Letter—from J. E. FERARD, Esq., C.B.C., Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office.

To—the Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge University, Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge.

Dated—the 22nd March 1919.

No.—J. & P. 1417-1919.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 27th ultimo forwarding copies of the special regulations under which the Cambridge Local Examinations are held at Indian centres. A copy of your letter and its enclosures will be forwarded to the Government of India. The Secretary of State thinks the arrangements described likely to be regarded by the Government of India as fully meeting their requirements.

Order—No. 822, Home (Education), dated 1st July 1919.

The letter from the Government of India read above with its enclosures is communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for necessary action with reference to paragraph 2 of the letter.

2. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is invited to paragraph 1 (i) of G.O. No. 876, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1917, and he is requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the Code of Regulations for European schools so as to provide for the substitution of leaving certificates for the existing examinations.

In submitting the above proposals the Director is requested to provide, if necessary, for separate Provincial tests for candidates in European schools who do not present themselves for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for any additional examinations which may be required for those who pass the Cambridge Local Examinations.

3. The Director is also requested to submit proposals for giving effect to the suggestions contained in paragraph 5 of the dispatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State No. 16, dated the 4th December 1918.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
 Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 822, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 1st JULY 1919[SUBJECT.—*The Cambridge Local Examinations.*]*Previous papers :*

G.O.	70,	(Education),	29th Jan.	1913
"	238	"	9th Feb.	1914
"	1368	"	9th Dec.	1915
"	1379-80, Home (Edn.),	"	16th "	1916
"	124	"	1st Feb.	1917
"	806-7	"	16th June	"
"	876	"	2nd July	"

*From the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 506,
dated 13th May 1919.*

In their letter No. 23 C.D., dated 8th January 1913, the Government of India invited the views of this Government on the resolutions of the conference on the education of the domiciled community which was held in Simla in 1912 (pages 2-4 of G.O. No. 70, Educational, dated 29th January 1913). One of the resolutions of that conference was that the present middle and high school examinations held under the Code of Regulations for European Schools should be replaced by the award of two kinds of certificates, called the *first school certificates* and *leaving certificates* to be based on the record of the pupils' progress in the school combined with the results of an external public examination, the examinations suggested, being the corresponding Cambridge Local examinations. This Government agreed to the award of the first school and leaving certificates and stated that, though they were not disposed to agree to that portion of the resolution which would prescribe certain public examinations at the end of the courses, they were prepared to adopt, subject to certain reservations, the Cambridge Local examinations as public examinations connected with these certificates, pending the elaboration and recognition of a separate local system of examinations [paragraph 3 (8) of letter No. 239, dated 26th February 1914]. The Government of India subsequently proposed to debar students in this country from appearing for the Cambridge Local examinations and suggested an improvement of the departmental examinations so as to enable them to take the place of the Cambridge Locals [paragraphs 9 and 10 of India's circular No. 1071 at pages 3-4 of G.Os. Nos. 806-7, Home (Education), dated 16th June 1917]. This Government's views on the Government of India's proposal are contained in letter No. 807, Home (Education), dated 16th June 1917. It will be observed therefrom that, though this Government were in favour of the withdrawal of the Cambridge Local examinations, they were not prepared to get rid of them altogether unless recognition for the Madras European High School examination as equivalent to the Cambridge Senior Local examination could be secured in the United Kingdom.

2. The Government of India have now decided to retain the Cambridge Local examinations under certain safeguards which aim at giving the local Governments concerned control over the admission of pupils to the examinations. From the letter of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge to the Under Secretary of

State for India, it would appear that the existing system under which these examinations are held in Indian centres fulfils the conditions mentioned by the Government of India. Submitted that the letter from the Government of India may be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for necessary action with reference to paragraph 2 thereof.

3. Attention is invited to paragraph 13 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter at pages 1 to 3 of G.O. No. 876, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1917, in which he proposed to submit proposals on the question of leaving certificates to be awarded to pupils in European schools as soon as the question of external examinations is settled. From paragraph 3 of India's despatch to the Secretary of State, it would appear that it is not obligatory on local Governments to adopt the Cambridge Locals as public examinations in connexion with the award of the first school and leaving certificates referred to in paragraph 1 supra. The Director of Public Instruction may now be requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the Code of Regulations for European Schools so as to provide for the substitution of the leaving certificates for the existing examinations, his attention being drawn to paragraph 1 (1) of G.O. No. 876, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1917.

4. A draft order is submitted for approval.

G.N.—27-5-19.

T.K.—27-5-19.

C. H. BROWN—29-5-19.

Before issuing the draft, I would consult the Director of Public Instruction (u.o.).

2. I presume the term 'Local Secretary' may be retained instead of 'Registrar'.

3. I see some of the Local Secretaries are non-officials. This has to be got over. Does Director of Public Instruction object to non-officials provided they are nominated by him?

4. In the case of European candidates who pass the Cambridge examinations, does Director of Public Instruction recommend any additional test? Oral?

5. In view of the decision to retain the examinations, does Director of Public Instruction ask for separate Provincial tests as once suggested? or can these be simplified into additional tests? [page 10 of G.O. No. 238], Educational, dated 26th February 1904, and also paragraph 3 of letter at pages 9-15 of G.Os. Nos. 806-7 (Education), dated 16th June 1917].

6. Regarding Indian candidates, where to embody the decisions now arrived at? Any press communiqué necessary.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—31-5-19.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Paragraph 2 of notes—Yes, 'Local Secretary' may be retained instead of "Registrar".

2. Paragraph 3.—I have no objection to non-officials as Local Secretaries, provided that they are nominated by me, but am inclined to the opinion that if the Cambridge Local examinations are to be accepted throughout India, it would be advantageous to have officials as Local Secretaries.

3. Paragraph 4.—The school records of the pupils will have to be considered. Whether any additional test is required or not will depend upon the subjects presented for examination, e.g., a practical examination may be required in some science subjects.

4. Paragraph 5.—Separate Provincial tests will be required—for we cannot enforce that all pupils in European schools present themselves for the Cambridge Local examination, and a test is required for those who do not care to present themselves for the Cambridge Locals.

5. Paragraph 6.—This question arises in connexion with European schools and it suffices to embody the decisions in the Code of Regulations for European Schools. I am not prepared to recommend that the Cambridge Local examination be specially held for Indians. We have an Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme and it is only in exceptional cases, e.g., when Indian pupils are reading in European Schools, that Indians should be permitted to present themselves for the Cambridge Local examinations.

No press communiqué is absolutely necessary, but there would be no harm in giving the gist (as side-lined and initialled by me) of portions of the letter, as a press communiqué.

R. LITTLEHAILES—10-6-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 1 of the Director of Public Instruction's note.—No action appears necessary, as the term 'Secretary' is already in vogue.

Paragraph 2 of the note.—With reference to the portion marked 'A' it is not certain that the Cambridge Local examinations will be accepted throughout India, as the Government of India have allowed a wide discretion to the local Governments in regard to the adoption of these examinations. The Director of Public Instruction may perhaps be requested to submit proposals for the appointment of Local Secretaries for the approval of Government, leaving it to him to select officials or non-officials or both officials and non-officials.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the note.—The Director of Public Instruction may be requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the Code of Regulations for European Schools so as to provide for Separate Provincial tests for candidates in European schools who do not present themselves for the Cambridge Locals and for any additional tests that may be required for those who pass these examinations.

Paragraph 5 of the note.—A draft press communiqué is submitted for approval. The Director of Public Instruction may be requested to submit proposals for giving effect to the suggestions contained in paragraphs 5 (b) and (c) of India's despatch to the Secretary of State. The Director of Public Instruction is against the admission of any Indian candidates to the Cambridge Locals except those who study in European schools and he considers it sufficient to embody the Government of India's decisions in the Code of Regulations for European schools. If the draft press communiqué is to issue, it does not seem sufficient to embody the decisions in the Code of Regulations for European Schools, as the Code applies only to approved European schools. A further communiqué would appear to be necessary furnishing information in regard to the provisions relating to the admission to the Cambridge Locals of students who have not studied in approved schools. Otherwise, the present communiqué would be incomplete. The last sentence in the draft press communiqué is subject to approval.

2. A revised draft order is submitted for approval.

G.N.—20-6-19.

T.K.—20-6-19.

C. H. BROWN—24-6-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-6-19.

L. D[AVIDSON]—28-6-19.

[G.O. No. 822, Home (Education), dated 1st July 1919.]

[illegible]

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1013 B, From the Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, No. 506, dated 13th May 1913

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

ORDER.

No. 822, dated 1-7- 1916

PS
(notes to be printed)

Raw

- 2 -

who do not present themselves for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for any additional examinations which may be required for those who pass the Cambridge Local examinations.

3. The Director is also requested to submit proposals for giving effect to the suggestions contained in para 5 of the Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State No. 10 of 1918 dated the 4th December 1918.

To the Director of Public Instruction

(L & O) 1

1st reminder to issue after six weeks.

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20.6.19

G.O. No. 822, 1st July 1919

Cambridge Local Examinations

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India on the subject of the conditions under which the — should be held in India.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Nos. 806, 407, Home (Education), dated 16th June 1917.

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.S.I., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Simla, the 18th May 1919.

No.—506.

With reference to the correspondence ending with this Department telegram No. 731, dated the 28th August 1918, I am directed to forward for information a copy of the marginally noted dispatches on the subject of the conditions under which the Cambridge Local Examinations should be held in India.

2. It is desirable that local Secretaries of these examinations should be informed of the conditions deemed suitable by the Government of India.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Dispatch—from the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Dated—Simla, the 4th December 1918.

No.—16.

In July 1912 a conference was held at Simla on the questions connected with the education of the domiciled community in India, and this conference recorded its opinion that two kinds of Government certificates should be awarded to the pupils of European secondary schools, namely, a first school certificate and a leaving certificate. These certificates were to be awarded in either case to pupils who, having been in regular attendance at a secondary school for a prescribed period and having completed an approved course of general education as set forth in their school record, should also have passed the recognized external examination in the subjects prescribed by the Departments of Public Instruction. The conference decided that for the present the Cambridge University Junior School Certificate Examination or the Cambridge Junior Local Examination should be recognized as the external examination for the first school certificate, and the Cambridge University Senior School Certificate Examination or the Cambridge University Higher Local Examination or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination should be recognized as external examinations for the leaving certificate.

2. The proposal to utilize the Cambridge Local examinations, although accepted by some of the local Governments who were consulted regarding the resolutions of the conference did not obtain universal approval and in forwarding to local Governments in our circular No. 1069, dated the 22nd of December 1916, our views on the recommendations of the conference we expressed our hesitation as regards the adoption of external examinations such as those provided by the Cambridge University for European schools in India. In our further circular No. 1071, dated 22nd of the December 1916, we explained our position in further detail and we enclose for your information a copy of this circular and the replies which we have received to

the inquiries made in it. We took the opportunity in this circular to point out the recent origin of the Cambridge Examinations in India and the comparatively small extent to which they had at present been utilized. We explained in some detail the difficulties which an extension of the practice seemed likely to entail and we suggested that examination conducted by the Departments of Public Instruction in India should be sufficiently improved to enable the European schools in the country within the period of a few years to dispense with the use of the Cambridge Examinations. We added that, if a single province was unable to institute a series of examinations for European schools which would command sufficient confidence, it would be open for two or three adjacent provinces to make combined arrangements for such an examination so as to maintain a good standard and keep the results from undue fluctuation.

3. From the replies which we have received it will be observed that the proposal made by us in 1916, has met with disapproval in several quarters and, although we are convinced of the educational and administrative disadvantages attaching to any system of examination conducted by a body over 6,000 miles away, we recognize that in respect of European schools the Cambridge Examinations have, in the absence of a well-established system of departmental tests, a claim to be utilized in this country. In certain provinces they have not yet been adopted and we have no desire to see them extended to such areas if reasonably efficient departmental examinations can be maintained. In others they are accepted either in addition to the departmental examinations or in complete supersession of them and in such areas we appreciate the inconvenience and even hardship which would be caused by the disappearance at this stage of this form of examination. We are, therefore, prepared to acquiesce in the retention of the Cambridge Examinations under certain safeguards which will be mentioned later and we feel that, so far as European schools are concerned, any disadvantage which the maintenance of these examinations may occasion, is owing to the paucity of such schools, kept within very circumscribed limits.

4. So far as the examination represents the termination of a stage of education, we should have no objection to restricting the examination entirely to European schools, inasmuch as we have always recognized that European education in this country prior to the University stage should be on lines distinct from those applicable to the Indian community, but there are considerations which make it desirable to arrange that Indian students should not be altogether debarred from entering for these examinations and it is necessary for us to provide that the conditions to be complied with for entry into the examinations should be, as far as possible, the same for Europeans and for Indians. It may be observed, for instance, that, if the present Senior Examination is to hold the same position as the old Senior Local Examination, the fact that a student has passed this examination will excuse that student from the Matriculation Examination in most Indian Universities and in Calcutta (under certain special conditions) he would be excused from the Intermediate Examination. Such a student, moreover, if he proceeds to England, would be saved the two or three years of university study in India which would otherwise be necessary in order to excuse him from Responsions or the Previous Examinations, and he would, under certain conditions, be saved the necessity of passing the B.A. Examination in India before being called to the Bar. It seems clear to us that, so long as European special advantages of this character, it would not be possible for us to lay down any general rule by which Indian students would be debarred from entering the same examination. We have in paragraph 8 of our circular of 22nd of December 1916, pointed out that, although a comparatively small number of Indians have hitherto passed these examinations, the number of applications is increasing and we expressed a fear that, if Indian students were permitted without restriction to enter for this class of examination, the control of the curriculum in secondary schools in this country might in time pass to an entirely outside authority. So far as the Cambridge Senior Examination is generally harder and the fees are pitched higher than in the ordinary Matriculation in India, the fact that it is accepted as the equivalent to the Matriculation in some of the Indian Universities does not constitute a great inducement to students to enter for the examination, but we consider that the local Departments of Public Instruction might suitably, as has already been done in the United Provinces, suggest to the Universities concerned the advisability of ensuring that the examination is substantially harder than the Matriculation by insisting on qualification in a certain minimum number of subjects. The other privileges accorded to students who pass the examination are such as will always induce a certain number of students to pass it, and to students who are proceeding to England the inducement will be considerable; but we confess that on consideration we are not of opinion that the number of students who will enter for the examinations on these grounds can ever reach a large figure. There is always, however, a fear lest the adoption of this form of examination should,

Paragraph 6 of United Provinces Government Letter No. 1323, dated the 30th of August 1917.

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for less tangible reasons, become popular among students and we consider that precautions should be taken in time to prevent any such large extension of the Cambridge Examinations as may lead to the consequences anticipated by us in our circular of the 22nd of December 1916.

5. We accordingly suggest that in the case both of Indian and of European students the adoption of the Cambridge Examinations should be subject to the following conditions—

(a) that the Registrar, to be appointed by the Cambridge authorities for the purposes of these examinations in each province, should be an officer nominated and approved by the local Government,

(b) that no pupils should ordinarily be admitted either for the Senior or for the Higher School Certificate who have not been working at approved schools for a period of years to be fixed by the local Governments concerned, and

(c) that without absolutely excluding the entry of students other than those admitted under (b) the admission of such students should be subject to such provisions as may be laid down by the local Governments. We should expect the provisions so laid down to admit of the entry of such students in very special circumstances only and on conditions such as the receipt of a certificate from an educational inspector that the student has pursued a regular course of study under proper popular discipline and has, after personal examination, satisfied the inspector that he is fit to enter for the examination and has special reasons for requesting to appear at it.

6. In addition to the enforcement of these conditions, we would recommend that, so far as possible, the local Departments of Public Instruction should arrange that when a Cambridge Examination is utilized in any school, a departmental examination should not be concurrently employed by the same school and that for the purpose of the certificates referred to in paragraph 1 of this dispatch the passing of the Cambridge Examination should be supplemented, wherever this is feasible, by an oral examination and consideration of the school records.

7. We desire to explain that we are thoroughly convinced of the general excellence of the character and standard of the Cambridge Examinations and we greatly appreciate the considerate attitude which the Cambridge authorities have always maintained in applying these examinations to Indian conditions. Our objections to the use of the examinations in India have no reference to the character of the examinations in themselves and we trust that it will be understood that our objections to their use in India are based on considerations of general educational and administrative policy only. We would ask you, if you see no objection, to lay before the Cambridge authorities a statement of our position in the matter and to ascertain from them whether they would be prepared to subject the future conduct of their examinations in this country to the conditions which we have suggested above.

8. We would further add that we recognize the difficulties attending the suggestion made by us in our circular of the 22nd December 1916, that the European departmental examinations in this country might be conducted by combinations of contiguous provinces and we are of opinion that, where these examinations are maintained, they may be conducted, as now by individual provinces, but that every effort should be made to bring them up to as high a standard as is possible. If, as is not impossible in connexion with the reorganisation following the proposed constitutional reforms, a Central Board of Education is constituted at some future time for the whole of India, it may be found practicable to initiate an All-India Examination for European schools which would be conducted by that Board. We do not contemplate the initiation of such an examination under present conditions, but we consider that the possibility of our being able to constitute in future a Board which would be capable of conducting such an examination should be kept in view.

LIST OF PAPERS.

1. Circular letter to all local Governments and Administrations (No. 1071, dated the 22nd December 1916.
2. Replies from all local Governments and Administrations, excepting Delhi, viz:—
 - Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 807, dated the 16th June 1917 with enclosures.
 - Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2108, dated the 28th August 1917, with enclosures.
 - Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1091, dated the 3rd September 1917, with enclosures.
 - Letter from the Government of the United Provinces, No. 1323, dated the 30th August 1917.
 - Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 178-S, dated the 29th June 1917.
 - Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 1240-4 E-5, dated the 26th January 1917.
 - Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 595-4 E-5, dated the 13th July 1918.
 - Letter from the Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 923-E, dated the 23rd June 1917.
 - Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 11-D-VI, dated the 1st June 1917, with enclosure.
 - Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 3496-E, dated the 15th May 1918, with enclosure.
 - Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1269, dated the 12th April 1917.
 - Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 834-E, dated the 13th February 1917.

Dispatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Dated—the 27th March 1919.
No.—29, Public.

With reference to the Dispatch of Your Excellency's Government in the Education Department, No. 16 of 4th December last, I forward for information a copy of the marginally-noted correspondence with the University of Cambridge on the subject of the conditions under which the Cambridge Local Examinations should continue to be held at Indian centres.

2. The arrangements embodied in the existing regulations for the admission of candidates to these examinations comply fully with the conditions stated in paragraph 5 of your dispatch above cited, and Your Excellency's Government will no doubt agree that they may be accepted as satisfactory.

SUB-ENCLOSURES
(i)

Letter—from Sir THOMAS W. HOLDERNESSE, F.C.S., K.C., Under Secretary of State for India.

To—the Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge University.
Dated—the 7th February 1919.

No.—J. & P. 192.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from this office of 12th November 1917, J. & P.-4838-17, regarding the continuance of the Cambridge Local Examinations in India as recognised examinations for European schools in India.

The Government of India have been considering the question, in consultation with the local Governments, and have now reported their conclusions in a dispatch the purport of which I am directed by the Secretary of State in Council to communicate to you.

The Government of India are thoroughly convinced of the excellence of the character and standard of the Cambridge Examinations, and they greatly appreciate the considerate attitude which the authorities of Cambridge University have always maintained in applying these examinations to Indian conditions. The difficulties they have felt in regard to the use of the examinations in India have no reference to the character of the examinations themselves, but were based on considerations of general educational and administrative policy only. In particular they were impressed by the disadvantages necessarily attaching to any system of examinations conducted by an authority over 6,000 miles away. Now, however, after a comprehensive examination of the system and its actual working, they have come to the conclusion that in respect of European schools the Cambridge Examinations have, in the absence of a well-established system of departmental tests, a claim to be utilised in India; and they are prepared to agree to the retention of the Cambridge Examinations subject to the following conditions which would be applicable in the case both of Indian and European students, viz.—

(a) that the Registrar, to be appointed by the Cambridge authorities for the purposes of these examinations in each province, should be an officer nominated and approved by the local Government;

(b) that no pupils should ordinarily be admitted either for the senior or for the Higher School Certificate who have not been working at approved schools for a period of years to be fixed by the local Governments concerned; and

(c) that without absolutely excluding the entry of students other than those admitted under (b) the admission of such students should be subject to such provisions as may be laid down by the local Governments. The Government of India would expect the provisions so laid down to admit of the entry of such students in very special circumstances only and on conditions such as the receipt of certificate from an educational inspector that the student has pursued a regular course of study under proper discipline and has, after personal examination, satisfied the inspector that he is fit to enter for the examination and has special reasons for requesting to appear at it.

The Secretary of State observes that these conditions appear to be in principle identical with those already adopted by the Local Examinations Syndicate in the actual conduct of the examinations in India in recent years. I am to refer in this connexion to the statement in your letter of 19th October 1917 that the Education Departments of the Provinces in India have been entrusted with the power of regulating the entry of the candidates so that they can

25/19

confine the examinations to the classes of students who will in their opinion profit by them. Mr. Montagu trusts, therefore, that he may be authorised to give the Government of India an assurance that the conditions suggested in the preceding paragraph are accepted and will continue to be observed by the syndicate.

(ii)

Letter—from A. E. SHIPLEY, Esq., Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge University, Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge.

To—the Under Secretary of State for India.

Dated—the 27th February 1919.

I have to inform you that your letter J. & P.-192 of February 7, was considered by the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate at their last meeting. I need scarcely say that the Syndicate learnt with much satisfaction that their endeavours to meet the needs of students in India by means of their Local Examinations were appreciated by the Government of India and that the retention of the examinations under certain conditions was approved of by that Government. As an indication of the willingness of the Syndicate to consider the wishes of the Education Departments of the Provinces in India I may mention that within the last few weeks the Syndicate have approved of the inclusion in the Local Examinations syllabuses of Logic and certain Indian vernaculars on the request of the Bengal Education Department.

2. The Syndicate desire me to inform you that the special regulations for Indian centres as shown on the slip, of which I enclose copies, are still maintained. These regulations were drawn up by the Syndicate in order to give complete control of the entries for the Local Examinations in each Province to an official appointed by the Education Department of the Province. They have worked smoothly and appear to have been completely successful in attaining their object in regard to the entries for both Indian and European students. On the other side of the slip you will find a list of these officials. In many cases you will see that the official appointed is the Inspector of European Schools for the Province. Where it is not the case, the officer has been appointed by the Education Department. In all cases the officer is not only nominated and approved by the local Government, in accordance with the suggestion made in your letter but is actually appointed by the local Government and not by the Syndicate.

3. The Syndicate are willing, if such is the wish of the Government of India, that the title given in our regulations to these officials should be that of Registrar, the title used in your letter. Otherwise there are several advantages from the Syndicate's point of view in retaining the customary title of Local Secretary.

I think you will see that our existing system for Indian centres fulfils all the conditions stated in your letter as it gives at each centre complete control of the entry of all classes of students to an official appointed by the Education Department of the Province.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION. Special Regulations for Indian Centres.

(i) Candidates cannot be admitted at any centre without the permission of the Local Secretary.

(ii) Candidates resident in a Province or Presidency in which there is a centre cannot be admitted at any external centre without the consent of the Local Secretary for their Province or Presidency.

(iii) Candidates resident in a Province or Presidency in which there is not a centre may apply for admission to the Local Secretary of another Province or Presidency.

Applications for forms of entry must be made to the Local Secretary for the centre of examination selected.

Each application must state whether forms are required for candidates for the Preliminary Local Examination under 14 (A) or above 14 and under 16 (B) or for Junior students under 16 (C) or above 16 (D), or for Senior students under 18 (E) or above 18 (F) and also the number of each kind required. The forms should be referred to by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F.

The forms, duly filled up and signed, must be returned to the same Local Secretary. With them must be remitted the University fee (namely, £1 10s. for each Senior, £1 for each Junior and 10s. 6d. for each candidate for the Preliminary Examination) and also the local fee charged by the centre.

In the case of centres in India the forms of entry must be in the hands of the Local Secretary in time to enable him to transmit them to Cambridge so that they may reach the General Secretary not later than March 31 or August 31. Information can be obtained from the Local Secretaries at the various centres as to the date at which they must receive the forms, in order that this condition may be satisfied. Late entries accompanied by an additional fee of 5s. for each entry will be accepted provided they reach the General Secretary, through the Local Secretary, not later than April 7 or September 7. After these dates no further entries can be accepted.

List of Centres and Local Secretaries in India.

At Centres marked * the Examinations are held in July.

At Centres marked ** the Examinations are held in December.

At Centres marked *** Examinations are held in July and December.

AJMER-MERWARA—

** *Ajmer.* The Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara, Government College, Ajmeer.

ASSAM—

** *Shillong.* The Inspector of Schools, Shillong, Assam, India.

BENGAL—

** *Asansole*

** *Calcutta*

** *Darjeeling*

** *Kurseong*

** *North Point*

} The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 8 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (see foot-note 1)—

** *Bombay (Fort)*

** *Bombay (Byculla)*

** *Bombay (Elphinstone)*

** *Karachi*

** *Mt. Abu*

** *Panchgani*

** *Poona*

} The Inspector of European Schools, Bombay, Presidency, 89 Civil Lines, Poona.

¹ The Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

} The Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, 89 Civil Lines, Poona.

BIHAR AND ORISSA—

** *Coorji.* The Inspector of European Schools for Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi, India.

** *HYDERABAD, p. t. H. W. Shawcross, Esq.,* The Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—

** *Bangalore* (for European The Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, Bangalore, India. candidates).

** *Bangalore* (for Indian A. G. Hynes, Esq., Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore. candidates).

** *Madras* (for European The Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras. candidates).

** *Madras* (for Indian W. M. Theobald, Esq., Brecks' Memorial School, Ootacamund. candidates).

** *Ootacamund* (for European The Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras. candidates).

** *Ootacamund* (for Indian candidates W. M. Theobald, Esq., Brecks' Memorial School, Ootacamund.

* (The centre in July will be for Seniors only)

PUNJAB—

** *Lahore*

** *Simla*

} The Inspector of European Schools, Punjab, Lahore, India.

UNITED PROVINCES—

** *Agra*

** *Allahabad*

** *Lucknow*

** *Mussorie*

** *Naini Tal*

} The Inspector of European Schools, United Provinces, Naini Tal.

¹ Indian students not attending a European or English Teaching School in the Bombay Presidency will not be admitted to the examination at any centre in that Presidency, except at the *Bombay (Elphinstone)* centre which is for candidates from Anglo-vernacular schools recognized by the Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency.

No. 822, Home (Education), 1st July 1919

It is possible that at certain of the centres the examinations may not be held in consequence of an insufficient number of candidates presenting themselves or for other reasons. It is therefore important that application for forms of entry should be made, and the forms returned, to the Local Secretaries in good time.

Candidates for the Higher Local Examination in December may be examined at any centre at which the Local Secretaries are prepared to make the necessary arrangements.
31st January 1919.

(3)

Letter—from J. E. FERRARD, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office.

To—the Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge University, Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge.

Dated—the 22nd March 1919.

No.—J. & P. 1417-1919.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 27th ultimo* forwarding copies of the special regulations under which the Cambridge Local Examinations are held at Indian centres. A copy of your letter and its enclosures will be forwarded to the Government of India. The Secretary of State thinks the arrangements described likely to be regarded by the Government of India as fully meeting their requirements.

Order—No. 822, Home (Education), dated 1st July 1919.

The letter from the Government of India read above with its enclosures is communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for necessary action with reference to paragraph 2 of the letter.

2. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is invited to paragraph 1 (i) of G.O. No. 876, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1917, and he is requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the Code of Regulations for European schools so as to provide for the substitution of leaving certificates for the existing examinations.

In submitting the above proposals the Director is requested to provide, if necessary, for separate Provincial tests for candidates in European schools who do not present themselves for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for any additional examinations which may be required for those who pass the Cambridge Local Examinations.

3. The Director is also requested to submit proposals for giving effect to the suggestions contained in paragraph 5 of the dispatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State No. 16, dated the 4th December 1918.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction (D. & O.).

△ The Government of India have now decided to retain the Cambridge Local examinations under certain safeguards which aim at giving the local Governments concerned control over the admission of pupils to the examinations. From the letter

1 of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge to the Under Secretary of State for India, it would appear that the existing system under which these examinations are held in Indian centres fulfils the conditions mentioned by the Government of India. I submitted that the letter from the Government of India may be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for necessary action with reference to paragraph 2 thereof.

3. Attention is invited to paragraph 13 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter at pages 1 to 3 of G.O. No. 876, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1917, in which he proposed to submit proposals on the question of leaving certificates to be awarded to pupils in European schools as soon as the question of external examinations is settled. From paragraph 3 of India's despatch to the Secretary of State, it would appear that it is not obligatory on local Governments to adopt the Cambridge Locals as public examinations in connexion with the award of the first school and leaving certificates referred to in paragraph 1 supra. The Director of Public Instruction may now be requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the Code of Regulations for European Schools so as to provide for the substitution of the leaving certificates for the existing examinations, his attention being drawn to paragraph 1 (1) of G.O. No. 876, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1917.

4. A draft order is submitted for approval.

G.N.—27-5-19.

T.K.—27-5-19.

C. H. BROWN—29-5-19.

Before issuing the draft, I would consult the Director of Public Instruction (u.o.).

2. I presume the term 'Local Secretary' may be retained instead of 'Registrar'.

3. I see some of the Local Secretaries are non-officials. This has to be got over. Does Director of Public Instruction object to non-officials provided they are nominated by him?

4. In the case of European candidates who pass the Cambridge examinations, does Director of Public Instruction recommend any additional test? Oral?

5. In view of the decision to retain the examinations, does Director of Public Instruction ask for separate Provincial tests as once suggested? or can these be simplified into additional tests? [page 10 of G.O. No. 2381, Educational, dated 26th February 1904, and also paragraph 3 of letter at pages 9-15 of G.Os. Nos. 806-7 (Education), dated 16th June 1917].

6. Regarding Indian candidates, where to embody the decisions now arrived at? Any press communiqué necessary.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—31-5-19.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

2 Pages of notes—Paragraph 2—Yes, 'Local Secretary' may be retained instead of 'Registrar'.

2. Paragraph 3.—I have no objection to non-officials as Local Secretaries, provided that they are nominated by me, but am inclined to the opinion that if the Cambridge Local examinations are to be accepted throughout India, it would be advantageous to have officials as Local Secretaries.

3. Paragraph 4.—The school records of the pupils will have to be considered. Whether any additional test is required or not will depend upon the subjects presented for examination, e.g., a practical examination may be required in some science subjects.

4. Paragraph 5.—Separate Provincial tests will be required—for we cannot enforce that all pupils in European schools present themselves for the Cambridge Local examination, and a test is required for those who do not care to present themselves for the Cambridge Locals.

NOTES to G.O. No. 822, HOME (EDUCATION), 1ST JULY 1919

5. *Paragraph 6.*—This question arises in connexion with European schools and it suffices to embody the decisions in the Code of Regulations for European Schools. I am not prepared to recommend that the Cambridge Local examination be specially held for Indians. We have a Secondary School leaving Certificate Scheme and it is only in exceptional cases, e.g., when Indian pupils are reading in European Schools, that Indians should be permitted to present themselves for the Cambridge Local examinations.

No press communique is absolutely necessary, but there would be no harm in giving the gist (as side-lined and initialled by me) of pages 8-9, current file, as a press communique.

Portions of the letter
R. Littlehale

~~T. K. G. H. R.~~ 10-6-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 1 of the Director of Public Instruction's note.—No action appears necessary, as the term 'Secretary' is already in vogue.

Paragraph 2 of the note.—With reference to the portion marked 'A' it is not certain that the Cambridge Local examinations will be accepted throughout India, as the Government of India have allowed a wide discretion to the local Governments in regard to the adoption of these examinations. The Director of Public Instruction may perhaps be requested to submit proposals for the appointment of Local Secretaries for the approval of Government leaving it to him to select officials or non-officials or both officials and non-officials.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the note.—The Director of Public Instruction may be requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the Code of Regulations for European Schools so as to provide for Separate Provincial tests for candidates in European schools who do not present themselves for the Cambridge Locals and for any additional tests that may be required for those who pass these examinations.

Paragraph 5 of the note.—A draft press communique is submitted for approval. The Director of Public Instruction may be requested to submit proposals for giving effect to the suggestions contained in paragraphs 5 (b) and (c) of India's despatch to the Secretary of State. The Director of Public Instruction is against the admission of any Indian candidates to the Cambridge Locals except those who study in European schools and he considers it sufficient to embody the Government of India's decisions in the Code of Regulations for European schools. If the draft press communique is to issue, it does not seem sufficient to embody the decisions in the Code of Regulations for European Schools, as the Code applies only to approved European schools. A further communique would appear to be necessary furnishing information in regard to the provisions relating to the admission to the Cambridge Locals of students who have not studied in approved schools. Otherwise, the present communique would be incomplete. The last sentence in the draft press communique is subject to approval.

2. A revised draft order is submitted for approval.

G.N.—20-6-19.

T.K.—20-6-19.

C. H. BROWN—24-6-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-6-19.

L. D[AVIDSON]—28-6-19.

[G.O. No. 822, Home (Education), dated 1st July 1919.]

P. S. Ch.

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Sec. II-38-1-17.

Home (Secy) DEPARTMENT.



Current No. 10138 dated 191

G.O. No. 822 dated 191

Number of MS. pages sent

(b) Correspondence 12 pages (b) 10
(b) Notes 8 pages (b) 5

Brief subject

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No.	Papers.		
India Office	1		
Govt. of India			
Revenue Department			
Public Works Department			
Local and Municipal Department			
Educational Department			
Public Dept.			
Judicial Dept.			
Political			
Financial Dept.			
Marine Dept.			
Ecclesiastical Dept.			
Total	1		

Spare copies

The D.P.T.	10		
The			
The			
The			
The			
The Reserve	20		
The			
The			
The			
The			
The			
The			
The			
Total	30		

Copies distributed on

Copies distributed on

To be initialled and dated.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 815 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies or letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

TO PRESS, MADRAS OOTY.

A
Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B
Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

C
As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	1-7-19
First proof furnished on.....	1-7-19
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	21/7/2

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.	Special E.T. edition.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....				
" " " Issue.....				
" " " for Extra E.T. copies to supply requisitions for sale to the public.				4
For Volumes.....				
For supply to newspapers and institutions admitted to the privileges of the E.T.				
Total ...				