1

Educational (~~189~~ 1900) Department.

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DATED 18-8-00

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[illegible]-15

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bifurcation of Studies

Addressing the Govt of India on the subject of the ——— in the upper classes of high schools recommended by the Education Commission

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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(2)

Government {1900} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.	1900.	*Enclosures*	
Regd.		*Spare copies*	

G.O., &c., Nos. 372A, 372B, 18th August 1900.

AUGUST.

Bifurcation of Studies.

Addressing the Government of India on the subject of the — in the upper classes of high schools recommended by the Education Commission.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Extract from Government of India Resolution, Home Department, dated 28th October 1899, No. 495.

* * * * *

11. In their orders on the Education Commission's report the Government of India stated that the bifurcation of studies recommended by the Commission was of special importance. The recommendation was that "in the upper classes of high schools there be two divisions — one leading to the entrance examination of the Universities, the other, of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits." The information on this matter contained in Mr. Cotton's review is meagre and unsatisfactory. Apparently little or nothing has been done in most provinces to give effect to the recommendation of the Commission. The only provinces which are shown to have taken any action in the matter are the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. In the former the Allahabad University conducts a "School Final Examination" which is said to be growing in popularity since its institution in 1894-95. Its course includes science, drawing, commercial subjects and an oral test in English. It is alternative to the Matriculation, and ranks with it as an Entrance examination to the University. Apparently this examination may still lead to a University course. In the Punjab, on the other hand, the University has instituted both an entrance examination in science leading to a degree, and a final school examination, called the clerical and commercial examination, testing fitness for business, offices, &c. So far as Mr. Cotton's review shows, this is the only province in which this non-literary examination exists; and here it is conducted by the University. This subject demands more careful attention from Local Governments; and the Government of India desire to receive a report from each Local Government on the action taken.

Order—No. 372A, Educational, dated 18th August 1900.

Ordered that the following letter be sent to the Government of India :—

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Letter—No. 372B, Educational, dated Ootacamund, 18th August 1900, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In the 11th paragraph of resolution No. 495 of the 28th October last, the Government of India alluded to the bifurcation of studies recommended by the Education Commission and desired a report from Local Governments on the action which had been taken by them in this matter. The Commission had proposed that in the upper classes of high schools there should be two divisions—one leading to the entrance examination of the Universities, the other, of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits.

2. I am directed to state that in Madras an examination known as the Upper Secondary examination was instituted in 1889 as an alternative to the Matriculation examination. It consists of two parts—a compulsory portion embracing English, a second language, mathematics, history and geography, and an optional portion requiring any two subjects of the Government Technical examination scheme, to which reference will presently be made. The Madras University refused to consider this examination as equivalent to the Matriculation examination. Although the syllabuses have been frequently amended, and although the candidates who have passed it are with some exceptions eligible for superior appointments in the Government service, it cannot be said that the examination has proved at all successful. The number of candidates has been remarkably small, and it was found that the special classes opened in some high schools to prepare candidates for the examination failed to attract good pupils in sufficient numbers. So long as Matriculation is recognised as qualifying for entrance to Government service, there is little probability that the Upper Secondary examination will successfully compete with the University test.

3. The papers connected with the institution of the Upper Secondary examination were submitted to the Government of India with the letter, dated 20th of June 1889, No. 352, Educational, from this Government. By the light of those papers it is not difficult to see why the examination has failed to attract candidates. The Committee which drew up the original scheme for the examination proposed that it should be the sole test other than degrees of the University for admission to the superior public service. Had this condition been maintained, the examination would, no doubt, have attracted numerous candidates. But the Government, for reasons which were fully stated in the papers referred to, were unable to support the proposal made by the Committee. It resolved that while the Matriculation examination was to continue to qualify for the Government service for all appointments not amounting to Rs. 15 in value and for service under local bodies, a pass in the higher University examinations would be required from all candidates, for the Higher Revenue tests, qualifying for the superior appointments in the public service. The University Matriculation examination thus possessed greater attraction for the majority of candidates and the result has been that the Upper Secondary examination has failed to attract.

4. Mr. Cotton has pointed out (paragraph 182) that in this Presidency while the Upper Secondary examination has not proved successful as an alternative to the Matriculation examination, the elaborate system of technical examinations existing here has to some extent fulfilled its object. This Government in its letter above referred to drew special attention to the system of special examinations in science, art and industries, which it believed would accomplish more effectively the objects in view, and for many years past the promotion of education of a more practical character than that usually given has been a matter which this Government has had much at heart. As Mr. Cotton states, "the wide range of optional subjects has long ago given to both secondary and primary schools the opportunity required for developing a modern side or encouraging the tastes of individual pupils, while the elasticity of the Code has enabled the department to encourage by extra grants whatever practical subjects may from time to time seem to need stimulus."

5. As regards the progress made in the matter of the Special Technical examinations, I am to say that although slow the advance has not been unsatisfactory. In 1891 the number of candidates who appeared for these examinations—Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary—was 1,460; in 1899 it was 3,980. The number of candidates who passed in 1891 was 1,007 and in 1899 1,681. The subjects taken up by the candidates include civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, agriculture, veterinary science, sanitary science, commerce, music, drawing, woodwork and metalwork, tailoring and dress-making. There are now 24 higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under one group of the technical examination scheme and 14 schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups. Three District Boards maintain each an industrial school of its own. The Government has recently obtained sanction for the deputation of Mr. Chatterton on special duty for three years in view to the encouragement of industrial and technical education, and while the difficulties in the way of a rapid extension are neither few nor insignificant, it may be hoped that the progress in the coming decade will be considerable.

6. This Government is of opinion that, unless the University is prepared to modify its Matriculation examination so as to embody the distinctive features of the Upper Secondary examination, the value of the latter must depend on the extent to which it may be utilised by candidates who intend to proceed to the technical examinations and who do not propose to enter on a University education. An enlargement of the University course so as to include degrees in science and perhaps in certain of the technical subjects would be a necessary corollary to the modification of the Matriculation examination above indicated. The matter will be taken into further consideration.

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Educational Department.

③

ORDER No. 372-A dt 18-8-00

Ordered that the following letter be sent to the Govt. of India.

32. Spare copies despd. 29/8

A. S. P. 25.7.1900

LETTER. 372B dt 18-8-00.

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Sir,

In the 11th paragraph of Resolution No. 495 of the 28th October last the Govt. of India alluded to the bifurcation of studies recommended by the Education Commission and desired to receive a report from local Govts. on the action which had been taken by them in this matter. The Commission ~~[illegible]~~ had proposed that in the upper classes of high schools there should be two divisions, one leading to the entrance examination of the Universities, the other, of more a practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial ~~and~~ or other non-literary pursuits.

2. I am directed to state that in Madras an examination known as the Upper Secondary examination was instituted in 1889 as an alternative to the Matriculation examination. It consists of two parts, a compulsory portion embracing English, a second language, mathematics, history and geography, ~~the~~ and an optional

A.A. 27.7.00

See my notes on pp. 2 & 6. The wording of p. 2 (apparently) needs modification.

A.A. 2

I have amended the draft & made it quite accurate now.

30.vii.00

Please see my Notes on the margin.

A. S. H. 2.8.00

A.A.

8

2

ptional portion ~~embracing~~ requiring any two subjects of the Govt. technical examination scheme, which provides for examinations in such practical subjects as engineering, physical science, hygiene, agriculture, veterinary science, commerce, music, drawing, woodwork, metal work, and other subjects of the kind. The Madras University refused to consider this examination as equivalent to the Matriculation examination. Although the syllabuses have been frequently amended, and although the candidates who have passed it are with some exceptions eligible for superior appointments in the Govt. service, it cannot be said that the examination has proved at all successful. The number of candidates has been remarkably small, and it was found that the special classes opened in some high schools to prepare candidates for the examination failed to attract good pupils in sufficient numbers. So long as Matriculation is recognised as qualifying for entrance to Govt. service, there is ~~believed to be no~~ little probability that [~~any examination of the kind~~ the Upper Secondary Exam.] will successfully compete with the University test.

A.S.
25.7.1900

Mem.
2 optional subjects are required.
MA

A

This seems to be inaccurate & to need modification. It is inconsistent with the remark (A) on p. 6. See also p. 3 B.
Yes. A.S.H. MA

R

MA
MA

2. The papers connected with the institution of the "Upper Secondary Examination" were submitted to the Government of India with the letter d. 20th June 89. No. 352 Educational. from this Government. By the light of those papers it is not difficult to see why the Examination has failed to attract candidates. The Committee which drew up the original scheme for the Examination proposed that it should be the sole test other than degrees of the University for admission to the Superior public service. Had this condition been maintained, the Examination would no doubt have attracted numerous candidates. But

3

X

B

Why not bring persuasion or pressure to bear.
A.S.H.

(2)
I fear that effective persuasion or pressure on the Univy. is not practicable.
The controversial element of the sentence can be got rid of by substituting the following for the portion in square brackets [ ]
"The Univy. Matricn. Examn. thus possessed greater attraction for the majority of candidates."
MA
4.8.00

⊕ (lower) Secondary
upper

the Government for reasons which were fully stated in the papers referred to, were unable to support the proposal made by the Committee. It resolved that while the Matriculation Examination was to continue to qualify for the Government Service for all appointments ~~and~~ not amounting to R15 in value & for service under local bodies, a pass in the higher University Examinations would be required from all candidates for the higher ~~Special~~ Revenue tests, qualifying for the superior appointments in the public service. [The Government did not bring any pressure to bear upon the University ~~so~~ as regards associating the Examination in any way with itself] and ~~as a~~ the result has been that the ⊗ Examination has failed to attract. [Candidates] omit

3. Mr. Cotton has pointed out (para 182) that in this Presidency while the Upper Secondary Examination has not proved successful as an alternative to the Matriculation Examination, the elaborate system of Technical Examinations existing here has to some extent fulfilled its object: This Government in its letter above referred to, drew special attention to the system

MA

9

"Special examinations in "Science Art & Industries"," which it believed would accomplish more effectively the objects in view; and for many years past the promotion of education of a more practical character than that usually given has been a matter that the Government has had much at heart. As Mr. Cotton states "the wide range of optional subjects has long ago given to both Secondary & Primary schools the opportunity required for developing "a modern side" or encouraging the taste of individual pupils, while the elasticity of the Code has enabled the Dept. to encourage by extra grants whatever practical subjects may from time to time seem to need stimulus."

4. As regards the progress made in the matter of the Special Technical Examinations, I am to say, that although slow the advance made has not been unsatisfactory. In 1891 the number of candidates who appeared for these examinations, ~~Higher~~ Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary was 1460, in 1899 it was 3980. The number ~~who~~ of candidates who passed

(3)

I do not quite see ~~what the~~ how the progress made in the matter of the Special technical Exam. ~~Upper~~ our Upper [the relative values of] ~~inations~~ has any direct bearing on ~~our~~ Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

A.E.H.

Because the U.S. Exam. was intended to be the introduction to a course of education on the practical & scientific side, which was admittedly desirable but was not undertaken by the Ministry. – M.A.

Omit [ ]. It is a question whether the Dt. Boards should be allowed to spend funds on anything but primary education. This is at present the distinct policy of Govt.

M.A.

in 1891 was 1007 and in 1899 1681. The subjects taken up by the candidates include – Civil, Mechanical & Electrical Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Sanitary Science, Commerce, Music, Drawing, Woodwork & Metalwork, Tailoring and dress making. ~~There are now 24 schools in the Presidency teaching~~ There are now twenty four higher class technical, industrial or Art schools teaching subjects coming under one group of the technical examination scheme, and fourteen schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups in the scheme. Three District Boards maintain each an industrial school of its own. The Govt. has recently obtained sanction for the deputation of Mr. Chatterton, on special duty for three years in view to the encouragement of industrial & technical education, and while the difficulties in the way of a rapid extension of are neither few nor insignificant, it may be hoped that [with the gradual widening of the views of the District Boards upon the subject & the encouragement given by the Govt.] the progress in the coming decade will be considerable, substitute for [———]

~~This Term~~ [The government is of opinion that ~~these~~ ~~under~~ in the present circumstances it is impossible to increase the popularity of the "Upper Secondary examination". The University will not ~~at all likely to~~ allow it] [to take rank] as an Entrance Examination, alternative to the Matriculation and it is impossible for reasons fully set forth in the papers referred to in paragraph 2, to ~~make~~ allow it to take the place of any of the ~~tests~~ Examinations ~~now prescribed for~~ Entrance into the higher ranks of the Public Service. ~~This Continuing not~~ In the opinion of H. E. in Council, it is not advisable to take any steps which will tend to materially AA reduce the number of those who now go through the University Course. His Ex. the Govr in Council looks to the ~~present~~ existing scheme of Technical Examinations, ~~teaching~~ ~~to~~ ~~and~~ the encouragement given to the teaching of practical subjects in the Primary & Secondary Schools, and the gradual widening of the University Course, by the inclusion in it of a large number of non-literary subjects to attain the end in view. ~~AA~~

a pass in which now enables persons to appear for the Higher Rev test, which is ~~a~~ necessary ~~for~~ for

the anticipated development of industrial & technical education,

AA

It occurs to me to ask whether we ought to accept with resignation the admitted failure of our Upper Secondary Examination. This para. seems to do so.

The value and importance of an Examination more practical in its character than the Matriculation Examination have been fully admitted, and the Upper Secondary Examination was instituted with the object of providing this more practical Examination. Its unpopularity seems due to the fact that the University boycott it. Should we not take steps either to persuade or compel the University to remove its boycott? A.S.H 2.8.00

AA

A. See my note on p 2.

AA.

[illegible] is of opinion that the value of the Upper Secondary Examn must depend on the extent to which it may be utilized by candidates who intend to proceed to the Technical Examns & who do not propose to enter on a University education. The Univy will not ~~allow~~ accept this Examn

AA 4.8.00

13

7

(6)

This Government has for many years past devoted ~~very~~ much attention to the question of how best to encourage greater width, variety & completeness in upper secondary education and is satisfied that the end can best be attained by continuing to work on the existing lines - Every effort is made to encourage the teaching of practical subjects, and all that is possible is done to provide qualified teachers, while the scheme of technical examinations and diplomas affords a test of which advantage will be taken in increasing ratio as time goes on. [At present ~~the government~~ it does not appear likely that any alteration in the subjects or the standard of the Upper Secondary examination will make it less unpopular than it is at present, while it is not advisable now to make it an alternative to any existing examination as a means of entry into the public service.]

26.vii.00

This last sentence may be omitted.
A.H. 4.8.00.

These added paras 2 to the end are of much value & interest. A.H.

(5)

Why not advisable?
A.G.H.
2.8.00

[L. & M.
800—3-3-00.]

(7)

H.E.

A.C.H.
9.8.00

NOTE FOR THE H.M.

With reference to H.E.'s note — I venture to submit —

(1). The statements in the letter are quite accurate now — I amended the wording before submitting it to His Excellency —

(2). With reference to His Ex. question marked (2) — The government can only bring pressure on the University by admitting persons into the Public Service — without University qualification. This seems hardly advisable — Perhaps the D.I.P. might be asked whether there is any chance of the University accepting the Upper Secondary Examⁿ. as an alternative to Matriculation but I am afraid there is little doubt what the reply would be. The University could not logically accept an examination not held under its own control — and it is not likely to institute a similar Examination to the Upper Secondary as an alternative to Matricⁿ. — ~~Th~~ The University naturally only

There is no doubt at all as to what the Univy. would say. No Univy. would accept an outside Examⁿ. as sufficient for admission to the ranks of its Under-Graduates. The only concession of the sort ever made is to recognize the Matricⁿ. Exam. of another Univʸ. as its equivalent.

M.A.

Do not the Scotch Universities accept outside examinations?. Mr. Grigg says they do, see looks to the Matric. – or any other Entrance Examination as one qualifying the successful candidate to go on for the F.A. & graduate degrees. The Upper Secondary Exam is not a suitable examination for that purpose.

(3) The reply to the remarks of His Excellency marked (3) seems to be this – The Upper Secondary Examination was instituted as an alternative to the Matriculation Examination in order to lead to the encouragement of the "Modern Side of education" –

It is a failure because it is not accepted by the University as an alternative to Matriculation & because the Government has properly insisted on a University education for those who hold the highest posts

The Government however instituted a scheme of Technical examination and made some of them an alternative subject for entrance into the Public Service, in order to encourage the modern side of teaching in the Schools, & it has done much in

that direction – The point in the letter is to show that although the Upper Secondary Examination has been a failure, as influencing teaching, the scheme of Technical Examination has had ~~the~~ an effect on Education similar to what would have ~~of~~ been the effect of the Upper Secondary Examination – had it been successful – This was ~~this was~~ the point made in the letter to Govt of India in 1889 & the present letter is to show that to some extent the policy there set forth has been successful & that though the Govt of India is right in saying that the Upper Secondary Examn. has been a failure this Govt foresaw it seemed very likely to be so & instituted this scheme of Technical Examination to – to some extent – replace it as an influence on Education —

see page 85 of A.O. 20 June 1899, 351, 352 Educn.

Would it not be possible to persuade the University to widen its course, so as to include, side by side with its literary course, a more practical course of the Upper ‡

I have suggested a way of avoiding possible controversy with India on the point by altering the draft 9.V.

M.A.

‡ Secondary type? It then might institute an Upper Secondary Examination of its own, qualifying for an entrance to its practical side, as, India says is done, more or less at Lahore and Allahabad. The Govt. might withdraw its own examination, leaving the University to carry it on. If this were done, there would be two roads, running side by side, through the complete University course; and Govt. would take the entrance examination on each road as qualifying for superior Govt. Service, and would similarly take the F.A. and B.A. stages on each road as qualifying for the highest appointments. The two roads, literary and practical would then stand on the same footing, and there would be no greater inducement to the student to take up the one rather than the other. The Govt. has, having regard to the constitution of the University, the power to force the hand of the University. But I understand it would be considered unwise to do that.

A.E.H.
9.8.00

I cannot see this. The objects of the Upper Secondary and the Technical Examinations differ widely. The object of the former is to secure good, general, practical education; the object of the latter is to turn out good working men and artizans.

A.E.H.
9.8.00

I think the Secy's note meets H.E.'s objection. By means of the U. Secondary Exam. & the Technical Exams. we are developing a system of Commercial & Industrial Education parallel to but different from the University education wh. is largely if not mainly of a literary character. It corresponds roughly & perhaps longo intervallo with the education given by the London City Guilds, & other methods of Technical Education in England.

M.A.

Our system is in accord with the recommn. of the Educn. Commn. para 283.

M.A.

(4) – With reference to H.E.'s fourth remark – it can only be said that the University is not at all likely to assist in making the Upper Secondary Ex an alternative to the Matricn.

(5) As to H.E.'s fifth remark –

It is not advisable to make the Upper Secondary an alternative to any existing Examination as ~~[illegible]~~ a test for entry into Govt service because the policy of the Govt has always been that for the highest posts in the public service a University Course is necessary.

The position at present is that for the post of Depy Colr. ~~[illegible]~~ and a few other high Rev. appointments a pass in Higher test Rev is necessary & to appear for that test

As I have noted on p. 9 there is no question as to the attitude of the Univy. I think the object of the draft (para 5) may be better attained by the alteration I have proposed on a pasted slip — laying stress on the value of the U. S. Exam. as distinct from its popularity.
MA

9

Candidates must be either (a) F.As. (b) Persons who have taken the diploma of Agriculture & been students of the College of Agriculture, ~~[illegible]~~ The latter are for various reasons very few in number.

For Munsifs & Subjudges' appts a University degree is almost obligatory.

No amount of tinkering with the Upper Secondary Examn will make it popular – Nothing will really make it popular except (1) making it an alternative to Matriculation – which the University won't do — or (2) making it a sufficient qualification for appearing at the Higher test Rev. which this is submitted is not at all advisable.

2.viii.00

The reasons given by the Secy. are the ones in point, but as the last sentence of the draft is little but a repetition of the opening part of para 5., it may I think be omitted.
MA 4.8.00.

I cannot accept with complacency the boycott which the University puts upon our Upper Secondary, which appears to be an excellent Examination; nor can I convince myself that our Technical Examination sufficiently takes its place. Their objects are quite different. But, if my Hon. Colleague thinks a proposal on the lines of my Note on pages 10 and 11, is one that may be made, — I am ready to acquiesce in the Draft letter as amended by him.

8

9.8.00

Note

With reference to the Allahabad University having made their Secondary examination a test as an Entrance for the University Course: I am not sure but I think it will probably be found that that University depends for part of its income on Government Contributions — & therefore probably that University cannot take up the independent line adopted by our University. As Sir H. Stokes remarked, when Mr. Grigg wanted to establish a Council of Legal Education, with a separate fund of its own, which would have made it an independent body in a "few years" — let us profit by the "warning of the Madras University"! Meaning no doubt ~~that in money~~

(10)

respects the independence of our University owing to its financial independence was a misfortune — I will try & verify the late Mr. Grigg's statement as to Scotch universities.

10 VIII 00

I have discussed the subject of this letter with H.E. and as it is necessary that a reply should be sent to India without delay, H.E. concurs that the best plan will be to omit the portion which contemplates the continuance in the future of the unpopularity of the Upper Sec.y Exam. & say that the question will receive further consideration.

This may be effected by substituting the following for the present para 5.

"5. This Govt. is of opinion that unless the Univy. is prepared to modify its Matriculation Exam. so as to embody the distinctive features of the Upper Secondary Exam., the ~~ff~~ value of the latter must depend on the extent to which it may be utilized by candidates who intend to proceed to the Technical Exam. and who do not propose to enter on a University education. An enlargement of the University course so as to include degrees in Science & perhaps in certain of the Technical subjects would be a necessary corollary to the modification of the Matriculation Exam. above indicated. The matter will be taken into further consideration."

Will the Secy. please have the draft letter re-type-written with the necessary alterations & send for perusal. α

With ref. to the last sentence of new para 5. please ascertain the actual conditions in the Lahore & Allahabad Univs. & whether the Punjab & N.W.P. Govt. possess financial or other control over those Univs. Ascertain also the number on of their senates. When this inform.n has been received let me have the file again. β

AA 13.8.00.

α The draft has been type-written.

β A reference was made to Madras yesterday as we have no calendars here. ~~Probably~~ It is not unlikely that the D.P.I. will have to asked.

14.8.1900 M.P.

~~Secy~~ H.M.

The Calendars are at Madras & have been called for. M.P. 14.8.1900

Add to the file the G.O. sanctioning a vernacular in lieu of English for the first language at the U.S. Exam. on the recommendation of Dr. Duncan. AA

+ Flagged AA J

I only want the file again after the letter has been despatched.

HA 14.viii.00

Ref. may be necessary to N.W.P. & Punjab authorities AA 14.8.00

J (12) 3D

H.M.

to S.H.E.

AA 14.8.00.

I acquiesce in this amended draft.

A.G.H. 16.8.00

Desp.d 18/8/00 no 372B d/18-8-00

Letter to the Secretary to the Govt. of India Home dept.

Sir,

In the 11th paragraph of Resolution No. 495 of the 28th October last the Govt. of India alluded to the bifurcation of studies recommended by the Education Commission and desired a report from local Govts. on the action which had been taken by them in this matter. The Commission had proposed that in the upper classes of high schools there should be two divisions - one leading to the entrance examination of the Universities, the other, of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits.

2. I am directed to state that in Madras an examination known as the Upper Secondary examination was instituted in 1889 as an alternative to the Matriculation examination. It consists of two parts, a compulsory portion embracing English, a second language, mathematics, history and geography, and an optional portion requiring any two subjects of the Govt. technical examination scheme, to which reference will presently be made. ~~which provides for examinations in such practical subjects as engineering, physical science, hygiene, agriculture, veterinary science, commerce, music, drawing, woodwork, metal work, and other subjects of the kind.~~ The Madras University refused to consider this examination as equivalent to the Matriculation examination. Although the syllabuses have been frequently amended, and although

This is repeated further on in the draft & so may be struck out M.P.

Although the candidates who have passed it are with some exceptions eligible for superior appointments in the Govt. service, it cannot be said that the examination has proved at all successful. The number of candidates has been remarkably small, and it was found that the special classes opened in some high schools to prepare candidates for the examination failed to attract good pupils in sufficient numbers. So long as Matriculation is recognised as qualifying for entrance to Govt. service, there is little probability that the Upper Secondary examination will successfully compete with the University test.

3. The papers connected with the institution of the Upper Secondary examination were submitted to the Govt. of India with the letter dated 20th of June 1889, No. 352, Educational, from this Govt. By the light of those papers it is not difficult to see why the examination has failed to attract candidates. The Committee which drew up the original scheme for the examination proposed that it should be the sole test other than degrees of the University for admission to the superior public service. Had this condition been maintained, the examination would no doubt have attracted numerous candidates. But the Govt., for reasons which were fully stated in the papers referred to, were unable to support the proposal made by the Committee. It resolved that while the Matriculation examination was to continue to qualify for the Govt. service for all appointments

not

not amounting to Rs. 15 in value and for service under local bodies, a pass in the higher University examinations would be required from all candidates. for the Higher Revenue Tests, qualifying for the superior appointments in the public service. The University Matriculation examination thus possessed greater attraction for the majority of candidates and the result has been that the ~~Lower~~ Upper Secondary examination has failed to attract.

4. Mr. Cotton has pointed out (para. 182) that in this Presidency while the Upper Secondary examination has not proved successful as an alternative to the Matriculation examination, the elaborate system of technical examinations existing here has to some extent fulfilled its object. This Govt. in its letter above referred to, drew special attention to the system of special examinations in Science, Art and Industries, which it believed would accomplish more effectively the objects in view, and for many years past the promotion of education of a more practical character than that usually given has been a matter which this Govt. has had much at heart. As Mr. Cotton states "the wide range of optional subjects has long ago given to both Secondary and Primary schools the opportunity required for developing a modern side or encouraging the tastes of individual pupils, while the elasticity of the Code

has

28

enabled the Dept. to encourage by extra grants whatever practical subjects may from time to time seem to need stimulus."

5. As regards the progress made in the matter of the Special Technical examinations I am to say that although slow the advance ~~[illegible]~~ has not been unsatisfactory. In 1891 the number of candidates who appeared for these examinations, Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary, was 1460, in 1899 it was 3980. The number of candidates who passed in 1891 was 1007 and in 1899 1681. The subjects taken up by the candidates include Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical, engineering, agriculture, veterinary science, sanitary science, commerce, music, drawing, woodwork and metalwork, tailoring and dress-making. There are now 24 higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under one group of the technical examination scheme and 14 schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups. Three District Boards maintain each an industrial school of its own. The Govt. has recently obtained sanction for the deputation of Mr. Chatterton on special duty for three years in view to the encouragement of industrial and technical education, and ~~while~~ while the difficulties in the way of a rapid extension are neither few nor insignificant, it may be hoped that the progress in the coming decade will be considerable.

6. This Govt. is of opinion that unless the University is prepared to modify its Matriculation examination so as to embody the distinctive features of the Upper Secondary

examination

29

(14)

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examination the value of the latter must depend on the extent to which it may be utilised by candidates who intend to proceed to the Technical examinations and who do not propose to enter on a University education. An enlargement of the University course so as to include degrees in science and perhaps in certain of the technical subjects would be a necessary corollary to the modification of the Matriculation examination above indicated. The matter will be taken into further consideration.

WA

14. viii. 00

(15)

NOTE FOR THE Second assistant.

The following telegram is submitted for approval : ——

Telegram deferred 28/8/00

Registrar Home dept To Simla – Home.

Second assistant Educational From Madras. Educational

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