[E. / 13.]
200—9-11-00.

Educational (1901) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 46-47

DATED 29.1.01

INDEXED.

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Examinations in European Schools in India

Addressing the Govt of India on the subject of ——— :

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1901} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 46, 47, 29th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Examinations in European Schools in India.

Addressing the Government of India on the subject of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, dated Simla, 6th October 1900, No. 329.

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter to the Government of Bengal and its enclosure regarding the examinations in European schools in India, and to say that the Government of India will be glad to receive an opinion from the Governor in Council upon the different questions raised in this correspondence.

Enclosure.

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Education) Department, dated Simla, 6th October 1900, No. 328.

I am directed to forward, for the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the enclosed representation from the association which styles itself the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association on the subject of the examinations in European schools in this country. The representation requires to be read in connection with the two resolutions passed at the public meeting held at Calcutta on February 12th last which is referred to therein. These resolutions were, as reported to the Government of India by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who was chairman of the meeting in question, to the following effect :—

(1) That in view of the fact that although the present High School and University Matriculation examinations have a deservedly high intrinsic value, they are not known or recognized as of real value either by the Government of India or by the authorities in England, and that, as a higher value is placed upon English examinations at Home and in this country, it is desirable that English tests be introduced into this country (as in Ceylon and elsewhere) as tending to the best interests of the domiciled European community and their descendants.

(2) That the Government of India be asked to sanction the holding of the Cambridge University Local examinations—Preliminary, Junior and Senior—in India and recognize them as equivalent, respectively, to the Government Middle School, High School and proposed High School Honours examinations, and that the Calcutta University be asked to recognize the Cambridge University Junior and Senior Local examinations as equivalent, respectively, to the Calcutta University Entrance and First Arts examinations.

The discussion which led to the passing of these resolutions was mainly confined to the question of the examinations of the pupils of European schools in Bengal.

2. The requests contained in the representation of the association are as follows :—

(1) that the Cambridge Preliminary, Junior and Senior Local examinations should be adopted as a graded series representing definite stages of English education, the Senior Local examination being made the final or leaving-certificate examination for European schools in India ;

(2) that the Cambridge Senior Local examinations should be recommended as a sufficient test in respect of general education for admission to the public services.

3. The grounds upon which the first resolution passed at the meeting of February 12th was based were, firstly, that the present High School and University Matriculation examinations, though they have a high intrinsic value, are not known or recognized either by the Government of India or by the authorities in England, and, secondly, that, as a higher value is placed upon English examinations at Home and in India, it is desirable that an English test should be introduced into India, as in Ceylon and elsewhere, as tending to the best interests of the domiciled European community and their descendants.

4. From the reports of the meeting published in the newspapers it would appear that some of the speakers were not fully informed as to the extent to which the High School examinations are recognized by the different Governments in India, with the result that the first resolution contains a misstatement upon this point. The Government of India have not before them information to show the extent to which a certificate of having passed the High School Final examination or the Matriculation examination of the University is regarded by the Government of Bengal as a general qualification for admission to the public service, and it may be the case that the statement in the resolution is justified in respect of that province. But though the Government of India have not complete information as to the rules in force in other provinces, they have sufficient to show that it is not the case that the High School examinations are not known or recognized as of real value by other Local Governments. The Government of India would be glad to receive precise information as to the extent to which a pass in the Matriculation examination of the University or by the High School Final examination respectively is regarded by the Bengal Government as a general qualification for admission to the public service without further examination, or as a qualification for appearance at a competitive examination for entrance into the public service..

5. Paragraph 8 of the representation contains the statement that the education given under the European code does not link on to the Indian University system. This statement does not correctly describe the practice throughout India. The regulations, indeed, of the Calcutta University do not go further than to give the Senate power to admit to the F.A. examination students who have passed the High School Final examination without requiring them also to pass the Entrance examination, but those for the Punjab and Allahabad Universities declare a pass by the final standard of the High School examination to be equivalent to a pass by the Entrance examination.

6. The Government of India have read with satisfaction the circular letter of the Government of Bengal, No. 1632, dated the 3rd April 1900, in which a scheme was promulgated for making the course of instruction at the high schools more practical and suited for industrial and commercial pursuits. They are not without hope that the changes now made will make the High School examinations more popular with pupils at institutions for European education in Bengal. In the neighbouring provinces of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of candidates at the School Final examination has increased continuously from 93 in 1894 to 369 in 1900. This result appears to be due to an order by the Local Government that when the choice lies between an applicant for a Government appointment who has passed the Entrance examination and one who has passed the School Final examination, the preference must be given to the latter. The committee appointed in 1895 under the presidency of Sir Alfred Croft to revise the Code of Regulations for European schools in Bengal recorded the opinion (paragraph 46 of their report) that the High School Final examination altogether is a better and more searching test than that afforded by the Entrance examination.

7. The demand for an examination which shall possess a recognized value, both in India and in Great Britain, proceeds, it appears, not only from the desire to see recognized in India an examination, the passing of which might be a passport to employment in Great Britain, but also from the wish to see provision made for an identical examination for English youths and youths of European extraction in India. This desire seems to the Government of India to be one to which the Governments in India should give their sympathetic attention. It might be met

either by obtaining recognition of the High School Final examination in Great Britain, or by introducing into India some examination of recognized value in Great Britain. It seems to the Government of India that it would be extremely difficult—if not impossible—to secure within any reasonable period of time the recognition of the High School examination by the various independent educational institutions in Great Britain, by whom it would be necessary that it should be recognized if any real and practical advantage is to be secured for pupils educated in schools in India in this manner. Moreover, even if the High School Final examination were recognized in Great Britain, its recognition would not effect the second object aimed at by the association, viz., that an identical examination should be provided for English youths and youths of European extraction in India. The Governor-General in Council is, therefore, of opinion that a more reasonable way of meeting the wishes of the European and Eurasian community, whose children have to be educated in India, would be to give them the opportunity of passing some examination generally recognized in Great Britain, and which could be recognized by the authorities in India. The Government of India apprehend that the Preliminary, Junior and Senior Cambridge Local examinations could not be all introduced so as to take the place of the Primary, Middle and High School examinations without a very serious disturbance of the existing educational system. For this reason the Governor-General in Council, as at present advised, is not prepared to approve of the adoption of all three examinations, but His Excellency in Council does not see the same objection to the Cambridge Senior Local examination being recognized for scholars studying beyond Standard VII, though he is not in a position to estimate accurately the relation between the High School Final examination and the Cambridge Senior Local examination. It would appear that the Government of Madras have already declared the Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local examination to be equivalent, as a general qualification for admission to the public service, to the Upper Secondary or Matriculation examination, and that no other Local Government or Administration has hitherto recognized the Cambridge Senior Local examination. The Governor-General in Council would be glad to receive the opinion of the Government of Bengal as to whether the Cambridge Local examination can be regarded as the equivalent of the High School Final examination and also as to whether, and, if so, to what extent, the former examination could be recognized as a qualification for admission to the public service or as a preliminary qualification for admission to competitive examinations for appointments in the public service. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will, no doubt, take the advice of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal before communicating his views upon these questions to the Government of India. The Government of India are not, I am to say, prepared to abolish the High School Final examination as a qualification for admission to the public service, but they would be glad to meet, if possible, the wishes of the association, whose representation is under consideration, by recognizing as an alternative to it an examination which is already recognized in Great Britain. It appears to the Governor-General in Council, as at present advised, that the introduction of this alternative test into India would be of great value in providing a comparative test between boys and girls educated in India and boys and girls educated at Home and in facilitating the admission of boys educated in India into the universities and professions at Home.

8. The Government of India have observed that the manner in which the High School examinations have been sometimes conducted in India has been criticized. It appears to the Governor-General in Council to be essential that, if these examinations are to possess the character in public estimation in which His Excellency in Council would desire to see them held, they should be conducted under as strict a system as would be followed in Great Britain. It is, in the opinion of the Government of India, necessary that the names of the examiners and the subjects in which they have respectively examined should be made known to the public; that the examiners should be chosen with the greatest care; that no teacher employed in a school sending up competitors for the examination should, under any circumstances, have any share in the conduct of the examination; that the number and not the name of a candidate should be communicated to the examiner, and that only those should be employed as invigilators who have unblemished characters themselves, and

are thoroughly conversant with the tricks to which those under examination are likely to resort. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to learn what precautions are taken in Bengal to ensure that these essential conditions are observed in the conduct of the High School examinations.

9. The Government of India are consulting other Local Governments upon the points raised in this letter, and I am to request that Imperial Anglo-Indian Association may be informed to this effect.

Sub-Enclosure.

From the Honorary Secretary, Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Calcutta, 9th August 1900, No. 149-I.

The Council of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association desire to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the following representation on the subject of the examinations in European schools in this country.

2. The council, in order to ascertain the opinion of the public on the subject, called a public meeting at the Dalhousie institute in Calcutta on the 12th February last, which was presided over by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and at which certain resolutions were adopted.

3. Desiring that the subject of the resolutions so adopted should be considered in greater detail than was possible at a public meeting, the council invited a committee, of which the Lord Bishop acted as chairman, and of which the Revd. A. Neut and Messrs. L. P. Pugh, W. H. Arden Wood, J. Zemin, and W. C. Madge and Dr. J. R. Wallace were the other members, to give it their careful consideration.

4. The committee furnished the following report on the 16th March, which has been adopted by the council:—

"Interpreting the resolutions of the public meeting of February 12th, by the speeches made in support of them, and the satisfaction with which these were received, the committee conceive it to be their duty to suggest the means whereby the existing educational inequalities between boys educated respectively in England and India may be removed. They believe that the most practical way of doing this is to recommend examinations which will secure the kind of education given to English public school boys. They accordingly think it necessary to adopt the Cambridge Preliminary, Junior and Senior Local examinations as a graded series representing definite stages of English education, and to make the Senior Local examination the Final or Leaving Certificate examination for European schools in India. They would further suggest that, when these changes are recommended to the Government, the Cambridge Senior Local examination should be recommended as the general educational test for admission to the public service."

5. The committee was not unanimous, there having been one dissentient, and only one, from its conclusions. But inasmuch as the committee, which had been appointed for the purpose of giving effect to the resolutions of the public meeting, had, at its first sitting, unanimously resolved that "it was desirable to introduce into India some examination of recognised value in England," and as no examination of recognised value in England was suggested to them, but the one which they finally adopted, the council think it unnecessary here to discuss the objections offered to the latter by one member, especially as these were considered by the committee and thought not to be of sufficient weight to lead them to modify their decision.

6. The council would, however, mention as the only alternative course suggested though not pressed that the English universities and other bodies in England might be requested to recognize certain Indian examinations. But having weighed the matter carefully, the council not only did not think it a proposal which would stand any reasonable chance of acceptance, but they further realize that even if it were accepted it would fail in the one essential qualification of the reform they advocate, viz., the provision of an identical examination for English youths and youths of European extraction in India.

7. The council have thus far dwelt on the mere matter of examinations; because these are now the recognized tests of education. But they would desire as far as possible to bring the education in India of boys and youths of European extraction into line with English public school education and they think this the best way of meeting the objection taken to lads brought up in this country that their education is inferior to that of lads educated in England and they think that this will form the connecting link between the early and later education of such boys as, having begun in India, may pursue their studies in England. The break between Indian and English education now forms a serious obstacle, for a pupil to change from one system of education to another.

8. Bearing in mind the observation made by His Excellency the Viceroy to the effect that, in considering such recommendations as that now urged by the council, the Indian universities

should not be ignored, the council would respectfully point out that the education given under the European Code does not link on to the Indian University system, and that there need be no difficulty in the way of pupils who have passed the Cambridge Local examinations entering the Indian universities should they desire to do so.

9. The council therefore respectfully ask that the necessary steps may be taken to authorize the introduction into European schools of the Cambridge Local examinations, and to provide that the passing of the Cambridge Senior Local examination should be recognized as a sufficient test in respect of general education for admission to the public service.

Endorsement No. 300.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By Order.)

(Signed) A. T. PRINGLE,
Assistant Secretary.

25*th October* 1900.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-law, Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 8th December 1900, Dis. No. 12328.

I have the honour to remark as follows on the letter of the Government of India forwarded to me with your endorsement No. 300, dated 25th October 1900, herewith returned.

2. The principal points on which the Government of India appears to be desirous of information are the following :—

(1) the extent to which a pass in the matriculation examination of the university or in the high school final examination is regarded as a general qualification for admission to the public service ;

(2) whether the education given under the European Code links on to the university system, and whether students who have passed the High School examination are excused the entrance examination of the university ;

(3) whether the preliminary, junior and senior Cambridge local examinations can be substituted for the existing school examinations in this country ;

(4) whether the above mentioned local examinations can be recognised for the purposes of admission to the Government service in this country ;

(5) whether the high school examination could be recognised for any purpose in England ;

(6) whether the Cambridge local examinations or any of them can be considered the equivalent of the high school examination in this country ;

(7) whether examinations such as the high school examination are properly conducted.

3. In this presidency the high school examination is now known as the upper secondary examination. It has been in existence for ten years and has had a very moderate success ; only 1,082 candidates have appeared for it since it was first instituted and only thirty-nine have passed it completely. Practically the matriculation examination of the university serves as the high school final examination both for those who intend to join a college and for those who do not. For this examination 6,494 candidates appeared in December 1899 and 1,362 passed. The answer in regard to (1) of the preceding paragraph is contained in the public service notification which lays down that only those who have passed the matriculation or the upper secondary examination (or any examination regarded as equivalent to these) are eligible for appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 15 per mensem or over.

4. As regards the second point (2) there is no distinct code for European schools in this presidency. The few European schools that exist work in accordance with the ordinary curriculum as laid down in the Madras Educational Rules, and their high school departments generally prepare pupils for the matriculation examination.

Pupils who have passed the upper secondary examination are *not* excused the matriculation examination of the university.

5. In regard to the third point it seems to me that there is no need to *substitute* the Cambridge local examinations for the existing school examinations ; but as the courses prescribed for the former to a very large extent cover those fixed for the examination in India, there will be no difficulty in modifying the curriculum of European schools so as to enable them to present pupils either for the Indian or the English examinations. Of the pupils that attend these schools the majority would probably elect to qualify for the Indian services, but there would always be a respectable minority who, if they had the opportunity of passing the English examinations in India, would go to England to continue their studies, either in the universities or in such professional institutions as they are qualified to enter. To these it would be an advantage to hold the examinations in India, and I understand that it is for the benefit of lads of this description that the Imperial Association has brought the matter now under consideration before the Government of India. It is essential, therefore, that the code for European schools should be adapted to meet the requirements of both the Indian and English examinations. It would also be essential that the Cambridge examinations or one of them should be recognized by the university as equivalent to its entrance or first arts examination. The syndicate of the university has power to do this and no doubt would do it, but so far the question has not, I believe, been brought before it.

6. On the fourth point the answer is that this Government has recognised the Cambridge senior local examination as the equivalent of the matriculation and the upper secondary examinations for the purpose of admission to the Government service. Apparently the three Cambridge local examinations, viz., the preliminary, junior, and senior, have been taken as roughly equivalent to the three school examinations in this province, viz., the primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary. The standard of the senior local examination is, however, much superior to that of the upper secondary or matriculation examination ; it is quite equal and in some respects superior to that of the first arts examination. I should in fact regard the pupil who had passed the *junior* local examination with distinction, taking properly selected subjects, as better qualified for Government service than the ordinary matriculate.

7. On the fifth point, I do not think there is any likelihood that the high school or upper secondary examination or the matriculation examination will be recognised for any purpose in England. The local examinations themselves are not recognised for the purposes of Government service in England. They are recognised by the Incorporated Law Society, the General Medical Council, and several other professional bodies as a substitute for their entrance examinations ; they are also recognised to a certain extent by the university of Cambridge, which allows exemption from the whole or part of its "previous examination" to those who have shown a sufficient degree of merit in certain subjects of the local examinations. There is, I think, no probability that the university would extend this exemption to those who have passed Indian examinations.

8. I have given my opinion on the sixth point in my remarks on the fourth.

9. On the seventh point it is my opinion that examinations are on the whole well conducted in this province. Cases of personation and other frauds no doubt occasionally happen, but they are seldom, if ever, facilitated by defective superintendence. Most of the examinations in this presidency are conducted by boards of examiners and the names of the members of the boards are always made public. Generally speaking, the whole board considers, and is responsible for, all the papers, so that the names of particular examiners are not attached to particular papers ; but this is the case also with all the examinations that I know of in England, except those conducted by the Civil Service Commission. The qualifications of examiners are carefully scrutinised : in the university this forms an important part of the duties of the syndicate, and in the case of other examinations it is a part of my duty as Commissioner for Government examinations. It is not always possible to avoid the employment of teachers as examiners even when the pupils of such teachers are being examined, teachers being generally the best examiners ; but, as far as possible, teachers are not

permitted to examine in the subjects in which they have been teaching. The names as well as the numbers of candidates in the matriculation, upper secondary and examinations of a lower standard are given on their answer papers: to rule that the numbers only should be given would often lead to mistakes, as school boys in the nervousness produced by an examination sometimes give the wrong number. We employ the best invigilators we can get, and on the whole they do their work well, and there are very few complaints against them.

Order—No. 46, Educational, dated 29th January 1901.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Letter—No. 47, Educational, dated Fort St. George, 29th January 1901, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to your letter No. 329 (Education), dated 6th October 1900, on the subject of the examinations in European schools in India, I am directed to append a communication from the Director of Public Instruction, and to state that the Governor in Council accepts the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart and does not consider it necessary to abridge or add to what he has written.

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

[Here enter letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Dis. No. 12328, dated 8th December 1900.]

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 46-47, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 29th JANUARY 1901.

From the Government of India, No. 329, *Home Department (Education), dated 6th October* 1900.

The above letter from the Government of India regarding the examinations in European schools in India may be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

P. T. Tharyan.
23–10–00.

Yes.

A. T. Pringle.
24–10–00.

Please see endorsement below for signature.

P. T. Tharyan.
24–10–00.

May issue.

A. T. Pringle.
25–10–00.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Dis. No. 12328, *dated 8th December* 1900.

In the Director's reply (pages 6, 7 and 8 of the printed correspondence below) the principal points on which the Government of India desire to have information are summarized and the necessary information is furnished. It is submitted that a copy of this letter may be forwarded to the Government of India in reply to their reference.

2. In paragraph 5 of the letter the Director raises the question of one of the Cambridge examinations being recognized by the Madras university as equivalent to its entrance or first in arts examination. It is unlikely that the Senate will consent to such recognition, but the Director may be asked to place the matter before them. **A**

3. It appears, however, that all that is necessary in Madras is to arrange, if possible, for holding the Cambridge or Oxford senior local examination here. It is recognized by our public service notification and so those who pass it can enter Government service here if they like, or go home to prosecute their studies further. The special test notification may also be so far altered as to allow these people to appear for all those tests. **B**

P. T. Tharyan.
17–1–01.

The Director's report is for the information of the Government of India, and it is at present at any rate unnecessary to take any such action as at **A** and **B** *supra.*

2. The letter may form an annexure to a brief covering communication to the Government of India. Please draft one, stating that the Governor in Council accepts the opinion of Mr. Stuart and does not consider it necessary to abridge or add to what he has written.

A. T. Pringle.
18–1–01.

The draft placed below may issue.

P. T. Tharyan.
19–1–01.

Unless the Secretary or the Honourable Member should desire to add anything. As a rule when Government adopt the views of the Director of Public Instruction, his remarks are thrown into a letter. But Mr. Stuart as an eminent Cantab and Smith's prizeman is so especially competent to express an opinion on a scheme of examinations connected with those of his own University that the general practice may be departed from in this case.

A. T. PRINGLE.
19-1-01.

Secretary.

M. HAMMICK.
21-1-01.

Honourable Member.

A. T. A[RUNDEL].
22-1-01.

A[MPTHILL].
25-1-01.

[Edl. / 5]
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Educational (~~189~~ 1900) Department.

CURRENT No. 1422

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Please put in type
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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RECEIVED
26 OCT. 1900
R. R. No. 14183
MADRAS.

38

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N

From The Govt of India

~~Order~~ Endorsement No 300 d/ 25-10-00.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By order)
A. T. Pringle
Assistant Secretary

PTJ
24/10/00

To
The Director of Public Instruction.

No. 329

Dated 6 . 10 . 00

Received 15 . 10 . 00

Registered 17 . 10 . 00

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a copy of a letter to the govt of Bengal, its enclosures regarding the Examinations in European schools in India, & requesting the opinion of this govt upon the different questions raised in the Correspondence.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2,000—5-11-00.

Educational (1900) Department.

CURRENT No. 1714

From

[*Name*] The Honble Mr: G. A. Stuart, M.A., Barrister-at-Law,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

ASSTT SECY TO GOVT * 11 DEC 1900 * LOCAL MUNL EDL & LEG DEPTTS

DESPATCHED 10 DEC. 1900

No. 12328 *Received* 11 — 12 — 1900.

Dated 8th December 1900.

Enclosures one. *Registered* 12 — 12 — 1900.

SUBJECT.

Resubmitting with remarks endorsement No: 300 dated 25th October 1900 regarding the Examinations in European Schools in India.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to remark as follows on the letter of the Government of India forwarded to me with your endorsement No 300, dated 25th October 1900 herewith returned.

2. The principal points on which the Government of India appears to be desirous of information are the following.

(1) the extent to which a pass in the Matriculation Examination of the University or in the High School Final Examination is regarded as a general qualification for admission to the public service;

(2) whether the education given under the European Code links on to the University system, and whether students who have passed the High School Examination are excused the entrance examination of the University;

(3) whether the Preliminary Junior and Senior Cambridge local Examinations can be substituted for the existing school examinations in this country;

(4) whether the above mentioned local examinations can be recognised for the purposes of admission to the Government service in this country;

(5) whether the High School Examination could be recognised for any purpose in England;

(6) whether the Cambridge local examinations or any of them can be considered the equivalent of the High School Examination in this country;

(7) whether examinations such as the High School Examination are properly conducted.

3. In this Presidency the High School Examination is now known

[E. / 4]

1,500—8-11-00.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ....., dated ..... 190 .

" " " " ....., " ..... 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1422, From the Govt. of India, No. 329, dated 6th Oct: 1900.

" " 1714, " " D. P. I. " " 12328, " 8th December 1900.

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " ..... 190 .

ORDER No. 46, dated 29 / 1 / 1901.

P.S.

The Govt. of India will be addressed.

Letter No. 47 dy 29-1-01

To the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home dept.

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. 329 (Education) dy 6th Oct: 1900 on the subject of the examinations in European schools in India, I am directed to append a communication from the Director of Public Instruction, and

5

and to state that the Governor in Council accepts the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart and does not consider it necessary to abridge or add to what he has written.

A. S. P.
19.1.01

[initials]
19/1/01

[initials]
21/1/01

Print the Director's letter no 12328 d 8th Dec. 00 as an appendix

T. K.
28-1-01

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete. / Letter only. 50 / Order complete with Letter 20

3

Print with notes show proof of the order

Print letter with appendix first & send copies for signature

T. K.
28-1-01

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT,

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.