

- (1) பக்தவத்சலின் எண்ணிக்கை 8
- (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நூல்
- (3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Educational துறை

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ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Education of Europeans

Referring to the D. B. I. letter from the
Government of India on the subject of the
Education of Europeans & requesting him to recommend
an officer for nomination to the Committee
of Experts for the revision of the Bengal
Code of regulations regarding European
Education.

செப்பனுவலர் பெயர் D. Kalidas

செப்பனுவல்தற்காக எடுத்தது

கொண்டு வந்த நாள் 9/1/07

சுற்றுலா துறை

மு. ப. எ.

கையெழுத்து

ஆராய்ச்சி

உதவியாளர்

கையெழுத்து

19/1/07

DAUR PAL

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

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101 of Madras.
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1901.

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ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 755, 16th December 1901.

DECEMBER.

Education of Europeans.

communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India
subject of the — and requesting him to recommend an officer for nomination to the
e of experts for the revision of the Bengal Code of Regulations regarding European

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

READ—the following paper:—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary,
India, Home Department (Education), to the Secretary,
Madras, Educational Department, dated Calcutta
No. 534.

I am directed to refer to my letter No. 466, dated the

The Education of Europeans.

(i) The Bengal Code.

Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction in Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab and Education in the Central Provinces, to obtain their advice with the education of Europeans and Eurasians in India, possible to discuss before the full Conference. I am now subject and to enclose a copy of the resolutions passed by the Directors. There are at present no special regulations regarding the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

Respectfully

Opinion of

Opinion of the Government, with which

that there should be throughout India

education of Europeans. The Bengal Code can,

in Council, be taken as the basis of discussion for a uniform

it can be generally prescribed, it is desirable that it should be re-

view of experts in the education of Europeans representing the differ-

ences in the matter is of most importance. I am to say that the Government

propose that this Conference should be held in Calcutta about the first week

next, so as to avoid interference, as far as possible, with the cold-weather

inspection of some of those officers who will be deputed to attend it. I am

the name of the officer whom the Government of Madras would wish to

attend this Conference may be communicated to the Government of India.

2. A complaint, which has been sometimes made by Associations re-

garding the education of Europeans and Eurasians, that the State does not contrib-

ute towards the higher education of Europeans and Eurasians to the same extent that it does towards that of natives of India.

(ii) Contribution of the State towards the education of Europeans.

Government of India have, in communication with the Directors of Public

examined this assertion, and find that it is without foundation as regards

higher education except University education. On the contrary in all

which there are separate arrangements for the education of Europeans and

not only is the cost of each European and Eurasian boy receiving edu-

cation in the primary and secondary stages considerably higher than that of

the natives in the same standard, but a larger proportion

of the cost is borne by the Government of India.

however, it seems to the Government of India, a defect in the system, namely, that they do not adequately provide for the case of Europeans who desire to proceed to the University courses. The number of such courses is probably not very large, and at all events the establishment by the Government of a separate University for the education of Europeans and Eurasians. Such boys of European descent who desire to obtain their instruction at the ordinary Arts Colleges, and to a University education must, the Government of India, in order to obtain their studies, it is, in the opinion of the Government of India, desirable that the Government should make provision for the grant to them of scholarships while they are studying at these colleges, and that, owing to the higher cost of their living, the scholarships provided for them should be of higher value than those that are given to native students. Similar scholarships should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be provided for Europeans and Eurasians at other special institutions for higher education which are not directed to the University courses.

3. The Bengal Code is based upon the assumption that schools for Europeans

(iii) Establishment by the State of schools will be entirely provided by private effort and that the sphere of Government assistance to the special education of Europeans

is to be confined to grants-in-aid, building grants, and scholarships. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of this question, are of opinion that, although it is

desirable that private effort should, as a rule, provide the necessary schools for European education, the Government should not be debarred from establishing schools

of its own where private effort is inadequate to meet the requirements of European education. The circumstances justifying the establishment of a school by Govern-

ment will ordinarily arise where there is a small or poor European population, and

will generally, though not always, be found in connection with the establishment of schools for primary education. The

Government of India are of opinion that, in such cases, the Government should

re, on the decrease of the number of European children, which European and Eurasian children

means uncommon, and that the Government should provide for a state of complete destitution are by no

the poorer classes of railway communication, a number of out-of-the-way places where they cannot

get education, and that the Government should provide for such cases such as these that the establish-

ment of Government schools is necessary. boarding accommodation may be found

that it is extremely desirable that the charge of European education should, if

possible, be placed under a special system. This system is in force in Bengal, but

have charge of European schools, have other Government of India that in Madras the whole time

in the inspection of European schools. examinations, namely the Primary, Middle and

High School examinations, are held for the purpose of enabling the progress of

as certain definite stages of their career. These examinations are held on such dates and centres as may be appointed by

the Government of India, and the names of the candidates are charged for admission to the examinations, and the names of

ranked in three classes in order of merit and gazetted. These examinations have already been deprecated. The Government of

at both the Primary and Middle School examinations should be in which they now exist, and that the promotion of a boy from

middle standard, and again from the middle standard to the high standard, and again from the high standard to the high

left to the managers of schools subject to the control of the Government of India, however, been represented to the Government of India that the

ration for European schools is largely used as a leaving school certificate of boys who enter the railway and similar avenues of employ-

ment, and that it is therefore probably be necessary to retain both the Middle School

examination and the High School Final examination of Primary examination should, in the opinion of the Government, be in its present form.

6. Chapter 9 of the Bengal Code provides for the following grades—

(vi) Scholarships for Europeans. These

results of the examinations just referred to. No scholarships are at present in the Madras Presidency. The Directors of Public Instruction before the Government have made the present assignment of special scholarships for Europeans inadequate. The Government of India think that a certain number of scholarships for Europeans in all stages

The award of these scholarships, in the case of boys in the middle grades, can be arranged for by special examinations without the objections that exist to the public examinations.

7. The Committee which revised the Bengal Code in 1895 submitted a report upon the question of training colleges. The matter is referred to paragraph 4 of the Home Department

(vii) Training college for teachers in schools for Europeans. The matter is referred to paragraph 4 of the Home Department

resolution of 8th May 1896. The Governor-General in Council regrets that subsequent consideration of the matter did not lead to a satisfactory scheme. A small number of men have been devised for the training of teachers in European schools. A small number of men have been trained in a desultory way, but there can, in the opinion of the Government of India, be no question that the arrangements for training male teachers in the case of females the same. In the case of females the same difficulties are not experienced, and at present, at all events, the arrangements for training male teachers in European schools do not need to be supplemented. The Governor-General in Council, however, considers that steps should be taken without delay to improve the position of teachers. The main cause of the difficulty appears to be that the prospects of those who enter the schools are very poor. It has been recommended that though the initial pay, with board and lodging, entering on the life of a teacher, yet the work is very small; that in many of the cases the pay is very precarious, and that it is not unusual for a teacher without any assigned cause except who has often no better qualification than a particular religious denomination that may be found in India consider that it should be possible to improve the and quality of the teachers by providing that to the maintenance and building grants now made by the Government of India that salary grants, limited to a teacher and in the case of schools for the education of Europeans, should be made admissible. The certificates or training recognized by the Government of India the matter of a training college are that at present the Government desire training as teachers in European schools; that it is necessary to have some place where the members of all denominations will be able to receive with religious ministrations, and that it must be placed under the particular local Government, although the teachers from it will be sent to different provinces. The Government of India think that the Government made to overcome these difficulties, and, after considering the matter, think that Allahabad offers the most suitable site for a college. That one should be established there for the purpose of training teachers a time. The Government of India will communicate with the North-Western Provinces on the subject.

It has been stated above that the Government of India favour the addition of salary grants on account of teachers holding certificates of training recognized by the Education Department. For the present it would be necessary to give a discretion to the Director of Public Instruction to authorize the recognition of such qualifications as he might consider to justify the grant of such certificates. But in time, and as pupils from the central training college come to be generally available, it will be desirable to restrict the certificates which can be so recognized somewhat rigidly, and, in the opinion of the Government of India, endeavour should be accordingly made to recognize only, as qualifying for these salary-grants, firstly, degrees of the Universities in Great Britain and Ireland; secondly, certificates granted by the Committee of the Council of Education in Great Britain, or by the Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, and, thirdly, certificates from Government Training colleges in India.

8. A matter which has forced itself on the attention of the Government of India in connection with the employment of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians in Government offices is the fact that young men of these classes are often unfitted for Government service by reason of their ignorance of a vernacular.

The Government of India were informed by the Directors that, although the vernaculars are nominally studied in some European schools, neither the European teaching staff nor the pupils regard instruction in them as a serious matter. It seems to the Government of India to be a great defect in the present educational course, and they are disposed to think that the Bengal Code should be amended to make efficient provision for the teaching of the vernacular a condition to boys' schools. It is of infinitely more importance, for the purposes of classes of employment, whether official or private, in India that a European should know a vernacular than that he should know French or Latin.

9. The replies to my letter No. 328—337, dated the 6th October 1900, regarding the question of declaring the Cambridge

(ix) The Cambridge Senior Local examination and Senior London Chamber of Commerce Commercial examination. The question of declaring the Cambridge Senior Local examination the equivalent of the High School Final examination disclosed such radical differences of

opinion as to the relative value of these two examinations that the Government of India determined to invite the Directors of Public Instruction to discuss this question. The conclusions at which they arrived are stated in resolution No. 17 about European education. With that resolution the Government of India concur. It appears to them to be essential, in the interests of European education, that a boy educated in India, who wishes to qualify for employment in Great Britain, should be able to pass in this country some standard examination that can be recognized by the authorities of educational and other institutions in England. The replies which the Government of India have received in answer to their reference regarding the Cambridge Local examinations establish so great a difference in the standard of the High School Final examination in different provinces that it would be impossible to expect any educational or other authority in Great Britain to recognize a pass by that examination. In the circumstances the Government of India are of opinion that the only feasible course, what appears to them to be a legitimate demand, is to provide that boys educated in Indian schools shall be enabled to appear at examinations recognized at home. I am, therefore, to say that the Government of India have determined that the local Governments and Administrations should arrange to give every assistance to the holding of the Cambridge Senior Local examination, and the Senior London Chamber of Commerce Commercial examination wherever there is a local demand for either of them.

I am also to say that the Universities should be invited to recognize the Cambridge Senior Local examination in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the School Final examination.

One very common complaint among the managers and headmasters of European schools is the multiplicity of departmental examinations. They complain, and it appears to the Government of India not without reason, that if a boy intends to

proceed to a particular examination for the public service, it is necessary to prepare him on somewhat different lines from those which would be followed if he were proceeding to a different public examination. With reference to what has been said in my letter No. 526, dated the 27th November 1901, regarding the qualifications for Government service, the Government of India desire that local Governments will recognize certificates for passing the High School examination of European schools, the Cambridge Senior Local examination, or the Senior Commercial examination of the London Chamber of Commerce as qualifications for Government employment, subject to such further tests, as for instance in the vernacular, as they may think fit to prescribe.

ORDER—No. 755, Educational, dated 16th December 1901.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, with the request that an officer may be recommended for nomination to the committee of experts for the revision of the Bengal Code of Regulations regarding European education. The remarks of the Director on Mr. Hewett's letter generally are also invited.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Instruction.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 755, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
16TH DECEMBER 1901.

[SUBJECT.—*The education of Europeans.*]

*From the Government of India, Home Department, No. 534, Education, dated 27th
November 1901.*

Circulated to His Excellency and Honourable Members.

C. J. WEIR.
2-12-01.

A[MPTHILL].
8-12-01.

H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM].
11-12-01.

To the Director of Public Instruction for suggestion as to representative and for
such general remarks and proposals as he wishes to make hereon.

J. T[OMSON].
12-12-01.

At the Conference of Directors of Public Instruction held at Simla regarding the Education of Europeans the following conclusions were arrived at :—

- (i) At present the Bengal Code is in force as regards European education except in Madras, Bombay and Burma where there are no special rules. It is desirable that there should be special rules for European education and that they should be, as far as possible, uniform throughout India;
- (ii) that the Bengal Code might be taken as the basis of discussion for a uniform Code, but that, before it is generally prescribed, it is desirable that it should be revised by a Committee of experts in the education of Europeans representing different Provinces;
- (iii) that there is no foundation for the assertion made by the Anglo-Indian Imperial Association that the State does not contribute towards the higher education of Europeans and Eurasians, excluding University education, to the same extent that it does towards the higher education of Natives;
- (iv) that it is not desirable to establish a separate Government College or Colleges for the education of Europeans and Eurasians;
- (v) that, in order to facilitate the higher education of Europeans and Eurasians, the Code to regulate European and Eurasian education should provide for the grant to Europeans and Eurasians, studying at Arts Colleges or special institutions for higher education, of scholarships of a higher value than are given to Native students;
- (vi) that, where private effort is inadequate to meet the requirements of European education, Government should establish Schools of its own with suitable boarding accommodation if required;
- (vii) that it is desirable that provision should be generally made for special assistance towards the board and education of destitute European children at Schools or Orphanages;
- (viii) that it is desirable that European education should, if possible, be in the charge of a special Inspector. Where the number of European schools in a Province is not sufficient to occupy the whole time of an Inspector, arrangements might be made for placing combined areas under one Inspector;
- (ix) that the Middle school examination (corresponding to the 7th Standard) should be the first public examination in European schools;
- (x) that, if necessary, separate examinations should be held for Primary scholarships;
- (xi) that the present assignment of special scholarships for Europeans in Secondary and Primary classes is generally inadequate and should be raised;
- (xii) that the pay and prospects of the lower grade male teachers in European schools are very inadequate, with the result that the quality of the teachers is in great need of improvement;
- (xiii) that, speaking generally, the present training arrangements for teachers in European schools are inadequate, especially in the case of males, and that it is desirable that a Central Training College for males should be tried experimentally at some such centre as Allahabad; that it would probably not be necessary or desirable to undertake the training of more than 25 students at one time;

- (xiv) that salary grants, in addition to the ordinary grants-in-aid, should be given on account of teachers holding certificates of training recognized by the Educational Department, such salary grant being limited to half the salary, except in the case of Schools for the education of the poor where the limit of the grant may be raised to 2-3rds of the salary;
- (xv) that an endeavour should be gradually made to recognize only a qualifying for such special salary grants—
- degrees of the Universities in Great Britain and Ireland,
 - certificates granted by the Committee of the Council of Education in Great Britain, or by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and
 - certificates from Government Training Colleges in India;
- (xvi) that for the present there is no need to make any special arrangements, in addition to those now existing, for the training of mistresses in European Schools;
- (xvii) that it is desirable that Local Governments should give every assistance to the holding of the Cambridge Senior Local Examinations, and the Senior London Chamber of Commerce Commercial Examination, wherever there is a local demand for either of these examinations;
- (xviii) that the Universities be invited to recognize the Cambridge Senior Local Examination in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the School Final examination;
- (xix) that it is desirable that Local Governments should recognize certificates for passing the High School Examination of European schools, the Cambridge Senior Local Examinations and the Senior Commercial Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce as qualifications for Government employment, subject to such further tests, as for instance in the vernacular, as they may think fit to prescribe.

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No. 755, EDUCATIONAL, 16th DECEMBER 1901.

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ORDER—No. 755, Educational, dated 16th December 1901.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, with the request that an officer may be recommended for nomination to the committee of experts for the revision of the Bengal Code of Regulations regarding European education. Remarks will also be invited on Mr. Hewett's letter generally. — are also invited. (from orders)

(True Extract.)

G. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

13/12/11

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