Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
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Educational (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 933

Dated 14th Dec. 1895.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

Passing orders on the draft notification regarding --.

PRINTED IN G.O., dated

4th July 1896. No. 397

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C	338		1896				

Ed. Cor. / 17. 2,000—29-3-94.

1895.

Educational Department.

Current No. 1044

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

No. 9373

DESPATCHED

Dated 28th }
Despatched 31st } August 95
Received 2/9
Regd 3/9

No.

C. Forwarded to the ...

ENCLOSURES. 2

Subject.

Submitting a certain report called for in G.O. No. 764 Edl., dated 9th October 1894, together with a revised notification for regulating the Upper Secondary Examination.

E.C. No. 672/95 Lodged

764 : 9 - 10 94 Mis
23 : 18 1 94 -
818 : 8 11 93 S.C
727 : 29 - 9 - 93 S.C
671 : 14 - 9 - 93 Mis
589 : 1 - 8 92 -
139 : 13 - 2 92 -
917 : 12 - 12 91 S.C
396 : 26 5 91 Mis
351 : 20 - 6 89 S.C

Note.—The old notification is printed in G.O. No. 727 dated 29th Sept. 93.

NOTIFICATION.

UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

1. An examination, to be styled the Upper Secondary Examination, shall be held annually in the several subjects hereinafter mentioned, beginning, as far as the compulsory subjects are concerned, on the first day of December, or, should that date fall on a Sunday, on the second day. It shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

Examination when to be held.

2. The examination is instituted for the purpose of encouraging secondary and technical education, of improving its character, and of widening its scope.

Objects for which instituted.

3. The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, who shall arrange for its conduct in accordance with the provisions of this notification.

By whom to be conducted.

To whom open.

4. The examination shall be open to—

(i) *Pupil Candidates*—

(1) In the compulsory subjects to all pupils of the sixth form of recognized schools.

(2) In the optional subjects to all pupils of the highest Intermediate Technical class of schools recognized as affording instruction up to the Intermediate Technical Examination standard in the subjects brought up.

Unless specially exempted by the Commissioner from so doing, each candidate shall forward with his application a certificate signed by the Headmaster of the school he is attending at the date of application, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for upper secondary or for technical schools, as the case may be, and that he has attended a recognized school from the commencement of the school year in which the examination takes place. A candidate reported by the Head of the institution to which he belongs to have left school without permission or to have been dismissed shall be debarred from appearing.

(ii) *Private Candidates*—

All persons who are certified by the Head of a public office, or of a recognized college or secondary school, or by an Inspector or an Assistant Inspector of Schools, not to have been pupils of any school, recognized or unrecognized, from the beginning of the school year in which the examination takes place, to have completed their twentieth year, and to be duly qualified by their knowledge and attainments to appear for the examination. These certificates shall be submitted to the Commissioner in the month of July preceding the examination at which the candidates wish to appear.

5. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. Applications for admission to the compulsory portion of the examination shall reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st August; those for the optional subjects not later than the dates prescribed for the Technical Examinations.

Form, time and mode of application.

6. The following are the fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examination:—

Fees.

(i) For the compulsory subjects Rs. 10.
Female candidates not bringing up Algebra and Geometry shall pay Rs. 8.

(ii) For each optional subject,—the fee prescribed under the Technical Examination Notification.

7. The subjects of the examination shall be as follows:—

Subjects of examination.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

(1) First Language (English).

NOTE.—Hindu and Muhammadan female candidates may bring up as their First Language any of the *Vernacular* languages mentioned in this notification.

(2) Second Language—(i) Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Uriya, Hindustani and Marathi; (ii) Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, French and German.

(3) Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry).

NOTE.—Female candidates unable to undergo the examination in Algebra and Geometry may bring up Arithmetic alone under this head, but to complete the test they must pass in three optional subjects instead of in two only as required in article 16.

(4) History and Geography.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Any of the subjects of the Intermediate Technical Examinations.

8. The examination in the compulsory subjects shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners, consisting of a Chairman and not less than two members appointed by the Commissioner for three years, but removable at his discretion without reason assigned. The examination in the optional subjects shall be in accordance with the provisions of the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.

Mode of conducting examination.

The answers to all the question papers, except those on the second language, shall be in the first language. The answers to the second language papers shall be in the second language, except in the case of Sanskrit, Arabic and Latin.

Provided that no person shall be admitted unless he is certified either to have had small-pox or to have been vaccinated.

Old rule 6

9. Candidates for examination in the compulsory subjects shall be required to bring up all the compulsory subjects at one and the same examination. Candidates for examination in optional subjects may bring up these subjects one by one and at any time, subject to the provisions of the Technical Examination Notification.

Subjects how to be brought up.

Old rule 7

10. The scope of the examination in each of the compulsory subjects shall be as hereinunder specified :—

Scope of examination.

First Language (English).

[*a*] *Grammar and Language.*—To answer questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language as treated in any text-books approved for the sixth form of upper secondary schools ; to analyse sentences ; to construct and recast various forms of sentences ; to explain figures of speech and idiomatic and proverbial expressions.

[*b*] *Handwriting.*—To copy rapidly a printed or lithographed letter or other document in a perfectly legible hand and in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of a public or mercantile office.

[*c*] *Dictation.*—To write from dictation words and passages of some difficulty.

[*d*] *Translation* (for candidates whose vernacular is not English)—
To translate a passage of moderate difficulty from the second language of the candidate into the first language.

Or *Advanced Composition* (for candidates whose vernacular is English)—
To write an essay on a given subject, or a narrative of some recent well-known event.

[*e*] *Paraphrase and Composition*—
(1) To paraphrase a piece of poetry of moderate difficulty.
(2) To write a letter or an essay on a given subject.
(3) To write a short narrative.

Second Language.

(i) Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Uriya, Hindustani and Marathi.

(*a*) *Grammar and Language.*—To answer questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language as treated in any text-book approved for the sixth form of upper secondary schools ; to translate short idiomatic sentences from and into the first language ; and to paraphrase a passage or passages taken from the text-books.

(*b*) *Handwriting**.—To copy from a printed or lithographed paper, in a perfectly legible running hand, such as is required in a public or mercantile office.

(*c*) *Dictation**.— To write from dictation in a running hand a passage of about the same difficulty as the text-books in use.

(*d*) *Translation and Composition* —
(1) To translate a passage or passages of moderate difficulty from the second language into the first language.
(2) To translate a passage or passages of moderate difficulty from the first language into the second language.
(3) To write a letter on a given subject or a description of a place, or a narrative of some recent event, or an account of some product, natural or artificial.

(ii) Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, French and German.

(*a*) *Grammar and Language.*—To answer questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language as treated in any text-book approved for the sixth form of upper secondary schools. The examination on the text-books shall have special reference to *construing* and *explanation*, and shall be such as to test the candidate's knowledge of the language generally, its idiom and its structure.

(*b*) *Handwriting* *.—To copy from a printed or lithographed paper in a perfectly legible hand.

(*c*) *Dictation* *.—To write from dictation a passage of about the same difficulty as the text-books in use.

(*d*) *Translation*—
(1) To translate from the second language into the first language a piece of easy prose not previously studied.
(2) To translate from the first language into the second an easy prose passage and short sentences.

Mathematics.

(*a*) *Arithmetic*, with special reference to tare and tret.. interest, discount, present value, averages, percentages, commission and brokerage, profit and loss, stocks and exchange.

Note.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of short ways of working ; of the Metric system of weights and measures ; also of the moneys, weights and measures of Great Britain, of India, and of France.

(*b*) *Algebra* to the end of quadratic equations, with problems.

(*c*) *Elementary Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

Note.—Euclid's methods of proof will not be insisted on. Candidates will be required to make simple geometrical constructions and will be permitted to use drawing instruments during the examination.

* In Hindustani.—In the *Shikista* hand.
In Marathi.—In the *Modi* character.

History and Geography.

(*a*) *History*—
(1) The History of England up to A.D. 1858, with special reference to the period from 1558.
(2) The History of India up to A.D. 1876, with special reference to the rise of the British Empire in the East.

(*b*) *Geography*—
(1) The geography of the World.
(2) The geography of India, particularly in relation to trade and commerce.

(*c*) *Map-drawing*.—

Note.—Candidates will be supplied with forms containing lines of latitude and longitude.

Old rule 8

11. The examination in the compulsory subjects shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject, or subdivision of a subject, shall be as therein specified :—

Order of time and subjects.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day	10 to 1	First Language (English).—*Grammar and Language*	140	400
	2 to 2-30	Do. *Hand-writing*	40	
	2-45 to 3-15	Do. *Dictation*	40	
	3-30 to 5	Do. *Translation or Advanced Composition*	60	
Second day	10 to 12-30	First Language.—*Paraphrase and Composition*	120	
	2 to 5	Second Language.—*Grammar and Language*	140	
Third day	10 to 1	Second Language.—*Translation and Composition*	120	300
	2 to 2-30	Do. *Hand-writing*	20	
	2-45 to 3-15	Do. *Dictation*	20	
Fourth day	10 to 1	*Arithmetic*	125	250
	2 to 4	*Geometry*	75	
Fifth day	10 to 11-30	*Algebra*	50	300
	11-45 to 1-15	*Map-drawing*	40	
	2 to 5	*Geography*	100	
Sixth day	10 to 1 2 to 5	*History* of England *Do.* of India	160	

* *Sanskrit.*—In the Devanagiri character.
Persian.—In the Nastaliq character.
German.—In the Gothic character.

Old rule 9

Minima for passing.

12. No candidate shall be declared to have passed in the compulsory portion of the examination who fails to obtain—
(1) 40 per cent. of the marks in the first language,
(2) 35 per cent. of the marks in each of the other subjects, and
(3) 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks for all the compulsory subjects.

A candidate failing in any one of the compulsory subjects shall be considered to have failed completely in the compulsory portion of the examination and must undergo examination again in all the compulsory subjects.

Old rule 10

Classification of passed candidates.

13. Successful candidates in the compulsory part of the examination shall be ranked in two classes : the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks for all the subjects, arranged in the order of merit ; the second consisting of all others, arranged alphabetically.

Old rule 11

Publications of results.

14. The names of successful candidates in the compulsory subjects of the examination shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Old rule 12

Second languages.

15. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the examination may bring up at any subsequent examination, as an additional language, any of the languages included in this notification in which they have not already passed.

Old rule 13

Passed candidates.

16. Candidates who have passed only in the compulsory subjects shall not be considered to have completed the test until they have passed in two (or, in the case of female candidates not bringing up Algebra and Geometry, in three) of the optional subjects.

Old rule 14

Issue of certificates.

17. A certificate shall be given to each candidate who has passed in all the compulsory and in two (or, in the case of female candidates not bringing up Algebra and Geometry, in three) of the optional subjects. This certificate shall specify the candidate's first and second languages, the optional subjects in which he passed and the class in which he was placed in the compulsory subjects and in each of the optional subjects.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examination, and that the schools sending up candidates are certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules. A list of the places at which it is desired the examination should be held shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examination.

Examinations in Native States.

[The first examination under this notification will be held in December 1896.]

Read again the following papers:
G.O. No. 933 S.R. dated 10/12/96

Current No. 1044

From

The Honorable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Madras, 28th August 1895.

No. 9373

To

The Honorable The CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. dated, 9th October 1894, No. 764, Educational, I have the honour to submit the report called for, together with a revised notification for regulating the Upper Secondary examination.

2. One half of the candidates who came up for the examination of December last were candidates who, having passed in one or more of the compulsory subjects in previous years, came up only in the remaining subjects of the compulsory portion of the test. As it is no longer permissible for candidates to bring up the subjects of the compulsory portion of the examination piece-meal, I need not enter into details regarding

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Encls. to D.P.I.'s Letter No. 9373 28/8/95

Encl 1 to Govt. cno 1044/95

egarding the results of the examination of candidates who came up merely to complete the compulsory portion of the test.

3. The following extracts from the report of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners place the results of the last examination clearly before Government.

" The number of candidates registered was 100, of whom 50 were ordinary candidates, taking up all the compulsory subjects, the remaining 50 being special candidates taking up less than all the compulsory subjects.

" Of the 50 ordinary candidates, 5 did not present themselves for examination; 4 passed, two in the first class, and two in the second and 41 failed in one or more of the four branches as shown in the following table.

Failed in Branch I (English)	2
" III (Mathematics)	1
" IV (History and geography)	2
Total failed in one Branch only	5
Failed in Branches I and IV	5
" III and IV	6
Total failed in just two Branches	11
Failed in Branches I, III, and IV	19
Total failed in just three Branches	19
Failed in all four Branches	6
Total failed	41
" passed	4
" absent	5
Total registered	50

Of the two who failed in Branch I (English) only, 1 failed in translation only and 1 failed in translation and also in obtaining the required minimum of the total marks.

" Those who were absent from the examination in any branch are reckoned as having failed in that branch, unless they were absent from the whole examination.

" The total number of failures in each branch is shown in the following table:—

Branch	Failed	Passed	Total examined
Branch I - English	32	13	45
Branch II - Second Language	6	39	45
Branch III - Mathematics	32	13	45
Branch IV - History and Geography	37	8	45

Of the 32 who failed in English, 6 failed in Translation only, 1 failed to obtain the total minimum, 1 failed in Handwriting, and total, 16 in translation and total, 4 in Handwriting, Translation, and total, 1 in Spelling, Translation and total, and 3 in Handwriting, Spelling, Translation and Total."

" The following table gives the total number of special candidates registered and examined in each Branch.

Branch

Branch	Registered	Examined	Failed	Passed
I	37	35	21	14
II	4	4	0	4
III	42	39	27	12
IV	24	21	16	5

"Taking ordinary and special candidates together the results are as follows :-

Branch	Registered	Examined	Failed	Passed
I	87	80	53	27
II	54	49	6	43
III	92	84	59	25
IV	74	66	53	13

"

3. The following table gives the total number of candidates who passed or completed the compulsory portion of the Examination held in December last.

Subjects	Registered 1894-95.	Examined 1894-95	Passed 1894-95
In all the four subjects	50	44	4
In three subjects ...	16	15	1
In two subjects ...	25	22	6
In one subject ...	9	11	3
Total	100	92	14

4. The fact that only 4 passed out of 50 candidates registered and 44 Examined for all the Compulsory subjects and that only 10 passed out of 48 who appeared merely to complete the Compulsory portion of the examination is evidence that the examination is not suited to the class of candidates that present themselves. Mr. Stuart says in his report "This examination has, however, never attracted good candidates. Students with any intellectual capacity prefer to enter for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, which admits them to a University career and opens up to them the prospect of entering the legal profession or the higher ranks of Government Service. If the examination is to be continued, it should be borne in mind that only candidates of inferior capacity are likely to be attracted by it and anyre-arrangement of the subjects and conditions of the examination should be made with this in view." I agree with Mr. Stuart in thinking that as a matter of fact the best pupils prefer to study for the Matriculation Examination; but I am not prepared so to modify the Upper Secondary Examination as to adapt it only to pupils of inferior capacity. I have always held that some of the conditions of passing this examination were such as to make it extremely difficult for any ordinary pupil to succeed.

(See para 4 (4) of my letter read in G.O. dated 29th September 1893 No. 727. Educational). Several of the onerous conditions laid down in the original notification have since been relaxed; but I am convinced that unless Government is prepared to make further relaxations, the wisest course will be to abandon the examination altogether. As the continuance of the examination is a matter which Government wisely regards as important, I feel all the more encouraged to press on Government a reconsideration of its decision regarding certain concessions urged by me in my letter referred to above, and to ask for favourable orders on the fresh proposals now to be made. The various alterations I would now suggest in connection with the examination will best be dealt with in the order in which they appear in the accompanying draft of a revised notification.

Art. 4 — Certain verbal changes and additions have been made so as to make it clearer.

Art. 7. — I have long felt that the scheme of the examination required to be modified in the interests of female candidates in general and of Hindu and Muhammadan female candidates in particular. The explanation of the unsuitability of the examination for girls is to be found in the prominence given to public service requirements when the original scheme was drafted. How to adapt it to their requirements and at the same time to maintain the standard and the workableness of the examination, as well as the adaptability of the course of study to the general organization of upper secondary schools, is not an easy task. Most of the managers of girls' schools whom I have consulted have made recommendations which, if approved, would practically result in the re-instatement under another name of the inferior and discarded Higher Examination for Women. Now it is not in the interests of female education that the standard of attainments should be the same in name but inferior in reality to that for boys. What is required is that the scheme of the examination should be modified on the one hand, with reference to the subjects best adapted as a training for girls' minds and most useful as fitting them for the lives they will have to lead, and on the other hand, with due regard

regard to the existing organization of secondary schools for girls in this Presidency. It ought to be made possible for Hindu and Muhammadan girls to reach a comparatively high standard of education even though they should know little or nothing of English. If a girl appears for the Matriculation or Upper Secondary Examination, she must take up English as her first language, which means that she must answer all the question papers except those on the Second Language in English. This implies a command of the English language which few Hindu girls and hardly any Muhammadan girl can attain to. For this reason, I have provided that such candidates may bring up a vernacular language instead of English as their first language. This means that their examination in all the subjects except their second language will be conducted in their vernacular language. I do not propose to extend this Concession to Native Christians, inasmuch as they begin the study of English early in life and by the time they reach the Upper Secondary stage of instruction they are sufficiently conversant with English to enable them to pass the examination through the medium of that language the same as they.

In order to render the examination more suitable for girls, Europeans, and Eurasians, as well as Natives,

I propose to allow them to take up any one of the subjects of the Intermediate Technical Examination, instead of Algebra and Geometry. There are young women quite capable of coping with Algebra and Geometry and they will take up these branches of mathematics by preference. But for the majority of girls these subjects cannot be studied to advantage. At first, I thought of limiting the choice of a substitute for Algebra and Geometry to Free hand Drawing, Music, and Hygiene; but further consideration has led me to think that it is better to leave a wider field for choice. Among the subjects of the Intermediate Technical Examination, the following are not unsuitable for girls:- Photography, Botany, Hygiene, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial geography, Shorthand, Music, Freehand outline Drawing, Design, Geometrical Drawing Painting, Modelling, Wood-engraving, Copperplate-engraving, Lace-making, Dress-making, Cookery, Bread-making. If there are any other subjects suitable for young women they can easily be included in the Technical Examination Scheme. Needlework and Domestic Economy have been suggested; but the Inspectresses of girls' schools do not recommend them.

Needl

Needlework of such a high class as would be required for this examination is considered to be too great a strain on the eyes, and Domestic Economy could hardly be made a study or a test anything like equal to Algebra and Geometry. The facilities for the study of several of the subjects of the Technical scheme are as good in up-country schools as in those in Madras, but others of the subjects could be taken up only in the Presidency Town.

Article 10— I think "Dictation" would be a more suitable heading than "Spelling" under (c). The exercise is more than a test in spelling. It is also intended to show with what degree of accuracy and rapidity the candidate can take down spoken language.

"Section B" under Second Language is no longer necessary, the second sentence of Note 2 article 1 of the old Public Service Notification having been omitted in the revised Notification. X vide para 2(6) 1780 818 Ed 8-11-93

I would recommend that three books of Euclid be brought up instead of four. One reason for this is that in my opinion the curricula in the Compulsory subjects should be as nearly identical as possible with those of the same subjects in the Matriculation

B.

Matriculation scheme. One cause which has led managers of secondary schools to fight shy of the Upper secondary Examination is the difficulty of teaching Upper secondary Examination pupils along with Matriculation pupils. A few managers got over the difficulty altogether by abolishing the forms reading for the University Entrance Examination and confining themselves to Upper secondary examination work. Other managers divided the High school forms into two — the one reading for Matriculation, the other for the Upper Secondary Examination. But it is manifest that only in large schools are there pupils enough to admit of a form being split into two, or funds enough to allow of two teachers being appointed in place of one. The result has been that at the present moment there is not a single school which devotes itself solely to preparing pupils for the Compulsory Subjects of the Upper Secondary Examination, and not a single school carrying on Matriculation forms and Upper Secondary Examination forms side by side. What I have in view in my recommendation is to make it possible, as far as the Compulsory

compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary Examination are concerned, to teach them along with the corresponding subjects in the Matriculation scheme. The pupils for both examinations will be taught together English, a second language, Mathematics, and History and Geography; in the other subjects they will be taught separately, those intended for the University taking up Physics and Chemistry, and those intended for the Upper Secondary Examination taking up two, and in the case of certain girls' schools three, of the subjects of the Intermediate Technical Examination scheme. In this way there will be a saving in the expenditure on the staff and greater opportunity will be afforded for pupils following their natural bent, while there will be the least possible disturbance in the existing organization of Secondary schools. It matters little whether pupils are taught a few more or a few less propositions of Euclid, or a century more or less of History. The important thing is that the portions prescribed are taught in such a way as to develop the intelligence of the pupils.

To return to the question of Mathematics. It would of course be possible to teach the fourth book of Euclid to the Upper Secondary Examination pupils of a class after they had, as it were, separated themselves from the Matriculation pupils, but I consider that three books of Euclid are sufficient for an examination of this standard. Out of 84 examined in Mathematics as many as 59 failed, the percentage of failures being somewhat greater than in English, about which I shall have to remark presently. The Board of Examiners is of opinion that less knowledge of Mathematics may be required. For the above reasons I would, therefore, recommend that only three books of Euclid should be prescribed.

The Board of Examiners is further of opinion that less History and Geography may be prescribed. In accordance with the consideration adverted to above in remarking on Euclid, I have here also assimilated the courses in History and Geography

to those laid down for the Matriculation Examination. But deviation here is of less importance than in the case of Geometry, inasmuch as History and Geography are subjects in which the pupil can do more by private reading. The results in History and Geography at the examination held last December were very bad, only 13 having passed out of 66 examined. This is due partly, as the Board thinks, to the amount prescribed being too great; but it is also due to the periods not being such as are taught in Secondary schools, and to the wide-spread idea among pupils that History and Geography are subjects which they need not trouble about till the last moment. In the Matriculation examination the same tendency to neglect the subject is apparent.

Article 12 — I have little to add on the subject of this article to what I wrote in para 4 (b) of my letter, dated, 10 August 1893, and read in G. O, dated, 29 September 1893, N: 727 Educational. Mr Stuart reports that "the chief cause of the failure in English is the difficulty of the translation papers and the high minimum required." Of the 53 candidates who failed in English, 49 failed in translation. The Board accordingly recommends that no separate minimum for translation should be required. I would here also refer to my recommendation of two years ago that separate minima be not required in Hand writing and spelling (or dictation). If a note were inserted that marks will be deducted for bad writing and bad spelling it would have far more effect than to require minima in special papers on those subjects. The experience of Examiners will bear me out in saying that it often happens that a candidate will be extremely careful of his penmanship in the hand-writing paper and of his spelling in the dictation paper, and extremely careless of both these in all the other of his answer papers.

Though I do not recommend that a separate minimum should be demanded in Handwriting in order to pass the Compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, it will still be necessary for admission to the public service to demand this qualification. I would accordingly suggest that

Note

Note 2 of article 2 of the Public Service Notification be altered thus:

"All undergraduates and upper-Secondary passed candidates shall be required to have obtained not less than 50 per cent of the marks in Handwriting as prescribed under First Language (English) in the Upper Secondary Examination." When the Upper Secondary Examination results are published, it will be indicated which of the successful candidates have qualified in handwriting. The changes in the remaining articles are consequential on the changes proposed in article 7.

5. If Government be pleased to accept these modifications in the subjects and in the qualifications for passing, the Upper Secondary Examination will remain equal in difficulty to the revised Matriculation Examination. And this, I submit, is a sufficiently high standard as a leaving test of upper secondary education. Even if the experience of a few years should show that the examination has been made too easy, there will be no difficulty in gradually raising the standard

standard. But as long as the examination has not taken a hold of the people and has not become an integral part of our educational system, it seems to me most unwise to make it so much more difficult to pass than the Matriculation Examination. Both examinations are tests of upper secondary instruction and they should be as much alike as possible in the standard of attainments required. As I understand it the idea of having a distinct upper secondary or high school examination arose not so much from a desire to have a higher standard of attainments, but from a wish to turn the minds of some of the school population away from purely literary and bookish studies and towards more every-day practical pursuits connected with arts, industries, and commerce. This original idea has, I fear, been more or less lost sight of and in endeavouring to establish an examination of a higher literary standard than the Matriculation, we have overlooked the interests of those who cannot aspire to enter the University

and

and the learned professions, and have neglected to give the School life of such pupils that practical turn which was the principal motive for instituting the examination.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

D Duncan

Director of Public Instruction.

[G 2,]
600—23-7-95.

Ed Department.

C. No. 1044 of 95

Mr Duchesne's Memo was to the effect that the Up. Sec. exam. shd be retained as a Leaving Exam. for High Schools, but not as a Service Test, & that it shd be altered accordingly, being made less difficult & not comprehensive of Technical subjects. Mr Munro thought that the Up. Sec. exam shd be made less

x 90. & 23 Ed. 1894

difficult so as to correspond with the Matriculation exam.; that 3 books of Euclid shd be required instead of 4, that Technical subjects shd be retained, & that the exam. shd be made more suitable for women (having taken the place of the Higher exam. for women). Dr Duncan carries into effect most of the views of Mr Munro, because the generality not only of Mathematics but also of History & Geography, & introduces minor improvements to which I see no objection.

Over experience of the Up. Sec. exam., which was instituted in 1889, which had only supplied 5 passed candidates in 1893, & which only gave us 14 more (passed as regards the compulsory

FOR ORDERS.

Towards the close of December 1893 Mr Duchesne made certain proposals for rendering the Upper Secondary Examination more popular and for making it more suitable as a leaving test. These proposals, or rather suggestions, were referred to the Ag D.P.I. and Mr Munro's remarks on them were considered in G.O. no. 764 Ed - dated 9th Oct. 1894. It was decided in this G.O. that the U.S. examination must be maintained and that the proposals for making it more popular and more suitable as a leaving test should stand over for consideration after the results of the examination to be held in December 1894 were known; and Dr. Duncan was requested to report specially on the subje-

when the results were known and to submit proposals to remedy the defects which prevented the examination from occupying the place which it was devised to hold. Cno 1044 constitutes Dr Duncan's report.

2. Dr Duncan is of opinion that the unpopularity of the examination is due to the stringent conditions laid down for passing and to the difficulty of teaching the Upper Secondary examination pupils along with those reading for the matriculation examination, caused by the difference in the courses of study prescribed for the two examinations. He accordingly submits proposals to remove these defects as well as to make the examination suitable for girls.

(a) In order to make the examination less difficult to pass, the Director proposes to do away with the conditions of obtaining separate minima in Translation, Dictation and Handwriting. (vide art 12 the draft notification.)

This proposal is not a new one; it was made by Dr. Duncan in 1893 and was negatived by Govt in G.O. no. 671 Ed. dated 14th Sept 1893. In para 2 (1) of G.O. no. 764 Ed. dated 9th October 1894, however, the Govt directed Dr Duncan to advert to it in his report to be submitted after the results of the examination held in December 1894 were known.

It will be seen that 53 out of 80 candidates examined at the last examination failed in English and it is stated that Mr Stuart attributes this failure mainly to the difficulty of the Translation paper and the high minimum required and that the Board of Examiners, appointed to conduct the examination, recommends that no separate minimum for Translation be required. Dr Duncan goes further and would do away with the requirement of separate minima in Translation Dictation and Handwriting but he would still retain them as subjects of examination. If no separate minima be demanded in these subjects, it is not clear why they should be retained as subjects of examination at all. They may well be omit-

(2)

first) Each year shows that it is a complete failure as a Service Test. So far as this Service goes, it might be abandoned. It was necessitated by the fact that the Matriculation standard was too low & that the University would not raise it. But though, the Up. Sec. exam has failed as a Service Test the discussions about it have had the right effect & the Mat. standard has been raised. It is sufficient now as a Service Test if it is supplemented by a further knowledge of Handwriting Spelling & Translation than is shown by the Mat. exam

The Up. Sec. exam must be retained, however. The Standard at the Mat. exam was kept for a long time after the ignorance of it had been proved to be inimical to the interests of Education shows that Govt must have the control of the Up. Sec. course, & keep up an exam. when they can alter from time to time. The Up. Sec. exam is a necessary part of the series beginning with the Primary & Lower Sec. exams. Though it has not been successful as an Leaving Exam for High Schools it will probably become so now that the difficulty of it has been reduced & that the value of it is growing. It is wanted as a substitute for the Higher Exam. of Women & as a means of directing attention to Technical subjects as a proper part of Education. The modification Mr Dr Duncan proposes will make it fit for these purposes. It is consistent with them to make the exam. on hand writing, dictation & translation apparent for the Services. It is a question whether the marks on those subjects should be required for a pass in the Up. Sec. exam. and be lower than those required for an entrance into the Public Service. Mr Stuart urged that the main cause of the unpopularity of the exam. was the requirement of separate minima in spelling, handwriting & translation, that they should be made a separate subject, 60% being required in spelling, 50% in

and if the marks for dictation & handwriting are awarded as proposed (please see para 4 of this note below)

for so far as the time-tables are concerned + a note made explaining how the H. writing + dictation will be marked, + the Translation in English adjudged by the way the Translation from the 2nd Language into English is done. (Please see time tables etc. in para II. of the draft notification).

from the scheme (or as Mr Stuart objects only to the high minimum prescribed, it may be reduced from 50 per cent to 35; Orders are solicited. ~~present the candidates for examination neglecting the subjects altogether~~

(b) In order to assimilate the courses in the compulsory subjects of the U.S. Exam^n to those laid down for the matriculation Exam^n Dr. Duncan proposes (1) to reduce the portion of Euclid prescribed for the examination from four books to three and (2) to prescribe less history and geography. (vide art 10 of the draft notification.)

Mr Monro proposed to reduce the portion of Euclid prescribed to three books but Govt, ~~postponed~~, in para 2 (3) of G.O. no. 764 Ed. dated 9th Oct. '94, postponed the consideration of the question till after the results of the examinations held in December last were known. The percentage of failure in mathematics at the last examination was greater than in English (59 failed out of 84 examined) and it is stated that the Bd of Examiners commends a reduction in the course

Let it be noted above. I would retain separate minimum as hand writing 50% spelling 50% & translation 40% & make Matriculation candidates who want to enter Govt service pass this portion of the exam.

JG

+ Hand writing + 40% in translation & that Matriculates wanting admission into Public Service shd be required to pass in this test. Dr Duncan thinks that no separate minima shd be expected, that bad marks shd be deducted for bad writing & spelling, that candidates for the Up. Sec. exam. ~~shd~~ intending to enter the Service shd be required to obtain 50% of the marks in hand writing, & that Matriculates, intending to enter it, shd go in for the same exam & obtain the same minimum I prefer Mr Munro's proposal. As he says, neither translation nor spelling is properly tested in the Matriculation exam. & they are very important subjects. However, I think a minimum of

Let it may be approved, for orders but surely it will make the exam. less difficult?

JG

+ 50% in spelling (the present minimum) will be sufficient with this alternative I wd accept all the D. P. I.'s proposals.

Mr Munro repeats the statement that of 2 each Crim. Dist. Lower Grades is known open to passed Up. Sec. men as well as to F. A.'s the Up. Sec. exam. will become more popular. This has been rightly negatived on previous occasions by Govt on the grounds (1) that Govt in instituting the Up. Sec. exam. allayed the great opposition to it by assigning the privileges to the F. A. exam, to that it wd amount to a breach of faith to take it away, & (2) that the training of F. As is more calculated to make men fit to occupy the position of Sub. Mags to train the training of Up. Sec. pupils. I don't think the question shd be re-opened.

for orders.

JG 26/11/95

course of mathematics and of history and geography prescribed. This proposal would not render the examination less difficult and may be approved!

(c) In order to adapt the examination to the requirements of female candidates in general and of Hindu and Muhammadan female candidates in particular, it is proposed:-

(1) to allow female candidates to take up any one of the subjects of the Intermediate Technical examination instead of algebra and geometry. (vide note to clause (3) of art 7 of the draft notifications.)

Mr Munro proposed to allow girls to take up, in lieu of algebra & geometry, any two of the following subjects:- Physics, Chemistry, Drawing & Hygiene. In para 2 (6) of G.O. no 764 Ed. dated 9th Oct. '94, Govt doubted whether girls should be required to take up two subjects in lieu of algebra and geometry and suggested the substitution of only Freehand Drawing for them. Dr Duncan's proposal which allows a wider field for choice is certainly a better one and may be approved!

(2) to give less prominence to public Service requirements.

The proposal to do away with the requirements of separate minima in Translation, Dictation and Handwriting is intended also to effect this.

(3) to allow Hindu and Muhammadan girls to bring up a vernacular (instead of English) as First Language. (vide note to Clause (1) of art 7 of the draft notifn)

There appears to be no objection to this proposal and it may be approved! Female candidates bringing up a vernacular as First Language should apparently undergo examination in the technical subjects in the vernacular. But no provision is made for this in the Govt Technical Examn notification – vide G.O. no 45 Ed. dated 25th January 1893. It is not clear either, how several of those subjects could be spoken of in the vernacular at all except by rendering the English technical expressions straight into vernacular spelling. This might perhaps be done. Orders are solicited

Yes. But ask the DPI whether it is not necessary to arrange for him to take up the Optional subjects in the Vernacular.

3. In addition to the above, certain minor alterations also are made in the revised notification; they have been underlined or otherwise marked in red ink in the copy submitted and the most important of them are noted below:—

(1) The ms. proviso to art 4 has reference to G.O. no. 977 Ed d 20th Dec '94.

(2) The addition made to art 5 makes it clear when to apply for examination in the optional subjects.

After consultation with my hon: Colleague, I am willing to consent to the maintenance of this Examn, though I cannot say ~~that~~ I am convinced of its necessity, or I find that the loss over it is not a serious matter—

The Notification needs, however, to be recast. As the Examns in translation, handwriting & dictation are to be used as a service qualification for matriculates it will be necessary to divide the compulsory portion of this Upper Sec: Examn into two parts, one to consist only of these particular subjects & the other of the remaining subjects, with a separate fee prescribed & a separate pass certificate granted for the ~~first part~~ former. Then the translation &c part may be taken up separately & the existing handwriting test may be abolished—

In connection with this matter I have discussed with my hon: colleague the question of the fee (rather absurdly called "Rewards") paid to Examrs, which I remarked upon on the Govt Examns' Budget. I find he agrees with me that economy is practicable here. The matter should not be lost sight of. My opinion is that taking ~~Examns~~ the Govt Examns as a whole, they should not involve any loss to Govt, though there is no reason why they should be worked to a profit. This view should be impressed on the D.P.I., I think, & he should be required to arrange accordingly.

28/11/95

(3) In art. 6, the fee to be paid by female candidates not bringing up algebra and geometry is fixed at Rs 8.

(4) In art 10, the word "Dictation" has been substituted for the word "Spelling" as a more suitable term.

(5) Section B under Second language in art 7 of the old notification, laying down the course of study in vernacular for Europeans and Eurasians, has been omitted as they are not now required to pass in translation before admission to public Service. Please see para 2 (6) of G.O. no 818 Ed. dated 8th Nov. 93.

4. In connection with the proposal to do away with the condition of obtaining separate minima in Handwriting and Dictation the D.P.I. remarks that the insertion of a note to the effect that marks will be deducted for bad writing and bad spelling will be far more effective than the demanding of separate minima in special papers on these subjects. But the revised notification subm

no mention is made of this note. It is presumed that the note will be inserted in the Examination papers and that the examiners will be instructed to deduct marks for bad writing and bad spelling.

It is also remarked that Upper Secondary passed candidates who do not get 50 per cent of the marks in Handwriting should not be eligible for admission to public service; that when publishing the results of the U.S. Examn., Successful candidates who get 50 per cent of the marks in Handwriting will be indicated as having qualified for public service and that note 2 to art 2 of the Public Service notification should be altered so as to require upper secondary passed candidates to obtain not less than x 50 per cent of the marks in Handwriting. But in the revised notification no provision is made for indicating passed candidates obtaining 50 per cent of the marks in Handwriting as having qualified public service.

[illegible] over the proposal to require [illegible] secondary passed candidates to

The notes shd be inserted in the Notification

But I understand that JG the separate minima for handwriting, translation & dictation are to be retained. If so, such a note wd seem to be unnecessary, unless it is intended to test handwriting & spelling both by special papers and by the general style ~~and~~ of the candidates' papers. [illegible]

but it is submitted that this hardly [illegible] hardly gives candidates enough warning, & might lead them to think neither subject was of any importance in the exam.

Please see note on the point supra. I submit that this should be ~~notified~~ stated in the Notification itself

See my note JG

This should be entered if D.P.I.'s proposals are approved but it is not clear why, under the proposed method of marking, minima might not still be required for a pass. This would be apparently a simpler method.

I don't think anything need be said about this

JG

For orders.

x I do not see why they should not be to begin with. The rules might be made stricter as time goes on. [illegible]

to appear for the Handwriting test prescribed under the First Language in the Upper Secondary Examination notification appears to be somewhat clumsy. If the candidates for the U.S. Examn. are not to obtain 50 per cent of the marks in Handwriting, it is submitted that the old Handwriting test may be revived and that the Undergraduate and Upper Secondary candidates for admission to the public service may be required to have passed in it.

In connection with the proposal to allow Hindu and Muhammadan girls to pass the Upper Secondary examination in any of the vernacular languages, the question arises whether such candidates will be eligible for x public service. If it is held that they will not be eligible, should not this fact be stated in the Public Service notification?

5. The Director states that if Govt. accepts the modifications in the subjects and in the conditions for pass[ing] which he has proposed, the U.S. E[xamn.] will remain equal in difficulty to [the] revised Matriculation Examin[ation]

[illegible]

It does not seem to be a very satisfactory notification at the end of it all. The Exam^n has to serve so many purposes that it cannot serve any of them well. It has to carry out the proposals of the Educ^l Comm^n on the subject of the bi-furcation of Second^y Education, (357. 20.6.89 para 2.): it has to take the place of the Higher Exam^n for women: it has to act as a leaving exam^n for boys not going up for Matric. & the University: it has to act as a test for the Public Service: & it has to comprise technical & Commercial subjects (which to be useful for boys going in for a practical rather than a literary life.

This is no doubt true but can we not suggest anything better be devised and what is to take the place of it is done away with?

One cannot too often keep on cutting up into separate examinations a multiplicity of which is to be avoided so the scheme must stand as it is or it had better be abolished altogether.

HD 19/11/95.

C25/4
R.

Revised

Upper Secondary Examination

Notifications.

H.M. and the Hon^ble Mr Bliss C.I.E.

(For orders)

[G. / 24.]
1,000—15-11-95.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Ed DEPARTMENT.

108

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 18th Jan 1894, No. 23

Again G.O., dated 9th Oct. 1894, No. 764

Current No. 1044 of 1895, dated 28th Aug from the D.P.I.

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

ORDER. No 933 dt 14 Dec '95

this

The Govt would retain the Separate minima in hand-writing, translation and dictation, reducing the minima for translation from 50% to 40%, and considers that would make matriculates who would desire to enter Govt Service pass in these subjects. In order to permit of these subjects being taken up separately, the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Exam^n should be divided into two parts, one to consist only of these particular subjects and the other of the remaining subjects, with a separate fee prescribed and a separate pass certificate granted for the former. The draft notification submitted the D.P.I. should be revised

with reference to this decision.

2. With ~~reference~~ regard to the proposal to allow Hindu and Muhammadan girls to bring up a vernacular as First Language it appears to Govt that if this is sanctioned it would be necessary to arrange ~~for~~ that these candidates should be ~~enabled~~ permitted to ~~to~~ take up the optional subjects in the vernacular. The Director will be requested to report upon this point.

3. All the other modifications made by the D.P.I. in the draft notification are approved.

[initials] 6.12.95 (from orders)

[initials] 9/12/95

To
The D.P.I. qdo
despd 17/XII/95

Note.

Matriculates and F.As. are now required to pass in handwriting. According to the decision now come to, Matriculates in future will have to pass in handwriting translation and dictation; F.As, ~~it is presumed~~ according to H.M.'s note will not be required to pass in translation & dictation.

No mention need, it is presumed, ~~be~~ made of the question of the fees paid to Examrs in this order; H.M.'s ~~note~~ remark on this subject will be noted for guidance [illegible] dealing with the question of [illegible] the Govt Examr. Self-[illegible]g. This question has been [illegible] to the D.P.I.

[initials] 6.12.95

Revised

Upper Secondary Examination Notification

FROM ORDERS.

~~C. S.~~

Hon. Mr. J. Grose.

matriculates and F.A.s who want to enter Service will have to pass in all 3 subjects. JG 11/12/95

Draft altered accordingly. Issue [initials] 13.12.95

It is not clear whether this was what was intended. Perhaps the draft may go to H.M. & he can then direct whether Matriculates & F.As are to be required in future to pass in translation & dictation as well as in handwriting as at present.

[initials] 6.12.95

No change in this respect was intended, as regards those who have already passed handwriting only should be required in cases where handwriting only has been required hitherto ~~for~~ future Matri-

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DEPARTMENT.

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