Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 110

Dated 27th Feb. 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE SCHEME OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Referring to the Director of Public Instruction a memorial from the Council of the Madras Christian College requesting that the rules for grants-in-aid of scholarships may be modified so as to render it possible the aid from public funds may be continued to the -- in its present form.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

SCHEME OF SCHOLARSHIPS. *

1.—EXTRA-COLLEGIATE.

The College Council has instituted the following Scholarships tenable at the Madras Christian College, viz. :—

(*a*) **Nine of Rs. 73 per term** (out of which the term fee shall be paid), for the benefit of students, from the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, South Canara, and Tinnevelly, and from the Municipality of Negapatam, who have passed the First Examination in Arts and undertake to prosecute their studies for the B. A. Degree. The scholarships will be awarded by competition under the following rules :—

1. Candidates must have regularly studied for at least four terms in an affiliated College in the district to which the scholarship is assigned.

2. Candidates must not have been more than 19 years of age at the anniversary of their birth immediately preceding the date of the competition.

3. Candidates must have passed the First Examination in Arts before appearing for the competition, but applications will be received from students who have been admitted to the First Examination in Arts of 1895.

4. Applications (in the form appended) are to be addressed to the Bursar, Christian College, Madras. They should be sent at once, and will not be received later than the 31st December 1895.

5. The competition shall be held in each district (at centres of which intending candidates will be afterwards informed) on the *tenth*, or, if that be a Sunday, on the *eleventh* day after the publication at the Senate House, of the results of the First Examination in Arts.

6. The competition shall be conducted by means of printed papers of questions on English Composition and on the English Language generally, but with some special reference to the texts prescribed by the University for the First Examination in Arts of December 1895.

7. The scholarship for each district shall be awarded to that one among the candidates from the district who obtains the greatest number of marks, and shall be tenable for four terms, subject to the condition that the conduct and diligence of the holder are satisfactory.

8. Candidates enrolled as students of the Christian College before the day of competition may be examined in Madras.

9. The Scholarships shall not be held along with any other scholarship of a public kind which is not expressly declared to be tenable along with other scholarships.

(*b*) **Six Scholarships of Rs. 61 per term** (out of which the term fee shall be paid), for the benefit of students, from the districts of Nellore, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Anantapur, who have passed the Matriculation Examination and undertake to study for the B. A. Degree. The scholarships will be awarded by competition under the following rules :—

1. Candidates must have regularly studied for the Matriculation Examination during at least two terms at some High School, recognized by the Education Department as affording public instruction, in the district to which the scholarship is assigned.

2. Candidates must not have been more than 17 years of age at the anniversary of their birth immediately preceding the date of the competition.

3. Candidates must have passed the Matriculation Examination before appearing for the competition, but applications will be received from pupils who have been admitted to the Matriculation Examination of December 1895.

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* Owing to changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code, it is probable that the scheme of Scholarships will have to be revised next year.

4. Applications (in the form appended) are to be addressed to the Bursar, Christian College, Madras. They should be sent at once, and will not be received later than the 31st December 1895.

5. The competition shall be held in each district (at centres of which intending candidates will afterwards be informed) on the *tenth*, or, if that be a Sunday, the *eleventh* day after the publication, at the Senate House, of the results of the Matriculation Examination.

6. The competition shall be conducted by means of printed papers of questions on English Composition and the English Language generally, with special reference to the various exercises prescribed by the University for the Matriculation Examination.

7. The scholarship for each district shall be awarded to that one among the candidates from the district who obtains the greatest number of marks, and shall be tenable for eight terms, subject to the condition that the conduct and diligence of the holder are satisfactory, that he obtains a satisfactory percentage of the marks in the College Examination at the close of the year 1896, and that he passes the First Examination in Arts in December 1897.

8. In the event of the holder of a scholarship passing the First Examination in Arts in the first class, the scholarship shall be raised to Rs. 73 per term.

9. Candidates enrolled as students of the Christian College before the day of competition may be examined in Madras.

10. The scholarships shall not be held along with any other scholarship of a public kind which is not expressly declared to be tenable along with other scholarships.

(*c*) **Two Scholarships for the benefit of Native Christian Students only**, *viz.* :—

i. One of Rs. 54 per term (out of which the term fee shall be paid), to be conferred on the Native Christian, from any of the nine districts specified in para. (*a*), or who has passed the First Examination in Arts from the C. M. S. College at Kottayam, and who stands highest among the competitors that do not gain a district scholarship.

ii. One of Rs. 45 per term (out of which the term fee shall be paid), to be conferred on the Native Christian from any of the six districts specified in para. (*b*), who stands highest among the competitors that do not gain a district scholarship. The scholarship will be raised to Rs. 54 per term when the holder passes the First Examination in Arts.

II.—INTRA-COLLEGIATE.

The College Council has instituted the following Scholarships to be awarded by Competition among students on the rolls of the College, viz. :—

(*a*) **A Scholarship of Rs. 79 per term** (out of which the term fee shall be paid), under the following rules :—

1. The scholarship shall be open for competition to students who have been members of the Third, or Junior B. A. Class, for at least two terms.

2. Candidates must not have been more than 20 years of age at the anniversary of their birth immediately preceding the date of the competition.

3. The scholarship shall be awarded to the student who gains the highest number of marks in the College Examination held at the close of 1897 in those subjects which all students of the class have studied in common.

4. The scholarship shall be tenable for two terms, subject to the condition that the conduct and diligence of the holder are satisfactory.

(*b*) **A Scholarship of Rs. 67 per term** (out of which the term fee shall be paid), under the following rules :—

1. The scholarship shall be open for competition to students who have been members of the First, or Junior F. A. Class, for at least two terms.

2. Candidates must not have been more than 18 years of age at the anniversary of their birth immediately preceding the date of the competition.

3. The scholarship shall be awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in the College Examination held at the close of 1895 in those subjects which all students of the class have studied in common.

4. The scholarship shall be tenable for six terms, subject to the conditions that the conduct and diligence of the holder are satisfactory, that he obtains a satisfactory percentage of marks at the College Examination held at the close of 1896, and that he passes the First Examination in Arts of December 1897.

Note.—In the event of either of the above scholarships being won by a student who already holds a College scholarship, the latter scholarship must be resigned and will be awarded to the student, not being a scholarship holder, who stands next at the competition.

(*c*) **A Scholarship of Rs. 61 per term** (out of which the term fee shall be paid), under the following rules.—

1. The scholarship shall be open for competition to pupils who have been members of the Sixth or Matriculation Form of the Free Church Mission Institution for at least two terms.

2. Candidates must not have been more than 17 years of age at the anniversary of their birth immediately preceding the date of the competition.

3. The scholarship shall be awarded to the pupil who obtains the highest number of marks at the Class Examination held at the close of 1895 in those subjects which all pupils of the class have studied in common.

4. The scholarship shall be tenable for eight terms subject to the conditions that the conduct and diligence of the holder are satisfactory, that he obtains a satisfactory percentage of the marks at the College Examination held at the close of 1896, and that he passes the First Examination in Arts in December 1897.

5. In the event of the holder of each of the two last-mentioned scholarships passing the First Examination in Arts in the first class, the scholarship shall be raised to Rs. 73 per term.

(*d*) **Two Scholarships tenable by Native Christian Students only**, *viz.* :—

i. One of Rs. 54 per term (out of which the term fee shall be paid), to be conferred on the Native Christian student of the Third, or Junior B. A. Class, not holding any other scholarship, who stands highest in the examination held at the close of the year in all subjects studied by the class in common. This scholarship shall be tenable for one year.

ii. One of Rs. 45 per term (out of which the term fee shall be paid), to be conferred on the Native Christian student of the First, or Junior F. A. Class, not holding any other scholarship, who stands highest in the examination held at the close of the year in all subjects studied by the class in common. This scholarship shall be tenable for three years and shall be raised to Rs. 54 per term at the end of the first year if the holder passes the First Examination in Arts.

Candidates for these scholarships must not have been more than 20 and 18 years of age, respectively, at the anniversary of their birth immediately preceding the date of the competition.

Note.—None of the above intra-collegiate scholarships shall be tenable along with any other scholarship of a public kind which is not expressly declared to be tenable along with other scholarships.

(*e*) **Two Scholarships of Rs. 25 and 15 per term**, under the following rules :—

1. The scholarships shall be open for competition to students who are enrolled in the Third, or Junior B. A. Class and who intend to prosecute their studies for the B. A. Degree, taking Branch I. (Mathematics and Natural Philosophy) as their optional subject.

2. The scholarships shall be awarded to the candidates who stand first and second in an Examination in Mathematics (up to the standard of the First Exmination in Arts), to be held on the *twentieth*, or, if that be a Sunday, the *twenty-first* day after the publication, at the Senate House, of the results of the First Examination in Arts.

3. The scholarships shall be tenable for four terms, subject to the condition that the conduct and diligence of the holders are satisfactory.

4. Each of the scholarships shall be tenable along with any other scholarship.

(*f*) **Two Scholarships of Rs. 20 and 15 per term,** under the following rules :—

1. The scholarships shall be open for competition to students who are enrolled in the Third, or Junior B. A. Class and who intend to prosecute their studies for the B. A. degree, taking Branch III. (Natural Science) as their optional subject.

2. The scholarships shall be awarded to the candidates who stand respectively first and second in an examination in Physiology up to the standard of the F. A. Examination, to be held in the College, on the *twentieth*, or, if that be a Sunday, the *twenty-first* day after the publication, at the Senate House, of the results of the First Examination in Arts.

3. The scholarships shall be tenable for four terms, subject to the condition that the conduct and diligence of the holders are satisfactory.

4. Each of the scholarships shall be tenable along with any other scholarship.

All scholarships shall be payable by instalments within the first three months of each term. In case of the lapse of any one of these scholarships, by death or otherwise, the Senatus may confer it on another student who is eligible for it.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, (Signed) C. COOPER,

1st September 1895. *Bursar.*

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR EXTRA-COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. District to which the candidate belongs.

2. Name of the candidate.

3. Name and occupation of the candidate's father or guardian.

4. Age of the candidate on his last birthday.

5. Institution at which the candidate has studied, and number of terms he has attended there.

6. Whether the candidate is a Native Christian or not.

7. Whether the monthly income of the candidate's family is under or over or equal to Rs. 21.

I hereby declare that the above statements are correct and that I have paid all fees due by me to the Institution of which I have been a student ; and I further promise that, if I obtain a scholarship, I will prosecute my studies for the B. A. degree according to the rules laid down in the scholarship scheme of the Madras Christian College.

(Signature).

Date

HOE AND CO.—MADRAS.

APPENDIX I.

EDUCATION DESPATCH OF 1854.

55. . . . . The foundation, or assistance in the foundation, of scholarships for candidates from lower schools, will also be a proper object for the application of grants-in-aid. . . . . .

63. The system of free and stipendiary scholarships, to which we have already more than once referred as a connecting link between the grades of educational institutions, will require some revision and extension in carrying out our enlarged educational plan. We wish to see the object proposed by Lord Auckland, in 1839, "of connecting the Zillah Schools with the Central Colleges, by attaching to the latter scholarships to which the best scholars of the former might be eligible," more fully carried out; and also, as the measures we now propose assume an organised form, that the same system may be adopted with regard to schools of a lower description, and that the best pupils of the inferior schools shall be provided for by means of scholarships in schools of a higher order, so that superior talent in every class may receive that encouragement and development which it deserves. The amount of the stipendiary scholarships should be fixed at such a sum as may be considered sufficient for the maintenance of the holders of them at the Colleges or Schools to which they are attached, and which may often be at a distance from the home of the students. We think it desirable that this system of scholarships should be carried out, not only in connection with those places of education which are under the immediate superintendence of the State, but in all educational institutions which will now be brought into our general system.

APPENDIX II.

REVISED GRANT-IN-AID CODE, CHAPTER V.

November 22, 1894.

GRANTS TOWARDS SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

1. *Applications for aid.*—Applications for grants under this chapter shall be submitted in the prescribed form.

A.—*In institutions for general education.*

2. *Object of grant and proportion of aid.*—Grants, not exceeding one-half of the amount contributed by Managers, may be given on account of scholarships intended to enable managers to assist pupils of promise to prosecute their studies to a higher standard. These grants may be given on behalf of all pupils in secondary and collegiate departments, who come within the definition of "poor" pupils in clause (i) of article 4, chapter II of this code*. Similar grants may also be given in Government and Board institutions, provided that the scholarships are established by a person or body not connected with the institution.

3. *Rules for award.*—The Scholarships shall be awarded according to rules approved by the Director, and on the results of the public examinations, it being

* *Vide* Appendix III.

open to managers, to hold a competitive examination among the successful candidates at public examinations, in cases where the number of eligible candidates is in excess of the number of available scholarships, or where the order of merit cannot be ascertained.

4. *Age limits for scholarship-holders.*—A scholarship grant shall not be given for a student whose age, at the date of the commencement of the examination, exceeds for the—

	Boys.	Girls.
Lower Secondary department	12	13
Upper ,, ,, ...	15	16
Junior College ,, ...	18	19
Senior ,, ,, ...	20	21

5. *Proportion of scholarship grants to strength.*—The number of scholarship grants for boys shall not exceed one for every twenty-four in the secondary department, one for every sixteen in the junior college department and one for every twelve in the senior college department.

6. *Maximum scale of grants.*—The maximum grant per term shall be as follows :—

	Boys. Rs.	Girls. Rs.
Lower Secondary department	6	9
Upper ,, ,, ...	12	18
Junior College ,, ...	14	21
Senior ,, ,, ...	20	30

7. *Grants renewed annually.*—The grants shall be renewed each year until the termination of the course, on proof that the conduct of the student and his progress in his studies have been satisfactory.

We here append, for convenience of reference, the corresponding Chapter of the Code as revised in 1893.

GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

November 28th, 1893.

Chapter. V.—Grants towards Scholarships and Stipends.

1. *Applications for aid.*—Applications for grants under this chapter shall be submitted in the prescribed form.

A.—In Institutions for general education.

2. *Object of grant and proportion of aid.*—Grants may be given on account of scholarships intended to enable managers to assist pupils of promise to prosecute their studies to a higher standard. These grants may be given on behalf of female pupils other than Europeans in secondary departments, and on behalf of all pupils in collegiate departments. The grants may also be given in Government and Board institutions, provided that the scholarships are established by a person or body not connected with the institution.

3. *Rules for award.*—The Scholarships shall be awarded according to rules approved by the Director, and on the results of a competitive examination.

4. *Age limits for scholarship-holders.*—A scholarship grant shall not be given for a student whose age at date of examination exceeds for the—

	Boys.	Girls.
Lower Secondary department		13
Upper ,, ,, ...		16
Junior College ,, ...	18	19
Senior ,, ,, ...	20	21

5. *Proportion of scholarship grants to attendance.*—The number of scholarship grants for boys shall not exceed one for every twelve in the Junior College department, and one for every eight in the Senior College department.

6. *Maximum scale of grants.*—The maximum MONTHLY grant shall be as follows :—

	Boys. Rs.	Girls. Rs.
Lower Secondary department		2
Upper ,, ,, ...		4
Junior College ,, ...	4*	6
Senior ,, ,, ...	6*	8

7. *Grants renewed annually.*—The grants shall be renewed each year until the termination of the course, on proof that the conduct of the student and his progress in his studies have been satisfactory.

APPENDIX III.

REVISED GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

Chapter II.—General Conditions of Aid.

4. *Poor pupils and poor schools.*—(i) To qualify a native pupil to be treated as poor, it must be shown, to the satisfaction of the Department, that the ordinary monthly income of the family to which he belongs does not exceed Rs. 7 for the whole family.

To qualify a European pupil to be treated as poor, it must be shown, to the satisfaction of the Department, that the ordinary monthly income of the family to which he belongs does not exceed Rs. 7 for each member.

To qualify a Native or European pupil to be treated as poor for the purpose of rendering him eligible for a scholarship grant in the Upper Secondary or College Department, it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Department, that the ordinary monthly income of the family to which he belongs does not exceed in the Upper Secondary Department twice the amount, and in the College Department thrice the amount fixed in the preceding two paragraphs.†

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* These being the maximum *monthly* grants, the maximum grants per term would be Rs. 24 for the Junior College, and Rs 36 for the Senior College, which grants have by the Revised Code of 1894 been reduced to maximum grants of Rs. 14 for the Junior College, and Rs. 20 for the Senior College.

† This last paragraph does not occur in any form in the corresponding chapter of the Code dated November 28th, 1893.

APPENDIX IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Dated 7th October 1895.

No. 10807.

Read letter from the Bursar, Madras Christian College, dated 17th September 1895, submitting a scheme of scholarships for the year 1896.

The scheme does not satisfy the conditions of the Grant-in-Aid Code in the following respects.

(1) The grant towards a scholarship in the Junior College Department cannot exceed Rs. 14 per term and in the Senior College Department Rs. 20 per term.—(Art. 6, Ch. V.) The value of most of the scholarships, according to the scheme, is higher than the maximum rate contemplated in the code; but there is no objection to the award of scholarships at the enhanced rates proposed, provided that grant is not claimed at a rate exceeding the sanctioned figure.

(2) The maximum period for which a scholarship grant in the College Department can be sanctioned is two years or four terms, as pointed out in para. 3 of Proceedings, No. 7239, dated 8th July 1895.* But, the scholarships awarded under the following rules of the scheme are tenable for more than four terms:—

Extra-Collegiate (*b*) and (*c*) ii.

Intra-Collegiate (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) ii.

(3) According to Art. 3, Chapter V of the Code, the scholarships are to be awarded on the results of the public examinations. This condition is not satisfied in the case of scholarships to be awarded under the following rules:—

Intra-Collegiate (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) i and ii., (*e*) and (*f*).

In the case of Extra-Collegiate scholarships awarded under (*a*) and (*b*), only those that have passed the F.A. or the Matriculation Examination of the year immediately preceding the date of the competition should be allowed to compete.

(4) The scholarships awarded under (*e*) and (*f*) Intra-Collegiate, are tenable along with any other scholarship. The Grant-in-Aid (*sic*) does not contemplate the giving of more than one scholarship grant at a time on behalf of the same pupil.

(5) The number of scholarships does not appear to have been fixed in accordance with the proportion laid down in the Code (Art. 5, Ch. V).

* "According to Article 7, Chap. V of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the grant is tenable only until the termination of each course,—the Junior College course and the Senior College course being treated as separate courses. The maximum period for which scholarship grants can be sanctioned, is therefore, two years or four terms."

(6) In column 7 of the application form for Extra-Collegiate scholarships, information is required about the wealth condition of the applicants. It does not appear whether the applicants for Intra-Collegiate (*sic*) will be required to furnish this information.

With reference to para. 3 of his letter read above, the Bursar is informed that scholarship grants can be sanctioned on behalf of those pupils only in whose case the Bursar has satisfied himself that the condition about poverty laid down in the code is fulfilled.

2. The conditions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, including the poverty condition, were not strictly insisted on in the case of scholarships awarded at the beginning of 1895. Managers were, however, clearly made to understand that timely steps should be taken to modify the scheme of scholarships so as to bring it into accord with the strict provisions of the Code, from the beginning of the year 1896, *vide* Proceedings, No. 5124, dated 15th May 1895. The Bursar is, therefore, requested to be good enough to state whether the Council of the College is prepared to revise the scheme under reference in the light (*sic*).

3. The rules adverted to in para. 1, (1). (2). (4). (5) and (6) may stand, if the Council does not consider it expedient to revise them, but grants can be sanctioned strictly in accordance with the provisions of the code (*sic*). The rules about the award of and the selection of pupils for scholarships, or their admission to the competitive Examination should be modified so as to be in accordance with Art. 3, Ch. V. of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

D. Duncan,

Director of Public Instruction.

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Dy. No. 182

UNDER SECRETARY
13 FEB 96
PUBLIC EDN DEPTT.

ENT NO. 182

FROM

THE COUNCIL OF THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,

TO

H. E. The Governor of Madras in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Council of the Madras Christian College, have the honour to bring to the notice of Your Excellency Chapter V. of the Revised Grant-in-aid Code, dated 22nd November 1894, together with Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction as they affect the Scholarship Scheme of this College. The relevant portions of the Revised Grant-in-aid Code, together with the Proceedings of the Director, will be found in an Appendix. The Scholarship Scheme of the College is enclosed.

2. In September 1894, application was made as usual on behalf of the College Council for sanction of the College Scholarship Scheme for the ensuing year 1895. To this application the Acting Director replied that no immediate answer could be given as the Rules for Grant-in-aid to scholarships were then under revision. At a later date the application was renewed, when the Director replied that, as poverty had been introduced into the Code as a condition of grants in aid of scholarships, the Christian College Scholarship Scheme could not receive sanction till satisfactory evidence had been presented that this condition had been complied with. On receipt of this ruling of the Director's the College Council made a representation to Government, dated 28th February 1895, pointing out that its Scholarship Scheme for 1895 had already been publicly advertised, and that arrangements had been made for carrying it out in the usual way, and that therefore the College could not in honour withdraw from it. Your Excellency's Government thereupon passed a G.O. (No. 289, Educational, of 13th April 1895), in which it was laid down that the condition of poverty would "not be enforced in the case of grants towards scholarships awarded at the beginning of the current calendar year;" but the same G.O. recommended "managers of schools" to "take timely steps to modify their scheme of scholarships so as to bring it into accord with the strict provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code from the beginning of the year 1896." In accordance with this G.O. the College has received grants in aid of the scholarships awarded at the beginning of 1895. But, while the condition of poverty has not been applied to the scholarships then awarded, the other new and disadvantageous conditions laid down in the Revised Code have been applied to them, so that the amount of the grant in aid of them has been considerably reduced, and none of them has been sanctioned for a longer period than two years.

3. We desire to express our willingness to modify our Scholarship Scheme so as to bring it as nearly as possible into harmony with the views by which Government may in the end determine to be guided, but we submit that the Scheme cannot be brought into harmony with the requirements which have been recently introduced into the Code without entirely changing its character. We believe that the Scheme, as it has been worked by the College for the last ten years, has been productive of much public benefit, and we therefore approach Your Excellency in the hope that Your Excellency's Government will reconsider the new Rules for grants in aid of scholarships, and will so modify them as to render it possible that aid from public funds may be continued to the Christian College Scheme in its present form.

We do not think that it is unreasonable to expect this of Government as we shall proceed to show.

(*a*) The Scheme now submitted was framed in 1885 after much careful consideration, and in consultation with the late Mr. Grigg, then Director of Public Instruction, who gave much time and thought to the details of it. When the College Council applied to Government for sanction of and aid to the Scheme thus elaborated, it stated its intention to continue the Scheme until altogether new circumstances should arise. It was on this understanding that Government sanctioned the Scheme and gave it a one-third grant. We are not aware that, during the period that the Scheme has been in operation, any new circumstances have arisen with regard to the position of education in the Madras Presidency demanding so radical a modification of the Scheme as the Revised Code proposes to introduce.

(*b*) The Scheme has been in operation now for ten years. It has been carefully administered by the College authorities, both as regards the conferring of the scholarships and the continuing of them to the successful competitors from year to year. It has enabled many promising pupils of High Schools and of Second-Grade Colleges to study for the B.A. Degree, from districts in which there were no local facilities for their doing so. It has thus worked on the lines of one of the important modes of operation for the carrying on of which the grant-in-aid system was recommended by the Despatch of 1854 (*vide* Appendix I.). During the ten years that the Scheme has been in operation the College has expended on it more than Rs. 55,000, of which amount it has received approximately one-third in grants from Government. We believe that the contributions from public funds, for which we desire to take this opportunity of renewing the expression of our thanks, as well as those from College funds, have been spent to the greatest possible advantage.

(*c*) It will not only be evident to Your Excellency that serious inconvenience has been caused to the Managers of the College

by the changes that have been made in the Grant-in-aid Code, but it must also be evident from what has been said above and from what we propose to adduce below that in making the change little regard has been shown either to the experience or the convenience of private Managers. The Council of the Christian College was certainly not consulted as to how the change would affect this College, nor are we aware that the Managers of any similar institution were consulted. In thus overlooking the interests of private institutions not only has the stability of educational arrangements received a blow which it can ill endure, but there has been manifest neglect of the following recommendations of the Education Commission :—(*a*) In discussing the question of the aid to be granted to Colleges, the Commissioners say :—"We regard it as essential to the stability of those institutions that their grants should be fixed for a term of years, so that their Managers may be able to estimate with accuracy their various sources of income." (para. 330, Education Commission's Report). (*b*) "(We recommend) that, with the object of rendering assistance to schools in the form best suited to the circumstances of each Province and thus to call forth the largest amount of local co-operation, the Grant-in-aid Rules be revised by the Local Governments *in concert with the Managers of Schools.*" (para. 552, 8.)

For these and for other reasons which we shall adduce below, we approach Your Excellency with the request that it may please Your Excellency to reconsider the Rules for grants in aid of scholarships.

4. The Proceedings of the Director, No. 10807, dated 7th October 1895 (*vide* Appendix IV.), show how the new Rules affect our Scheme in all its parts. We shall proceed to point out how these Rules, both in themselves and as interpreted by the Proceedings of the Director, practically destroy the Christian College Scheme, as indeed they must also destroy any similar scheme framed, as our Scheme is, to benefit more backward districts and to act generally as a stimulus to education.

The provisions of the Revised Grant-in-aid Code that affect the Christian College Scheme are the following :—

(1). The condition of poverty, which is made applicable to all scholarships whatsoever. (Code—Chapter V., A, 2., *vide* Appendix II.)

(2). The condition of public examination, as interpreted by the Education Department. (Code—Chapter V., A, 3., and Proceedings of Director, 7th October, para. 1. (3)., *vide* Appendices II. and IV.)

(3). The reduction of Grants-in-aid to maximum grants of Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 per term. (Code—Chapter V., A, 6.)

(4). The limitation of sanction of scholarships to two years. (Code—Chapter V., A, 7., and Proceedings of Director, No. 7239, 8th July 1895.)

(1) The condition of poverty will of itself, if enforced, practically put an end to the Scheme of Scholarships worked by this College. By that condition no

student is eligible for a scholarship unless he belongs to the class designated 'poor'. This term is defined in the Revised Grant-in-aid Code as meaning a member of a family, the total income of which does not exceed Rs. 21 per mensem. (Code—Chapter II., 4., *vide* Appendix III.). We do not seek at present to discuss the wisdom of making poverty, in certain circumstances, a condition of assistance, though there can be no doubt that the experience of educational bodies in Great Britain in recent years indicates that as a rule such a restriction on scholarships does not work well. We respectfully submit, however, that the application of this condition to all scholarships without exception will defeat the end which Government has in view, namely, "to assist pupils of promise to prosecute their studies to a higher standard." This will be apparent from what we propose to say in order to show the impossibility of so modifying the Scholarship Scheme of the College that it may meet the requirements of the Revised Code.

(*a*) In the first place, there is the difficulty of testing the validity of professions of poverty, a difficulty which, great in any case, becomes insuperable, when, as in the present case, competitors for scholarships belong to districts remote from Madras and practically inaccessible to the inquiries of the College authorities. The peculiarities of the Hindu family system, and the changes that are now taking place in it, intensify the difficulty of ascertaining with accuracy the income of the families to which intending competitors may belong. Your Excellency's knowledge of these peculiarities and changes will supply illustrations to show that a competitor for a scholarship may rightly claim to fulfil the technical condition of poverty when the resources of his family may very properly be regarded as quite adequate to meet the expense of his education, and, on the other hand, an applicant whose family income would technically exclude him, may be in urgent need of the very help which a scholarship would give.

(*b*) With the qualification for a native pupil to be treated as 'poor' fixed at a maximum "ordinary monthly income" not exceeding Rs. 21 for the whole family to which he belongs, it is only in very exceptional cases that such 'poor' families will be able to contribute anything to the support of a student during his University course. Without some assistance, however, from family resources a scholarship-holder will be unable to maintain himself at College. At present under our Scholarship Scheme the scholarships are Rs. 61 per term in the Junior College and Rs. 73 per term in the Senior College classes. The reduction of the grants under the new Code, to which reference will be made later, seems to indicate that Government (if, indeed, the Education Department represented to Government the way in which the revision of the Code would affect existing sanctioned schemes) regards these sums as excessive; but even these sums are not sufficient for the maintenance of a student, as an illustration drawn

from our experience will show. A student, for example, comes up to the Christian College from the mofussil with a scholarship of Rs. 61 per term and joins the First College Class (Junior F.A.). His class fee for the term amounts to Rs. 28*, so that he is left with a balance of Rs. 33 (or Rs. 5-8 a month for six months). With this balance of Rs. 33 he has to pay for board and lodging, he has to supply himself with books, meet travelling and incidental expenses, and save one-fourth of his University Examination fee (F.A.) of Rs. 24. From experience gained from the management of the Hostels connected with the College, in which the strictest economy is practised, it is found that the minimum expenditure of a student whose family does not reside in Madras is approximately Rs. 10 a month *for board and lodging alone*. Thus even the scholarships that were granted prior to the publication of the Revised Code were not sufficient, as indeed they were not intended to be, to enable a student to carry on his studies in Madras without assistance from family resources. We are aware that the condition of poverty has been imposed on Government Scholarships, (*vide* Gazette, January 29, 1895); but we venture to think that though Government considers it advisable to make the experiment with its own scholarships, it is on that very account undesirable in the meantime to impose the same condition on scholarships which are mainly provided from other sources. Moreover, it will be seen that the value of the scholarships that have been granted under the College Scheme is well within the recommendation of the Education Despatch of 1854, where it is said:—"The amount of the stipendiary scholarships should be fixed at such a sum as may be considered sufficient for the maintenance of the holders of them at the Colleges or Schools to which they are attached, and which may often be at a distance from the home of the students." (para. 63.)

We therefore consider that the result of the imposition of the condition of poverty will be to prevent us from continuing a Scheme to which Government itself had given its sanction and support and which Government recognised was calculated to confer, as indeed as a matter of fact it has conferred, great benefit on boys of ability who but for this Scheme could not have afforded the cost of a University education.

(2) With regard to the second condition, namely, the condition of public examination, we consider that it is a fair enough one, and as a matter of fact all the College scholarships are allocated on that principle, though not in such a way, it would seem from the Director's Proceedings, as to be in accordance with the Code. Special reference must here be made to those scholarships which are in the

* NOTE.—We have throughout taken the College term fees as at present enforced: but it may be well to point out that the College Council has announced its intention of raising the fees from 1st January 1897 to the new Standard Rate adopted by Government. This will of course work still further to the disadvantage of poor boys of ability whom scholarships are intended to encourage and to aid.

Scheme described as 'Intra-Collegiate', as they have all without exception been disallowed by the Director. [*vide* Appendix IV.—para. 1. (3)]. These scholarships are awarded by competition, and are open only to students who have attended certain classes in the School Department or the College. One of these [*vide* Enclosure, Scholarship Scheme, II. Intra-Collegiate (*c*) *] is actually granted only in the event of the successful competitor's passing the public examination (Matriculation) immediately ensuing, as may be seen from the dates introduced into the conditions. (*vide* Scholarship Scheme, II. (*c*), 4.) This scholarship, II. (*c*), and two others, II. (*b*), and (*d*) ii., are continued, as is clearly implied in the Scheme, only on the condition, which is regularly enforced, that the holders of them shall pass the next public examination for which in due course by University regulations they may be eligible to appear. In the case of the scholarships marked II. (*a*), and (*d*) i. in the Scheme, the competition is held amongst students of the Third College Class (Junior B.A.) within twelve months of the date of the last F.A. Examination; and in the case of II. (*b*), and (*d*) ii. amongst Matriculates within twelve months of the date of the last Matriculation Examination, while, as is shown above, in the case of II. (*c*) and in the case of the Mackintosh Scholarship (*vide* note, p. 6) the competition is held immediately prior to the Matriculation Examination, and the holding of the scholarship is made strictly conditional on the passing of this public examination. We do not think it necessary to refer to the remaining Intra-Collegiate Scholarships at present, those marked II. (*e*) and (*f*) on the Scheme, as we receive no grant in aid of them, though a reference to the Scheme will show that they are for the encouragement of branches of learning which it is highly desirable should receive attention from the natives of this country.

We have now referred to all the scholarships described in the Scheme as Intra-Collegiate, and (*a*) it will appear from what has been said above that the Revised Code as interpreted by the Department (Director's Proceedings, 7th October 1895, No. 10,807) excludes the possibility of awarding any scholarship in the College at the close of the first year or of the third year of the course for B.A. (*b*) It also appears that aid cannot be granted to a scholarship when the competition for selection precedes the public examination, even though the passing of the public examination is made by the Scheme a condition of the actual holding of the scholarship. We would call special attention to this second point (*b*), which is to our mind a needless embarrassment of such a scheme as that of this College, in order to show Your Excellency how great and serious may be the inconvenience caused to Managers of Educational Institutions when changes are made in the Grant-in-aid Code without regard to existing arrangements, and without consultation with those whom the changes may affect. We cannot believe that Your Excellency's Government was aware in sanctioning these changes that this condition of 'public examination' would be applied so as to remove sanction of and grants in aid of such scholarships as those to which we here refer. And in this connection we would further call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that some of these scholarships [*vide* Scholarship Scheme, II. (*d*)] are restricted to Native Christians and are similarly safe-guarded by competitive and public examination. Believing that it is the desire of Government to see education progressing among all sections of the

* Note.—The College Council was enabled recently to add a second scholarship on the same conditions as the above, (*c*), which is not included in the enclosed Scheme, though it is advertised in the Calendar of the College for the current twelve months, and is known as the 'Mackintosh Scholarship'.

community, we respectfully submit that such progress can often best be obtained in present circumstances by encouraging such efforts as the College Council has made in establishing these scholarships for the welfare of a particular section of the community. It can scarcely have been the purpose of Government to discourage such efforts.

The College Council fully recognises that the awarding of scholarships must for the present be made conditional on the passing of public examinations. Its Scheme was framed so as to make this condition imperative: but we consider that Managers of Colleges should have under the Code liberty to modify the condition as to its incidence in the direction which the rules for these Intra-Collegiate Scholarships indicate.

(3) By the Revised Grant-in-aid Code (Ch. V., A., 6.) the grants to scholarships have been fixed at a maximum of Rs. 14 per term in the Junior College Department and of Rs. 20 per term in the Senior College Department. It is true that the College authorities are not expressly forbidden to give more than twice as much as the grant-in-aid, but the fixing of the maximum at the sums mentioned implies a reduction of the grants to the scholarships given in this College. This would seem to indicate that our scholarships, which have been sanctioned and aided by Government since 1885, and which have not been raised in amount, though since that date term fees in the College have been raised and a further rise is contemplated, are now regarded as too high. We are reluctant to believe that Your Excellency's Government, when sanctioning the Revised Code, had received information from the Education Department as to how the new rules would affect the existing practice of awarding scholarships in Aided Institutions, otherwise Government, we venture to think, would not have agreed to the reduction of such moderate allowances as our Scheme makes provision for. In any case, on the supposition that the Christian College is to contribute to scholarships the same proportion as hitherto,—the maximum grant-in-aid (Rs. 14 and Rs. 20) supplying one-third, and the College contributing two-thirds of the value of the scholarships,—then the scholarships of Rs. 61 (in the Junior College) would be reduced to Rs. 42, and those of Rs. 73 (in the Senior College) to Rs. 60. All that we have said in paragraph (1) as to the inadvisability of imposing the condition of poverty applies, therefore, with greater force when it is thus proposed to diminish still further the amount a scholarship-holder, who by the Revised Code has to be certified as 'poor', will have to live upon. A student in the Junior College Department would have after paying his term fee an income of Rs. 14 for the term of six months, or Rs. 2-5-4 per mensem on which to live, provide himself with books, and meet all other expenses; while a student in the Senior College would have, after paying his term fee, Rs. 26 for six months, or Rs. 4-5-4 per mensem. Such assistance to a 'poor' student Your Excellency will recognise as being practically useless for the end in view. If poor boys of exceptional ability are to be encouraged to study at the Colleges of the University the help given them should be substantial and not merely as much as will raise them to little, if anything, above semi-starvation, or drive them into the position of beggars.

From this it will be evident to Your Excellency that any change affecting the grants to educational institutions when made without consultation with Managers and without adequate time being allowed for re-adjustment, not only

results in great inconvenience to Managers themselves, but may, as in the present case it does, inflict serious hardship on students. It will also be evident from what we have said that what is contemplated in the Revised Code is far from the 'liberal provision' recommended by the Education Commission in its Report, [para. 338, (18)], which recommends "*that in place of the system existing in Madras, according to which the first twenty students at the University Entrance and F.A. Examinations are allowed to read free in any Government College, liberal provision be made for a system of scholarships open to general competition and tenable in any college.*"

(4) The limitation of sanction to two years (*vide* Appendix, IV.—Proceedings of Director) affects all our scholarships that are awarded to competitors who have passed only the Matriculation Examination, and that are tenable for three or four years, as the case may be [Extra-Collegiate (*b*), (*c*); Intra-Collegiate (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), ii]. The conditions laid down in the Scheme as applicable to these scholarships (*vide* Scheme (*b*) 7. and (*c*) 4.) seem to have escaped the notice of the Director, for it is expressly stated in the Scheme that the continuance of the scholarships beyond two years is made conditional upon the holders' passing the next F.A. examination for which they may be eligible to appear. If this condition of limitation to two years as interpreted by the Director's Proceedings, were to be adopted by the College, then these scholarships would be lost to their holders at a time when they were most needed both to encourage them to prosecute the B.A. part of their course, and to enable them to meet its increased expense. There is a widely prevalent impression that the passing of the F.A. Examination is a legitimate stopping-place for those who enter on a University course. This is admittedly a misconception of University education that ought not to be encouraged. If, however, the College were to modify its Scheme on this point, it would be doing much to encourage this mistaken notion and would be exposing its scholarship-holders to the temptation of bringing their University course prematurely to an end. If the limitation of sanction to two years is intended to guard against the danger of scholarship-holders ceasing to justify their retention of their scholarships by a continuance of the diligence by which they gained them, we venture to submit that this danger is sufficiently guarded against in our present Scheme by the provision that a scholarship lapses if the holder fails either to pass the F.A. Examination at the end of two years, or even if he fails to pass the final class examinations at the end of one year [Extra-Collegiate (*a*) 7., (*b*) 7.; Intra-Collegiate (*a*) 4., (*b*) 4., (*c*) 4.]. As in the Scheme of Government Scholarships (*vide* Gazette, January 29, 1895) the holder of a scholarship awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination has his scholarship continued for two more years in the event of his passing the F.A. Examination, we cannot see why it should now be proposed to withhold sanction from College scholarships continued to the holders of them under precisely similar conditions.

5. In conclusion, Your Excellency will see from what we have said that it is from no unwillingness to meet the wishes of Government that we have the honour now to address you. The Council of this College has, we venture to think, given abundant proof that its desire is to further in every way in its power the cause of education in this Presidency. It was with this object that the Scholarship Scheme of the College was originally framed, and with this object that finding

it to work well the College Council has from time to time made additions to it and has adjusted it to make it more useful in the promotion of education. It was, we believe, Government's recognition of its fitness for this end that led Government to sanction it originally and to aid it annually. A Scheme with such a history deserves, we beg to submit, more considerate treatment than those who revised the Grant-in-aid Code have given it. We therefore now approach Government with the request that it will reconsider the whole question and that it will (1) either so modify the provisions of the Revised Code as to admit of the continuance of the Scholarship Scheme of this College without important alteration, or (2) sanction the Scheme as it stands (with the addition of the Mackintosh Scholarship) as a scheme that Government has already approved of and that has secured public confidence by the way in which it has been administered.

We trust that Your Excellency's Government will see its way to resume its sanction of the Scheme from the beginning of 1896; but if any lengthened consideration is found necessary on the part of Government, we would venture to request that orders may be passed enabling us to draw the same grants-in-aid as formerly for such length of time as may be found necessary for full discussion of all the questions that this unexpected and serious step on the part of the Education Department appears to us to involve.

By Order of The College Council,

C. Cooper

Secretary.

MADRAS, *7th February* 1896.

CURRENT NO. 182

No.——

Madras, 12 Feb. 1896.

UNDER SECRETARY
13 FEB 96
PUBLIC & T. DEPTS

From

THE REV. C. COOPER, M.A.,
Bursar, Madras Christian College.

To

The Hon'ble Mr J. F. Price, C.S.I., I.C.S.
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Sir,

I have the honor, by order of the Council of the Madras Christian College, to forward the accompanying Memorial to H.E. the Governor in Council, together with an appendix, & a copy of the Madras Christian College Scholarship Scheme. I have also sent additional copies, in case they might be required.

2. I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to take an early opportunity of laying these documents before H.E. the Governor in Council.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. Cooper
Secretary
to the Council of the
Madras Christian College

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CURRENT No. 182

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Grant in aid G.O.
Ed Ch Despatch
1895

From

The Bursar,

Madras Christian College.

To

Order No. 110 dt 27 Feb 96
Revn

The memorial will be referred to the D.P.I. for remarks.

S. Pocket for C.

No.

Dated 12th
Despatched
Recd Feb 13
Regd 14th } Feb : 1896

Encs. 3 & 2 packets containing 9 addl. Copies

Subject.

Forwarding a Memorial from the College Council on the subject of the College Scholarships Grants.

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To
The D.P.I. w addl

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HEAD AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
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PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

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