Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No 397

Dated 4th July 1896

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

Authorizing the issue of the revised notification regulating the --; and requesting the Director of Public Instruction to state how he proposes to get over the difficulties of conducting examinations in technical subjects in a vernacular language.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	611	Ed	13 Mar 96.				

Ed. Cor. 17. 2,000—29-3-94.

933: 14-12-95 Mis
— Public Notfn
— 818: 8-11-935-C
— 977: 20-12-94 Mis
— 764: 9-10-94 —
— 23: 18-1-94 —
— 927: 29-9-93-SC
— 569: 1-8-92 Mis
— 139: 13-2-92 —
— 917: 12-12-91 SC
— 396: 26-5-91 Mis
— 351: 20-6-89 SC

189 .

Educational Department.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 11 MAR 1896

DESPATCHED 10 MAR. 96

No. 2798

Dated 10th
Despatched 10th
Received 11/3

March 1896

Regd 14/3 } 96 933/95

No. 818/95 Public

Enclosures. 2

Subject.

Subg remarks with reference to G.O. No. 933, Edl, dated, 14 December 1895, passing orders on the revised Notification for regulating the Upper Secondary Exam.

To await the return of G.O. 933 Edl 14-12-95

16/3/96 Proceed

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.

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.

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.

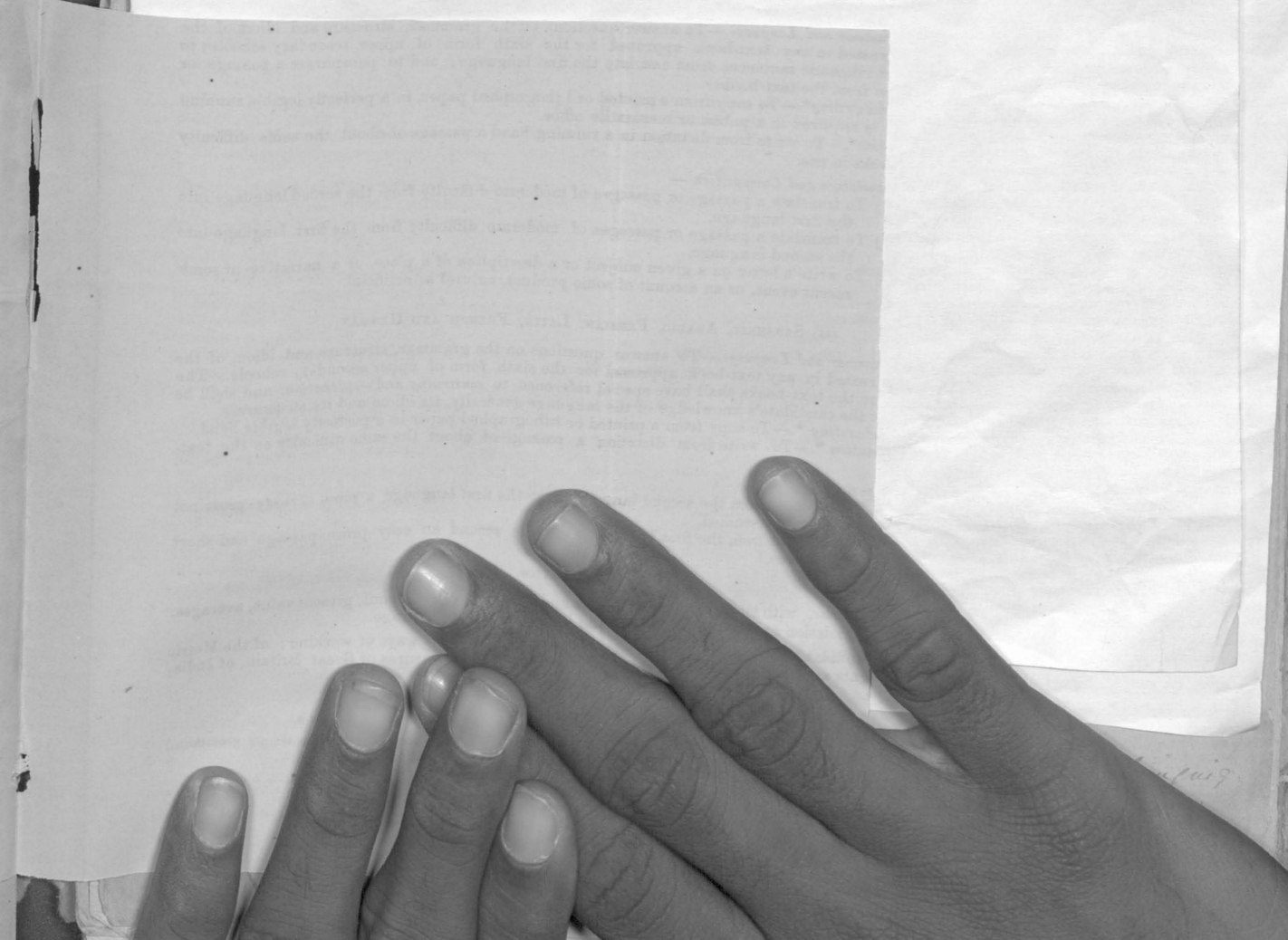
NOTE.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of short ways of working; of the Metric system of weights and measures; also of the moneys, weights and measures of Great Britain, of India, and of France.

(*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.

Order of time and subjects.

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 :—

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 ..	*History* of England	160	
	2 to 5 ..	Do. of India		

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

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.

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.

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*.

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.

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.

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.

(i) In the first language—
50 per cent of the marks for Handwriting.
50 do. do. Dictation
40 do. do. Translation or Advanced Composition
40 do. do. on the whole.

Undergraduates bringing up Handwriting Dictation and Translation (or Advanced Composition) only who obtain the prescribed minimum in each of those subjects shall be arranged alphabetically

A certificate shall also be given to each undergraduate bringing up Handwriting, Dictation and Translation (or Advanced Composition) only who obtains the prescribed minimum in each of those 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.]

Encl. to B.P.G.'s letter no. 2798/96

1896
Educl Dept
Bundle No. 1
No. 336

A

vide p. 977 / 20-12-99 Ed

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

The Examination shall also be open to undergraduates who, in order to qualify for the public service, desire to be examined in Handwriting, Dictation and Translation (or Advanced Composition) only under the first language (English).

Undergraduates bringing up Handwriting, Dictation and Translation (or Advanced Composition) only under the first language (English) shall pay Rs 4.

[G. / 9] —78-1-96.

D.O. Current No. 403.

E DEPARTMENT.

From

The Hon'ble Dr. D. Duncan

Calcutta

No.

Dated 22nd June 1896

Received 23d ——"——.

Registered ——"——.

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Requesting early orders on his communication re Upper Secondary Examination.

Subd. to U.S.

D'Lm 16/6/96

D. O. No. 403

Ed. Cor. 21 3.99—8-1-96.

Office of Director of Public Instruction,

Ooty 23 JUN. 1896 June 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

My dear

I shall be glad if you can obtain the early orders of Government on my letter No. 2798 of 10 March last replying on some points relating to the Upper Secondary Examination. Applications for the Examination will be coming in towards the end of August & ~~I shall be glad~~ I should

to the candidates to have the benefit of the revised scheme if it meets with the approval of Government.

Truly yours
D Dinnan

[G. / 25 A.]
1,000—21-3-96.

Ed DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 336 of 96.

FOR ORDERS.

On reconsideration I think [illegible] again at the Up. Secd. Exam
Passing in translation should not be
from matriculates [illegible]
required for *entrance* into the
Public Service & approve the
Notification marked B.

JG
1/7/96

[illegible]
1/7/96

Ask about this again

JG

As to whether the notification marked B. may be approved for the reasons stated by the D.P.I.?

2. The Director seems to have misunderstood para 2 of G.O. no. 933 Ed. d 14th Dec. 95. The difficulty pointed out is the absence of any provision in the Govt. technical ~~not~~ exam[ination] notification for conducting any examination in technical subjects (which are the optional subjects of the upper secondary examination) in the vernacular. vide p.6 of the note for orders under cover of G.O. no. 933 Ed. d 14th Dec. 95. Attention in this connection is invited to the D.P.I's letter recorded in G.O. no. 569 Ed. d 1st Aug. 92, where the D.P.I. states that the technical examinations are never held in the vernacular & contends that native female candi-

dates should not be allowed to appear for these subjects in the vernacular. The difficulty the D.P.I. felt in 1892 to allowing native female candidates to appear for their optional subjects in the vernacular has certainly not disappeared now.

3. If the revised notification is approved, the Commissioner for Govt examns will be directed to carry out the alterations in the public service notification, which are noted in para 8 of the D.P.I's letter.

The curt. was delayed for G.O. no. 933 Ed. d 14th Dec. 95 which was in the file relating to the revised Madras Ed. rules.

18/6. 26.6.96 23/6/96

Note. The office was altogether wrong in retaining this paper three months for a G.O. in another file. I have several times given orders that in such cases the G.O. should be asked for & taken out of the file.

26.6.96

Revised.
Upper Secondary examn. notifn.

E

(Dr. Duncan asks for early orders).

FOR ORDERS.

Ees, [illegible] for the exams [illegible] in [illegible] July. J.G.

~~H. E. THE GOVERNOR.~~

THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E. (2)

THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE, C.I.E. (1)

This shd go to the Hon'ble Mr Grose first

Ees J.G.

H.B. 30/6/96

It certainly ought not to have been kept back so long.

J.G.

In G.O. No. 397 Ed. d 4-7-96

C396 B2/7

Ed. DEPARTMENT.

[G. / 24.] 500—22-4-96.

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 14th Dec. 1895, No. 933. Ed.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 386 of 189 , dated , from

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

B

ORDER. No. 397. d 4th July 1896.

Upon reconsideration the Govt. approves of the D.P.I.'s proposals. The notification marked B. may be issued.

2. The D.P.I. does not appear to have understood the difficulty to which ~~reference was~~ allusion is made in para. 2. of G.O. 933. Ed. 14.12.95. There is no provision in the Govt. techn. examn. notification for the conduct of examns. in technical subjects in the vernacular, & the use of the vernacular in such examns. is moreover open to the objections referred to by the D.P.I. in his letter read in G.O. 569. Ed. 1.8.92 that it is impossible in many cases to translate papers on technical subjects into any vernacular. It appears to the Govt., as stated in para 2. of G.O. 933. Ed. 14.12.95 that if Hindu & Muhammadan

The matter will be again explained.

re allowed to bring up a vernacular as a first language it would be necessary to arrange that these candidates should also be permitted to ~~take~~ examined in ~~up~~ the optional subjects in the Upper Secondary Examn. (which are technical subjects) in the vernacular. ~~The Govt. desired that~~ The D.P.I. ~~should~~ will now be requested to report if this is so, & if it is, in what manner he proposes to get over the difficulties of conducting examns. in technical subjects in a vernacular language

(J. O.)

W. 3.7.96

S.T.C. 3/7

To the D.P.I. (Q.O.)

& Comr. for Govt. Examns.

Gazette 7/7/96

desp. 7/7/96

Desp'd 4/7

Office. K.P.

Please see H.M.'s note at the foot of the note for orders, & see that such things do not recur.

W. 3.7.96

Seen; the case was detained under H.E.'s orders

Revised Upper Secondary Notifn.

DS:/ (from orders)

G.O. No. 397, Edl. 4-7-96

Upper secondary Examn.

P. Type please 4/7

H.C.

Please shew to Edl. Clerk. I don't know whether the Notifn marked B shd be returned to D.P.I. I think the D.P.I. has a copy in his office. If it should be, please send it on in course of the orders which have been desp'd from here.

4/7/96

We keep [illegible] published the [illegible] 6/7/96

No. 397, Educational, 4th July 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 933, Educational, dated 14th December 1895.

Read—again G.Os., Nos. 23 and 764, Educational, dated 18th January and 9th October 1894, respectively.

Read—also the following paper :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 28th August 1895, No. 9373.

With reference to G.O., No. 764, Educational, dated 9th October 1894, 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 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 fifty were ordinary candidates, taking up all the compulsory subjects, the remaining fifty being special candidates taking up less than all the compulsory subjects.

"Of the fifty ordinary candidates, five did not present themselves for examination, four passed—two in the First class and two in the Second class—and forty-one 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 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, one failed in translation only and one 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
,, II, Second Language	6	39	45
,, III, Mathematics	32	13	45
,, IV, History and Geography	37	8	45

Of the thirty-two who failed in English, six failed in translation only, one failed to obtain the total minimum, one failed in handwriting and total, sixteen in translation and total, four in handwriting, translation and total, one in spelling, translation and total, and three in handwriting, spelling, translation and total."

"The following table gives the total number of special candidates registered and examined in each branch:—

Branch.	Registered.	Examined.	Failed.	Passed.
I	37	35	21	14
II	4	4	..	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

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 four passed out of fifty candidates registered and forty-four examined for all the compulsory subjects, and that only ten passed out of forty-eight 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 any re-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 paragraph 4 (4) of my letter read in G.O., No. 727 Educational, dated 29th September 1893). 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.

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

Article 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 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 boys.

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, free-hand 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. Needle-work and domestic economy have been suggested; but the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools do not recommend them. Needle-work 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.

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 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 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 thirteen having passed out of sixty-six 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 widespread 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 paragraph 4 (4) of my letter, dated 10th August 1893, and read in G.O., No. 737, Educational, dated 29th September 1893. 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 fifty-three candidates who failed in English, forty-nine 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 handwriting 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 handwriting 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 2 of Article 2 of the Public Service Notification be altered thus:—

> "All under-graduates 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. 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 everyday 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 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.

Order—No. 933, Educational, dated 14th December 1895.

The Government prefers to retain the separate minima in handwriting, translation and dictation, reducing the minima for translation from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent., and considers that under-graduates who desire to enter Government service should be required to pass in these subjects. In order to permit of their being taken up separately, the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination 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 by the Director of Public Instruction should be revised with reference to this decision.

2. With regard to the proposal to allow Hindu and Muhammadan girls to bring up a vernacular as a first language, it appears to Government that if this is sanctioned it would be necessary to arrange that these candidates should be permitted 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 Director of Public Instruction in the draft notification are approved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Read—also the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 10th March 1896, No. 2798.

With reference to G.O., No. 933, Educational, dated 14th December 1895, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. I regret that Government continues to think it necessary to retain the separate minima in handwriting, dictation and translation, as their retention will tend to prevent the examination taking that place in the educational scheme of this Presidency which Government wishes it to take. Moreover, the requirement that under-graduates should also pass in each of these three subjects before they are admissible to the public service seems to me to be a going back upon the recent policy of Government. Government has, on more than one occasion in recent years, stated that it was not disposed to add any additional tests to those already laid down for admission to the public service. But the proposal of Government to require under-graduates who desire to enter Government service to pass in translation and dictation as well as in handwriting under first language (English) in the Upper Secondary examination will, if carried out, add to the difficulty of qualifying for the public service. Note 2 of Article 2 of the Public Service Notification prescribes only handwriting; but if the proposal of Government is to be given effect to, dictation and translation (or advanced composition) will have to be added. It is opened to question whether it is expedient, in view of the great difficulty experienced in the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts in finding a sufficient number of qualified candidates for the public service, to set up additional barriers. In this connection I would invite the attention of Government to paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of my letter, No. 2954, dated 20th September 1893, read in G.O., No. 818, Educational, dated 8th November 1893. In these paragraphs, while deprecating the retention of translation as a separate test for under-graduates, I recommended that, if it was to be retained at all, matriculates only should be required to pass in translation according to the Upper Secondary examination. Government, however, went further than my recommendation and exempted matriculates also from the test (see paragraph 2 (6) of G.O., No. 818, Educational, dated 8th November 1893). Government seems now to go back upon this and wishes to impose the condition, not only on matriculates, but also on F.A. under-graduates.

3. I presume that it is not the intention of Government to re-open the question of requiring European and Eurasian candidates for Government service, whose vernacular language is English, to pass in translation to and from the vernacular. To re-impose this condition would be practically to close the doors of the public service against most Europeans and Eurasians. If, therefore, native under-graduates are required to pass in translation it will be necessary, in order to equalize or balance the tests for the two classes of candidates, to prescribe the alternative subject of advanced composition in the case of candidates whose vernacular is English. But English composition is sufficiently tested in the Matriculation and F.A. examinations and need not be further tested.

It is true that in the University a separate minimum is not required in translation; but there is no sufficient reason to believe that many candidates succeed in passing in the second language who do not do fairly well in the translation paper. It is also to be noted that native candidates, both in the F.A. and Matriculation examinations, have now to undergo an additional exercise in translation from their vernacular language into English. On the whole, I think that ability to translate is fairly tested by the University and that under-graduates may be exempted from any further general education test in that subject.

4. Handwriting and dictation stand on a somewhat different footing from translation inasmuch as they are tested by the University only incidentally—a badly-written or badly-spelt answer paper being liable to have marks deducted. Dictation in the sense of being a test of the ability of a candidate to take down correctly-spoken language is not at all tested by the University. Since Government wishes to have aspirants for the public service tested in both these subjects, they may be prescribed for all under-graduates desirous of qualifying for Government service.

5. I am submitting two copies of the draft notification in one of which (A) under-graduates seeking admission to the public service are required to pass in handwriting, dictation and translation (or advanced composition in the case of candidates whose vernacular is English), and in the other of which (B) they are required to pass in handwriting and dictation only. The latter notification is the one which I would strongly recommend for the approval of Government as being open to fewer objections.

6. I do not think it is at all necessary that the compulsory part of the examination should be divided into two parts. The time-table provides for under-graduates taking up the three or the two subjects in which they are required to pass without interfering with the regular upper secondary candidates.

7. With regard to paragraph 2 of the order, it is clear from paragraph 4, article 7, of my letter, No. 9373, that Hindu and Muhammadan girls who bring up a vernacular as first language are permitted to take the optional subjects in the vernacular. This is also specified in the second paragraph of Article 8 of the notification.

8. If the Upper Secondary examination notification is altered as in draft (A) the following change will have to be made in Note 2 under Article 2 of the Public Service Notification:—

Note 2.—After "Handwriting" insert "Dictation and Translation (or Advanced Composition)"; and for "English language" substitute "First language (English)".

If altered as in draft B:—

Note 2.—After "Handwriting" insert "and Dictation"; and for "English language" substitute "First language (English)".

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, July 4, 1896.

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 Advanced or 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.

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

The examination shall also be open to under-graduates who, in order to qualify for the public service, desire to be examined in Handwriting and Dictation only under the first language (English).

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.

Under-graduates bringing up Handwriting and Dictation only under the first language (English) shall pay Rs. 3.

(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.

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. Under-graduates bringing up Handwriting and Dictation only shall be examined in both these subjects at one and the same examination.

Subjects how to be brought up.

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.

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

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

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 Metire 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.

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.

Order of time and subjects.

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 :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day	10 to 1	First Language (English).—*Grammar and Language*	140	400
	2 to 2-30	Do. *Handwriting*	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. *Handwriting*	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	*History of England*	160	
	2 to 5	Do. *of India*		

Minima for passing.

12. No candidate shall be declared to have passed in the compulsory portion of the examination who fails to obtain—

(i) In the first language—
50 per cent. of the marks for Handwriting.
50 per cent. of the marks for Dictation.
40 per cent. of the marks for Translation or Advanced Composition.
40 per cent. of the marks on the whole.
(ii) 35 per cent. of the marks in each of the other subjects, and
(iii) 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.

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.

Under-graduates bringing up Handwriting and Dictation only, who obtain the prescribed minimum in each of those subjects, shall be arranged alphabetically.

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*.

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.

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 up Algebra and Geometry, in three) of the optional subjects. (or, in the case of female candidates not bringing

Issue of certificates.

17. A certificate shall be given to each candidate who has passed in all the compulsory and in two 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. A certificate shall also be given to each under-graduate bringing up Handwriting and Dictation only, who obtains the prescribed minimum in each of those subjects. (or, in the case of female candidates not bringing up Algebra and Geometry, in three) of the optional

Examinations in Native States.

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.

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

Order—No. 397, Educational, dated 4th July 1896.

Upon reconsideration the Government approves of the Director of Public Instruction's proposals. The notification marked B may be issued.

2. The Director of Public Instruction does not appear to have understood the difficulty to which allusion is made in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 933, Educational, dated 14th December 1895. The matter will be again explained. There is no provision in the Government Technical Examination Notification for the conduct of examinations in technical subjects in the vernacular, and the use of the vernacular in such examinations is moreover open to the objection referred to by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter read in G.O., No. 569, Educational, dated 1st August 1892, that it is impossible in many cases to translate papers on technical subjects into any vernacular. It appears to the Government, as stated in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 933, Educational, dated 14th December 1895, that if Hindu and Muhammadan girls are allowed to bring up a vernacular as a first language, it would be necessary to arrange that these candidates should also be permitted to be examined in the optional subjects in the Upper Secondary examination (which are technical subjects) in the vernacular. The Director of Public Instruction will now be requested to report if this is so, and, if it is, in what manner he proposes to get over the difficulties of conducting examinations in technical subjects in a vernacular language.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Commissioner for Government Examinations.
Gazette.

Exd. A. Baitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 397, 4th July 1896.

JULY.

Upper Secondary Examination.

Authorizing the issue of the revised notification regulating the —; and requesting the Director of Public Instruction to state how he proposes to get over the difficulties of conducting examinations in technical subjects in a vernacular language.

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

, No. DATED 189

CURRENT NO.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. ..

RDER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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