ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 461

Dated 5th August 1896

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS.

Making certain modifications in Chapter V of the Grant-in-Aid Code relating to scholarships; exempting scholarships already granted by the Council of the Madras Christian College from the operation of the above chapter; but stating that future grants should conform with its terms.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

9-3-94.

Ed. Spl. 1107 27-2-96. Mis 518:
-"- 289: 13-4-95 -"-
-"- 525: 21-7-94 -"-
-"- 852: 20-11-93 Sc
-"- 663: 11-9-93 Mis
-"- 938: 30-12-91 Sc

1896.

Educational Department.

Current No 607

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

DESPATCHED
8 MAY. 96

No. 5254

Dated 8.4.
Despatched 8 0
Received 8 15
Regd. 8 15

Mercy Reg 6

No.

ENCLOSURES./

Subject.

Madras Christian College

Returning with remarks Memorial from the ——— relating to the Scholarship scheme of the College

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.

---

* 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,
1st September 1895.

(Signed) C. COOPER,
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.†

---

*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.

No. 10807. *Dated 7th October* 1895.

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.

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.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 8th May 1896.

No. 5254

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.SC., ~~LL.D.~~

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honour to return the enclosed memorial from the Secretary Madras Christian College Council, referred me for remarks in G. O., No. 110, Educational, dated 27th February 1896.

2. The College Council requests in brief a revision of the Chapter on Scholarships in the Grant-in-aid Code so as to secure the continuance of the Scholarship scheme of the College instant, or the sanction of Government for the exemption of the Scholarship Scheme of the College from the operation of the Grant-in-aid Code.

The

Ed. Cor.
16 (b) 1,500—21-2-96.

1/Encls. 2 D.P.Js
Letter No. 5254/96

The general and special grounds alleged by the Council for the above request are:—

(i) In revising the Scholarship chapter of the Grant-in-aid Code in 1894, neither the Christian College Council, nor the managers of similar institutions, were consulted with reference to the recommendation of the Education Commission 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 cooperation the Grant-in-aid Code rules be revised by the Local Governments in concert with the managers of schools.

(ii) The condition of poverty introduced into the revised Code cannot be adopted. The restriction has the effect of defeating the end in view, viz. to assist pupils of promise to prosecute their studies to a higher standard. It is extremely difficult to ascertain with accuracy the resources of a Hindu family so as to determine whether the condition of poverty as defined in the Code has been fulfilled in each case.

(iii) The condition as to the award of Scholarship grants on the results of public examinations works hard against certain deserving cases, as when a competitive examination is held before a public examination, or when scholarships are proposed to be awarded to students who have passed through the first year or the third year of their College studies.

(iv) The reduced scale of scholarship grants in the senior & junior College departments from Rs 36 & Rs 24 to Rs 20 & Rs 14 respectively has the effect of disabling scholarship holders from saving sufficient money to meet their expenses for board and lodging, books, examination fees & other necessary charges. It is also against the recommendations of the Education Commission, viz, that it is essential to the

the stability of aided institutions that the grants should be fixed for a term of years to enable managers to estimate with accuracy their various sources of income, and against the Despatch of 1854 which lays down that the amount of 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 homes of the students.

(V) The limitation of sanction of scholarships to two years has the effect of preventing the continuance of scholarships awarded in the Junior F.A. class to a candidate who on passing the F.A. Examination continues his studies for the degree, while the Government Scholarships notification provides for such continuance.

vide last para under art IV Gazette Extraordinary July

(VI) The Scholarship scheme of the College has worked with success and great benefit for ten years, since 1885, and aid from public funds should therefore be continued to it in its present form, the rules being modified when necessary.

3. The Council says that its scholarship scheme as it has been worked for the last ten years has been productive of much public benefit. In so far as it has attracted to its benches from all parts of the Presidency students whose parents would have given their sons a College education without the bait of a scholarship, I fail to see wherein the public benefit lies. I can see public benefit in a scholarship system by which pupils of promise who are too poor to prosecute their studies without pecuniary help are enabled to continue at school or College. But of the objection of the College Council to the poverty qualification

means

means anything, its scheme is not specially designed for the latter class of students. Moreover a scholarship scheme like that of the Christian College is attended by evils to which one cannot shut one's eyes. I would invite the attention of Government to para 81 (page 173) of the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education. The evils therein depicted are also met with in the Presidency and instances exactly similar to those given can be cited as having occurred during the past ten years.

4. With reference to the contentions of the Council, I would observe -

(1) The College Council is of opinion that managers of aided institutions should have been consulted before the changes in the chapter on Scholarship grants were made, the Council being apparently of opinion that the changes are such as to involve new principles in the administration of grants-in-aid. When the Grant-in-aid Code was revised in 1893, I repeated the provisions of the Code of 1885, omitting solely for financial reasons scholarship grants for boys in the upper secondary department. Mr. Monro, when acting for me thought it anomalous that scholarship grants in aided institutions should be given to all classes indiscriminately, while the Government scholarships notification restricted scholarships to Muhammadans, Mappillas, Wynas, poor Europeans & the backward classes enumerated in the Grant-in-aid Code. He, accordingly recommended to Government in May 1894 that the scholarship grants under the Grant-in-aid Code should be restricted to the classes to which scholarships are open under the Government scholarships notification. The Madras scholarships system had successively been pronounced

pronounced inadequate and illiberal by the Education Commission, by the Government of India and by the writers of the quinquennial reports on Education in India, & Government took the opportunity to call for detailed proposals for "the establishment of scholarships to poor boys of any class on the results of the Primary, Lower Secondary, Matriculation and F.A. Examinations". Government also observed: "It is, of course, essential to this scheme that no one should receive a scholarship who does not really need it, and here some difficulty may be experienced, but it ought not to be very serious, for the term 'poor' is defined in the grant-in-aid Code, and it will probably suffice if the grant of the scholarship is restricted to boys who come within the definition of 'poor' pupils". It is worth considering whether the rates of monthly

Para 4 G.
80 525 fd
21-7-94

80

monthly income given in the grant-in-aid code in connection with the definition of the word 'poor' should not be slightly raised and whether they should not vary with reference to the different stages of instruction". (Gr. C No. 525, Educational, dated 21st July 1894).

Para 6 (2) of the above

It was with reference to the above observations that Mr Monro submitted to Government a revised draft of the Government Scholarships notification and of the Scholarship chapter of the Grant-in-aid Code. This revision did not involve any new question of principle, a poverty qualification not being new. The reduction in the maximum limit of scholarship grants was proposed partly with a view to meet the increased cost of the comprehensive scheme of scholarships elaborated by him under the orders of Government, and partly with a view to bring the rates

vide para 6 (1) of the above

into

into greater accord with the revised rates adopted in the Government Scholar-ships notification. In the revised code published in 1893 a special provi-sion was inserted for the annual pub-lication of the code for the ensuing official year in the month of october preceding, especially with a view to invoke criticisms, if any, and it is not only open to managers, but they are again and again invited to make representations to Government or to the Department on the working of any of its provisions, these representations being considered in connection with the revision of the code for the subsequent year. This being the case, I am surprised that the Christ-ian College Council should continue to give countenance to the idea that the opinions of managers are not given due consideration in the annual revisions of the code. The procedure followed by this Department is identical with

with that pursued by the English & Scotch Education Departments. The English and Scotch Codes are published annually, and the public criticisms passed on them and the representations made to the authorities either by letter or deputation are carefully considered in revising the codes for the subsequent year. We have had experience in this Presidency of the disadvantages of a rigid code which was subject to a complete up-heaval say once every decade. I am strongly convinced of the great advantages attending the annual publi-cation of the code, and I trust that managers will make the fullest use of my repeated invitations to them to furnish me at any time with suggestions for its improvement.

(ii) From what I have already said Government will see that the College Council is under a misapprehension

as

as to the introduction of the condition of poverty into the code of 1895-96. From the report of the grant-in-aid code Committee embodied in G.O. No. 395, Educational, dated 16th June 1885 (page 11) the Commitb will see that managers were expected to award scholarships to "poor pupils" only or at all events to poor pupils in preference to those in better circumstances. Though in chapter VIII of the code of 1885 drawn up by this Committee, poverty is not explicitly laid down as a condition, there is no reason to believe that the provisions of that chapter were not intended to be in harmony with the opinion expressed in the report. Perhaps the Committee thought that the words "to enable pupils of promise" to more sufficiently expressive, the scholarships being intended to help those who would otherwise be unable to carry on their studies. The specific insertion of the condition of poverty cannot therefore, be viewed as a new departure

flag A

vide para 6 (1) G.O. 525 21-7-94

× printed in G.O. 395 16-6-85 Ed

departure. It is quite true that the Despatch of 1854 did not expressly restrict the scholarships to poor pupils, though from the statement that "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", it may be inferred that the Despatch had in view exclusively or at least chiefly pupils who are in need of such help. This was also the view of the Government of India, when according to the Report of the Committee which, in 18 - advocated a comprehensive scheme by which pupils of promise who are too poor to prosecute their studies otherwise may be enabled gradually to pass through the various stages of education until they attain a degree in the University. And seeing how widely needed

vide page 10 G.O. 395 Ed 16-6-85 flag A

needed funds are for other and more
pressing objects, the award of Scholar-
-ships to those who could obtain educa-
-tion without such pecuniary help seems
to me unjustifiable on grounds of public
expediency. There is, & I believe, there can
be no insuperable difficulty in ascertain-
-ing with all the accuracy that is ne-
-cessary the pecuniary condition of in-
-dividual students. Headmasters and
native teachers know fairly well the
circumstances of most of their pupils, or
can gauge them with tolerable correctness
by local enquiries. Their certificates, or
certificates from the leading officials
of a locality may be accepted as sufficient
evidence. Even if there were occasional
difficulty in ascertaining the circums-
-tances of a student here and there,
that would not be a sufficient reason
for expunging the condition of poverty
altogether from the rules relating to
scholarship grants. The College Council is
of opinion that the experience of educational

bodies.

bodies in Great Britain indicates that as a
rule the imposing of a poverty condition
does not work well. Such is not the in-
-ference I draw from my reading. The
leading educational periodical in Scotland
took occasion in December last to deplore
the fact that both in England and
Scotland endowments set apart for the
education of the children of the poor
have benefited people who would have
given the same education to their children
with or without bursaries. I would invite
the attention of Government to the remarks
on the subject of Scholarships in the
Secondary Education Commission Report
of 1895. Paras 145 to 149 (pages 224—227)
deal with Entrance Scholarships to the
University and indicate a great variety
of opinion on the subject. But there are
important differences between the circum-
-stances of the great English Universities
and those of Madras Colleges. The

former

former are dealing with wealthy endow-
-ments, the latter are hard pressed to
make ends meet, and the amount of help
that Government can give is but small
The former are concerned with the admi-
nistration of scholarships which were
founded many of them long ago, and
which have traditions attached to them
rendering it extremely difficult to admin-
-ister them in accordance with the original
intentions of the donors, even when such
intentions unmistakably point to poverty
as a necessary condition for holding the
scholarships; whereas in Madras we are
practically beginning a scheme of scholar-
-ships untrammelled with traditions and
customs. In England these University
scholarships are sought after more per-
-haps for the honour attaching to them
than for their pecuniary value; in Madras
they are given to enable students of
promise who otherwise would have
to stop their studies to prosecute them to
a higher standard.

But

But the parts of the Report of the
Commission which more nearly meet
the circumstances of this Presidency
are those contained in paras 74 to 82 (pages
168-174) and paras 116 to 126 (pages 299-303).
In these paragraphs special stress is laid
on the pecuniary circumstances of
applicants for scholarships, and special
provisions are made for the children
of the less well-to-do classes of the
Community. It is pointed out how
not only justice to the poor, but economy
of public resources, demand that the schol-
-arships should not be awarded irre-
-spective of considerations of the need
for such pecuniary assistance. I have
given the contentions of the Christian
College Council the utmost consideration,
but I confess that I am at a loss to
understand the attitude of the Council
on this point. The Christian College is not
the only institution which receives schol-
-arship grants, and it is a remarkable
thing that not one of the six other
Colleges have represented to me that the
powers

poverty condition is objectionable. Moreover the Council itself implicitly accepts poverty as a condition, for it argues on the assumption that the scholarships are necessary to enable the students to pay their fees and to meet the expenses of books and of board and lodging. I have shown that the condition of poverty is not a new one, but is implied in all the important documents on the subject from the Despatch of 1854 to the present day. What then is it that the Council objects to? If it thinks that the definition of poverty as given in the code fixes too low a limit for the purpose of scholarships, and thus excludes many who are in reality too poor to continue their studies without pecuniary assistance, I would have no objection to substitute in article 2 of Chapter II for the words "who come within the definition of poor pupils in clause (i) article 4, Chapter II of this Code" some such words as the following "whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the manager to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance" This would, I think, maintain the essential principle that a scholarship grant will be given only where it is required and would, at the same time, obviate some of the difficulties which the Christian College Council seems to experience.

(iii) The restriction that the award of scholarships in aided institutions should be made on the results of public examinations seems to have been suggested and adopted with reference to the orders of Government calling for fresh proposals for the award of scholarships on the results of the Primary, Junior Secondary, Matriculation & F.A. Examinations (Para 3 of G.O. No. 525, Educational, dated 21-7-94) The code of 1885 and the revised code of 1894-95 provided for all scholarships under

under the Grant-in-aid Code being awarded by competition. The suggestion of Government was evidently based on the greater value which is usually attached to public examinations than to competitive examinations conducted by heads of institutions. I see no objection to the award of scholarships by competitive examinations, if the managers of institutions or the donors of scholarships wish it. If Government approve of this view, article 3, Chapter II of the Code may be amended as follows:—

"3. Rules for award. The scholarships shall be awarded according to rules approved by the Director and on the results of a public examination or on those of a competitive Examination either open to all or open only to successful candidates at a public examination".

The College Council states that in the case of scholarships awarded on the results of both a public and a competitive examination; the latter examination is sometimes held before the public examination. I have no objection to offer to such a procedure, provided it does not lead to an increase in the number of scholarship grants claimed for a department over & above that laid down in the Code, do I see any objection to scholarships being awarded by competition at the beginning of the second year & fourth year in the College, or at the beginning of the sixth and fifth years in Upper Secondary and the third and second years in Lower secondary departments. But it is doubtful whether managers would be able to institute scholarships in all the forms or classes of a department

(IV) The reduction in the rate of scholarship grants was necessitated by

by the expansion of the scheme of Scholarships.
Scholarship grants were previously paid
in the College departments and to a
small extent in the Upper Secondary
departments. But when it was pro-
-posed to give scholarship grants
for pupils in the Upper Secondary
and Lower Secondary departments
generally, a larger expenditure on this
item had to be provided for. This was
done partly by reducing the rates of
scholarship grants in the College depart
-ments and partly by raising the fees
in Government Colleges (see para 6 (4)
of G. G. No. 525, Edl. D 21st July 1894)

The rates of Government Scholar-
-ships awarded on the results of the
F. A., Matriculation, Lower Secondary
and Primary Examinations are
given in the margin. The Scholar-
-ship grants proposed, viz, Rs 20, Rs 14,
Rs 12, Rs 6 represent a third or a higher
proportion and cannot therefore be
considered inadequate or illiberal. The

net

* For F. A. Scholarships. Per month Per term
Rs Rs
" " Matriculation . . . 10 . . . 60
" " Upper Secondary pupils . . . 7 . . . 42
" " Lower Secondary pupils . . . 4 to 6 . . . 30
" " . . . 3 to 3 . . . 15

net sum at the disposal of the Scho-
-larship holders after paying their
fees is no doubt small and insuffi-
-cient to cover the cost of their boarding
and other charges. But in its present
circumstances the State cannot, it
seems to me, undertake not only the
educational, but the feeding and
clothing charges as well, of a large num-
-ber of impecunious students. The
Despatch of 1854 must be interpreted with
intelligence and in the light of present
day requirements, instead of being wor-
-shipped as a fetich. In 1854 it was
thought that higher education needed
the stimulus of pecuniary aid; its wide
extension and the eagerness with which
it is sought at the present day could
not have been foreseen. In the typical
instance quoted on page 5 of the
Memorial under reply, the council
makes out that out of Rs. 61 it allows
to the F. A. course, the scholarship holder
pay

pays Rs 28 for fees and only Rs 33 are left. I would here observe that out of the Rs 33, Rs 14 represent Government grant and Rs 19 the manager's contribution. As Government is not supposed to contribute towards the fees of students, the proportion met by it of the net amount premised by students must be considered liberal, the proportion will virtually be one-half of $(\frac{14}{29})$ when fees are levied at the standard rates. It is of course open to managers to forego the whole or a portion of the fees due from deserving students. Under the Fee Notification a deduction of 10 per cent is made from the assumed fee income of aided institutions partly with a view to compensate them for the non-recognition of free scholarships (Para 7 of G.O. No. 938 Educational dy 30th December 1911); and the managers may extend the benefit of this concession to deserving scholarship holders. In the code of 1886 & in the revised code of 1894-95, the maximum number of scholarships in the senior & junior college departments were fixed at one in eight and one in twelve of the strength of the respective departments. For financial reasons solely the above limit was altered by Mr. Monro into one in twelve & one in sixteen, and this on financial grounds was approved by me. Within the above limit, it is open to the Christian College authorities to allot the scholarships to students satisfying the condition as to poverty. The College may not perhaps draw the same amount of scholarship grants as in the previous years. But it must be remembered that the scholarship grant is given to the scholarship holders, & the financial condition of the college will not at all be affected by the reduced amount of grants, if the college council revise the rates so that they may not exceed the present net contribution by the council plus Government

grant

grants. The stability of the institution cannot be held to be in the least affected by a reduction in the amount of scholar-ship grants it receives, as Government cannot recognize scholarships as an essential item of expenditure. The recom-mendation of the Education Commission as to the guarantee of a grant for a term of years cannot in my opinion be inter-preted to apply to scholarship grants, in as much as these grants are supposed to go to the students along with the manager's contribution as required by the rules. That the guarantee referred to applies to salary grants only is evident from the fact that it is in respect of such grants only that the Code of 1885 provided (Chapter II article 41) that the aggregate amount of grant to an institution shall not be materially reduced without six months' notice to the manager, and no such prohibition has been provided in respect of scholarship or other grants. In regard to scholarships the managers are not

Para 330

220

bound to give the students more than a twice the grant Government is in a position to give, and those who undertake to pay a more liberal rate of scholarships should not on that account alone, claim from Government a larger grant than what Government considers it reasonable to give in view of the funds at its disposal, and the many other claims upon such funds. That the Christian College receives a fair share of these scholarship grants will be seen from the following statement. The second column includes six Colleges.

Scholarship grants

Year	Drawn by the Madras Christian College Rs	Drawn by all other Colleges Rs
1889-90	1947	"
1890-91	1875	1350
1891-92	1884	1977
1892-93	2118	2272
1893-94	2190	2023
1894-95	2107	1122

For five years

(V) In para 4 (4) the council makes it appear as if the limitation to two years in the College was a recently introduced restriction

agree

restriction. This is not the case. Article 3 Chapter VIII of the Code of 1885 ran as follows:-

"All scholarships must be awarded by competition and shall be given to enable students to pass through particular depart-ments which shall be either the high school or the junior or senior College department";

and article 7 of the same Chapter ran:

"The grants shall be renewed each year on satisfactory proof that the student has diligently prosecuted his studies, but in no case shall a grant be given beyond the period fixed for the course." As the senior College course extends over two years and the junior College course over two years, all scholarship grants in the College depart-ments were intended to continue for two years. Scholarships awarded for the F. A. Course on the results of the Matriculation Examination cease at the end of two years. If the College Council has felt this to be a grievance there has been ample time during the past ten years to bring the

vide page 27
G80 395 Ed
1885

do

the matter to the notice of the Director. It has, however, all along been open to managers to award scholarships to the successful scholarship holders for another two years to enable them to continue their studies for the B. A degree Examination; and the managers have all along been able to claim scholarship grants for them, subject to the limit of proportion to the total strength. In this respect the revised code did not change the ruling in the old code, and it is not understood how any fresh grievance could have been caused by the continuance of the restriction of the grant to two years. I appreciate, however, the force of what the Council says with regard to the expediency of treating the four years of the College course as a whole, instead of looking upon the F. A. Examination as the termination of a course complete in itself; and I am prepared to recommend that the scholar-ship grants be sanctioned in first grade Arts Colleges for such number of years

as

as may be necessary for the completion of the course for graduation. But some limit must be put as to the number of scholarship grants claimable. At present in the junior College Department one grant for every 16 students and in the senior one for every 12 is allowed. If the two Departments are treated as one, scholarship grants may be given in the proportion of one for every 12 students. Provided that proportion is not at any time exceeded, I have no objection to competition for scholarships being held at the beginning of any or all of the four years over which the course extends. But for financial reasons some limit must be fixed as to the number of grants that may be claimed from Provincial funds.

5. To sum up (1) The council has brought forward no valid reason why the poverty qualification, which has all along, even from the date of the Despatch of 1854, been impliedly recognized, should be expunged. I have shown reasons for its continuance, either in its present form, or in the modified form recommended by me. (2). I am quite prepared to accept the competitive examinations described in the Christian College Scheme as sufficient guides in the award of scholarships having in fact always left it to managers to hold if they pleased a competition in addition to the public examination.

(3) The rates of scholarship grants cannot be materially raised unless more funds are placed at my disposal, or unless I withdraw funds from equally or more deserving objects. (4) I have no objection to the junior and senior departments of a first grade college being treated as one for the purpose of scholarship grants provided

provided that the total number of grants claimable at any time is subject to a maximum limit

6. I cannot help remarking that in my opinion the Council has greatly magnified its grievances. It also seems to me that the Council has not given due consideration to the fact that the regulations of this Department must be framed so as to be of general application to all institutions of the same grade throughout the Presidency. A regulation which may seem useless or even irksome to an institution like the Madras Christian College may be wholesome and necessary for the majority of institutions.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt Servant,

J Duncan

Director of Public Instruction.

[G. / 25 A.]
1,000—21-3-96.

Ed Department.

C. No. 607 796

FOR ORDERS.

In G.O. no. 110 Ed. dated 27th Feb. 1896, the Govt referred to the D.P.I. a memorial from the Council of the Madras Christian College requesting that the chapter in the Grant-in-aid Code relating to Scholarships might be so modified as to enable its scheme of scholarships to receive aid under it or that its scheme might be exempted from the operation of the chapter. The D.P.I's letter read above contains his remarks on the memorial.

The following is the origin of the system of Scholarship grants:—

The Govt of I. having called for "a comprehensive system of Scholarships by which pupils of promise who are too poor to prosecute their studies otherwise may be enabled gradually to pass through various stages of education until they attain a degree

degree in the University", the Committee appointed by this Govt in 1884 to revise the grant-in-aid Code introduced a chapter on scholarships in the revised code drafted by it, constituting a scheme of scholarships, which, while meeting the wishes of the Govt of I., encouraged private agencies to provide such helps as are needed by poor but talented students. Vide pp 10-11 of G.O. no-395 Ed. d 16th June 1885. This chapter (no VII in the old code) received the approval of Govt and has been in force ever since. In 1893 it underwent a revision at the hands of Dr. Duncan along with the whole code - vide G.O. no- 852 Ed. d 20th Nov. 93 - and in 1894 it was again revised by Mr. Monro so as to make its provisions agree with those of the Govt Scholarship notification - vide G.O. no. 885 Ed. d 22nd Nov. 1894. The main changes which were then introduced are as follows! -

(1) Scholarships were made payable from the Lower Secondary dept. upwards;

FOR ORDERS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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

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

vide flag A

B

C

D

(2) they were restricted in the case of male pupils to poor pupils and pupils of backward races;

(3) they were made awardable on the results of public examinations;

(4) their rates were reduced.

These changes came into force on the 1st April 1895.

The Madras Christian College Scholarship scheme which had been in existence since 1886 and the notification regarding whose award, of which in 1895 had been issued in November '94 could not, it was found, comply with these new provisions, especially with the condition of poverty, and on the recommendation of the D.P.I., it was exempted from complying with that condition during 1895 - vide G.O. no. 289 Ed. d 13th April 1895 - and the College authorities were warned to revise their scheme so as to bring it into harmony with the new provisions.

The College Council now represents that its scheme cannot be brought into harmony with the new requirements without entirely

entirely changing its character and requests that the rules for grants-in-aid of Scholarships may be modified so as to permit aid to its Scheme or that its Scheme may be exempted from the operation of the rules. The Council contends

(1) that the condition of poverty is one difficult to apply and that the code definition of poor pupils excludes many who are in urgent need of scholarships to continue their studies;

(2) that the conduction of public examination precedes the awarding of scholarships in the junior M.A. & B.A classes and on the results of a competitive exam. which precedes a public exam.

(3) that the reduced rates are insufficient to enable poor pupils to continue their collegiate study &

(4) that the limitation of sanction to two years affects the continuance of Scholarships awarded over the results of the matriculation examination.

The D.P.I. commences very strongly on these but gives in on all points except that relating to the reduced

The poverty condition is not new. The first grant-in-aid code was framed by a Committee who observed that the Govt. wanted as system of scholarships for "pupils of promise who are too poor to prosecute their studies otherwise may be awarded gradually to pass through various stages of education until they attain a degree in the University." Moreover the words underlined above were omitted in the passage referring to Scholarships in the Code they were implied. Mr. Briggs, Chairman of the Mc-Manahon Committee in para 2 of their report approving of their system, was a member of the Committee. The Despatch of 1854 spoke of giving Scholarships to the best students & to superior talent & did not express any that they were to be given only where assistance was necessary, but I think it meant this, & at all events whether it did or not, education has now so much extended, that it is absolutely impossible for the State to undertake to provide "such a sum as may be considered sufficient for the maintenance" of all promising students. But however this poverty condition is not new, the definition now given of it is too rigid & I approve of the modification proposed by the D.P.I. This will obviate the difficulties Mr. the Manahon-ists may still attend the ascertaining whether applicants for scholarships satisfy the condition of poverty or not. As the DPI points out in para 4 ii of his letter, this information

on which the Managers may certify that assistance is needed can be easily obtained.

JS

JS

Recom.n (1)

Recom.n (2)

reduced rates and expresses his readiness to alter the provisions of the code.

As to the condition of poverty, the Director points out that it is not new, being implied in the previous code, and contends that it should not be expunged. The definition of poor pupils in the code he virtually admits is susceptible of improvement & recommends the substitution of the following:—

"whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the manager to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance".

As for the condition of public examination, the D. states that there is no objection to give scholarship grants on the results of competitive exams & in the junior M.A & B.A. classes & I, II, III & V forms and recommends the substitution of the following for Art 3, ch. V.

"3 Rules for award. The scholarships shall be awarded according to rules approved by the Director and on the results of a public examination or on those of a competitive examination.

ation either open to all or open only to successful candidates at a public examination."

As regards the reduced rates, the Director states that the rates were reduced to meet the increased cost of the scheme introduced in 1894 and cannot be raised. His reasons are:—

(1) To raise them will make the private scholarships exceed the corresponding Govt scholarships in value & this is inexpedient.

(2) Govt cannot undertake to meet the educational as well as the feeding and clothing charges of a large number of impecunious students.

(3) The funds at the disposal of the D.P.I. will not stand any increase.

With reference to the fourth point viz:- the limitation of sanction to two years, the D.P.I. correctly points out that it is not new - The limitation is given in other words in the old code. The D.P.I. states that in practice, the managers are allowed at the end of two years to renew their scholarships in the case of successful

this must be allowed. We would not call the grant of Intra. Collegiate scholarships as are granted on competitive examinations open to the death of the College only — not to all. Such scholarships of this kind are good & should be allowed.

JG

Here I cannot agree. If scholarships are to be granted on the result of examinations openly to Candidates already in the institution, it is obvious that the competition may be entirely illusory. I doubt much the advantage of intra-Collegiate scholarships unless by members of the college. I once heard such a case at Oxford — Anyway, if private individuals like to provide such scholarships, & allowance let them do so; but I cannot see why the State should assist

HW

Hon'ble Jogendra

I think such scholarships give great strength to an institution like the Christian College. I know of both of Scholarships given in Oxford Colleges as college-examinee I got one myself as a college-examination in St John's (Cambridge) that we might ask the D.P.I.

The D. P. I. is right.

JG
23/7/96

HW JG

I have no objection to the proposed further reference to the D.P.I.

This carries that I should never have heard of such a case in my 4½ years' residence at Oxford. I knew it was the Camb. system.

HW
27/7/96

Recom^n (3)

Approved

HW JG

and thus

HW

successful pupils for a certain term of two years & grants are given in respect of them. Thus there is no real grievance under this head. The D.P.I. however admits that there is force in what the Council says and recommends the removal of the restriction in the case of Scholarship grants awarded in first grade colleges, the no. of Scholarships being fixed in the proportion of 1 for every 12 students in the whole of the College dept.

These three recommendations of the D.P.I. may be approved & he may be directed to aid the Christian college scholarship Scheme in accordance with them.

For the reasons given by the D.P.I. it seems inexpedient to raise the rates of Scholarship grants. If the Scholarship grants are insufficient to support poor pupils, the college authorities may exempt them from paying fees.

With respect to the complaint that the Govt did not consult managers of schools when revising the

the scholarship chapter, it may be noted that there was no material alteration in the provisions which rendered a consultation with managers necessary. The chapter was revised so as to bring it into harmony with the recommendations of the Education commission & the orders of the Govt of I respecting Scholarships.

The reduction in the rates of grant is one within the province of this Govt to make.

In view of the concessions now proposed to be given, the alternative prayer of the Council, that its scheme may be exempted from the grant in aid rules need not be considered.

2/12/96 11/6 W. 11.6.96 Mr 22/6/96

Madras

Christian College Scholarship

Scheme

H.M. & the Hon. Mr Bliss C.I.E.

We can simply say that the changes made were not such as to render a consultation with managers necessary or desirable. (For orders)

JG 22/6

Right as regards scholarships granted in future, but I think those already granted should be exempted.

Yes, subject JG
clause 5 of the 16/7/96
Poverty condition

BS
17/7/96

G 23/6

CS. again Go. 27.2.96

Order Nº 461, D, 5 August 1896

The DPI's recommendations (1) that the words "whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the manager to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance" should be substituted for the words "who come within the definition of poor pupils in clause (i) article 4 chapter II of this Code" in article 2 of Chap IV of the Grant in aid Code; & (2) that in first-grade colleges scholarship grants should be sanctioned for such number of years as is necessary for the completion of the course for graduation the number of scholarships granted being at the same time limited to one for every twelve students in the whole of the college department.

2. The Govt is inclined to the opinion that the grant of scholarships from public funds upon the results of competitive examns open only to students within an institution will eliminate real competition to an extent which may be under the DPI. will be requested to report further upon this point.

4. The Govt agrees with the DPI. that it is undesirable to raise the rates of scholarships.

5. Scholarships which have already been granted by the Council of the Christian College may continue to be exempted from the operation of the chapter on scholarships in the Grant in aid Code but future grants should conform with its terms as modified above.

6. The Council will be informed that managers of aided institutions were not consulted when the scholarship chapter was revised for the reason that the changes made were not such as rendered consultation necessary or desirable.

W. 30.7.96 DPI. & Council

Despl Nº 1018/96 4/8/96 (f.o.) of Christian College (A. of C. 607 &c)

Madras Christian College Scholarship Scheme

(for orders)

Resubmitted to Hon W. Gross (as directed by Hon W. Bliss in his note below)

Mr 21/7/96

W. 22/7/96

Resubmitted to Hon W. Bliss with reference to Hon W. Gross's further note dated 23/7/96

W. 24/7/96

given for copying ____
copied ____
examined ____
signed ____
} 189 .

AIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

T No.

OSURES TO C. No

OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
THER OF GOVERNMENT.							
MENT WITH DITTO.							
ERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

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