

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1907.

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Order no
page 28

(28)

G.O., No. 841, 18th December 1907.

Educational Rules.

Amending rule 47 of the Madras — in so far as it relates to transfers of pupils from an elementary to a secondary school.

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Educational (1907) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 841

DATED 18th Dec. 07

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras. Ed. Rules

Directing an amendment of Rule 47 of the —
in so far as it relates to transfers of pupils from
an elementary to a Secondary School.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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G.O., No. 841, 18th December 1907.

Educational Rules.

Amending rule 47 of the Madras — in so far as it relates to transfers of pupils from an elementary to a secondary school.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 4th December 1907.

No.—Cur. No. 8778.

I have the honour to propose some modifications of the Madras Educational rules in so far as they regulate transfers of pupils from an elementary to a secondary school. I am convinced that some change is immediately necessary if the success of the whole scheme of distinguishing between elementary and secondary education is to be a success. The benefits likely to accrue from the general scheme to the masses on the one hand and to the few who are in a position to continue their education to a comparatively high stage on the other, seem to have been universally acknowledged. Its detailed working must, however, commend itself to the public or the whole scheme may suffer shipwreck.

2. In towns and places large enough to support one or more complete secondary schools the present rules will work well enough. There are, however, a number of places at present between 200 and 300, where for the majority of the school-going population higher elementary education is eminently suitable and not being preparation work for a public examination is more likely to develop their intelligence but where a comparatively small number, mainly the children of officials, want to commence direct preparation for the Matriculation examination. It is in such places that the old so-called English Lower Secondary schools have been established. These schools are with few exceptions expecting to be classified under the new rules as secondary.

3. The most widely spread reason for this is that if classed as elementary those pupils who are to continue their studies in a secondary school are practically obliged to leave their homes when about 10 years old and at any rate at least three years earlier than if the school were classed as secondary.

4. This is undoubtedly a hardship in many cases and is I now see more undesirable than I thought when proposing the rules. Further, I had hoped that once the rules came into force a large number of parents who had no idea of a University education for their sons would abandon the attempt to make Matriculates of them knowing that in the greater proportion of cases this results in failure. Perhaps the stage is too early a one for even a wise parent to prognosticate his child's future mental development: perhaps every parent refuses to recognise that his boy has little chance of even passing the Matriculation examination. The way in which parents regard it as arbitrary cruelty on the part of a headmaster to delay promotion or refuse to allow a boy to appear for Matriculation shows how blindly optimistic they are: perhaps, the possible prize under the provisions of the Public Service Notification is too great and added to any or all of these reasons is the fact that no artificial premium is at present placed upon reaching, however successfully, the top of an elementary school.

5. Under the present rules it would be going too far to declare that these schools must be elementary and as the result they will be classed as secondary and exempted from this or that rule as there are neither teachers nor funds to enable them all to comply. They will continue to serve the dual purpose of imparting a not very suitable end education to the many and a preparation for the higher forms for the few which is not the theoretically best possible.

6. I have tried very hard but in vain to find an ideal solution of the problem. What I now propose should do much good to these schools although it may not be to such an extent in the best educational interests of the individual pupil who passes into a secondary school at a late stage as the original scheme would have been had it been possible to carry it out satisfactorily.

7. I propose to make rule 47 read as follows :—

“The headmaster of the school into which a pupil is admitted shall place him in the class for which he is found fit, subject to revision by the Inspector. He shall prepare and submit to the Inspector at the next annual inspection a statement showing the previous school history of each pupil admitted since the last inspection.”

8. The original transfer rules had two main objects—

(1) to check unnecessary and undesirable transfers and to protect the interests of the school which the pupil proposes to leave on the one hand and those of the pupil on the other,

(2) to prevent or at any rate check undue promotions.

9. Rules 43—46 and 48—58 deal more or less directly with the first object.

A minimum age limit for entrance to the University Matriculation examination, the increased inspecting staff and the more strict supervision by the department over secondary schools may, I think, be relied upon to attain the second.

10. The result of the alteration will be that pupils may be transferred at any stage from an elementary school to a secondary but the position of each pupil newly entering a secondary school will be determined by his individual merit and the Inspector will interfere whenever he considers it desirable.

11. If these changes are approved there should, I think, be no difficulty or hardship in classing all or almost all existing Lower Secondary schools as Elementary.

12. The only objection of any weight which I see to the change is that a certain number of pupils may have to pay less than they formerly would have for some of their early school years. This will be partially or wholly counteracted in the case of those who when they come to the secondary school are put back one or two years.

13. The objection is in any case of little importance compared with the possibility of being able to check, before it goes further, the growing idea that an elementary school is something fit only for villagers, Panchamas and other backward classes.

14. The scale of grants to higher elementary schools, a matter which was omitted from the present Grant-in-Aid Code until the classification had been effected and the possibility of placing some artificial premium upon successfully reaching the top of an elementary school will form the subjects of separate communications after orders have been issued upon the present proposal.

Order—No. 841, Educational, dated 18th December 1907.

Under rule 47 of the Educational rules (Fifth edition), a pupil who has attended a recognized elementary school may be transferred to a secondary school, provided he has obtained an elementary school leaving certificate endorsed ‘good’, or in other words, has gone through successfully the fourth standard of the elementary school; but no boy so qualified will be permitted to join a secondary school at a higher stage than the fourth class, although he may have reached a higher standard in the elementary school. The Government were of opinion that this regulation was essential in order that a boy might reap the full advantage of secondary training; and though doubts were raised as to its success in practical working, it was decided to give the rule a trial. In his speech in the course of the debate on the Financial statement in the Legislative Council on the 10th April last, the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, the Acting Director of Public Instruction, explained that this was the attitude which the Government desired to take.

2. The Director of Public Instruction (Dr. Bourne) now represents that in order to facilitate the classification of schools under secondary and elementary education without causing undue hardship to residents of the remoter localities which are unable themselves to support a secondary school and to ensure the success of the scheme inaugurated by the new Educational rules, the rule regulating the transfer of pupils from elementary to secondary schools should be relaxed. He points out that most of the lower secondary schools in small places, though mainly intended for the education of the masses and consequently elementary schools in the strict sense expect to be classed as 'secondary' under the new rules, the main reason being the hardship which will be entailed on the few pupils who wish to continue their studies beyond the elementary stage. Under the existing rules, such pupils would, in the event of their school being classed as elementary, be practically obliged to leave their homes when about ten years of age or, at any rate, three years earlier than if the school were classed as secondary. The Director of Public Instruction therefore considers that the enforcement of the existing rule 47 will be a hardship to many and will prejudice the interests of elementary education; and he proposes that the headmaster of a school into which a pupil seeks admission should at any rate for the present be authorized to place him in the class for which he is found fit, subject to revision by the Inspector.

3. After a careful consideration of the subject, the Government are prepared to accept the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to modify the existing rule, subject to certain restrictions. They do so, however, with some reluctance, as they are somewhat doubtful as to the possibility of preventing the course of instruction in the higher elementary school from remaining a mere preparation for a secondary course. They rely upon the Inspecting officers of all grades to do their utmost to check this tendency and to endeavour to secure the development of the elementary school on lines calculated to fit the masses for their position in life and to foster their intelligence rather than to prepare them for an examination.

The new rule lays great responsibility on the headmasters of secondary schools and the placing of a pupil newly admitted from an elementary school in the class for which he is really fit is a duty that the Governor in Council trusts they will not shirk.

The hard and fast rule now abrogated has been very generally considered to place an artificial barrier in the way of secondary education. This was by no means the intention of the Government who desire on the other hand to do everything that lies in their power to encourage secondary education so long as it is thoroughly sound and so long as the cost thereof is borne to the fullest extent possible by the recipients and not by the tax-payer at large.

4. The following will accordingly be substituted for rule 47 of the Educational Rules (fifth edition):—

"The headmaster of the school into which a pupil is admitted shall place him in the class for which he is found fit, subject to revision by the Inspector. He shall prepare and submit to the Inspector at the next annual inspection a statement showing the previous school history of each pupil admitted since the last inspection."

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

" Gazette (Order only).
" Editors' Table (Order only).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 841, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1907.

[SUBJECT.—Amendment of Rule 47 of the Educational rules.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 4th December 1907, No. 8778.

But if the classification of schools into elementary and secondary is to be maintained, why differentiate still further in the matter of grants?

C. A. SOUTER—7-12-07.

Rule 47 of the new Educational rules runs—

"47. The headmaster of the school into which a pupil is admitted shall place him in the class for which he is found to be fit, subject to the conditions—

"(1) that if the pupil produces a transfer certificate from a recognized secondary school he shall not be placed in a class higher than that shown in the certificate as the class in which he studied at the time of leaving, or if he has completed the course in that class and is shown as qualified for promotion, than the next higher class;

"(2) that if the pupil does not produce a transfer certificate from a recognized secondary school he shall not be placed in a class higher than the fourth class; provided that if he produces satisfactory evidence that he has received suitable instruction but has not attended any school, he may be placed in a higher class with the sanction of the Inspector;

"(3) that if the pupil has attended an elementary school and has obtained an elementary school leaving certificate endorsed by the examining officer "good," he may be placed in the fourth class but shall remain in that class for at least one school year;

"(4) that if the pupil has attended an elementary school and has not obtained an elementary school leaving certificate endorsed "good" he shall not be placed in a class higher than the third class or in any case shall not be promoted to the First Form until after the expiry of at least two school years;

"(5) that if the pupil has previously attended any school not provided for above the orders of the Inspector shall be obtained either generally or specifically."

2. The corresponding rule which was in force previous to 1906 was rule 39 of the 1905 edition, which ran—

"The headmaster of the school into which a pupil is admitted shall not place the pupil in a higher class or form during the term in which he is so admitted than the one he would have been in, if he had remained in the school he has left."

3. In revising the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational rules in 1906, schools

Paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906, and rule 2 of the Educational rules—also paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 509, Educational, dated 31st July 1906.

Paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906, page 9 of the Government order.

order to provide that a boy, who had been studying in an elementary school and who wished to join a secondary school, should

Paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906, pages 9 and 10 of the Government order, also G.O., No. 338, Educational, dated 12th May 1906.

were classified into elementary and secondary. The elementary school was not, like the former "primary school" regarded as a feeder of the secondary school, and although the two classes of schools might to a certain extent overlap, their aims were different and the teaching differed in character and quality. In reaping the full advantage of secondary training, it was laid down that a boy of an elementary school "shall not join a secondary school at a higher stage than the fourth class".

4. In proposing the modification of the Grant-in-Aid Code to carry out the above principle, the Director of Public Instruction (Dr. Bourne) observed—

"The only real difficulty seems to be in providing for the transfer of the most promising pupils from the former class of school (elementary school) to the latter (secondary school). The former class of school will eventually be found in almost every village while the latter must be confined to larger centres where there is already an educated population. While on theoretical grounds it is advisable to make the two classes of schools entirely distinct and to provide that children who are ultimately intended to receive a secondary education should begin that education in the lower classes of a secondary school, to carry this into effect would compel many children to leave their homes at too early an age; some system of transfers is accordingly necessary, and I propose to arrange for such transfers, but to lay down as an absolute rule the stage at which such pupils shall enter the secondary school."

5. The Director of Public Instruction (Dr. Bourne) now proposes to substitute the following for the existing rule 47 :—

"The headmaster of the school into which a pupil is admitted shall place him in the class for which he is found fit, subject to revision by the Inspector. He shall prepare and submit to the Inspector at the next annual inspection a statement showing the previous school history of each pupil admitted since the last inspection."

6. The result of the alteration in the rule will be that pupils may be transferred at any stage from an elementary to a secondary school, but the position of each pupil newly entering a secondary school will be determined by his individual merit, and the Inspector will interfere whenever he considers it desirable.

7. Dr. Bourne points out that there are at present a number of lower secondary schools in villages with a population of between 200 and 300 where only a small percentage of the children are likely to go in for secondary education, that these schools with a few exceptions are expecting to be classified under the new rules as "secondary", and that if these schools should be classed as elementary, then under the existing rules, those pupils who are to continue their studies in a secondary school are practically obliged to leave their homes when about ten years old or at any rate at least three years earlier than if the school were classed as secondary. He observes that this is undoubtedly a hardship in many cases and is, he now finds, more undesirable than he thought when proposing the rules; and he states that if the changes proposed by him are approved, there should be no difficulty or hardship in classing all or almost all existing lower secondary schools as elementary.

This objection does not seem of much moment when the importance of the proposed change is considered.

C. A. SOUTER—7-12-07.

early school years, but that this will be partially counteracted in the case of those who, when they come to the secondary school, are put back one or two years.

8. The only other objection which can be raised to the proposed alteration of rule 47 is that it gives too much power to the Inspector, but this cannot be helped, as some check will have to be exercised over these admissions, and the Inspectors of Schools are the best persons to exercise it.

C. A. SOUTER—7-12-07.

But the register and statement will be always available.

H. D. TAYLOR—7-12-07.

10. The further proposals promised by the Director of Public Instruction in the last paragraph of his letter regarding the scale of grants to higher elementary schools may be awaited.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—6-12-07.

When the present Grant-in-Aid Code was under consideration, this subject was very fully discussed. Please see at pages 21, 22, 23, 65, 68 and 69 K.W.G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906. The difficulty which the Director of Public Instruction now brings forward was felt, but it was ultimately decided that the rigid distinction between elementary and secondary education should be maintained, and the restriction as to transfers from an elementary to a secondary school was adhered to. Please see also Honourable Member's note at pages 115 and 116 of K.W.G.O., No. 509, Educational, dated 31st July 1906, and paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

2. Dr. Bourne's present proposal is in effect an admission that the rule as it now stands is too rigid and acts as a deterrent to secondary education. He therefore wishes to leave to the discretion of the Inspector the ability of a primary school boy to enter a secondary school in a class higher than the 4th, *i.e.*, in any of the forms I to VI. The main difficulty which strikes one is the fact that, if this proposal is accepted, the Inspector *must* inspect *all* secondary schools in his circle at least once a year and must examine the fitness of the boys transferred. The Director of Public Instruction does not mention this difficulty, and it may perhaps be presumed that he is satisfied that an Inspector is able satisfactorily to inspect all secondary schools and that he has time to do so. If this is the case, then the proposed amendment may be accepted.

C. A. SOUTER—7-12-07.

I don't see any material difference and "register" might be confused with the school register.

G. S. F[ORBES].

I would accept the Director of Public Instruction's proposal to amend rule 47, except that for *statement* I would read "register."

The proposal will, I think, do away with a great deal of dissatisfaction and will help in doing away with opposition to the classification of elementary schools in rural areas as elementary schools. The fee question will not be a very big matter, I think, but it is not possible to form any calculations as to what the precise loss would be.

In this connection, I would invite attention to the budget debates in April 1907 in which the present system was criticised. Mr. Logan merely pleaded for a *trial*.

2. As to *Inspectors* and their responsibilities, this will not, I think, throw much work on them. They will be able to decide each case almost by a glance at the register and they are not likely to propose reductions unless, in the course of their examination, any particular pupil shows that he is classed too high. A reference to the register would then be useful.

3. With two additional Inspectors whom we may hope to have shortly, each Inspector should have ample time to inspect each secondary school. There are 550 such institutions—

		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Total.
Statements 51 and 54 on pages 115, 116 of Vol. II of Public Instruction Report.	Government	5	8	13
	Board and Municipal Aided	24	109	133
	Native States	103	208	311
	Unaided	39	1	40
	Total	171	379	550

The number of lower secondary schools will probably be largely reduced under the reorganization.

4. The Director of Public Instruction has personally requested me to endeavour to get orders on this proposal as early as possible in view of the reclassification of schools from 1st January next.

H. D. TAYLOR—7-12-07.

Mr. Bourne, the Director of Public Instruction, spoke to me about what he was going to propose and his reasons for doing so.

It is really a concession to the clamour of a very small section of the community—mainly the officials and a few educated men in towns where there are no established secondary schools. The proposal is not in the direction of progress or of sound education. But I am prepared to accept it. That it does not prove prejudicial to the secondary schools will depend greatly on the Inspector's supervision. At the same time we must be careful that the curriculum of the elementary schools which is designed primarily to impart sound instruction to those who are not going forward to higher and University education is not disturbed. Elementary schoolmasters may be tempted to do this for the benefit of two or three clever boys, the sons of influential parents as they will be, and so to modify in greater or less measure the courses of instruction for which the elementary schools are intended. This must be carefully guarded against; and a caution given.

G. S. F[ORBES]—9-12-07.

Everything depends on the Inspector if the new rule is introduced. If he does not exercise his discretion with care and intelligence, the division between elementary and secondary schools will become elusive. As my Honourable Colleague accepts the proposal and as I trust the Director of Public Instruction will be able to control his Inspectors, I agree.

Draft please.

G. S. F[ORBES]—10-12-07.

H. D. TAYLOR—11-12-07.

The draft order placed below is for approval.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—11-12-07.

C. A. SOUTER—11-12-07.

H. D. TAYLOR—11-12-07.

Please cite the reference in Director of Public Instruction's original proposals about the new Code to the fact that the rules were more or less tentative.

2. I presume the reference in paragraphs 4 and 14 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter is to the "school final"?

G. S. F[ORBES]—12-12-07.

H. D. TAYLOR—17-12-07.

Paragraph 1 of Honourable Member's note.—Please see paragraph 15 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 4 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st June 1906, in which Dr. Bourne stated that the proposals in regard to the *scale of grants* contained in the Grant-in-Aid Code were *tentative*. But in paragraph 14 of

As a matter of fact, Dr. Bourne and I always discussed the rules as rules which were to be deemed on trial.

G. S. F[ORBES].

the same letter in which he dealt with the transfer rules, he did not say that the rules on the subject were tentative. Please see also paragraph 4 of the Government Order and pages 22 and 23 and pages 65, 68 and 69 of the notes with that order.

2. *Paragraph 2 of Honourable Member's note.*—The reference in paragraphs 4 and 14 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter is, it is submitted, not to the school final examination which has not yet been instituted in this Presidency. Students who have passed through the topmost classes of the elementary schools will be eligible only for an elementary school leaving certificate under rule 18 of the Educational Rules; provided that the topmost class is the fourth or any higher standard.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-12-07.

Far from suggesting that the rule regarding transfers should be tentative, the Director of Public Instruction said it should be absolute (please see paragraph 14 of his letter at page 4 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906). His

G. S. F[ORBES].

note on page 23 of K.W. to that Government Order makes no mention of the rule being tentative.

2. The office-note seems correct as regards the school final examination. The school final will be passed, if it is introduced, only from a secondary school, and may perhaps take the place of the Matriculation in some respects. It does not concern elementary schools which have their own leaving certificates.

C. A. SOUTER—17-12-07.

The draft approved by the Secretary has been typed and is submitted.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-12-07.

H. D. TAYLOR—18-12-07.

After Council yesterday, I discussed the draft with the Secretary and the revised draft carries out the general lines which I suggested. But as the subject is so important, I am sending *the draft* to the Director of Public Instruction with a demi-official asking for his suggestions.

G. S. F[ORBES]—18-12-07.

MY DEAR BOURNE,

Taylor has put a draft, on lines which I discussed with him yesterday, introducing the modification of rule 47 of the Educational Rules.

Will you kindly look at it, and say whether you have any suggestions?

Yours sincerely,

G. S. FORBES.

The Director of Public Instruction has re-drafted a paragraph to take the places of paragraphs 3 and 5. He has come and talked the matter over with me. I accept his revised paragraph; and the G.O. may now issue, as so revised.

Send a copy to the Editors' Table at once.

Noted.

H. D. TAYLOR.

The Director of Public Instruction objects to speaking of *reduction* in this sense. Please note for future.

G. S. F[ORBES]—18-12-07.

Issue to-day—

Director of Public Instruction.

Editors' Table.

H. D. TAYLOR—18-12-07.

[G.O., No. 841, Educational, dated 18th December 1907.]

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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Subject.

Proposing some modifications of the Madras Educational Rules in so far as they relate to transfers of pupils from an elementary to a secondary school.

ENCLOSURES.

No. _____

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Current No. 8778/07

Station Madras, Dated the 4 December 1907.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

Madras

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department

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I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. Bowen

Director of Public Instruction.

NOTES.

Connected
with

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Q

20 May

C.No.2898, from the Director of Public Instruction, No.8778, dated 4-12-07

Exhibit Assistant Secretary's remarks on para. 14 of the
Current

But if the classification of schools into elementary +
secondary is to be maintained, why differentiate still further into
master of forms? C.A.S. 7-12-07
Subject.

Amendment of Rule 47 of the Educational Rules.

1906 Edition, p. 10.

Rule 47 of the new Educational Rules runs

47. The headmaster of the school into which a pupil is admitted shall place him in the class for which he is found to be fit, subject to the conditions—
(1) that if the pupil produces a transfer certificate from a recognized secondary school he shall not be placed in a class higher than that shown in the certificate as the class in which he studied at the time of leaving, or if he has completed the course in that class and is shown as qualified for promotion, than the next higher class;
(2) that if the pupil does not produce a transfer certificate from a recognized secondary school he shall not be placed in a class higher than the fourth class; provided that if he produces satisfactory evidence that he has received suitable instruction but has not attended any school, he may be placed in a higher class with the sanction of the Inspector;
(3) that if the pupil has attended an elementary school and has obtained an elementary school leaving certificate endorsed by the examining officer "good," he may be placed in the fourth class but shall remain in that class for at least one school year;
(4) that if the pupil has attended an elementary school and has not obtained an elementary school leaving certificate endorsed "good" he shall not be placed in a class higher than the third class or in any case shall not be promoted to the First Form until after the expiry of at least two school years;
(5) that if the pupil has previously attended any school not provided for above the orders of the Inspector shall be obtained either generally or specifically."

2. The corresponding rule which was in force previous to 1906, was Rule 39 of the 1905 Edition, which ran

"The headmaster of the school into which
"a pupil is admitted shall not place the pupil
"in a higher class or form during the term in
"which he is so admitted than the one he would
"have been in, if he had remained in the school
"he has left".

Page 7 of the 1905 Edition

Para 4 of G.O. No 356 Est. 821
 May 1906 & Rules of the
 Est. Rules - also para 4 of
 G.O. 509 Est. 831-7.06. T.

Para 4 of G.O. 356 Est.
 21-5-06, page 9 of
 the G.O.

Para 4 of do pages 9 & 10
 of the G.O.
 also G.O. 338 Est. - 2
 12-5-06

Para 14 of his letter on
 page 4 of G.O. 356 Est. - 1
 21-5-06

3. In revising the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational Rules in 1906, Schools were classified into elementary and secondary. The elementary school was not, like the former 'primary school' regarded as a feeder of the secondary school, and although the two classes of schools might to a certain extent overlap, their aims were different and the teaching differed in character and quality. In order to provide that a boy, who had been studying in an elementary school and who wished to join a secondary school, should reap the full advantage of secondary training, it was laid down that a boy of an elementary school "shall not join a secondary school at a 'higher stage than the fourth class'".

4. In proposing the modification of the Grant-in-Aid Code to carry out the above principle, the Director of Public Instruction (Dr. Bourne) observed

"The only real difficulty seems to be in 'providing for the transfer of the most promising 'pupils from the former class of school (elementary school) to the latter (secondary school). The 'former class of school will eventually be found 'in almost every village while the latter must 'be confined to larger centres where there is 'already an educated population.' While on theo- 'retical grounds it is advisable to make the two 'classes of schools entirely distinct and to 'provide that children who are ultimately intended 'to receive a secondary education should begin 'that education in the lower classes of a secon- 'dary

"secondary school, to carry this into effect would
 "compel many children to leave their homes at too
 "early an age; some system of transfers is
 "accordingly necessary and I propose to arrange
 "for such transfers, but to lay down as an abso-
 "lute rule the stage at which such pupils shall
 "enter the secondary school".

5. The Director of Public Instruction (Dr. Bourne) now proposes to substitute the following for the existing Rule 47:--

"The headmaster of the school into which a
 "pupil is admitted, shall place him in the class
 "for which he is found fit, subject to revision
 "by the Inspector. He shall prepare and submit
 "to the Inspector at the next annual inspection
 "a statement showing the previous school history
 "of each pupil admitted since the last inspection."

6. The result of the alteration in the rule will be that ~~the~~ pupils may be transferred at any stage from an elementary to a secondary school, but the position of each pupil newly entering a secondary school will be determined by his individual merit, and the Inspector will interfere whenever he considers it desirable.

7. Dr. Bourne points out that there are at present a number of lower secondary schools in villages with a population of between 200 and 300 where only a small percentage of the children are likely to go in for secondary education, that these schools with a few exceptions are expecting to be classified under the new rules as 'secondary', and that if these schools should be classed as elementary, then under the existing rules, those pupils

Page 3 of cf.

vide the bottom of page 3
 of cf. para 10.

Paras 2 to 4 of D.P.S. letter
 on page 102 of cf.

Para. 3 of S. P. 2's letter
on p. 2 of it.

Para 4 - ibid

Para 12 & 13 - 45
page 4 of 4.

This objection does not
seem of much moment
when the importance of the
proposed change is considered.

Chd
7.12.7.

~~The~~ The objection seems
(more to lie) in the difficulty
to the Inspector may have
in inspecting all secondary
schools in his circle within
the year.

Chd
7.12.7.

But the regular statement
into his hands is available

Chd
7.12.7.

Para. 14 of his letter.
page 4 of 4.

4.

17 4P

pupils who are to continue their studies in a secondary school are practically obliged to leave their homes when about ten years old or at any rate at least three years earlier than if the school were classed as secondary. He observes that this is undoubtedly a hardship in many cases and is, he now finds, more undesirable than he thought when proposing the rules; and he states that if the changes proposed by him are approved, there should be no difficulty or hardship in classing all or almost all existing lower secondary schools, as elementary. Dr. Bourne thinks that this proposal is open to the objection that a certain number of pupils may have to pay less in the shape of fees than they would have had to pay formerly for some of their early school years, but that this will be partially counteracted in the case of those, who, when they come to the secondary school, are put back one or two years.

8. The only other objection which can be raised to the proposed alteration of Rule 47 is that it gives too much power to the Inspector, but this cannot be helped, as some check will have to be exercised over these admissions, and the Inspectors of Schools are the best persons to exercise it.

9. It is therefore submitted that the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction may be approved.

10. The further proposals promised by the Director of Public Instruction in the last paragraph of his letter regarding ~~higher rate~~ ^{the scale} of grants

27/8/55
15/11/07.

grants to higher elementary schools, may be awaited.

20/11/55
6/12/07

Lee.

When the present ^{Franklinian} code was under consideration ~~this~~ this subject was very fully discussed. Please see at pp. 21, 22, 23, 65, 68 & 69 K.W. C.P. no 356, of 21.5.06. The difficulty which the D.P.D. now brings forward was felt, but it was ultimately decided that the rigid distinction between elementary and secondary education should be maintained, & the restriction as to transfers from an elementary to ^{from a secondary school} ~~one to the other~~ was adhered to.

Please see also H.M's Ltr at pp. 115 & 116

T K.W. C.P. 509 Ed. of 31.7.06 & para. 4

1 of C.P. no 356 Ed. of 21.5.06.

2. Dr. Bourne's present proposal is in effect an admission that the rule as it now stands is too rigid and acts as a deterrent to secondary education. He therefore wishes to leave it to the discretion of the Inspector

the ability of a primary school boy to enter a secondary school in a class higher than the IVth, i.e. in any of the forms I to VI.

The main difficulty which strikes me is the fact that if this proposal is accepted, the Inspector must inspect all secondary schools in his Circle at least once a year & must examine the fitness of the boys transferred.

The D.P.D. does not mention this difficulty, & it may perhaps be presumed that he is satisfied that an Inspector is able satisfactorily to inspect all secondary schools & that he has time to do so. If this is the case, then the proposed amendment may be accepted.

Carleton
7.12.7.

I would accept the D.P.D.'s proposal to amend rule 47 - except that for statement I would read "Register".

The proposal will, I think, do away with a great deal of dissatisfaction and will help in doing away with opposition to the clarification of elementary schools in rural areas, as elementary schools. The fee question

Don't see any material diff. & "Register" might be confused with the School register.

8/7/7 [Signature]

will not be a very big matter, I think, but it is not possible to form any calculations as to what the precise loss would be.

In the correction I would invite attention to the Budget debate in April 1907, in which ~~the~~ the ~~present~~ system was criticised. Mr Logan merely pleaded for a trial.

2. As to Inspection & their responsibilities, this will not, I think, throw much work on them. They will be able to decide each case almost by a glance at the register, & they are not likely to propose reductions more, in the course of their examination any particular pupil shows that he is placed too high. A reference to the register would then be useful.

3. With two additional Inspectors, whom we may hope to have shortly, each Inspr. should have ample time to inspect each Secondary School. There are 550

such institutions.

	Home Sunday	Low Sunday	Total
Government	5	8	13
Board of Education	24	109	133
Native High	103	208	311
Anglican	-	1	1
Catholic	39	53	92
<u>Total</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>550</u>

pp. 89 & 121

26/11

Attd. 57.054

on 11.11.16

Attd. of Public

Inspection Report. - Z

8
The number of lower Secondary schools will
probably be largely reduced under the
reorganisation.
4. The D.P.D. has personally requested me to
endeavour to get orders on this
proposal as early as possible in view
of the reclassification of schools from
1st January, with

£
Circulated 7^{1/2}
Box No. 23.

1. L.M.
2. Letter to H. Stokes. etc.
7.12.57

Mr. Parnell, the D.P.D., spoke to me
about what he was going to
propose this reason for doing
so.

It is really a concession to
the clamour of a very small
section of the community, - mainly
the officials & few educated men
in towns where there are no established
secondary schools. The proposal is
not in the direction of progress or
of sound education. But I am
prepared to accept it. That it does
not prove prejudicial to the Secondary
schools will depend greatly on
the Inspector's supervision. At the
same time we must be careful
that the curriculum of the Elementary

9 29

schools, which is designed primarily to impart sound instruction to those who are not going forward to higher & University education, is not disturbed. Elementary school masters may be tempted to do this for the benefit of two or three clever boys, the sons of influential parents as they will be, and so to ~~sacrifice~~ ^{multiply} in greater or less measure the courses of instruction for which the Elementary schools are intended. This must be carefully guarded against; & a caution given.

G. G. 7/12/07

Every thing depends on the inspection of the law which is introduced. If he does not revise his decision with care & intelligence the division between elementary & secondary schools will become obsolete. The bygone College must accept the proposal and as I trust the D.C. I will be able to control his inspection I am.

10/12/07. Dept. of Education

10 23 10 P

The draft order placed below is for approval.

RD
11.12.07
Lee
11.12.7

Circulated 11/11/07
Am 9/11/07

11/11/07
Please see the reference in D.P.D.'s original proposals about the need to be the fact that the rules were real or tentative.

(2) I presume the reference in paras. 4 & 14 of D.P.D.'s letter is to the "School final"?

J. Fisher

Recd. 12/14/20? -
We sent up the letter 17th noon.

1/10

402

17.12.07

(1) Para. 1 of H's note - Please see paragraph 15 of the D.P.D.'s letter on page 4 of go. no. 356 Ed., dated 21st June 1906, in which Dr. Bourne stated that the proposals in regard to the Scale of grants contained in the Grant-in-aid Code were tentative. Point in paragraph 14 of the same letter in which he dealt with the transfer rules, he did not say that the rules on the subject were tentative. Please see

As a matter of fact D. Bourne & I always discussed the rules as rules 22 to 23 and pages 65, 68 & 69 of the notes with wh. were to be deemed that order.
on trial J. Fisher

11 2A 11P
22 Para (2) of Hm's note: The reference in paragraphs 4 and 4 of the D.P.D.'s letter on pages 2 and 4 of the Current file, is, it is submitted, not to the School Final Exam, which has not yet been instituted in this Presidency. Students who have passed through the topmost classes of the elementary schools, will be eligible only for an Elementary School leaving Certificate under Rules 18 of the Educational Rules; provided ~~that~~ that the topmost class is the fourth or any higher standard.

DD approved
17.12.07
Sec.

Far from suggesting that the rule regarding transfers should be tentative, the D.P.D. said it should be absolute (please see para 14 of his letter at p. 4 of (p. 43 356 Vol. 3 21.5.06) His note on p 23 K.W. to that (D. makes no mention of the rule being tentative.

2. The Office note seems correct as regards the School final exam. The School final will be passed, if it is introduced, only from a secondary school, & may perhaps take the place of the matriculation in some respects.

1. absolute in the Rules; it sh^d. be drafted with a "may" or "ordinarily"
S. J. Hobbes

12-

25 12 P

It does not concern elementary schools
which have their own leaving certificates.

Cosmides
17.12.7.

The draft approved by the Secretary has been
typed and is submitted.

AD argonny
17.12.07

402 aylo

18.12.07

AM

After Council yesterday I discussed
the draft with the Secretary and
the revised draft carries out
the general lines which I
suggested. But as the
subject is so important
I am sending the draft
to the D.P.I. with the
a do. asking for his
suggestions.

J.F. Edwards
18/12

My dear Journal

Taylor has put up a
draft, on lines which I discussed
with him yesterday, introducing
the modification of Rule 47 of the
Educational Rules.

Will you kindly look
at it, & say whether you have
any suggestions. Yours truly

G. F. Fobes
1874

The S.P.I. has re-drafted a para to take
the place of the previous one.
30th. He has come & talked the
matter over with me. I accept
his revised para., as drafted
~~above~~; and the Sp may now
come, as so revised.

Send a copy to the
ET. at once

21. at once
X Here order
for 1000
bushes
1871

SPG
21. [Go. no. 841 Exl. Dated 18-12-07]

I will also take a c.m.
into file to the
FBI on [signature]

Shawbury Secy to
HR on 20.12.07.

As drafted in Govt. office

(H.E. paras. 3 + 5
from origl of p. n^o 841
1812.57)

L.P.D. objects to speaking
of reduction in this sense
Please note for future.

G. S. Forbes

noted
H.D. Taylor

27 14P

As altered by D. Bourne

(H.E. D. Bourne's para.
from origl of p. n^o 841
1812.57)

Extract from para. 2 of p. n^o 841

..... under the existing rules,
such pupils, would, in the ~~event~~
~~case~~ of their school ~~being~~
being reduced to the elementary grade
classified as
be practically obliged to leave their
homes when about ten years
of age - - - -

28

Crc 2898 from the S.P.I. No. 8778 d 4 12 07ORDER:-- 841718-1207
P.S.

Under Rule 47 of the Educational Rules (Fifth edition), a pupil who has attended a recognized elementary school may be transferred to a secondary school provided he has obtained an elementary school leaving certificate endorsed 'good', or in other words, has gone through successfully the fourth standard of the elementary school; but no boy so qualified will be permitted to join a secondary school at a higher stage than the fourth class, although he may have reached a higher standard in the elementary school. The Government were of opinion that this regulation was essential in order that a boy might reap the full advantage of secondary training; and though doubts were raised as to its success in practical working, it was decided to give the rule a fair trial.

2. The D.P.I. ^{D. Boame} now represents that in order to facilitate the classification of schools under Secondary and Elementary education without causing undue hardship ^{inhabitants of} to the remoter localities which are unable ^{themselves} to support a secondary school and to ensure the success of the scheme inaugurated by the new Educational Rules, the rule regulating the transfer of pupils from Elementary to Secondary schools

should

The letter to be printed in full only in copies 'for Record'.

Papers perhaps

977
of para 4 of 80.3568d-1
u. 5.06

do do

Not 841806

He said his speech in the course of the debate on the Final Stat. in the Leg. C. on the 10th April last. The Hon. Mr. Lefau, the Sp. S.P.I. explained that this was the attitude which the Govt. decided to take.

Small places

should be relaxed. He points out that most of the lower secondary schools in ~~villages~~, though mainly intended for the education of the masses and consequently elementary schools in the strict sense, ~~expect~~ to be classed as 'secondary' under the new rules, the main reason being the hardship which will be entailed on the few ~~well-to-do~~ pupils who wish to continue their studies beyond the elementary stage. Under the existing rules, such pupils, would, in ~~case~~ ^{event} the schools are ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~admitted to the~~ ^{admitted to the} ~~class~~ ^{class} as elementary, be practically obliged to leave their homes when about ten years of age or at any rate, three years earlier than if the school were ^{the D.P.I.} classed as secondary. ~~He~~ therefore considers that the enforcement of the existing rule 47 will be a hardship to many and will prejudice the interests of elementary education; ^{as he} ~~He~~ therefore proposes that the Headmaster of a school into which a pupil seeks admission should be authorized to place him in the class for which he is found fit, subject to revision by the Inspector.

3. After a careful consideration of ^{the subject}, the Government are prepared to accept the proposal of the D.P.I. to modify the existing rule, subject to certain restrictions. They do so, however, with some reluctance, as they are ~~not~~ ^{not} sure that so far as the soundness of higher education is concerned, the step is one in

advance

D.P.I. objects to speaking of reduction in this sense. Please note in future)

at any rate for the present

By no means satisfied

30 78
B
They do so however with some reluctance as they are somewhat doubtful as to the possibility of preventing the course of instruction in the higher elementary school from remaining a mere preparation for a secondary course. They rely upon the inspecting officers of all grades to do their utmost to check this tendency and to endeavour to secure the development of the elementary school on lines calculated to ~~fit~~ fit the masses for their position in life and to foster their intelligence rather than to prepare them for an examination.

#

The new rule lays great responsibility on the headmasters of secondary schools and the placing of a pupil newly admitted from an elementary school in the class for which he is really fit is a duty that the ^{G. M. F.} Government trusts they will not shirk.

#

The hard and fast rule now abrogated has been very generally

close up

Page

31

8P

considered to place an artificial barrier in the way of secondary education.

This was by no means the intention of the Government who desire on the other hand to do everything that lies in their power to encourage secondary education so long as it is thoroughly sound and so long as the cost thereof is borne to the fullest extent possible by the recipients and not by the tax payer at large.

APM 18.12.7

advance, while at the same time the course of instruction in elementary schools may be endangered.

4. The following will ^{accordingly} be substituted for Rule 47 of the Educational Rules (Fifth edition):--

"The Headmaster of the school into which a pupil is admitted shall place him in the class for which he is found fit, subject to revision by the Inspector. He shall prepare and submit to the Inspector at the next annual inspection a statement showing the previous school history of each pupil admitted since the last inspection."

5. The Director is requested to issue such instruction as will ensure that the modification of the rule is not worked so as to prove prejudicial to the ~~soundness of the education~~ ^{course} ^{instruction} imparted in secondary schools, and that the curriculum of elementary schools, which is designed (primarily) ~~to impart sound instruction to~~ ^{for} those who are not proceeding to higher and University Education, is not disturbed or modified by elementary schoolmasters for the sake of a few boys who may wish to continue their education beyond the elementary stage. Inspecting officers should be instructed to watch carefully the working of the new rule and to check any tendency on the part of teachers of elementary schools to alter

39

the course of studies in those institu-
tions to the prejudice of elementary
education

H02
18-12-07

Scopus desho
23/12/7

To

The D.P.I.

Gazette. (Order only)

E.T. Cu

sent
18/12/7

copy taken



34

Received 190 . Registered 190 .

Abstract.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
Educational Department.

G.O., No 841 , dated 18th December 1907 .

Read the following paper :—

ENCLOSURES.

No.

ORDER

Under rule 47 of the Educational rules (5th Edition), a pupil who has attended a recognised Elementary school may be transferred to a Secondary school, provided he has obtained an Elementary school leaving certificate endorsed "good;" or in other words, has gone through successfully the fourth standard of the Elementary school; but no boy so qualified will be permitted to join a Secondary school at a higher stage than the fourth class, although he may have reached a higher standard in the Elementary school. The Government were of opinion that this regulation was

was essential in order that a boy might reap the full advantage of secondary training; and though doubts were raised as to its success in practical working, it was decided to give the rule a trial. In his speech in the course of the debate on the financial statement in the Legislative Council on the 10th April last the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, the acting Director of Public Instruction, explained that this was the attitude which the Government desired to take.

2. The Director of Public Instruction Dr. Bourne now represents that in order to facilitate the classification of schools under Secondary and Elementary education without causing undue hardship to residents of the remoter localities which are unable themselves to support a Secondary school and to ensure the success of the scheme inaugurated by the new Educational Rules, the rule regulating the transfer of pupils from Elementary to Secondary schools should be relaxed. He points out that most of the Lower Secondary schools in small places, though mainly intended for the Education of the masses and consequently elementary schools in the strict sense, expect to be classed as "secondary" under the new rules, the main reason being the hardship which will be entailed on the few pupils who wish to continue their studies beyond the elementary stage. Under the existing rules, such pupils would, in the event of their school being classed as elementary, be practically obliged to leave their homes when about 10 years of age or at any rate, 3 years earlier than if the school were classed as secondary. The Director of Public Instruction therefore considers that the enforcement of the existing rule 47 will be a hardship to many and will prejudice the interests of elementary education; and he proposes that the Head-Master of a school into which a pupil seeks admission should at any rate for the present be authorized to place him in the class for which he is found fit, subject to revision by the Inspector.

3. After a careful consideration of the subject, the Government are prepared to accept the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to modify the existing rule, subject to certain restrictions.

They do so however with some reluctance as they are somewhat doubtful as to the possibility of preventing the course of instruction in the higher elementary school from remaining a mere preparation for a secondary course. They rely upon the inspecting officers of all grades to do their utmost to check this tendency and to endeavour to secure ^{the} development of the elementary school on lines calculated to fit the masses for their position in life and to foster their intelligence ~~rather~~ rather than to prepare them for an examination.

The new rule lays great responsibility on the headmasters of secondary schools and the placing of a pupil newly admitted from an elementary school in the c-class for which he is really fit is a duty that the Governor in Council trusts ~~that~~ they will not shirk.

The hard and fast rule now abrogated has been very generally considered to place an artificial barrier in the way of secondary education. This was by no means the intention of the Government who desire on the other hand to do everything that lies in their power to encourage secondary education so long as it is thoroughly sound and so long as the cost thereof is borne to the fullest extent possible by the recipients and not by the tax-payer at large.

4. The following will accordingly be substituted for Rule 47 of the Educational Rules (Fifth edition):--

"The Headmaster of the school into which a pupil is admitted shall place him in the class for which he is found fit, subject to revision by the inspectors. He shall prepare and submit to the inspector at the next annual inspection a statement showing

"previous school history of each pupil admitted since the
"last inspection."

(True Extract)

H.D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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190

DATED

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BY OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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A = Print in full.

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P = Print abstract only.

Q = Print heading only.

38

118

2898 — A

V. U

Pres

Please show
proof by 11 A.M.
tomorrow

Q
18/12/07

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Q
19/12/07

A.
Notes — A
↓ sent on 20-12-07