

Educational (190⁸) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 467

DATED 16. 6. 08

485

pp-47

[Despatch Abstract.]

School Final Examination.

Recording ~~the~~ papers received from the Government of Bombay and the United Provinces containing information regarding the Scheme, Syllabus, & Courses of instruction for the _____ in force in those provinces.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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(E.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

[P. T. O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.]

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed —for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

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No. 1532 of 1908.

Educational Department.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1908.

From

The Secretary to Government;

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

As requested in your letter No. 349-Mis. dated the 8th instant I am directed to forward a copy each of the Government Resolutions specified in the accompanying list containing the information required by you in connection with the School Final Examination held in this Presidency. Copies of the reports on the Examination and Government Resolutions passed thereon are also appended.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Handling
Acting Secretary to Government.

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u
Accompaniment to Government letter No. 1532
dated 27th May 1908.

Government Resolution No. 237, dated 4th February 1904.

" " No. 1708, dated 20th September 1904.

" " No. 1931, dated 26th October 1906.

" " No. 1285, dated 10th July 1907.

" " No. 384, dated 25th February 1908.

" " No. 564, dated 29th March 1905.

" " No. 959, dated 17th May 1906.

" " No. 776, dated 16th April 1907.

Examinations.—

School Final Examination.

Arrangements for holding the — by the Educational Department from the year 1904.

Educational Department.
No. 237

Bombay Castle,
4th February 1904.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7090, dated the 18th November 1903.

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 1842 of 16th September 1903, I have the honour to state that I have consulted the Registrar, Bombay University, and the Educational Inspectors as to the arrangements necessary for holding the School Final Examination in 1904 by the Educational Department, and to report as follows:—

"2. In 1902 there were 1,306 candidates for the University School Final Examination who appeared at centres as follows:—

At Bombay	...	...	...	...	625
„ Poona	...	...	...	...	164
„ Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	226
„ Belgaum	...	...	...	...	201
„ Karáchi	...	...	...	...	90

Total ... 1,306

"In Bombay most of the High Schools devote their attention to the Matriculation Examination and not to the School Final, and I find on enquiry that no less than 256 of the 625 Bombay candidates came from mofussil High Schools, while 338 appeared under 'Private tuition,' that is, from no recognised school. In their case there is nothing to indicate where they came from. Presumably, however, the great majority of the candidates at the Bombay centre were not residents in Bombay at all. The Registrar suggests that they came to the Bombay centre to see Bombay, but the explanation does not appear adequate. The Bombay centre should obviously serve for Bombay schools and for schools to which Bombay is most easily accessible, viz., those at Thána, Bándra, Ratnágiri, Pen, Dápoli, &c.

"3. The *raison d'être* of a Departmental School Final Examination is its connection with schools which are recognised by the Educational Department, and I think it will be most advisable to put an end once for all to all admissions under the head of 'Private tuition' except in those cases where the candidate has actually never attended a school. Such cases will be very rare, and it will be necessary to deal with all such cases by a special form of certificate based upon clear evidence as to the antecedents of the candidate. I do not attempt to formulate such a certificate at present for reasons which will appear hereafter.

"4. Having thus cleared the ground as to 'Private tuition' I would recommend that it should be an order of Government that all candidates should appear at the centres appointed for the Divisions in which their schools are situated. For Bombay special regulations should be laid down and the places included in the Bombay Circle should be indicated. Thus it would obviously be undesirable to call on a Ratnágiri candidate to appear at Belgaum or Dhárwár, when he can reach Bombay by steamer in a few hours. I do not here suggest the actual places to be included in the Bombay Circle, as I should like to report this hereafter after further consideration. But the orders of Government referred to above should make the matter quite clear and should leave no room for dispute or cavilling.

"5. Next I propose that, besides the Bombay centre, the examination should be held at the following Divisional Centres:—

Poona,		Dhárwár,
Ahmedabad,		Karáchi,

and that it should be conducted as far as possible in Government Educational buildings. I will briefly indicate what I propose for each centre:—

- (1) *Bombay*.—If the restrictions which I have suggested are approved, there will not be anything like 600 candidates at the Bombay centre. The number is far more likely to be about 150 to 200, and these can easily be accommodated in the Elphinstone High School, and, if necessary, in the Elphinstone Middle School, which is close by. But I think it will only be necessary to utilise

the High School, which has a very large central hall and numerous large class rooms. I propose to allow 20 square feet of superficial area for each candidate for examination purposes.

- (2) *Poona*.—The number of candidates last year was 164, but I consider that it is likely that more will appear in 1904, if the Bombay centre is limited, and I think that we should expect not less than 300 candidates at this centre. These could be accommodated in the large halls of the College of Science and the Poona High School. If the examination is held in October or November, the College of Science will be in vacation, and there will be no interference with the work of the College.
- (3) *Ahmedabad*.—The number of candidates last year was 226, and here also we should estimate for more, not less probably than 350. The Inspector, Northern Division, is of opinion that it will not be possible to accommodate such a number in Government Educational buildings, and I think that he is correct as the present Government High School is very cramped and has no large hall. If the two Training Colleges and the High School are utilised, about 250 candidates could be adequately provided for, but it would be necessary to erect a mandap for the rest. Perhaps the best plan for Ahmedabad, until the new High School is built, would be to utilise the University Matriculation Mandap and to share the expense with the University. These mandaps are very unsatisfactory for examination purposes as they usually keep out neither the sun nor the rain, and there is always the chance of their being destroyed by fire. I hope that when the new High School is erected and the old High School handed over to the Government Middle School, the Government Educational buildings of the city will be sufficient for the purposes of this examination.
- (4) *Dhárwár*.—The Educational Inspector, Southern Division, is very urgent that the centre should be at Dhárwár instead of at Belgaum. He states that it is more central than Belgaum, and that 300 to 400 candidates could easily be accommodated in the Government High School and the Training College, allowing 20 square feet for each candidate. The number of candidates at Belgaum last year was 201, but we should estimate for at least 300 in 1904. I am of opinion that the view of the Educational Inspector is sound and that the centre for the Southern Division should be fixed at Dhárwár.
- (5) *Karachi*.—There were only 90 candidates from Sind in 1902, and probably there will not be more than 150 candidates from Sind for some years to come. This number could be accommodated in the Government High School, and the Sind

* The College would be in vacation.

Arts College* building could also be lent by the Board for examination purposes. I am sure that the Board would not refuse to lend the building, which is but a short distance from the High School.

"Thus it appears that Government will probably have to incur no expense on account of buildings for the examination, except at Ahmedabad, and there only until the new High School is erected. The expense for sharing a mandap* with the University would probably be about Rs. 250.

* The cost of the mandap and hire of furniture to the University last year was Rs. 483.

"6. For the Matriculation and University School Final Examinations the University contracts for chairs and tables for each candidate at each centre. By utilising Government buildings and school furniture a good deal of expense on this account would be saved, but I should like to report definitely as to this hereafter. There appears, however, to be no reason why candidates should not use desks and benches as they do in ordinary school examinations.

"7. As regards supervision, I propose that for the first year or two at all events, and until experience has been gained, the examination at each Divisional centre should be under the direct supervision of the Educational Inspector of the Division, and in Bombay under that of the Principal, Elphinstone High School. These officers should be remunerated for this special work which is heavy and responsible. The University pays a sum of Rs. 250 to each supervisor, and employs two at each centre, but on this point and also as to the employment and remuneration of examiners and subordinate supervisors I should like to defer definite proposals. It is sufficient to note here that as the examination will be a Departmental one, it will be easy to obtain trustworthy supervision by Departmental officers.

"8. As regards the curriculum for the examination I would point out that the matter is under consideration by the Government of India and that it may be anticipated that some general principles will, in a short time, be laid down for the guidance of Local Governments. It seems, therefore, unnecessary to enter upon that question at present, and it appears to be necessary to conduct the examination of 1904 much on the same lines as the University School Final Examination for 1903 will be conducted. There will not, probably, be time to notify a new curriculum to the schools for 1904, and at present I have informed Head Masters that the examination will be conducted generally in 1904 on the lines of the University School Final Examination for 1903.

"9. If, as may be anticipated, the conclusions of the Government of India as to the principles on which this examination is to be based are received shortly, I propose to ask the permission of Government to hold a conference of Educational Inspectors and a few selected Managers of Government and Aided Schools to consider the whole organisation of the examination, the scope of the curriculum, the rules under which the examination is to be held and the necessary principles for the selection and remuneration of examiners and supervisors. I think that such a conference might be usefully held in Bombay in the month of March, and Government would, in that case, presumably, be able to make a definite notification as to the examination in April, *i. e.*, six months previous to the examination being held.

"10. If Government approve my proposals, I would respectfully suggest that an *ad interim* resolution should now issue and be placed on the Editors' Table indicating shortly that (1) the examination will be held at Divisional centres and at Bombay as at present, except that Dhárwár will be the centre for the Southern Division, (2) that it will be an examination for *bonâ fide* candidates from recognised schools and that 'Private tuition' candidates will not be admitted to the examination, except under very exceptional circumstances and under rules which will be published hereafter, (3) that all candidates will have to present themselves at their Divisional centre, except in the case of residents in Bombay, Bombay and those places (to be notified hereafter) included in the Bombay circle, (4) that in view of the fact that a final decision as to the scope of the examination has not yet been arrived at, the examination for 1904 will be held on the same general lines as the University School Final Examination for 1903, subject to such modifications as may hereafter be duly notified, (5) that further details and full information as to the examination will be notified in due course.

"11. Finally, the cost of the examination to the University in 1902 is shown in the accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 1842 of September 16th, 1903. Assuming that 1,300 candidates appear (*vide* paragraph 2) and pay a fee of Rs. 15 in each case, the receipts from fees will be Rs. 19,500, and I would suggest that the Accountant General should be instructed to place a sum of Rs. 20,000 on both sides of the budget for 1904-1905 on account of the examination. I see no reason to think that the cost of the examination will exceed the fee-receipts."

RESOLUTION.—The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction are approved. The accompanying notification has been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and copies have been placed on the Editors' Table.

2. The Government of India should be asked when their final decision regarding the School Final Examination may be expected.

3. With reference to the last paragraph of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, his attention should be drawn to paragraph 8 of the letter to the Government of India printed in Government Resolution No. 920, dated the 15th May 1903, from which it will be seen that the fee to be charged for the School Final should be the same as that charged for the Matriculation, *viz.*, Rs. 12 and not Rs. 15 as assumed by Mr. Giles. At the former rate fee-receipts from 1,300 candidates will amount to Rs. 15,600. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 16,000 has been made on account of the examination both on the receipt and expenditure side of the next year's Educational Budget. The cost of the examination should not exceed the fee-receipts.

J. SLADEN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Financial Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

No. of 1904.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

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Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Educational Department,
No. 237, dated the 4th February 1904.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1904

No. 17.—It is hereby notified for general information that from the current year the School Final Examination will be held by the Government Educational Department, and not by the University, at Bombay and the following divisional centres :—

Poona (for the C. D.), Ahmedabad (for the N. D.), Dhárwár (for the S. D.), and Karáchi (for Sind Division).

2. The examination of 1904 will be conducted on the same general lines as the University School Final Examination of 1903, subject to such modifications as may be notified hereafter, and will be open to all *bonâ fide* candidates from recognised schools. Private tuition candidates will not be admitted to the examination, save under exceptional circumstances and under rules which will be notified hereafter. Candidates will have to present themselves at the centre appointed for the division in which they live. The places to be included in the Bombay Centre will be notified hereafter, and only residents of Bombay and of those places will be allowed to appear at that centre. Full details regarding the examination will be published in due course.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. SLADEN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

School Final Examination.—

Approval of the arrangements made by the Director of Public Instruction for holding the — in November next.

Scale of fees to Government officers and others for taking part in the Examination.

Educational Department.
No. 1708

Bombay Castle,
20th September 1904.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 5404, dated the 5th September 1904.

"With reference to Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1068 of 10th June 1904, I have the honour to state that a Conference of Educational Inspectors was held by me on August 22nd and following days in Poona, and that the Conference considered in detail the arrangements necessary for the School Final Examination. Government have already notified in Government Resolution No. 914 of May 16th, 1904, that the examination will be held on November 28th at the centres indicated.

"2. The Conference resolved, subject to the approval of Government, that the following gentlemen should be appointed Superintendents of the examination at the centres mentioned below:—

Poona—The Educational Inspector, Central Division.

Bombay—The Principal, Elphinstone High School.

Ahmedabad—The Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

Dhárwār—The Educational Inspector, Southern Division.

Karāchi—The Educational Inspector, Sind.

It may not be always necessary that the Educational Inspector of a Division should be Superintendent of a centre, but as this is the first time that the examination has been held under Departmental control, it appears very desirable that the Educational Inspectors who have authority in their respective Divisions should be in charge of the examination. For the Bombay Centre this is not possible, but the Principal, Elphinstone High School, is within easy reach of the Educational Inspector, Central Division, and can refer to him at any time if necessary.

"3. It was next resolved that the dates and times fixed for the examination should be as follows:—

Monday, November 28th.

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—English (Compulsory).

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.—Arithmetic (Compulsory).

Tuesday, November 29th.

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Vernacular (Compulsory).

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.—History and Geography (Compulsory).

Wednesday, November 30th.

11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

* For those who take Drawing and Manual Training more time will be allowed.

} Papers in optional subjects.*

Thursday, December 1st, and following days, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., the oral examination in compulsory English and Vernacular will be conducted.

"I may note, with reference to the fact that 2-hour papers are proposed for Arithmetic, History and Geography and optional subjects (except Drawing and Manual Training), that the Conference were of opinion that the object of the examination should not be to bewilder candidates with difficult questions, but to set such questions as will serve to test the general knowledge of the candidate in each subject and to see whether he has a fair grasp of that subject and has learnt it in an intelligent way. The object of the examination is in fact to ascertain what the candidate knows rather than what he does not know. It was held that, except in the subjects of compulsory English and Vernacular, a suitable and sufficient test could be applied in 2-hour papers, in which candidates will be encouraged to answer a limited number of questions thoroughly rather than to show a smattering of knowledge in answers to numerous questions.

"4. The Conference were of opinion that the papers in each subject should be set by gentlemen specially selected by the Director of Public Instruction for that purpose, and that the paper in each subject should be the same for all centres (*mutatis mutandis* for the Vernacular subjects). The gentlemen selected to set the papers will submit them before a given date to the Director of Public Instruction in sealed packets for each centre, and the

Director of Public Instruction will forward them to the respective Superintendents of centres who will be responsible for their safe custody and will make the necessary arrangements for the printing of the papers on each day of examination.

"5. It was felt that it would be impossible to entrust the examination of all papers in a given subject to the individual selected to set a paper, except in cases where the number of candidates in a subject is very small, or in the case of Drawing and Manual Training where the person who examines the work done must be an expert. It was therefore resolved that the work of examining the papers set should generally be conducted on the spot by a local committee, to be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, under the supervision of the Superintendent of each centre.

"In this connection I propose, with the consent of Government, to appoint committees selected from the most experienced Educational officers of Government assisted by selected gentlemen representing aided schools, if necessary. Care will be taken that, in the case of English, the paper and oral work is entrusted to English gentlemen who are experienced in education. The object aimed at will be to obtain the strongest and most experienced local committee possible, and as the paper test applied will be similar at all the centres, and the work of the local committees will be supervised by the Superintendents of each centre, I trust that the general result will be that a fair and uniform test will be applied to candidates throughout the Presidency.

"6. The actual supervision of the examination will be conducted by the Superintendent at each centre, by the local examiners and by selected supervisors under detailed instructions which will be issued to them from this office. I do not think that it is necessary for me to trouble Government with these instructions, but I may point out that the main principle laid down for the guidance of the local examining committees will be that the work of a candidate in each subject is to be judged as a whole, not by a niggling system of a few marks here and a few marks there making up a certain minimum percentage of success, but on the broader line of general competence in the subject such as will entitle him to be declared sufficiently instructed in that subject to secure a certificate.

"7. It is not proposed to notify the marks obtained by candidates, but to issue at each centre an alphabetical list of those who passed the examination. Each candidate so passing will be awarded a certificate on which will be shown the subjects compulsory and optional in which he has passed (*vide* Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 2240 of the 20th November 1903). The form of certificate is now under preparation. I propose to publish the final lists of successful candidates from each centre in the *Government Gazette*.

"8. The Conference considered the question of the rates of remuneration to be given for the conduct of the examination and adopted the following scale subject to the approval of Government. The scale has been fixed on the general lines laid down by the University for this examination, and with reference to the provision of Rs. 16,000 made in the budget, which will, it is calculated, be sufficient for all the expenses of the examination :—

1. Superintendents of centres	...	...	Rs. 500
2. Supervisors	...	...	" 30
3. <i>Examiners selected to set papers</i> for each paper set	...	...	" 50
4. For setting a section of a paper, <i>e.g.</i> , for translation from the Vernacular into English.	...	...	" 20
5. Local examiners—			
Correction of each paper	...	...	Ans. 12
6. Correcting a section of a paper (as above)	...	...	" 4
7. Each oral examination	...	...	" 8

It may appear that the amount allotted as remuneration for Superintendents is large, but I would point out that these gentlemen will have a very heavy responsibility thrown on them. Their duties will be to conduct all correspondence in connection with the examination, to verify the correct admission of candidates to the examination, to make all the necessary arrangements for it, such as the suitable accommodation of candidates, the supply of the answer books for them, the appointment of supervisors, the printing of the examination papers, the collection of the answer papers and their safe transfer to the local examiners and the compilation and declaration of results. In fact the whole supervision and control of the examination will be undertaken by them, and as this work will be additional to their own ordinary duties and will, at least in this year, be very arduous, I am of opinion that the remuneration proposed is not in any way excessive.

"9. As regards the question of printing the examination papers, Government in their Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1364 of 27th July 1904 sanctioned the purchase of a Necstyle which was exhibited in working order at the Conference. It was decided that all or nearly all the printing necessary could be done at each centre with that instrument, and I accordingly request that Government will sanction the supply of similar instruments to the Superintendent of each centre, the cost to be met from the allotment on account of the examination in the budget.

"I also request that I may be authorised to print at the Government Central Press all necessary notifications with reference to the examination such as the notification of the dates and times at which papers will be set (see paragraph 3), instructions to examiners and supervisors, forms of bills for remuneration of supervisors and examiners, &c. Further, I request that I may be authorised to empower the Superintendents to incur necessary expenditure on the examination, *e.g.*, on the hire of tables and chairs, erection of examination pendals, temporary employment of a clerk, &c. It is not likely that much expenditure will be incurred on this account as, except at Ahmedabad,* the examination will, unless there is a very large number of candidates, be conducted entirely in Government Educational buildings.

* At Ahmedabad no pendal will probably be required when the new High School is built.

"10. Finally, I have the honour, with reference to Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 523 of March 12th, 1904, to report that I propose to ask for short reports from the examiners concerned in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India, and that I shall ask each Superintendent to submit these to me with his own remarks to enable me to report to Government on the general character of the examination.

"11. I have the honour to ask the favour of early orders on this letter to enable me to take the necessary steps for the due arrangement of the examination."

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraphs 2—7 of his letter are approved.

2. The following scale of fees is sanctioned for the examination of 1904 :—

Each Superintendent of centre	...	...	Rs. 500
Each Supervisor	...	...	" 10 per day.
For each paper set	...	...	" 50
For setting a section of a paper, <i>e.g.</i> , for translation from the Vernacular into English	...	...	" 20
For examining each answer paper	...	...	Ans. 12
For examining section of a paper as above	...	...	" 4
For oral examination of each candidate	...	...	" 8

As presumably the work of Superintendent would be lighter in future years, the fee in 1905 would be reduced to Rs. 400.

3. The purchase of four Neostyle machines with accessories is sanctioned for use at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Dhárwar and Karáchi, the machine already purchased by the Director of Public Instruction under Government Resolution No. 1364, dated the 27th July 1904, being used for the Poona Centre.

4. The Superintendent, Government Central Press, should be asked to print all notifications, forms, &c., in connection with the examination that may be sent to him by the Director of Public Instruction, and to supply five copies of each to this Department. The Director of Public Instruction should be authorized to incur the necessary expenditure on hire of furniture, &c., and he should be informed that care should be taken that the total expenditure on account of the examination should not exceed the fee receipts.

J. SLADEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press,
The Financial Department.

No. of 1904.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Examinations.—

School Final Examination.

Revised scale of fees for setting and
examining the papers in English
at the —.

Educational Department.

No. 1931

Bombay Castle,
26th October 1906.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6176, dated the 12th October 1906.

"I have the honour to point out that in the revised syllabus for the School Final Examination the compulsory English paper has been divided into two papers, one of 1½ hours in Composition and one of 2 hours in Translation and General Questions. Formerly one paper of 3 hours was set.

"2. The scale of remuneration sanctioned by Government in paragraph 2 of their Resolution No. 1708, Educational Department, dated September 20th, 1904, is Rs. 50 for setting a paper and 12 annas for examining each answer paper.

"If this scale is followed in the English papers, the total amount for setting the two papers will be Rs. 100, and for examining the paper of each candidate Rs. 1-8-0.

"3. As the splitting up of the paper into two will not double the work of the Examiner, I am not in favour of this scale of remuneration for the English papers. At the same time the length of the two papers combined is 3½ hours as against 3 hours formerly, and this will undoubtedly mean a marked increase in the work both of setting the papers and of examining the answers.

"I therefore propose that in the case of the English papers the remuneration for setting each paper should be Rs. 30, and for examining each answer paper 8 annas.

"The total for the two papers will, therefore, be Rs. 60 for setting the paper and Re. 1 for examining the answers.

"4. As the examination will begin on November 26th, I request the favour of early orders from Government."

RESOLUTION.—The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction are approved.

H. O. QUIN,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Financial Department.

Eddl 381

No. _____ of 1906.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Examinations.—

School Final Examination.

Revised regulations of the —.

Educational Department.
No. 1285

Bombay Castle,
10th July 1907.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2712, dated the 15th June 1907.

"I have the honour to report that copies of the School Final Examination Rules, published in Government Notification No. 727, Educational Department, of April 25th, 1905, are all exhausted and that it has become necessary to re-print the rules. I, therefore, beg to submit the accompanying revised Notification for the approval of Government and for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

"2. With regard to the changes proposed in the accompanying draft, I beg to state that Government Notifications, Educational Department, No. 2098 of November 21st, 1905; No. 383 of February 23rd, 1906; and No. 1265 of July 9th, 1906, have been taken into account.

"3. The words 'Arithmetic complete' in Rule III are altered to 'Arithmetic including Mensuration.' In the syllabus sanctioned for the Examination of 1905 in Government Notification No. 726, Educational Department, dated April 25th, 1905, this subject was described as 'Arithmetic including Mensuration,' but this was altered to 'Arithmetic complete' last year as the result of a Conference at which some of the Inspectors stated that 'Arithmetic' included 'Elementary Mensuration.' Last year, however, a complaint was received from Ahmedabad that candidates had not learnt 'Mensuration' and consequently Examiners had to be instructed to assess the papers on the results of answers in Arithmetic only. In order, therefore, that there should be no misunderstanding on this account it is desirable to restore the old title 'Arithmetic including Mensuration.'

"4. Rules VI and VII are new.

"5. The form of the certificate is given in Appendix (B). The form need not be printed so elaborately, and the border and the 'Royal Arms' may be left out. The syllabus is made to form Appendix (C).

"6. As it does not seem likely that the rules will require any revision in the immediate future, I request that the Superintendent, Government Central Press, be authorised to print 1,000 copies of them and to supply them to me. The Superintendent of the Press may be directed, if necessary, to send the proof of the Notification to this office."

RESOLUTION.—The revised rules for the School Final Examination submitted by the Director of Public Instruction are approved and should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

2. The proof of the Notification should be sent by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, to the Director of Public Instruction for revision. One thousand copies of the Notification should be supplied to the Director of Public Instruction as desired by him, and 200 copies to this Department.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Accountant General,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press.
(With the Notification.)

Edcl 296

No. of 1907.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1907.

*Printed at pages 526-531 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 27th April 1905, Part I.

No. 1286.—In supersession of the rules published in Government Notification No. 727,* dated April 25th 1905, the following provisional regulations for the School Final Examination are published for general information :—

I. The examination will be open to all candidates, male or female, who have completed 16 years of age on or before November 1st, and who have attended a school, duly recognized by the Department, for two years previous to the date of the Examination. Application for admission must be made in Form A appended.

N. B.—For the purposes of this rule candidates, who appeared for the Examination in the previous year but failed, shall be held to have attended school continuously if they rejoin within fifteen days of the declaration of the result in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. In cases of *bond fide* transfer from one recognized school to another in another locality during such period the certificate in Form A must be signed by the respective Head Masters.

II. Candidates who have not attended any recognized school during the period specified above in Rule I will only be admitted to the Examination under exceptional circumstances—such as physical inability to attend school or other causes sufficiently proved in the opinion of the Educational Inspector to excuse non-attendance. The Educational Inspector of the Division will decide all such exceptional cases on application specially made to him. Such application must contain a full statement of the case and must be submitted so as to reach the Educational Inspector on or before the 1st September of the year in which the Examination is held, accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of good conduct and the prescribed fee which will be returned if application is rejected. The other rules regulating admission will be notified in due time annually.

III. The following will be the subjects for the Examination :—

COMPULSORY.

1. Arithmetic including Mensuration.
2. English.
3. The Vernacular† of the candidate.
4. The History of India, especially the latter portion, and General Geography of the World with special reference to the British Empire.

† Those whose Vernacular is English will be examined in French, Latin, or an Indian Vernacular.

N. B.—In Arithmetic a three-hours' paper will be set. In English there will be one paper of 1½ hours in Composition and one paper of 2 hours in Translation and general questions, with an oral test. In the Vernacular one three-hours' paper will be set and the oral test will include reading fair manuscripts as in official documents. In History and Geography a three-hours' paper will be set and candidates have to satisfy the Examiner in both subjects.

OPTIONAL.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. One of the following classical languages :— | 4. Mathematics. |
| Sanskrit. | 5. Physics. |
| Arabic. | 6. Chemistry. |
| Persian. | 7. Botany. |
| Latin, if that language has not been taken up under the compulsory head. | 8. Agriculture. |
| 2. Political Economy. | 9. Drawing. |
| 3. Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence. | 10. Manual Training. |
| | 11. Short-hand and Type-writing. |

Candidates must take up one of the optional subjects for examination and no candidate will be examined in more than one optional subject.

IV. A syllabus showing the course prescribed for each optional subject is attached for guidance. (See Appendix C.) Except where otherwise stated, the test in each subject will be two papers of two hours each.

V. Throughout the Examination great consideration will be given to hand-writing, spelling, accuracy and neatness of work. Deficiency in these respects may entail the failure of the candidate.

VI. The Director of Public Instruction will publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a list of candidates who pass the Examination. The names will be arranged for each Centre.

VII. The Superintendents of the Examination will grant certificates to candidates who pass the Examination. The form of certificate is given in Appendix B. Each certificate must bear the holder's signature in English.

APPENDIX A.

(Form of application for admission to the School Final Examination.)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION,

Centre.

Sir,

I request permission to appear at the School Final Examination to be held at the
Centre.* Those whose Vernacular is English
will be examined in either French, Latin
or an Indian Vernacular.

* Vernacular

Optional subject

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

† Signature of the applicant in full.

Date 190 .

Certificate by the Head Master of the applicant's school.

I hereby certify that has been a *bond fide* student of this

† Here enter the date according to the Christian era. school for two years previous to the date of the Examination that his

birth date according to the register of this school is †

, and that he she will have therefore completed 16 years of age by November 1st, 190 .

I further certify that during his her stay in this school his her character and conduct have been satisfactory,
and that his her school fees have been received up to date of the Examination.

§ Signature of Head Master.

§

Head Master,

School.

Date 190 .

APPENDIX B.

(Form of Certificate.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BOMBAY.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that passed the School
Final Examination at the Centre in the month of 19 , in the
following subjects:—

Compulsory.

Optional.

1. Arithmetic.

2. English.

3. Vernacular ().

4. History and Geography.

Dated Superintendent at the Centre
School Final Examination.

Signature of the candidate

School from which the candidate appeared

APPENDIX C.

(Syllabus of the Examination.)

I.—SYLLABUS IN CLASSICAL LANGUAGE.

One three-hours' paper will be set containing passages for translation from and into English and questions in grammar.

There will also be an oral test.

II.—SYLLABUS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An elementary knowledge of Political Economy is required. Instruction in the subject should follow the lines, but in no way exceed the scope, of such elementary works as F. A. Walker's "First Lessons in Political Economy," J. E. Syme's "A Short Text-Book of Political Economy" or any other book of a similar character.

III.—SYLLABUS IN BOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

1.—Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.—One paper of two-hours' duration.

Double entry book-keeping, keeping the bought and sold books, the cash and bill books and the journal, and recording therein transactions involving purchases and sales, cheques, bills receivable and payable, personal accounts, real accounts, and nominal accounts like rent, salaries, interest, discount, bad debts, and depreciation. Posting and closing the ledger, and preparing the balance sheets and the profit and loss account.

Single entry book-keeping. Keeping the subsidiary books, posting and closing the ledger.

Preparation of invoices, account sales, and interest accounts with interest products; direct exchange between India and (1) England, (2) France and (3) Japan.

2. Commercial Correspondence, Laws and Usages.—One paper of two-hours' duration.

An elementary knowledge of the Laws and Usages relating to cheques, bills of exchange and promissory notes, charter parties and bills of lading, general and particular average, total loss, bottomry bonds, marine insurance, and documentary bills.

Indexing, docketing, and cross-referencing; the letter book and press copying; filling in blank forms of mercantile letters and documents, and drafting short mercantile letters.

The inland postal rates and regulations of India and the postage rates to the United Kingdom.

IV.—SYLLABUS IN MATHEMATICS.

Algebra.

(One paper of two hours.)

Simple rules, easy factors, highest common factor and least common multiple (both, as far as solvable by easy factorisation), simple fractions, simple simultaneous equations with not more than two unknown quantities (not involving literal coefficients), easy numerical quadratic equations by factorisation, easy problems on the above types of equations, square root, use of squared paper for plotting points and straight lines, graphical solution of simple simultaneous equations.

Geometry.

(One paper of two hours.)

The questions in practical Geometry shall be set on the constructions contained in Schedule A together with easy extensions of them as riders if desired. A candidate should provide himself with a ruler graduated in inches and tenths of an inch and in centimetres and millimetres, a set square, a protractor, compasses and a hard pencil. All figures should be drawn accurately.

The questions on theoretical Geometry shall consist of theorems contained in Schedule B, together with questions upon these theorems, easy deductions from them, and arithmetical illustrations. Any proof of a proposition shall be accepted which forms a part of any systematic treatment of the subject; the order in which the theorems are stated in Schedule B is not imposed as the sequence of the treatment.

The use of intelligible abbreviations is recommended.

SCHEDULE A.

Bisection of angles; of straight lines and of arcs of circles.

Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.

Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.

Construction of parallels to a given straight line.

Simple cases of construction of triangles from sufficient data.

Division of straight lines into a number of equal parts.

Construction of tangents to a circle.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 6, 8 sides in or about a given circle.

Description of a circle in or about a triangle and a square.

Description of a segment of a circle on a given straight line containing a given angle.

SCHEDULE B.

Angles at a point.

If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel Straight Lines.

When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

(i) a pair of alternate angles are equal,

or (ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal,

or (iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles,

then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.

The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by these sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite to these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.

Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Triangles on the same base or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the Geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities:

$$k(a+b+c+\dots) = ka + kb + kc + \dots;$$

$$(a+d)^2 = a^2 + 2ad + d^2;$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2;$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b).$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to, or less than the sum of the squares on the other two sides, according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

In any triangle the sum of the squares on two sides is equal to twice the square on half the base, together with twice the square on the median which bisects the base.

Loci.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The Circle.

A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle, and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two tangents are drawn to a circle from an external point—

(i) the tangents are equal,

(ii) they subtend equal angles at the centre of the circle,

(iii) they make equal angles with the straight line joining the given point to the centre.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres. The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal; and, if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semicircle is a right angle, the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other; and the converse.

V.—SYLLABUS IN PHYSICS.

Two papers, each of two hours and a Practical Examination.

PAPER I.

Mechanics and Heat.

1. Matter, its three states and general properties—Motion—Force, its distinctive characters and measurement—Parallelogram of Forces—Resultant of two Parallel Forces—Equilibrium of Forces—Centrifugal Force, its effects—The Lever, its Law and Applications—Gravitation, Newton's Law—Gravity—Plumb line—Weight, Centre of Gravity, its experimental determination—Different states of Equilibrium in heavy bodies—The Pendulum and a statement of its Laws—The Common balance—Conditions of a true balance—Method of Double Weighing—The Steel-yard—Work, its Principle—Horse-power—Energy, its varieties and transformation.

2. Equality of Pressure in Liquids, Pascal's Law—Hydraulic Press—Level of Liquids—Water and Spirit Levels—Jets of Water—Springs and Wells—Artesian Wells—Principle of Archimedes—Hydrostatic Balance—Equilibrium of immersed and floating bodies—Swimming—Specific Gravity, its determination.

3. Physical Properties of Gases—Atmospheric Pressure—Torricelli's Experiment—Cistern Barometer—Causes of Barometric changes—Their relation to the state of the weather—Boyle's Law—Diffusion of Gases—Absorption of Gases—The Air-pump and its uses—Suction Pump—Force Pump—The Syphon—Intermittent Springs—Air Balloons.

4. Heat, its Nature and General Effects—Temperature, its Measurement—Centigrade and Fahrenheit Thermometers—Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Radiant Heat—Laws of Radiation—Causes modifying the Intensity of Radiant Heat—Interchange of Heat among all bodies—Conduction—Convection—Law of Expansion of Solids, its applications—Absolute and apparent Expansion of Liquids—Maximum Density of Water—Expansion of Gases, its Effects—Fusion, its Laws—Latent Heat of Water—Solidification—Crystallization—Solution—Vapour, its Elastic Force—Limit to the formation and Pressure of Vapour—Saturated space—Evaporation—Causes accelerating it—Ebullition, its Laws—Causes influencing the Boiling-point—Cold due to Evaporation—Liquefaction of vapours by cooling—Heat disengaged during Condensation—Distillation—Thermal Unit—Specific Heat of Water—Mean Temperature of the Air—Sources of Heat—Mechanical, Physical and Chemical Sources of Cold.

PAPER II.

Sound, Light, Magnetism, Electricity.

1. Propagation of Sound Waves—Velocity of Sound in Air—Reflection of Sound—Echoes—Causes of influencing the strength of Sound—Effect of Tubes on the transmission of Sound—Difference between Musical Sound and Noise—Transverse Vibrations of Strings—Their Laws—Sonometer—Nodes and Loops—Mouth and Reed Instruments—The Human Voice—Perception of Sound, the Ear.

2. Various sources of Light—Opaque, Transparent and Translucent Bodies—Propagation of Light—Luminous Ray, Pencil, Shadow, Penumbra—Velocity of Light—Intensity of Light—Photometer—Reflection of Light, its Laws—Mirrors—Formation of Images in plane mirrors—Refraction of Light, its Laws—Mirage—Decomposition of Light by a Prism—Solar Spectrum, its luminous, heating and chemical effects—Rainbow—The Astronomical Telescope and the Microscope, their uses and the simpler lenses in them.

3. Natural and Artificial Magnets—Distribution of Magnetic Force in Magnets—Laws of Magnetic attraction and repulsion—Experiment of broken Magnets—Influence of Magnets upon Magnetic substances—Magnetic Induction—Directive Action of the Earth on Magnets—Magnetic Meridian, Declination—Mariner's Compass—Magnetisation by single and separate touch.

4. Electricity—Distinction of two kinds of Electricity—Laws of Electric attraction and repulsion—Conductors and Non-conductors—Insulating Bodies—Law of the development of Electricity by friction—Distribution of Electricity on the surface of bodies—Gold-leaf Electroscope—Influence of the shape of a body on the distribution of Electricity—Effect of points—Electricity by Induction—Electrophorus—Electric Spark—Leyden Jar—Electric Condenser—Thunder and Lightning—Atmospheric Electricity—Effects of Lightning—Return-shock—Lightning Conductor—Aurora Borealis—St. Elmo's Fire.

5. Galvani's Experiment—Voltaic Pile—Production of Electricity by Chemical Action—Current Electricity—Identity of Frictional and Voltaic Electricity—Voltaic Couple—Poles and Electrodes—Voltaic battery—Constant Cells, Bunsen's battery. The Bi-Chromate Electro-motive Force, Current, Resistance—Physiological, Heating, Luminous, and Chemical Effects—Electrolysis—Electrotype—Electro-gilding—Relation between Magnetism and Electricity—Action of Currents upon Magnets—Ampere's Rule—Ohm's Law—Electro—Magnets—Electric Telegraph—Principle of Morse's Telegraph—Electric bell.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Identification and use of the apparatus.

VI.—SYLLABUS IN CHEMISTRY.

Two papers, each of two hours, and a practical examination.

PAPER I.

Non-metals.

Difference between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Union—Elements and Compounds—Atoms and Molecules—Their Combining Weights—Chemical Symbols, Formulae, and Equations—Valency—Nomenclature—Laws of Chemical Union—The Atomic Theory—Law of Gaseous Volumes—Avogadro's Hypothesis—Diffusion of Gases, Graham's Law—Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts—Combustion—Indestructibility of Matter—Composition and Properties of Air—Its Relations to Vegetable and Animal Life—Composition and Properties of Water—Hard and Soft Waters—Water of Crystallization.

Preparation and Properties of—

Hydrogen—Oxygen—Nitrogen—Chlorine—Carbonic Acid Gas—Marsh Gas—Coal Gas—Ammonia—Laughing Gas—Sulphuretted Hydrogen—Hydrochloric Acid—Nitric Acid—Sulphuric Acid.

Allotropic Forms with their Preparation, Properties, and Uses of Carbon—Sulphur—Phosphorus.

PAPER II.

Metals.

General Properties of Metals, Alloys, Amalgams.

Occurrence, Preparation, Properties, and Uses of Potassium—Sodium—Copper—Silver—Gold—Calcium—Magnesium—Zinc—Mercury—Aluminium—Lead—Tin—Iron—Platinum.

Preparation and Properties of Oxides—Chlorides—Carbonates—Nitrates—Sulphates—Sulphides of the above metals.

Principles of Manufacture, and Uses of—

Gunpowder—Common-Salt—Glass-soap—Lime—Bleaching Powder—Alums.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

(1) Identification of specimens of the above-mentioned metals.

(2) Detection of the Chlorides—Carbonates—Sulphates—Nitrates of the above-mentioned Metals. The compound must be soluble in water, and should contain only one base and one acid.

VII.—SYLLABUS IN BOTANY.

The plant in general, definition of root, stem, leaves, flowers, fruit and seeds. Terrestrial, aquatic, epiphytic, parasitic and saprophytic plants.

The Root.—Its varieties; their characters and functions. How plants obtain their food from the soil and of what mineral substances the food consists. The necessity for water in plants.

The Stem.—Its aerial and subterranean modifications and uses. The formation of wood. Its general structure in Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons. The work of stems.

The Leaf.—Its structure, shape, apex, base, margins, stalk, stipules, tendrils. The arrangement of leaves. The work of leaves in elaborating the food of plants. How plant food is distributed.

The Flower.—Its parts, sepals, petals, perianth, stamens, pistil, their forms, modifications and uses. The modifications of flowers for purposes of cross-fertilisation.

The Fruit.—Principal forms of dehiscent and indehiscent fruits. The characters of the fruit as dependent on seed, dispersal.

The Seed.—General structure of Monocotyledonous seeds. The various methods by which seeds are scattered.

Germination. Growth of the radicle, the root-cap, the root-hairs, the plumule.

Descriptions of typical plants of the following natural orders giving special attention to all parts adapted for particular purposes in the economy of the plant:—

Anonaceae, Cruciferae, Malvaceae, Anacardiaceae, Leguminosae, Compositae, Boraginaceae, Solanaceae, Labiatae, Lorantheae, Urticaceae, Gramineae.

N. B.—The whole course to be taught and learnt as a branch of Nature Study. Illustrations and examples to be derived from local plants.

BOTANY.

Oral Examination.

(To be conducted with actual examples and specimens.)

(1) Identification of the different forms of roots.

The functions performed by these as shown by their characters.

(2) Recognition of the various parts of examples of Dicotyledonous and Monocotyledonous stems and leaves.

(3) The explanation of floral structures, especially as regards their adaptation for the various methods of cross-fertilisation.

(4) The structure of the fruit with particular reference to its services in the dispersal of seeds.

(5) Dissection and description of seeds.

(6) The description of local plants, more particularly those of economic and agricultural importance.

VIII.—SYLLABUS IN AGRICULTURE.

Soils.—Formation, source, rocks, principal kinds (1) Primitive, granite gneiss, quartz; (2) Metamorphic, trap, murum, laterite; (3) Sedimentary, limestone and sandstone.

Agencies.—Water as a solvent, wearing action, rain, transporting streams, ice temperature, expansion and contraction. Air, action of its gases, wind, wearing and transporting, plants and animals. Tillage.

Properties.—Colour value for determining the quality. Porosity and its effect upon circulation of water, Adhesiveness, Fertility and upon what it depends, Friability, Capillarity Depth, Subsoil effect upon soil.

Composition.—Physical; principal constituents, sand, clay, lime, humus, in soils. Chemical; principal elements of food, abundance of each, value as plant food.

Classification of soil.—(1) Revenue classification, (2) classes of soils by physical constituents into sandy, sandy loam, clay loam and clay soils. Names of principal soils of Bombay Presidency, their distribution and class to which each belongs.

Plants.—Relation to the soil, Plant composition, Sources of various constituents, Plant food, form assimilated, soil supply and abundance. Three elements of plant food that most concern agriculture.

Sources of plant food.—Manures; natural, artificial and of vegetable origin; farm-yard manure, poudrette, oil cakes, cotton seed, Mineral manures, nitrates, superphosphates; complete and special manures.

Maintenance of fertility.—Fallowing; value and practice of green manuring; crops to be used and merits.

Rotation, principles, practical rotations; mixed crops.

Manuring, special manuring for certain crops to supply deficiency of some element of plant food.

Method of applying manure, quantity and kind for different crops.

Care of manure.

Liming.
 Salt soils, treatment and prevention.
 Arid soils, method of cultivation.
 Irrigation, water-lifts, quantity of water required by different crops; conditions of soil suitable to irrigation.
 Wet soils; drainage.
 Tillage, implements, merits of indigenous and Western compared.
 Tillage requirement of different orders of plants and different kinds of soils.
 Tillage after planting and reasons for.
 Crops.—Soil, climate, tillage, manure and harvesting for jowári, bájri, wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, túr, gram, citrus fruits and mangoes.
 Selection and preservation of seed.
 Crop-pests.—Locusts, white ants, green flies, caterpillars; remedies.
 Plant diseases, rust, mildew, smut, fungous diseases; remedies.
 Farm cattle.—Qualities adapted to Konkan, Deccan and Gujarat conditions.
 Principal breeds of the Presidency, feeding of farm cattle, fodder, concentrated foods, quantity and proportion of each.
 Shelter of farm animals.
 Breeding principles.
 Dairy animals, merits of buffaloes compared with cows; milk yield of each; characteristics of principal milk breeds, both buffaloes and cows, found in the Presidency.
 Feeding for milk and butter, quantity and kind of butter.
 Care of milk, manufacture of butter and ghee.
 Sheep.—Custom of management in India.
 Value of manure.
 Improvement.

AGRICULTURE.

Oral Examination.

- The candidates may be called on—
- (1) to distinguish the common rocks—trap, laterite, murum, gneiss;
 - (2) to distinguish soils—black soil, red laterite, light murmad, and to tell what crops can be grown on the field pointed out;
 - (3) to recognise the oil-cakes from samples as safflower cake, ground-nut cake, nigerseed cake, cocoanut cake and til cake;
 - (4) to recognise the crops of the Presidency whether from growing plants, harvested bundles or seed or other common product. This should include of (a) grains—jowári, bájri, wheat, rice, nágli or náchni, rawa, wari, rala, maize; (b) of pulses—túr, gram, vál, chola, masur, lang, guvar, udid, mág, kulthi and matki; (c) of oilseeds—groundnut, safflower, nigerseed, sessamum, linseed, castors; (d) of other plants—sugarcane, ginger, turmeric, sweet potato, potato, chillies, brinjals, onion, garlic, cotton, Bombay hemp (*sau*), Deccan hemp (*ambadi*) and tobacco;
 - (5) to give the probable yield of certain fields of standing crops when they are available;
 - (6) to state the cause of any sign of disease such as wilting or drying;
 - (7) to recognise the main breeds of cattle in the divisions as Khillari, Mysore, Krishna Valley, Hanam Malwi, Deccani, Hansi, Kankroji, Gir and Sindhi;
 - (8) to name from sight and give the use of the local agricultural implements.

IX.—SYLLABUS IN DRAWING.

In accordance with the revised Second Grade Art Syllabus.

Three papers as follows:—

1. Free-hand and Memory Drawing, 2½ hours.
2. Geometrical design, 2 hours.
3. Colour Drawing, 2 hours.

X.—SYLLABUS IN MANUAL TRAINING.

Drawing.

- (a) *Practical Geometry*.—A knowledge of the methods of constructing elementary geometrical figures and an ellipse.
- (b) The use of drawing board, T square, set square, compasses and scales.

(c) *Orthographic Projection*. Construction of plan, elevation, and section along a given line on an object such as—

(1) a prism, wedge, cylinder, cone, pyramid, sphere;

(2) a simple piece of wood-work—a carpentry joint, box, door, window, book shelf, roof truss.

The drawing to be to scale from sketches in orthographic or isometric projection and data supplied.

Practical Carpentry.

(a) *Use of tools*.—Plane, try-square, marking gauge, chisel, saw, compasses, turning lathe.

(b) *Joints*.—Halved, mortise and tenon, dovetail, scarf, feather and groove.

(c) *Piece of work*.—Such as a table, chair, box, book shelf, drawer, model roof truss.

Three hours will be allowed for the examination in drawing; candidates will bring pencils, rubber, instruments, scales, drawing board and pins.

Four hours will be allowed for the examination in Practical Carpentry. Timber of proper sizes will be provided. Candidates will bring their hand tools—plane, chisel, saw, marking gauge, etc.

XI.—SYLLABUS IN SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING.

I.—Taking down in Short-hand a passage of ordinary difficulty of 600 words and 1 letter of 300 words dictated at the rate of 60 words a minute, and transcribing the same into long-hand; 1½ hours.

II.—(1) Type-writing a letter of 200 words and a passage of 400 words at the rate of 20 words a minute; ½ hour.

(2) Type-writing a passage of 300 words and taking out three carbon copies; 20 minutes.

(3) Type-writing a balance sheet or a tabular statement with not more than five columns; ½ hour.

N. B.—Schools must arrange for the supply of type-writers. At least one type-writer for every four candidates should be supplied.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Examinations.—

School Final Examination.

Acceptance of fees by Government officers who are appointed examiners for the —.

Educational Department.
No. 384

Bombay Castle,
25th February 1908.

Memorandum from the Judicial Department, No. 217, dated the 14th January 1908—
Transferring for disposal a memorandum from the District Judge, Ahmedabad, No. 2569, dated the 23rd December 1907, forwarding, for favourable consideration, the following letter No. 295, dated the 23rd idem, from Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad :—

“At the request of the Educational Inspector, N. D., and with the permission of the District Judge I examined in English at the recent School Final Examination. The work of correcting papers was done in my spare time for the *viva voce* Examination. I was present at the Examination hall 2½ days, but attended office as well each day to dispose of ordinary work. My usual work was therefore not interfered with.

“I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of Government required under section 72 (*d*), Civil Service Regulations, to receive the usual remuneration paid by the Educational Department to an Examiner, in this case Rs. 259-8-0.”

RESOLUTION.—The orders issued in Government Resolution No. 1708, dated the 20th September 1904, were intended as a general sanction, under Article 72 (*d*), Civil Service Regulations, to the acceptance of fees by Government officers who are appointed Examiners for the School Final Examination in accordance with the scale laid down. No further sanction of Government is therefore necessary.

2. Before appointing an officer, not belonging to the Educational Department, Examiner, the Director of Public Instruction should ascertain from the Head of the Department concerned whether there is any objection to the officer serving under him taking part in the examination.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Judicial Department, } With copy of Government Resolution
The District Judge, Ahmedabad, } No. 1708, dated the 20th September 1904.
The Financial Department.

Edcl 80

No. _____ of 1908.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

22

8

School Final Examination.—

Report on the—held in 1904 under
the supervision of the Educational
Department.

Educational Department.
No. 564

Bombay Castle,
29th March 1905.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 11358, dated the 2nd March 1905.

“I have the honour, with reference to Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 118 of January 21st, 1905, to submit a report on the School Final Examination which was held for the first time in 1904 under the supervision of the Educational Department.

“2. I would ask a reference to Government Resolution No. 920-CONFL. of May 15th, 1903, to the letter to the Government of India, No. 1841 of September 16th, 1903, forwarded to me with your office No. 1841-A. of the same date, to Government Resolution No. 237 of February 4th, 1904, to Government Resolution No. 914 of May 16th, 1904, under which Provisional Rules were sanctioned for the Examination of 1904, to Government Resolution No. 1578 of August 26th, 1904, and to Government Resolution No. 1708 of September 20th, 1904, under which the final arrangements for the Examination were approved.

“3. The Examination was duly held on November 28th and following days in accordance with the regulation laid down in the Government Resolutions of May 16th and September 20th quoted above at the following centres:—

Poona,	Dharwar,
Bombay,	Karachi.
Ahmedabad,	

The Educational Inspectors at the divisional headquarter stations acted as Superintendents and at Bombay the Principal, Elphinstone High School, was Superintendent. Each Superintendent was assisted by a local committee of expert officers. The papers in each subject were set by Educational officers specially selected for that purpose and the same papers were thus set at each centre, with the necessary modifications for the vernacular subjects. The oral examinations were similarly conducted by selected experts and, for English, the Examiner was in each case an Englishman.

“4. As approved by Government the subjects of the Examination in 1904 were those prescribed by the Bombay University in former years. This was necessary for 1904 to avoid too sudden a departure from what the schools and candidates had been accustomed to, but as sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. 914 of May 16th, 1904, the Examination was subdivided as under:—

Compulsory Subjects.

1. Arithmetic including Mensuration.
2. English.

* Included one candidate in Latin, one in Portuguese and three in Urdu.

3. The Vernacular* of the candidate.

4. The History of India, especially the latter portion.

The general Geography of the World with special reference to the British Empire.

Optional Subjects.

GROUPS.

- A. Languages—English and Second Language as prescribed by the University for 1903.
- B. Political Economy and Commerce.
- C. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- D. Agriculture and Botany.
- E. Drawing and Manual Training.

The Examiners elected were as follows:—

Compulsory Subjects.

1. *Arithmetic*—MR. MARSH HESKETH, M.A. (Oxon.), Principal, Elphinstone High School, and Acting Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.

2. *English*—Mr. J. G. COVERNTON, M.A. (Oxon.), Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on special duty as President, Vernacular Text-books Revision Committee.
3. *Vernacular*—
 - Marathi*—Mr. K. G. KELKAR, B.A., Principal, Training College, Poona.
 - Gujarati*—Mr. K. P. TRIVEDI, B.A., Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad.
 - Kanarese*—Mr. S. K. RODDA, Principal, Training College, Dharwar.
 - Sindhi*—Mr. T. S. ADVANI, Principal, Training College, Hyderabad.
 - Latin*—Mr. P. WREN, M.A. (Oxon.), Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.
 - Portuguese*—Mr. D. CUNHA, M.A., St. Xavier's College.
 - Urdu*—Mr. SHAIKH JAFFAR, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, on special duty as a Member, Vernacular Text-books Revision Committee.
4. *History and Geography*—Mr. A. G. WRIGHT, M.A. (Cantab.), Educational Inspector, Sind.

Optional Subjects.

A. LANGUAGES—

English—Mr. E. H. MCDUGALL, M.A. (Oxon.), Acting Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Poona.

Second Language, viz.—

Gujarati—Mr. K. P. TRIVEDI, B.A., Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad.
Marathi—Mr. K. G. KELKAR, B.A., Principal, Training College, Poona.
Kanarese—Mr. S. K. RODDA, Principal, Training College, Dharwar.
Hindustani—Mr. SHAIKH JAFFAR, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, on special duty.
Sindhi—Mr. T. S. ADVANI, Principal, Training College, Hyderabad.
Persian—Mr. K. J. CHAINANI, B.A., Head Master, High School, Hyderabad.
Portuguese—Mr. D. CUNHA, M.A., St. Xavier's College.

B. POLITICAL ECONOMY AND COMMERCE—

- (1) *Political Economy*—Mr. S. G. SATHE, M.A., Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School.
- (2) *Commerce*—Mr. K. S. AIYAR, B.A., L.T., Principal, B. J. College of Commerce, Bombay.

C. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—

- (1) *Mathematics*—Mr. MARSH HESKETH, M.A. (Oxon.).
- (2) *Natural Philosophy*—Mr. K. K. KAPADIA, M.A., Professor of Experimental Physics, Elphinstone College.

D. AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY—

- (1) *Agriculture*—Mr. J. B. KNIGHT, M.Sc., Assistant to the Director, Land Records and Agriculture.
- (2) *Botany*—Mr. G. A. GAMMIE, Professor of Botany, College of Science, Poona.

E. DRAWING AND MANUAL TRAINING—

- (1) *Drawing*—Mr. C. L. BURNS, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art.
- (2) *Manual Training*—Dr. THOMSON, D.Sc., Professor of Engineering, College of Science, and Inspector of Industrial and Technical Schools.

"In all cases where the test in a special optional subject appeared to require expert decision all the papers were examined by the Examiner who set them. Thus Mr. Sathe examined the paper in Political Economy, Mr. Aiyar in Commerce, Mr. Hesketh in Mathematics, Mr. Kapadia in Natural Philosophy, Mr. Knight in Agriculture, Mr. Gammie in Botany, Mr. Burns in Drawing and Dr. Thomson in Manual Training.

"Viva Voce Examinations were held in English and in the Vernacular by the following Examiners:—

POONA—

English—Mr. MCDUGALL.

Vernacular—Mr. K. G. KELKAR, B.A., Principal, Poona Training College.

BOMBAY—

English—Mr. T. A. SAVAGE, Head Master, Cathedral High School.

Vernacular—

- (1) *Marathi*—Mr. A. H. KHER, B.A., Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School.
- (2) *Gujarati*—Mr. J. B. MEHTA, B.A., Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School.
- (3) *Kanarese*—Mr. P. T. KOPPIKAR, B.A., Translator, High Court.

AHMEDABAD—

English—The Revd. Dr. TAYLOR, D.D.

Vernacular—Mr. K. P. TRIVEDI, B.A., Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad.

DHARWAR—

English—Mr. MARSH HESKETH.

Vernacular—

- (1) *Kanarese*—Mr. S. K. RODDA, Principal, Training College, Dharwar.
- (2) *Marathi*—Mr. B. R. SAHASRABUDHE, B.A., Educational Inspector, Southern Division.
- (3) *Urdu*—Mr. I. I. PATHAN, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar.

KARACHI—

English—Mr. P. WREN, M.A. (Oxon.), Head Master, Karachi High School.

Vernacular—

- (1) *Sindhi*—Mr. T. S. ADVANI, Principal, Hyderabad Training College.
- (2) *Latin*—Mr. P. WREN, M.A., Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.

And for the other compulsory subjects and for languages in the optional group local Examiners were appointed as follows:—

POONA—

English (written)—Mr. MCDUGALL.

Arithmetic—Mr. D. D. KAPADIA, M.A., Lecturer in Mathematics, College of Science.

History and Geography—Mr. G. V. DANGE, B.A., Vice-Principal, Training College, Poona.

Second Language—Mr. K. G. KELKAR, B.A., Principal, Training College, Poona.

BOMBAY—

English—(written)—Mr. T. A. SAVAGE.

Arithmetic—Mr. A. S. DALVI, M.A., Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School.

History and Geography—Mr. S. G. SATHE, M.A., Assistant, Elphinstone High School.

Second Language—

- (1) *Marathi*—Mr. A. H. KHER, B.A., Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School.
- (2) *Gujarati*—Mr. J. B. MEHTA, B.A., Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School.
- (3) *Kanarese*—Mr. P. T. KOPPIKAR.
- (4) *Portuguese*—Mr. D. CUNHA, M.A.

AHMEDABAD—

English (written)—Revd. Dr. TAYLOR.

Arithmetic—Mr. K. R. NANJIANI, B.A., Acting Head Master, Broach High School.

History and Geography—Mr. K. N. CONTRACTOR, B.A., Acting Head Master, Ahmedabad High School.

Second Language—

Gujarati—Mr. K. P. TRIVEDI, B.A., Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad.

DHARWAR—

English (written)—Mr. MARSH HESKETH, M.A.

Arithmetic—Mr. R. A. SAVANUR, Deputy Inspector, Dharwar.

History and Geography—Mr. B. Y. JATHAR, B.A., Acting Head Master, High School, Dharwar.

Second Language—

(1) *Marathi*—Mr. B. R. SAHASRABUDHE, B.A., Educational Inspector, S. D.

(2) *Kanarese*—Mr. S. K. RODDA, Principal, Training College, Dharwar.

KARACHI—

English (written)—Mr. P. WREN, M.A., Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.

Arithmetic—Mr. K. U. LALVANI, B.A., Head Master, High School, Shikarpur.

History and Geography—Mr. A. G. WRIGHT, M.A., Educational Inspector, Sind.

Second Language—

(1) *Sindhi*—Mr. T. S. ADVANI, Principal, Training College, Hyderabad.

(2) *Latin*—Mr. P. WREN, M.A., Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.

(3) *Persian*—Mr. K. J. CHAINANI, B.A., Head Master, High School, Hyderabad.

"5. The number of candidates who appeared paid fees and were registered for the Examination was 507 and of these 10 did not appear. The number examined was therefore 497, and of these 126 or a little over 25 per cent. were declared to have passed. Their names were published in alphabetical order in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of January 5th, 1905. The results for each centre were as follows:—

Centre.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Poona	107	36
Bombay	126	35
Ahmedabad	97	23
Dharwar	118	24
Karachi	49	8
Total	497	126

In the compulsory subjects the results obtained were as follows:—

Subject.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Arithmetic	497	297
English ... { Written	497	280
... { Oral		317
Vernacular ... { Written	497	356
... { Oral		356
History and Geography }	497	299
... {		243

In the optional subjects the candidates were grouped and were successful as under:—

	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Group A { 1 } 213 { 1—118	213	2—119
... { 2 } ...		1—16
Group B { 1 } 46 { 2—30	46	1—34
... { 2 } ...		2—36
Group C { 1 } 44 { 1—107	44	2—129
... { 2 } ...		1—14
Group D { 1 } 177 { 2—10	177	1—14
... { 2 } ...		2—10
Group E { 1 } 16 { 1—14	16	2—10
... { 2 } ...		2—10
Total	496*	

* One absent.

The percentages of success in each subject work out as follows:—

Compulsory Subjects.

Arithmetic	60 per cent.
English ... { Written	60 "
... { Oral	64 "
Vernacular ... { Written	72 "
... { Oral	
History and Geography ... { History	60 "
... { Geography	49 "

Optional Subjects.

Group A { 1	55 per cent.
... { 2	55 "
Group B { 1	34 "
... { 2	65 "
Group C { 1	77 "
... { 2	82 "
Group D { 1	60 "
... { 2	73 "
Group E { 1	87 "
... { 2	62 "

I have worked out these percentages so that it may be seen at a glance what subjects have proved most fatal to candidates. It is needless to discuss the results at length, but it will be seen that the highest percentage of success is in Drawing* and the lowest in Political Economy, 34 per cent., while in no subject has there been anything like a total failure. This is, I consider, due to the special character of the Examination which will be discussed further on.

"6. Perhaps the most striking feature of the Examination is the very small number of candidates who appeared for it. Government in their Notification of August 26th, 1904, made a most liberal concession and accepted attendance at a recognised school for the second term only of 1904, *i.e.*, from June to November. But even with this concession, the number of candidates was less than half the number who appeared in 1903.† All the candidates who appeared however, except three who were certified by a Civil Surgeon to be unable through sickness to attend school, came from recognised schools, while in 1903 446 only were sent up by schools.

"Probably many of the 608 'private' students of 1903 really belonged to schools or had very lately left school. But under the rules of the University a student who belonged to a school could, practically, come up if he chose under the head of Private Tuition, and I have known cases where this was done and the certificate signed by an Assistant Master in a school when the Head Master considered the candidate unfit to appear and refused to certify him for the Examination.

"But candidates could also appear when they had left school for a long period and thus the Examination was not a School Final Examination in the true sense of the word.

"The regulations for 1905 demand residence at a recognised school during the school year, *i.e.*, January to November, and, for the future, two years' residence is prescribed. The Examination will thus be what it was originally intended to be—an examination for students at the close of their school career who do not wish to proceed to a Collegiate education, but who require a certificate that they have attained a certain standard of proficiency.

"7. The Examination held in 1904 included all the subjects admitted by the Bombay University in former years. It is doubtful whether all the subjects are suitable, and it is probable that one or two additional subjects might be introduced with advantage. On these points I hope to be able to report with some confidence after holding the Conference sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 118 of January 21st, 1905.

"8. While, however, admitting in 1904 all the subjects of the University School Final Examination, I endeavoured to make the Examination in all subjects as practical and simple as possible, and to impose upon the candidates a test which should in no case be unreasonable, or such as a well instructed and intelligent candidate could not fairly undergo. I have indicated the general nature of the test in this office No. 10955‡ of March 23rd, 1904, and I

§ Appendix A.

append for the information of Government copies of the instructions issued to Examiners

† Embodied in Government Resolution No. 914, dated the 16th May 1904.

§ Printed as accompaniments to this Resolution.

from this office. I do not think it is necessary to enlarge further on the subject. The

* The Optional English paper might have been more simple and better adapted to Native ideas.

Examiners were picked men and, guided by the instructions, they set papers which were generally* fair and sensible and which afforded to a reasonably intelligent and properly instructed candidate every opportunity of success.

† Appendix B.

I attach to this report a full set† of the papers as set at the Bombay Centre.

"9. I invited reports on the Examination, its character and results from the Superintendents of Centres and from those Examiners who both set and looked over the papers of all centres. The reports are numerous and in some cases lengthy, and I do not think that I need submit them in full to Government. I proceed to summarise shortly the general conclusions at which the Superintendents and the Examiners arrived.

General Character of the Examination.

"There is a remarkable consensus of opinion that the test applied to candidates was practically in full accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 24 of the Resolution on Indian Educational Policy. This is satisfactory as showing that a good start has been made, for we admit defects in the Examination of 1904. But if the general principles have been grasped at the first attempt, there is every reason to expect that, with additional experience, the character of the Examination may be gradually raised to as high a point of perfection as is practically attainable. No examination can be perfect throughout, but if it is conducted on sound and sensible principles it may in due course fulfil its purpose in obtaining at once the confidence and appreciation of the public and of the examinees.

Compulsory Subjects of the Examination.

"*Arithmetic.*—The paper obtains general commendation, the only criticism being that the position assigned to Mensuration was inadequate. As regards the work shown the general opinion is that, while a few candidates showed correct, neat and accurate results, the majority sent up untidy and slovenly papers and had evidently not been instructed either carefully or on correct principles.

"2. *English.*—The compulsory paper is generally approved and escapes criticism except as to the uneven character of the Vernacular pieces for translation into English. Opinions differ as to the optional paper, but a very general opinion is that two papers in English are quite unnecessary and that a sufficient test can be applied to any candidate in one paper and an oral examination. The oral examination is highly approved. The principal criticisms on the English written work point to a general weakness in simple composition with too great a reliance on 'Cram' essay books, to too close an adherence to the stereotyped methods of paraphrasing, to want of freedom in translation from the vernacular and to failure to correct examples of faulty grammar and idiom. The Examiner at the Bombay Centre, Mr. Savage, was generally satisfied with the colloquial powers of the candidates and their reading and considers that the whole test applied in English is more practical and more searching than that of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

"3. *The Vernacular.*—A very general opinion is expressed that the candidates did not show that acquaintance with their own mother tongue which boys at the end of their school course should possess. The Examiners in this subject were all native gentlemen of great knowledge and experience, and, in connection with the written examination, they found that most of the candidates had no scholarly knowledge of their vernacular, were unable to explain the meaning of fairly simple verses, appeared to have crammed up grammatical questions from short catechisms, and wrote an inferior hand with frequent mistakes in spelling and punctuations. The criticisms on the Modi handwriting are especially severe and there is a consensus of opinion that the vernaculars are neglected in the High Schools, and are not sufficiently studied by the pupils. As regards the oral test opinions differ as to its necessity, but it was at all events useful this year, for some Examiners found that the candidates had no better knowledge of their own language and its grammar than might fairly be expected from a boy in the upper classes of a primary school.

"4. *History and Geography.*—The paper was admitted to be an excellent one, but it was thought by several Examiners that more time should have been allowed for this subject and that a two hours' paper was insufficient. The general criticism on the papers is that the candidates were more successful in History than in Geography, but that there was evidence that they had used small cram books in their History preparation, while their Geography had been learnt also on the cram system and without any real appreciation of the subject.

"I would note here that the University did not prescribe History and Geography as a compulsory subject for the School Final, and that it has therefore been neglected by candidates.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Group A.

LANGUAGES.

"In the Examination candidates generally* took up English and their own vernacular and not a classical language. The criticisms on the work shown need not therefore be repeated.

* Nine candidates only took up Persian. There is a general opinion that this group might be omitted altogether from future Examinations, or at least be retained in a modified form.

Group B.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND COMMERCE.

"Each of these subjects was dealt with for all centres by the Examiner who set the paper. The Examiner in Political Economy reports that the small percentage of success was due not to the difficulty of the paper, but to the bad preparation of most of the candidates. It was easy, he reports, to note those who really understood the subject, and had been properly instructed. The majority had crammed their book work without understanding it. He comments very severely on the slovenly writing of the Ahmedabad candidates.

"In the subject of Commerce Mr. K. P. Aiyar, Principal of the B. J. Commercial College, set the paper and examined all answers. He was Examiner for the University in 1903, and is of opinion that the candidates this year showed better work than in 1903. Those from Ahmedabad obtained most praise, while the worst work was done by Poona candidates. Mr. Aiyar objects to the present syllabus, would separate Commerce from Political Economy, and group together two kindred subjects under the heads Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence.

Group C.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

"Mr. Marsh Hesketh set the paper in Mathematics and examined all the answers. Mr. Hesketh is of opinion that the time allowed for Algebra and Euclid was too short to permit of a sufficiently thorough test of the candidates. The work in Algebra was generally satisfactory, but in Euclid candidates failed generally, except in pure book-work questions. Thus riders were not attempted. Mr. Hesketh also found that the work of many candidates was very untidy, and that they lacked conciseness in working out propositions.

"In Natural Philosophy the Examiner, Mr. K. K. Kapadia, was fairly well satisfied with the work shown, but he is of opinion that the present syllabus is defective, in that Chemistry is made compulsory, and would have a shorter and simpler course.

Group D.

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.

"In Agriculture Mr. J. B. Knight set the paper which appears to be an admirable one, and examined all the answers. Mr. Knight admits that he was lenient in the test he applied, for he found that nearly all the candidates had studied European text-books which they had committed to memory without an attempt to adapt the lessons taught in them to Indian conditions. How far this may be carried is shown by the answer of one candidate who, in reply to the question 'what kind of food should a pair of hardworking bullocks receive?' answered 'Barley, Turnips and "Timothy" Hay.'!!

"Mr. Knight found that out of 177 candidates who took up this optional subject only 25 showed a really intelligent comprehension of the questions set. He blames the syllabus, the text-books and the teachers rather than the candidates, and points out that if intelligent instruction in Agriculture is to be given in a High School, it must be given by a teacher who has an Agricultural degree.

"In Botany Mr. Gammie, the Examiner, set an excellent paper, but came to much the same conclusion as Mr. Knight as to the manner in which the subject had been learnt. His general conclusion was that few of the boys took any interest in the subject studied, and that they had in the majority of cases studied the text-book only. He selects the Ahmedabad candidates as the worst of all in this respect, but the criticism applies to all the centres, and he sums up his opinion with the words 'My honest opinion of the work done by the candidates in Botany is that it was purely and simply 'Cram.' To show how far the present pernicious system can be carried Mr. Gammie gives an example of one candidate who, being asked to describe any three plants which he had carefully studied, chose a plant which he obviously could never have seen, while the majority chose plants which were mentioned in their text-book.

"Mr. Gammie, like Mr. Knight, blames the syllabus and the system rather than the boys, and has already submitted to me proposals for a revised syllabus.

Group E.

DRAWING AND MANUAL TRAINING.

"In Drawing Mr. C. L. Burns, Principal, School of Art, set the paper and examined the answers. The number of candidates was 16 only and the results were fairly good, but hardly up to the standard of the Second Grade Art. The syllabus should, I think, be re-considered and a less severe test prescribed.

"In Manual Training Dr. Thomson set the test and examined all results. There were 16 candidates only and Dr. Thomson found the work shown fairly good, but is of opinion that, as this subject is grouped with Drawing, there is at present a certain amount of overlapping and he would simplify the Manual Training course to some extent.

"10. From this short review of the Examination lately held and the reports received it is evident that there is very great room for improvement in the whole arrangement of the Examination and especially in the courses at present laid down in certain optional subjects. I have invited proposals for a revised syllabus from all the Examiners in special subjects, and these will be considered in the Conference to be held in Bombay, while at the same time the Examination as a whole will be reviewed, and I hope very shortly to submit to Government proposals for the modification of the present Examination with a view to its improvement in 1905 and following years. Probably it will not be possible to carry out all desirable reforms in the Examination of 1905, but I trust that we shall be able to effect some advantageous changes and thereafter gradually to evolve a suitable and satisfactory system for the Examination.

"11. I would add one word as to the general character of the candidates at the last Examination. It is admitted that in the past the University School Final Examination has received no very special attention from the University which conducted it or from the schools which prepared its candidates. The eyes of the public and the schools have been fixed on the Matriculation Examination, and those who prepared for the School Final Examination have usually been the inferior pupils of a school who thought that they could not pass the Matriculation Examination. The orders of Government as to the public service have no doubt given importance to the Examination and a corresponding stimulus to the schools, but the effect is not yet fully apparent, and there is little doubt that in the late Examination we have been dealing not with the highest product of our High Schools or even with those who represent the average efficiency of a school, but rather with the more backward and less capable students who have taken up the Examination because they have no other resource.

"I do not think that this will be the case in the future. Presumably the best and brightest boys will seek a Collegiate career and this is as it should be, but already many schools, which have hitherto entirely neglected the School Final Examination (*e.g.*, the Elphinstone High School, Government High School, Ahmedabad, etc.), are creating School Final Classes and preparing candidates for the Examination of 1905. The fact that the Department has undertaken the Examination has, if I may be allowed the opinion, given the schools and the public confidence, and I have no doubt whatever that a largely increased number of candidates, and of better prepared candidates, will attend the Examination of 1905.

"12. I may state that the papers were set at each centre in due time and without any breakdown, but not without very considerable difficulty and hazard. The Neostyles which Government were pleased to sanction on my recommendation did their work fairly well when the number of papers was small, but in some cases they broke down when a large number of copies had to be struck off. At Dharwar the Superintendent and the Principal, Training College, sat up all one night preparing the papers, while at Ahmedabad and Poona the Superintendents had also to suffer great inconvenience. The machines in fact are very excellent up to a certain point and for a few papers, but cannot be relied on for quick and heavy work carried on over a long period. The local presses are usually unsatisfactory and have no facilities for privacy, and there is no doubt that if we could rely on the Government Central Press for the printing of the papers for each centre, the Superintendents would be relieved of very great trouble and anxiety. The question of printing will be discussed at the Conference.

"13. Finally, the financial result of the Examination is as follows:—

Receipts.	Expenditure.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.
6,084	9,106 12 2
Deficit ...	3,022 12 2

Government have ordered in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 237 of 4th February 1904 that the expenditure was not to exceed the receipts, but I venture most

respectfully to submit that it was impossible to carry out that order for the following reasons:—

- (1) Government had in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 237 of 4th February 1904 sanctioned the proposal that the Examination should be conducted on the lines laid down by the Bombay University for 1903. It was therefore necessary to provide for Examination in all subjects* included in the University School Final syllabus for which there were candidates.
* Thus the Examination of one candidate in Portuguese cost Rs. 102.
- (2) Government in Government Resolution No. 1708 of 20th September 1904 had sanctioned the scale of remuneration for Examiners and Supervisors and it was necessary to adhere to that scale. There were many papers and the cost of setting papers was the same as if the candidates had been vastly more numerous.

"I attach a memorandum classifying the expenditure incurred on the Examination and showing the details of Rs. 9,106-12-2. Of this sum Rs. 961-2-0 was spent on Neostyles and their accessories and on special boxes for the safe custody of papers. This expenditure will not recur in full in another year, while the decrease in the remuneration of the Superintendents ordered in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1708 of 20th September 1904 will amount to Rs. 500.

"On the other hand, no expenditure was incurred for the erection of pendals or hire of buildings. This may be necessary, if the number of candidates increases largely hereafter. But I think it may fairly be assumed that for the future the expenditure on the Examination will be covered by the fee receipts.

"14. If Government approve of this report, I have the honour to recommend that it may be published with the appendices, and that I may receive 500 copies so that a copy may be supplied to all recognised High Schools. I am of opinion that it would be very useful to them as showing the character of the Examination held in 1904, the general defects noted in the work of the candidates and the object aimed at by the Department in connection with the School Final Examination."

RESOLUTION.—The Director of Public Instruction should be thanked for his comprehensive and interesting report. His Excellency the Governor in Council is satisfied with the conduct of the first School Final Examination held under the Department, and hopes that, with necessary alterations in the syllabus suggested by experience, the Examination will furnish a test which will secure the confidence of the general public. Government have already recognised the Examination as qualifying for admission to the lower grades of the public service.

2. The excess expenditure of Rs. 3,023 over the receipts is due to the small number of students who were qualified for admission to the Examination.
3. With certain omissions the Director of Public Instruction's report and accompaniments should be printed and 500 copies of them supplied to that officer for distribution to High Schools as requested in the last paragraph of his letter.

J. SLADEN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Financial Department.

No. of 1905.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to
Edel 101—3.

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Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Educational Department,
No. 564, dated the 29th March 1905.

*Classification of the expenditure incurred on account of School Final
Examination of 1904-05.*

					Amount,		
					Rs.	a.	p.
Remuneration to Superintendents	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
Do. Examiners	...	...	...	...	4,073	12	0
Do. Supervisors	...	...	...	...	540	0	0
Do. Clerks	...	...	...	...	272	14	5
Charges on account of printing	...	...	...	...	130	0	0
Do. do. Neostyle and accessories	...	...	...	...	961	2	0
Do. do. stationery	...	...	...	...	67	10	6
Do. do. answer books	...	...	...	...	97	3	6
Do. do. postage and telegram	...	...	...	...	22	7	0
Do. do. miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	106	4	9
Do. do. printing certificates	...	...	...	...	99	8	0
Do. do. travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	235	14	0
Total					9,106	12	2

POONA:
25th February 1905.

Instructions to Examiners selected to set papers in the School Final Examination of 1904.

I. The object of this Examination is to ascertain whether an ordinary school pupil in the highest classes of a Secondary School has obtained, during his school course, a fairly good education, calculated to fit him for the ordinary pursuits of life and for the lower grades of the Public Service. The Examination is not a competitive test, but a test of general qualification.

II. Therefore, the object of the Examiner should be to ascertain whether the candidate has a good general knowledge of each subject of the Examination. The questions set should be such as to test that knowledge in a fair way, not such as are likely to puzzle and perplex the candidate.

Compulsory Subjects.

III. Thus in the compulsory English paper of three hours' duration the paper should consist of—

- (1) *Translation* from the vernacular of the candidate into English. A simple straightforward piece of about 15 lines in length should be selected. The passage should deal with a subject of ordinary knowledge, be written in plain and intelligible vernacular, and might be selected from the columns of a good newspaper or from a well written book not habitually used in schools.
- (2) A *theme* or short essay in English. Three subjects should be given so that the candidate may have a choice. The subjects should be such as are likely to be familiar to the average student, and two may, perhaps, be concrete subjects. Stock subjects for school essays should be carefully avoided.

(3) *General Questions.*—These might be eight in number with an instruction that a candidate should answer not more than four. The questions may be somewhat as follows:—

- (i) A short piece of poetry or prose to be rewritten in the candidate's own language. Such a piece should be complete in itself and intelligible without the context.
- (ii) A few sentences typical of ordinary errors committed by a school boy. Not too idiomatic or unfamiliar, but practical questions.
- (iii) A simple question in Etymology directed to the exposition of word building.
- (iv) A straightforward question in Analysis, to ascertain if the candidate understands the connection of the sentences.
- (v) One or two questions dealing simply with the history and constituents of the English language.

IV. *History and Geography.*—Compulsory. Two hours' paper. Six History and six Geography questions may be set, with an instruction that candidates must answer at least three of each, and not more than four.

The questions must be general and sensible. It is desired to ascertain whether the candidate has an ordinary and intelligent idea of the history of his country and of the geography of the world, not to elicit how many dates, conditions of treaties, genealogies or stock "lives" he has committed to memory. The candidate should know and be able to describe simply the great events in war or politics which have materially affected the history of the country, but is not expected to know intricate details or events of no special importance.

Similarly in Geography the same general considerations are applicable. Such questions as the number of capes, rivers or bays on one side of a country, an enumeration of chief towns in a country or of the islands in a certain sea are to be avoided, while political and commercial geography should form the source of plain questions such as an intelligent and well taught boy ought to know.

V. *Arithmetic and Mensuration.*—Two hours' paper. Ten questions may be set, eight in Arithmetic and two in Mensuration, and a candidate instructed that he is expected to answer at least four of the Arithmetic questions and one in Mensuration, and that he is not expected to answer more than six altogether.

The arithmetical questions should include both English and Indian money. One question may be in Vulgar and one in Decimal Fractions. One should be a list of articles differently priced, the total cost of which has to be found. One may be in Interest, another in Discount and another in Profit and Loss, and so on. The great point is that a practical and sensible paper should be given such as will elicit knowledge which is useful in everyday life and in a house of business. Similarly, in Mensuration the questions should be straightforward and common sense questions.

VI. *Vernacular.*—Three hours' paper. This may consist of—

- (1) An unseen passage in English for translation into the vernacular of ordinary narrative or conversation such as the candidate will readily comprehend and containing no abstruse words. About 15 lines in length. The passage should be complete in itself. It may be taken from a newspaper or any uncommon book or composed for the occasion.
- (2) A theme to be written in current hand on one of three subjects selected. The subjects should not be stock essay subjects, but should be generally familiar.
- (3) Six idiomatic sentences to be translated and explained in English. The candidate should answer at least four of these.
- (4) A poetical passage of ordinary difficulty and by a standard vernacular author, but not taken from a book in daily use in schools. This passage should be re-written in the vernacular in simple prose and explained. The passage should not be longer than ten lines.
- (5) Two questions in Grammar, or if more are set, two only to be answered.

Optional Subjects.

VII. Here, except in the subjects of Drawing and Manual Training, for which more time is necessary, there are, for each group, two papers of two hours each. The same general

principles which have been laid down for the compulsory subjects should be followed in the papers for the optional subjects; that is to say, the papers should contain fair common sense questions such as are well within the knowledge of any candidate who has studied his subject properly. The papers should be moderate in length and candidates should be instructed not to attempt more than a certain number of questions.

There is only one group which contains subjects already included in the compulsory subjects, *viz.*, Group A—English and Second Language. As regards the English papers the general lines laid down for the compulsory paper should be followed, but a harder test applied throughout. It is not necessary to set another subject for an essay, but more detailed and searching questions in the structure and idiom of the language may be set. If the second language taken up by the candidate is the same as that taken up by him in the compulsory subjects, the same principles may be applied.

VIII. In Group B—Political Economy and Commerce, Group C—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Group D—Agriculture and Botany, the test to be applied for this year is generally of the standard laid down by the University, and where special books are prescribed, those books are to be made the basis of the questions set. But the Examiner should remember that for each subject of each group one paper only is to be set, and that of two hours' duration. The paper set should be of moderate length and drawn up with a view of ascertaining whether the candidate has a good general grasp of his subject, and a limit should be fixed as to the number of questions to be answered.

Supplementary Instructions.

In cases where the gentlemen who set the papers also examine them, the following additional instructions apply:—

- I. The papers should be corrected as soon as possible after receipt from the Superintendents of Centres and the results submitted to the respective Superintendents so as to reach them before December 15th.
- II. In assessing the results of a written examination paper the Examiner is directed to pay great attention to the handwriting, spelling, accuracy and neatness of the work done; gross deficiency in these respects should entail the failure of the candidate, and obvious deficiency should entail the deduction of 10 per cent. from the standard of efficiency obtained by the candidate.
- III. It is to be remembered that in this Examination the papers set are generally short and straightforward. The answers of a candidate are to be judged as a whole, and the Examiner has to decide whether he has passed or failed and not to follow a niggling system of so many marks for each question. Thus, taking 100 as the standard, if the paper of the candidate is on the whole worth half marks, he may be reckoned to have passed.
- IV. The Examiner has to decide in each case whether the candidate *passes* or *fails* and there is no question of grace marks, but in case of doubt he should refer to the Superintendent for a final decision.
- V. If a candidate is found to have failed hopelessly in his compulsory English paper, it will be unnecessary to examine him orally, and his name should be sent in to the Superintendent for exclusion from the list of candidates for oral examination.

School Final Examination.

LOCAL EXAMINERS.

The duties of Local Examiners are:—

- I. To be present if called on by the Superintendent of the Centre when the papers with which the local Examiner is concerned are being printed or copied in the Neostyle and to assist in correcting proofs or in working the Neostyle.
- II. To be present at the commencement of the Examination with which the local Examiner is connected to answer any question regarding the paper.
- III. To conduct an oral examination where necessary in accordance with the arrangements made by the Superintendent. Before conducting such oral

examination the Examiner must look over the written paper of each candidate so as to determine the length and nature of the oral test to be applied.

- IV. To assess the results of paper and oral examinations and submit results to the Superintendent before December 15th.
- V. To refer all doubtful cases or ambiguous points in connection with the Examination to the Superintendent for decision.
- VI. To devote the whole of his time to the work of the Examination so that results may not be delayed on any account beyond the date fixed in IV above.
- VII. In assessing the results of a written examination paper the Examiner is directed to pay great attention to the handwriting, spelling, accuracy and neatness of the work done; gross deficiency in these respects should entail the failure of the candidate, and obvious deficiency should entail the deduction of 10 per cent. from the standard of efficiency obtained by the candidate.
- VIII. It is to be remembered that in this Examination the papers set are generally short and straightforward. The answers of a candidate are to be judged as a whole and the Examiner has to decide whether he has passed or failed and not to follow a niggling system of so many marks for each question. Thus, taking 100 as the standard, if the paper of the candidate is on the whole worth half marks, he may be reckoned to have passed.
- IX. The Examiner has to decide in each case whether the candidate *passes* or *fails* and there is no question of grace marks, but in case of doubt he should refer to the Superintendent for a final decision.
- X. If a candidate is found to have failed hopelessly in his compulsory English paper, it will be unnecessary to examine him orally, and his name should be sent in to the Superintendent for exclusion from the list of candidates for oral examination.

(Signed) E. GILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Examinations. —

School Final Examination.

Report on the — held in November 1905.

Educational Department.

No. 959

Bombay Castle,

17th May 1906.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 12306, dated the 22nd March 1906.

"With reference to Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 725 of the 25th April 1905, I have the honour to submit my report on the School Final Examination which was held on November 27th, 1905, and following days at the following centres:—

Bombay,	
Poona,	Ahmedabad,
Dharwar,	Karachi.

"2. The Educational Inspectors and the Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, acted as Superintendents as last year assisted by a local Committee of expert officers. The papers were mostly set by Educational officers and the same papers were set at each centre with the necessary modifications for the vernacular subjects.

"3. The subjects and standard of the Examination were the same as in 1904.

"4. The Examiners appointed to set the papers were as follows:—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. *Arithmetic*—Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.
2. *English*—Mr. J. G. Covernton, M.A., Educational Inspector, N. D.
3. *Vernaculars*—
Marathi—Mr. K. G. Kelkar, B.A., Principal, Training College, Poona.
Gujarati—Mr. K. P. Trivedi, B.A., Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad.
Kanarese—Mr. S. K. Rodda, Principal, Training College, Dharwar.
Sindhi—Mr. T. S. Advani, Principal, Training College, Hyderabad.
Urdu—Shaikh Jaffer Mahomed, B.A., late Acting Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.
4. *History and Geography*—Mr. A. G. Wright, M.A., Educational Inspector, Sind.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

- (A) *Languages*—
English—Mr. P. Lory, M.A., Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
Second Language—
Marathi—Mr. K. G. Kelkar, B.A., Principal, Training College, Poona.
Gujarati—Mr. K. P. Trivedi, B.A., Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad.
Kanarese—Mr. S. K. Rodda, Principal, Training College, Dharwar.
Sindhi—Mr. T. S. Advani, Principal, Training College, Hyderabad.
Urdu—Shaikh Jaffer Mahomed, late Acting Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.
Persian—Mr. K. J. Chainani, B.A., Head Master, High School, Hyderabad.
Arabic—Mr. M. J. M. Alikhan Mirza, late Professor, D. J. Sind College.
- (B) *Political Economy and Commerce*—
(1) *Political Economy*—Mr. S. G. Sathe, M.A., Acting Professor, Elphinstone College, Bombay.
(2) *Commerce*—Mr. K. S. Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, B. J. College of Commerce, Bombay.
- (C) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*—
(1) *Mathematics*—Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.
(2) *Natural Philosophy*—Mr. A. S. Dalvi, M.A., First Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

(D) *Agriculture and Botany*—

- (1) *Agriculture*—Mr. J. B. Knight, M.Sc., Professor of Agriculture, College of Science, Poona.
 (2) *Botany*—Mr. G. A. Gammie, Professor of Botany, College of Science, Poona.

(E) *Drawing and Manual Training*—

- (1) *Drawing*—Mr. C. L. Burns, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art.
 (2) *Manual Training*—Dr. Thomson, D.Sc., Professor of Engineering, College of Science.

The Examiners appointed to correct the papers were as follows:—

Poona—

- English*—Mr. P. Lory, M.A., Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
Arithmetic—Mr. D. D. Kapadia, M.A., Lecturer in Mathematics, College of Science.
History and Geography—Mr. G. V. Dange, B.A., Vice-Principal, Training College, Poona.
Second Language—
 (1) *Marathi*—Mr. K. G. Kelkar, B.A., Principal, Training College, Poona.
 (2) *Urdu*—Shaikh Sardar, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.

Bombay—

- English*—Mr. T. A. Savage, Head Master, Cathedral High School, Bombay.
Arithmetic—Mr. A. S. Dalvi, M.A., First Master, Elphinstone High School.
History and Geography—Mr. D. H. Vachha, M.A., Vice-Principal, Secondary Training College.
Second Language—
 (1) *Marathi*—Mr. R. S. Taki, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay.
 (2) *Gujarati*—Mr. J. B. Mehta, B.A., Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School.
 (3) *Kanarese*—Mr. P. T. Koppikar, B.A., Translator, High Court, Bombay.

Ahmedabad—

- English*—The Revd. G. Wilson, Manager, I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad.
Arithmetic—Mr. J. S. Kadri, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach.
History and Geography—Mr. C. N. Contractor, B.A., Head Master, Broach High School.
Second Language—
 (1) *Gujarati*—Mr. K. P. Trivedi, B.A., Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad.
 (2) *Urdu*—Mr. J. S. Kadri, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach.

Dharwar—

- English*—Mr. J. T. Turner, B.A., Head Master, High School, Poona.
Arithmetic—Mr. B. Y. Kerur, Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar.
History and Geography—Mr. R. B. Karandikar, B.A., Head Master, High School, Dharwar.
Second Language—
Kanarese—Mr. S. K. Rodda, Principal, Training College, Dharwar.
Urdu—Mr. I. I. Pathan, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar.

Karachi—

- English*—Mr. A. G. Wright, M.A., Educational Inspector, Sind.
Arithmetic—Mr. P. A. Jhangiani, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad.
History and Geography—Mr. L. A. Vasu, B.A., First Assistant, N. J. High School, Karachi.
Second Language—
Sindhi—Mr. T. S. Advani, Principal, Training College, Hyderabad.
Marathi—Mr. S. V. Raddi, B.A., Assistant Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.

Persian—Mr. K. J. Chainani, B.A., Head Master, High School, Hyderabad.

Arabic—Mr. M. J. M. Alikhan Mirza, late Professor, D. J. Sind College.

The oral examinations in English and the Vernaculars were taken by the Examiners who corrected the written papers in each case. It will be noticed that the Examiner in English was in each case an Englishman.

"5. The number of candidates who were registered for the Examination was 643, and of these 7 did not appear. The number examined was therefore 636, of whom 160 passed. Their names were published in alphabetical order in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of January 11th, 1906. The results for each centre were as under:—

Centre.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Poona	122	40
Bombay	151	41
Ahmedabad	153	33
Dharwar	130	34
Karachi	80	12
Total	636	160

In the compulsory subjects the results were as follows:—

Subject.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentages of success in each subject.
Arithmetic	636	477	75
English	636	359	56
English	550	334	61
Vernacular	616	416	68
Vernacular	571	444	78
History and Geography	635	491	77
History and Geography	635	334	53

In the optional subjects the results were as follows:—

Subject.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentages of success in each subject.
Group A	289	133	46
Group A	279	195	70
Group B	60	36	60
Group B	43	72	
Group C	50	37	74
Group C	31	62	
Group D	203	120	59
Group D	160	79	
Group E	24	24	100
Group E	13	54	

"6. The increase in the number of candidates is not large, though not altogether unsatisfactory. Greater attention is being paid to the Examination in Government High Schools, and there is reason to hope that there will be a continued and steady increase in future years. The public, however, still regard the University Matriculation Examination as the goal of a school career, and at present it may be stated that the great majority of those who appear for the School Final Examination are candidates who wish to enter Government service, but are prevented by poverty or inferior ability from taking the full University course.

"7. Of the 636 who appeared for the Examination 160 passed, giving a percentage of 26 against 25 last year. The percentage is a low one, but that is due not to the standard being high but to the inferior attainments of the majority of the candidates. As regards the percentages of passes in the various subjects it will be seen that Drawing stands highest, as was the case last year also, while Manual Training, Geography and Optional English are the lowest. I shall deal with each subject later.

"8. All the candidates were members of recognised schools, which they had attended for at least a year immediately previous to the Examination. The rules for 1906 require two years' previous attendance at a recognised school.

"9. The subjects were the same as those for last year's Examination, with the exception of a few minor modifications, as for instance in the time allowed for some of the papers. There will be several changes in the Examination for 1906, as ordered in Government Notification No. 727, Educational Department, of 25th April 1905, the effect of which will be to considerably simplify the Examination.

"10. I dwell fully on the general object and character of the Examination in my report on last year's Examination (*vide* Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 564 of 29th March 1905) and there is therefore, I think, no need for me to repeat what I have said before further than to state that its object is to test in as practical and commonsense a manner as possible whether a boy has a fair working knowledge of the subjects he is supposed to have learnt at school.

"11. I will now proceed to give a brief summary of the remarks of the Superintendents and the different Examiners.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

"*Arithmetic.*—The paper was a straightforward one, but though the percentage of passes in it was high, most of the Examiners complain of the want of method and inaccuracy of the candidates, and of the slovenly and untidy way in which much of the work was done. The fault would appear to lie with the teaching, and probably with that in the lower standards to a great extent. Untidiness is bound to result in inaccuracy and masters should train their boys in habits of neatness from the very beginning. Fulfilment was given in the paper to the general view expressed last year that more importance should be attached to Mensuration.

"*English.*—Most of the faults noticed last year were again conspicuous, though on the whole the papers would appear to have shown a slight improvement. Thus Mr. Savage found the handwriting somewhat better, and questions on analysis, grammar and parsing well answered, but he adds 'that there seemed to be little improvement in the correction of faulty idiom and in the explanation of idiomatic sentences.' Paraphrase he found poor, and this appears to have been the worst answered subject at most of the centres. The subject is one that is little understood even by the best masters in this country, the mechanical device prevailing whereby bald equivalents are given for each word, no attempt being made to bring out the real meaning of the passage set. Mr. Wright attributes the common faults visible in all the work to the lack of thorough grounding and the superficial acquisition of the language and adds: 'Apparently it is considered sufficient in the schools if a boy attains a general and hazy notion of the meaning and bearing of English expressions, words, or grammatical terms.' I quote Mr. Wright's remarks at length because I am convinced that the fault he describes lies at the root of most of the unsatisfactory teaching of English in this country.

"*The Vernacular.*—Severe strictures were passed last year on the complete failure of most of the candidates to understand and write their own language correctly. The majority of the Examiners report a slight improvement in this year's papers, though the Examiner at the Ahmedabad centre states that there was no improvement in the papers this year. It would appear that the majority of boys are culpably ignorant of their own language and are unable to understand the simplest passages in poetry, or to accurately translate a passage from English.

"*History and Geography.*—The reports on the work in History are favourable, though the candidates generally appear to have shown no original powers of thought and were unable to answer a question which was not dealt with specially in their text-books. But the work in Geography is again reported to have been particularly bad. The subject is universally recognised as one of the most difficult to teach, it being generally regarded in this country as a text-book subject, whereas the object of this Examination is to provide a paper which will be a test of the intelligent teaching and study of the subject.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

"*Group A—Languages.*—As almost all the candidates took up English and their own Vernacular, there is no need for special remarks in this place, the subject having been already dealt with under the heads of Compulsory English and Vernacular. In future this group will be confined to Latin, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic. This will undoubtedly be a great improvement, as there can be no advantage in examining a boy twice in English and his own Vernacular.

"*Group B—Political Economy and Commerce.*—The results in Political Economy were far better than those of last year. The Examiner complains of the bad writing of many of the candidates.

"In Commerce 43 passed out of 59, and the Examiner appears to have been generally satisfied with the results. He reports that the Karachi candidates were found weak in Commercial Arithmetic, but did well in Commercial Correspondence, while on the other hand the Poona candidates did well in Commercial Arithmetic, but not so well in Commercial Correspondence.

"*Group C—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*—The paper in Mathematics was set by Mr. Marsh Hesketh, who also examined the answer papers. He reports that the results were fairly good, but that the work of the Ahmedabad candidates was disgracefully untidy. He comments on the vague way in which the sign of equality is used in the answers of candidates in Algebra in cases where there is no real equation. This, he remarks, is almost entirely the fault of the masters. He doubts whether the majority of boys really grasp the principles of Geometry, having merely learnt Euclid by heart. But the introduction of the new Geometrical course will doubtless, he thinks, bring about an improvement.

"The paper in Natural Philosophy appears to have been a good one, and the Examiner was generally satisfied with the results, except in the case of some of the Ahmedabad candidates, who are reported to have been quite unprepared for the Examination. He states that the chief defects noticed were slovenly handwriting, weakness in spelling and English and untidiness.

"*Group D—Agriculture and Botany.*—Mr. Knight, who set the paper in Agriculture and examined the answers, reports that the papers were on the whole better than in last year. The candidates from the Dharwar centre did far the best, and Mr. Knight states that the answers were very rational and showed that there had been something more than the mere reading of English text-books. He calls attention to the need for more practical teaching as evidenced by the work from the Poona and Bombay centres, and insists on the necessity of entrusting the teaching of the subject of Agriculture and the Natural Sciences to men who have a practical knowledge of the subject. The papers from the Ahmedabad centre are reported to have been abominably bad, the answers being almost senseless.

"Mr. Gammie seems to have been better pleased with the papers than he was last year. As regards the Poona work he reports that there was clear proof of careful teaching and that many of the students were unusually practical in their answers. The Bombay answers were fairly accurate on the whole; but description of plants was here the weakest point. The Dharwar papers were reported to have been of average quality and the answers fairly accurate. The work from Ahmedabad is reported to have been very bad. Mr. Gammie says that 'there was not one good paper among the lot,' and some were full of absurd nonsense, while few showed signs of even the slightest elementary knowledge of the subject. The system of teaching, he concludes, must be very bad. I have enquired into the cause of the failure of the Ahmedabad candidates in Botany and Agriculture and find that in some cases the teachers were unqualified, while in others, though having studied the subjects at the University, they appear to have no practical knowledge of them. I have called the attention of the Head Masters concerned to the remarks of Mr. Knight and Mr. Gammie.

"*Group E—Drawing and Manual Training.*—Of 24 candidates who appeared in Drawing the whole number passed, a most satisfactory result considering that the work in the previous year's Examination was reported to have been weak. Mr. Burns states that those who entered showed a high standard, and I do not think that there is any reason to suppose that the test was unduly easy. He says that the best results were obtained in Memory Drawing and Geometrical Design, and adds that in the former some of the candidates gave considerable evidence of observation, memory and the power of putting their observations down on paper, while in the latter a high standard of neatness and accuracy was shown.

"Dr. Thomson seems to have been satisfied with the work in Manual Training, with the exception of that from Ahmedabad, and the results appear to have been generally satisfactory.

"12. The reports of the Examiners, as will be seen from the short summary I have given, leave a general impression that though the mass of the work, especially in the case of the Ahmedabad candidates, was weak and unsatisfactory, yet there has been a marked improvement on the papers of the previous year. There are, I think, indications that Head

Masters throughout the Presidency are beginning to realise the importance of a more rational system of teaching, and I am of opinion that as they come to understand more and more what is aimed at in this Examination the work will continue to improve until at last it can be claimed with justice that our High Schools provide their pupils with a sound and practical education.

"13. The financial result of the Examination is as follows:—

Receipts.	Expenditure.
Rs. 7,716.	Rs. 9,340-5-0
	Deficit... Rs. 1,624-5-0

In Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 237 of 4th February 1904, Government ordered that the expenditure was not to exceed the receipts, but for the same reasons as those given last year in paragraph 13 of my No. 11358* of 2nd March 1905 it was not possible to carry out that order. But this year the deficit is less than last year, and as the number of candidates increases, it is probable that next year the receipts will cover the expenditure. I may also note that expenditure will be somewhat reduced next year on account of the abolition of the Optional Examinations in English and the Vernaculars and owing to the fact that in future each candidate will only be examined in one optional subject instead of in a group of two subjects.

"I attach a memorandum classifying the expenditure incurred on the Examination and showing the details of Rs. 9,340-5-0.

"14. If Government approve of this report, I recommend that it may be published and that 500 copies may be supplied to me for distribution among all recognised schools. The report will, I think, be of use to them as indicating the main features of the Examination and the chief defects noted by the Examiners."

*Classification of the expenditure incurred on account of
School Final Examination of 1905.*

Item.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Remuneration to Superintendents	2,000	0	0
Remuneration to Examiners	4,961	6	0
Remuneration to Supervisors	730	0	0
Remuneration to clerks, &c.	342	9	3
Charges on account of printing	409	14	2
Neostyle accessories	60	12	0
Stationery	163	14	4
Answer books	140	0	0
Postage and telegram	28	9	0
Miscellaneous	124	13	3
Printing certificates	91	15	0
Travelling allowance	286	8	0
Total	9,340	5	0

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with much interest Mr. Giles' full report on the School Final Examination of 1905, which is the second year in which this Examination has been conducted by the Educational Department.

2. There was a noticeable increase, amounting to nearly 30 per cent., in the number of candidates presented for the Examination, and Government are gratified to observe that, on the whole, the Director of Public Instruction reports a marked improvement in the papers as compared with those of the previous year. At the same time, however, the Governor in Council is unable to regard it as satisfactory that only 25·1 per cent. of the candidates were successful in passing the Examination, this figure being slightly worse than the corresponding one of last year. The results at the Karachi and Ahmedabad centres, where only 15 per cent. and 21 per cent., respectively, passed the Examination, are unsatisfactory, and while

* Vide Government Resolution No. 564, dated the 29th March 1905.

recognizing the fact that the larger number of boys who have come to the end of their school career still go in for the Matriculation Examination, Government hope that the action taken by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the schools whose pupils were examined at Ahmedabad and the work of which was severely criticized by more than one of the Examiners will have a salutary effect.

3. Two causes are assigned for the small proportion of successes—the inferior qualifications of the boys who take the School Final Examination, and the absence of intelligent method in the teaching. The former should disappear as the importance of this Examination comes to be more fully recognised. The removal of the latter can be effected by slow degrees only, and by the wider diffusion of scientific training among the teachers in Secondary Schools.

4. From the figures given in paragraph 5 of the Director of Public Instruction's report it would appear that 67 per cent. of the candidates passed in the compulsory subjects and the same proportion in the optional subjects. As only 25·1 per cent. were successful in the whole Examination, it may be deduced that the subjects were too numerous for each and all of them to receive the requisite attention from the pupil. On this point an improvement will be effected under the new regulations which are to come into force this year, when only one optional subject will be allowed to each candidate instead of two.

5. With certain omissions, the Director of Public Instruction's report should be printed and placed on the Editors' Table. Five hundred copies of the abridged edition should be supplied to him as requested in paragraph 14 of his letter.

H. O. QUIN,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Director of Public Instruction,
(With 500 copies of the abridged edition of the report.)
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Financial Department.

No. of 1906.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

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Examinations.—

School Final Examination.

Report on the — held in November 1906.

Educational Department.
No. 776

Bombay Castle,
16th April 1907.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 11187, dated the 23rd February 1907.

“With reference to Government Resolution No. 725 of 25th April 1905, I have the honour to submit my report on the School Final Examination of 1906, which was held on November 26th, 1906, and following days at the following Centres:—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Bombay. | 4. Dharwar. |
| 2. Poona. | 5. Karachi. |
| 3. Ahmedabad. | |

“2. The Divisional Educational Inspectors and the Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, acted as Superintendents as before, assisted by a local Committee of expert officers. This was the first examination held under the revised Syllabus sanctioned by Government, Educational Department, Notification No. 727 of April 25th, 1905. The papers were, as usual, mostly set by Educational officers, and the same papers were set at each Centre with the necessary modifications for the Vernacular subjects.

“3. The standard of the Examination was the same as in the previous two years.

“4. The Examiners appointed to set the papers were as follows:—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. *Arithmetic*.—Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
2. *English*.—Mr. A. L. Covernton, M.A., Inspector of European Schools, Bombay

* Pieces for translation from Vernacular into English were set by the Examiners in Vernaculars. and Central Provinces.

3. *Vernaculars*—

- Marathi*.—Mr. K. G. Kelkar, B.A., Principal, Male Training College, Poona.
Gujarati.—Mr. K. P. Trivedi, B.A., Principal, Male Training College, Ahmedabad.
Kanarese.—Mr. S. K. Rodda, Principal, Male Training College, Dharwar.
Sindhi.—Mr. T. S. Advani, Principal, Male Training College, Hyderabad.
Urdu.—Mr. S. K. Surfraz Shaikh, M.A., Lecturer in Persian, Deccan College, Poona.
French.—Mr. P. Wren, M.A., Acting Educational Inspector in Sind.

4. *History and Geography*.—Mr. P. Wren, M.A., Acting Educational Inspector in Sind.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

I. *Classical Languages*—

- Sanskrit*.—Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Arabic.—Mr. M. J. M. A. Mirza, late Professor in the D. J. Sind College.
Persian.—Mr. A. K. Surfraz Shaikh, M.A., Lecturer in Persian, Deccan College.

- II. *Political Economy*.—Mr. S. G. Sathe, M.A., Acting Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College.

- III. *Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence*.—Mr. K. S. Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, B. J. College of Commerce, Bombay.

- IV. *Mathematics*.—Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

- V. *Physics*.—Mr. D. H. Vaccha, M.A., Vice-Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay.

- VI. *Chemistry*.—Mr. A. S. Dalvi, M.A., First Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

- VII. *Botany*.—Mr. G. A. Gammie, Professor of Botany, College of Science, Poona.
- VIII. *Agriculture*.—Mr. J. B. Knight, M.Sc., Professor of Agriculture, College of Science, Poona.
- IX. *Drawing*.—Mr. C. L. Burns, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
- X. *Manual Training*.—Dr. A. W. Thomson, Professor of Engineering, College of Science, Poona.
- XI. *Shorthand and Typewriting*.—Mr. K. S. Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, B. J. College of Commerce, Bombay.

The Examiners appointed to correct the papers were as follows:—

BOMBAY.

Compulsory Subjects.

English.—Mr. T. A. Savage, M. A., Head Master, Cathedral High School, Bombay.

Arithmetic.—Mr. A. S. Dalvi, M.A., First Master, Elphinstone High School.

Vernacular—

1. *Marathi*.—Mr. R. S. Taki, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay.
 2. *Gujarati*.—Mr. U. D. Thakar, B.A., LL.B., Second Master, Elphinstone High School.
 3. *Kanarese*.—Mr. P. T. Koppikar, B.A., Translator, High Court, Bombay.
- History and Geography*.—J. B. Mehta, B.A., Second Assistant, Elphinstone High School.

Optional Subjects.

Classical Languages—

1. *Sanskrit*.—Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College.
2. *Persian*.—Mr. N. D. Minocherhomji, B.A., Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

Botany.—Mr. Y. D. Thanewala, M.A., Lecturer in Biology, Elphinstone College.

POONA.

Compulsory Subjects.

English.—Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Arithmetic.—Mr. D. D. Kapadia, M.A., B.Sc., Lecturer in Mathematics, College of Science, Poona.

Vernacular—

Marathi.—Mr. K. G. Kelkar, B.A., Principal, Male Training College, Poona.

Urdu.—Shaikh Sardar, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona.

History and Geography.—Mr. G. V. Dange, B.A., Vice-Principal, Male Training College, Poona.

Optional Subjects.

Classical Languages—

Sanskrit.—Mr. K. B. Pathak, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona.

Botany.—Mr. G. A. Gammie, Professor of Botany, College of Science, Poona.

Agriculture.—Mr. J. B. Knight, M.Sc., Professor of Agriculture, College of Science, Poona.

AHMEDABAD.

Compulsory Subjects.

English.—Rev. G. Wilson, Manager, Irish Presbyterian Mission High School, Ahmedabad.

Arithmetic.—Mr. J. S. Kadri, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach.

Vernacular—

1. *Gujarati*.—Mr. K. P. Trivedi, B.A., Principal, Male Training College, Ahmedabad.
 2. *Urdu*.—Mr. J. S. Kadri, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach.
 3. *Marathi*.—Mr. G. B. Sapre, B.A., Assistant Master, Nadiad High School.
- History and Geography*.—Mr. C. N. Contractor, B.A., Head Master, Ranchhodlal Chhotlal High School, Ahmedabad.

Optional Subjects.

Classical Languages—

1. *Sanskrit*.—Mr. K. P. Trivedi, B.A., Principal, Male Training College, Ahmedabad.
 2. *Persian*.—Mr. J. S. Kadri, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach.
- Chemistry*.—Mr. A. M. Divanji, B.A., Assistant Master, Male Training College, Ahmedabad.
- Botany*.—Mr. V. G. Sant, Agricultural Teacher, Male Training College, Ahmedabad.

DHARWAR.

Compulsory Subjects.

English.—Mr. A. S. Lucy, M.A., Principal Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

Arithmetic.—Mr. R. S. Kulkarni, L.C.E., First Assistant Master, Male Training College, Dharwar.

Vernacular—

1. *Marathi*.—Mr. K. G. Kelkar, B.A., Principal, Male Training College, Poona (written work), and Mr. B. R. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., Educational Inspector, Southern Division (oral).
2. *Kanarese*.—Mr. S. K. Rodda, Principal, Male Training College, Dharwar.
3. *Urdu*.—Mr. I. I. Pathan, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar.

History and Geography.—Mr. B. Y. Jathar, B.A., Acting Head Master, Dharwar High School.

Optional Subjects.

Classical Languages—

1. *Sanskrit*.—Mr. B. R. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., Educational Inspector, Southern Division.
2. *Persian*.—Mr. I. I. Pathan, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar.

Physics.—Mr. G. B. Jamkhandi, B.A., Assistant Master, Male Training College, Dharwar.

Chemistry.—Do. do. do.

Botany.—Mr. V. B. Bhate, B.A., Head Master, Lamington High School, Hubli.

Agriculture.—Mr. G. K. Ranade, Agricultural Teacher, Male Training College, Dharwar.

KARACHI.

Compulsory Subjects.

English.—Mr. T. H. Vines, M.A., Principal of the Sind Madressah, Karachi.

Arithmetic.—Mr. K. U. Lalwani, B.A., Acting Head Master, High School, Hyderabad.

Vernacular—

1. *Sindhi*.—Mr. T. S. Advani, Principal, Male Training College, Hyderabad.
2. *French*.—Mr. P. Wren, M.A., Acting Educational Inspector, Sind.
3. *Marathi*.—Mr. S. V. Raddi, B.A., Assistant Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.

History and Geography.—Mr. L. A. Vasu, B.A., Acting Head Master, High School, Shikarpur.

Optional Subjects.

Classical Languages—

1. *Persian*.—Mr. K. J. Chainani, Acting Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.
2. *Arabic*.—Mr. M. J. M. A. Mirza, late Professor, D. J. Sind College.

Chemistry.—Mr. K. U. Lalwani, Acting Head Master, High School, Hyderabad.

The local Examiners appointed in Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Agriculture held the Practical Examinations, while the written work of candidates in these subjects and in—

- (1) Political Economy,
- (2) Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence,
- (3) Mathematics,
- (4) Drawing,
- (5) Manual Training, and
- (6) Shorthand and Typewriting,

was assessed by the Examiners who set the papers. The oral examinations in English, Vernaculars and Classical Languages were taken by the Examiners who corrected the papers.

in each case except that the paper work in Marathi at Dharwar was assessed by Mr. Kelkar while the oral examination in that subject was held by Mr. Sahasrabudhe. It will be noticed that the Examiner in English was in each case an Englishman.

"5. The number of candidates who were registered for the Examination was 646 as against 643 of the previous year. Out of this number 8 did not appear. The number examined was, therefore, 638, of whom 244 passed, giving a percentage of 38 as against 25 of the last year. The names of the successful candidates were published in the *Bombay Government Gazette**. A nominal list† of schools showing the number of candidates sent up and the number who passed is given in Appendix A.

"The results for each Centre were as under:—

Centre.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Bombay	164	55
Poona	145	50
Ahmedabad	126	61
Dharwar	153	53
Karachi	50	25
Total	638	244

"In the compulsory subjects the results were as follows:—

Subject.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
English { Written	638	359	56
{ Oral	598	368	61
Arithmetic	638	507	79
Vernacular‡ { Written	638	466	73
{ Oral	599	471	78
History and Geography { History	638	507	79
{ Geography	638	420	65

‡ Name of the Vernacular.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Marathi	326	215
Gujarati	118	93
Kanarese	133	96
Sindhi	48	34
Urdu	12	8
French	1	1
Total	638	447

† Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

In the optional subjects the results were as follows:—

Subject.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
* I. Classical Languages	64	48	75
II. Political Economy	106	68	64
III. Book-keeping and Commercial correspondence.	22	16	72
IV. Mathematics	153	111	72
V. Physics	1	1	100
VI. Chemistry	10	7	70
VII. Botany	148	114	77
VIII. Agriculture	33	24	72
IX. Drawing	82	75	91
X. Manual Training	3	2	66
XI. Shorthand and Typewriting...	16	9	56

* Names of the Classical Languages.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Sanskrit	31	28
Persian	32	19
Arabic	1	1
Total	64	48

"6. The total number of candidates was practically the same as last year. There was a marked increase at the Poona† and Dharwar Centres, but a great falling off at Ahmedabad and Karachi. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, states that boys continue to appear for Matriculation in preference to the School Final Examination in the belief that the rules about the qualifications for Government service are not always strictly enforced, and that they will be successful in obtaining an appointment in spite of their not having passed the School Final Examination.

"All the candidates were members of recognized schools which they had attended for at least two years previous to the Examination.

"7. This year's Examination was the first held according to the revised Syllabus. Candidates are now only required to take one optional subject instead of two, and this has undoubtedly simplified the Examination without lessening its efficiency as a final test of a boy's work at school. The increase in the percentage of passes, 38 against 25 last year, is due to some extent to this cause, but at the same time, judging from the reports of the Superintendents of the five Centres, I am convinced that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the candidates, and that most of the High Schools are now training boys more efficiently for the Examination, the importance of which is clearly recognised, though perhaps to a less extent in the Northern Division and Sind than in the Central Division and Southern Division.

"8. I will now proceed to give a brief summary of the reports of the Superintendents and the different Examiners:—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

Arithmetic.—The paper was a straightforward one, and the questions were as far as possible of a practical nature. The percentage of passes was high, and most of the Examiners noted an improvement in point of neatness and method. Candidates as a rule were ignorant of contracted methods of Multiplication and Division, while some did not appear to understand what is meant by giving an answer 'correct to the nearest rupee.' Greater attention should be paid to Decimals.

English.—On the whole, there appears to have been a marked improvement in this subject, especially at Poona and Dharwar, where the Examiners express themselves as well pleased with both the written and oral work. The test in English is a satisfactory one, and the boy who has committed to memory lists of irregular verbs and exceptions to grammatical rules without being able to write a simple sentence correctly has little chance of passing.

The piece set for paraphrase was difficult, and those who attempted it failed hopelessly. Mr. Prior is of opinion that 'very few Englishmen and hardly any Native graduates can paraphrase well, and in the hands of school boys the exercise becomes purely farcical if not crammed beforehand.' He suggests that, instead of setting a paraphrase, a piece of good unseen Vernacular prose should be read aloud

and the boys asked to reproduce the substance in English.' This will be duly considered and it is probable that 'paraphrasing' will disappear from the English test in 1907. On the whole, there appears to have been an improvement in handwriting and neatness of work.

Vernacular.—Most of the Examiners report a slight improvement on last year's work, but in many cases Grammar and Etymology appear to be neglected, while the Modi handwriting is not yet satisfactory. The Vernacular has now been made a compulsory subject at Matriculation, and a steady improvement in the subject may be expected.

History and Geography.—The History papers were generally well done, although one or two Examiners report that the subject is not always intelligently studied.

The work in Geography, however, was very disappointing, and very little, if any, improvement can be recorded. Special attention is being paid at the Secondary Training College to the methods of teaching Geography, while the Divisional Inspectors are carefully watching the work in this subject when inspecting High Schools. With improved methods of teaching, better results may confidently be expected.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

I. **Classical Languages.**—The work was generally satisfactory.

II. **Political Economy.**—This was a popular optional subject, being taken by 106 candidates. Mr. Sathe reports that candidates 'showed a more intelligent knowledge and a better general grasp of the broad principles of Political Economy.' He also draws attention to the slovenly work of the Ahmedabad candidates.

III. **Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence.**—Only 22 candidates took this subject. The Examiner reports that 'Commercial Correspondence seems to have been fairly well taught in nearly all the schools, and Book-keeping to have been efficiently taught in the B. J. Parsee Charitable Institution and the Mission School, Surat.'

IV. **Mathematics.**—There was a very large increase in the number taking Mathematics. Mr. Hesketh reports that the Algebra was, on the whole, well done, although explanations in the case of problems were not clearly given. The work in 'Graphs,' which was included for the first time this year, was poor. In Geometry the introduction of Practical Geometry has resulted in a marked improvement in the neatness and accuracy of the work. Candidates, however, still fight shy of problems. If the introduction of the new course in Geometry is to be of any use, boys must be given constant practice in solving simple problems.

V. **Physics.**—There was only one candidate and he passed.

VI. **Chemistry.**—There were only 10 candidates. Mr. Dalvi states that most of the candidates did not appear to have had a careful training under a properly qualified teacher, nor had they done sufficient practical work in the Laboratory.

VII. **Botany.**—A large number of candidates—148—took the subject. Mr. Gammie reports that 'the students have attained a higher standard of excellence and the teachers, judging from the results, have been more practical in their methods.'

VIII. **Agriculture.**—There were fewer candidates this year. Mr. Knight reports that the answers were much better than in former years, several papers being excellent. The chief improvement was in the knowledge of local Agriculture.

IX. **Drawing.**—Over 90 per cent. of the candidates passed. Mr. Burns specially praises the Memory Drawing, which he considers to be the most useful subject to students about to engage in the ordinary occupations of life.

X. **Manual Training.**—The number of candidates—3—was disappointing. This is chiefly the result of splitting up last year's group 'Drawing and Manual Training' into two, the former being looked upon by candidates as the easier.

XI. **Shorthand and Typewriting.**—Only 16 candidates appeared. The work in shorthand was not very satisfactory, partly owing to a deficient knowledge of English.

"9. The financial result of the Examination is as follows:—

Receipt.			Expenditure.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
7,764	0	0	10,287	9	9

Deficit—Rs. 2,523-9-9

This deficit is nearly Rs. 900 greater than last year. The reason for this is that there has, on the one hand, been no increase in the number of candidates, and consequently in the fee receipts, while, on the other hand, the total number of question papers to be drawn up has increased from 24 to 32, which alone means an increase of Rs. 400. The printing

charges have gone up from Rs. 409 to Rs. 768 owing to the fact that the majority of the papers at all Centres have been printed this year, the use of the Neostyle in former years having led to numerous complaints from candidates that the question papers were not legible.

"As regards the cost of printing the certificates, I may point out that this year I ordered 2,000 copies, which will probably suffice for three years.

"The strictest economy was exercised this year in the conduct of the Examination. But the expenditure increased as already explained. I regret that I last year misled Government in the remarks made at the close of paragraph 13* of my report. As a matter of fact the splitting up of the groups of optional subjects has led to an increase in the number of papers. It is, however, to be hoped that the number of candidates will gradually increase and I would deprecate any action which would tend to diminish the efficiency of the test applied.

"10. If Government approve of this report, I recommend that it may be published and request that 500 copies may be supplied to me for distribution as last year."

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Honourable Mr. Giles on the third School Final Examination held by the Educational Department should be published.

2. The number of candidates examined was practically the same as last year; but the percentage of successful examinees rose from 25 to 38. This satisfactory result seems to be in no small measure due to the orders issued last year limiting the number of optional subjects. While recognizing the better percentage of passes, Government notice that there has been no increase in the total number of candidates, and that there is a deficit of about Rs. 2,500 in the receipts and expenditure of the Examination.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction that the percentages of passes at the Ahmedabad and Karachi centres, which were unfavourably commented on last year, have increased from 21 and 15 to 48 and 50, respectively. This result must be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

4. The report should be printed and circulated. A copy should be laid on the Editors' Table.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Director of Public Instruction,
(With 500 copies of the report and the Resolution thereon.)
The Accountant General, Bombay,
The Financial Department.

* Vide Government Resolution No. 959, dated the 17th May 1906.

No. of 1907.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

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Accompaniments to Government Resolution, Educational Department,
No. 776, dated the 16th April 1907.

APPENDIX A.

*Statement showing the number of candidates who appeared and passed at the School
Final Examination of 1906.*

(The information is given for each school.)

Name of School.	Number who applied.	Number absent.	Number examined.	Number passed.
<i>Government High Schools.</i>				
Elphinstone High School, Bombay ...	7	...	7	2
Poona High School ...	7	...	7	2
Satara High School ...	11	...	11	8
Northcote High School, Sholapur ...	11	...	11	5
Nasik High School ...	19	1	18	6
Garud High School, Dhulia ...	19	...	19	5
Ranchhodlal Chhotalal High School, Ahmedabad.	7	...	7	7
Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat ...	6	...	6	2
R. S. Dalal High School, Broach ...	7	...	7	3
Nadiad High School ...	9	...	9	2
Telang High School, Godhra ...	10	...	10	2
B. J. High School, Thana ...	8	...	8	2
Sardars' High School, Belgaum ...	17	...	17	5
Dharwar High School ...	36	2	34	12
Bijapur High School ...	30	...	30	11
Karwar High School ...	32	...	32	10
Ratnagiri High School ...	22	...	22	9
N. J. High School, Karachi ...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad High School ...	5	1	4	1
Shikarpur High School ...	8	...	8	5
Total, Government High Schools ...	271	4	267	99
<i>Aided and Recognised Schools.</i>				
Maratha High School, Bombay ...	6	...	6	1
B. J. Parsi Charitable School, Bombay ...	3	...	3	3
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Parel ...	4	...	4	2
Wilson High School, Bombay ...	6	...	6	1
Robert Money School, Bombay ...	3	...	3	...
Aryan Education Society's High School, Bombay.	8	...	8	3
St. John's Night High School, Bombay ...	3	...	3	1
New English School, Poona ...	25	1	24	11
Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona ...	22	...	22	7
Native Institution, Poona ...	14	...	14	3
Deccan Education Society's New English School, Satara.	7	...	7	1
Education Society's High School, Ahmed-nagar.	24	...	24	5
American Mission High School, Ahmed-nagar.	12	...	2	1
Private English High School, Junnar ...	1	...	1	...
V. J. High School, Pandharpur ...	1	...	1	1
Baroda High School ...	17	...	17	7
Surat English High School ...	6	...	6	6
Mission High School, Surat ...	8	...	8	4
Union High School, Surat ...	3	...	3	3

Name of School.	Number who applied.	Number absent.	Number examined.	Number passed.
<i>Aided and Recognised Schools--continued.</i>				
Umreth Jubilee Institution ...	4	...	4	1
New English School, Ahmedabad ...	16	...	16	8
Mission High School, Ahmedabad ...	5	...	5	1
Gujarat High School, Ahmedabad ...	5	...	5	1
Native Institution, Ahmedabad ...	7	...	7	2
Patan High School ...	1	...	1	1
Avabai High School, Bulsar... ..	4	...	4	3
Virangam High School	2	...	2	...
Cambay High School	6	1	5	4
C. J. N. Z. Madressah, Navsari ...	3	...	3	3
Dajiraj High School, Wadhwan City ...	1	...	1	1
John Elphinstone High School, Alibag ...	12	...	12	7
Candidate Class, Pen	10	...	10	1
Sir Sidi Ahmedkhan High School, Murud...	4	...	4	1
S. P. G. Mission High School, Dapoli ...	2	...	2	1
Bhandari High School, Malvan	13	1	12	3
English School, Savantvadi... ..	7	...	7	3
Victoria High School, Dharwar	18	...	18	9
B. G. Mission High School, Dharwar ...	5	...	5	1
M. E. Mission High School, Belgaum ...	22	...	22	3
Lamington High School, Hubli	8	...	8	4
Rajaram High School, Kolhapur	15	1	14	6
Private English School, Kolhapur	3	...	3	...
Sangali High School... ..	2	...	2	2
Sind Madressah, Karachi	16	...	16	5
Grammar School, Karachi	1	...	1	1
N. H. Academy, Hyderabad	14	...	14	11
Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad...	6	...	6	2
Total, Recognised Schools	375	4	371	145
Grand Total	646	8	638	244

APPENDIX B.

Memorandum showing the classification of the expenditure incurred on account of the School Final Examination of 1906.

Item.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
Remuneration to Superintendents	2,000 0 0
Remuneration to Examiners	5,550 4 0
Remuneration to Supervisors	810 0 0
Remuneration to clerks	273 9 0
Charges on account of printing	768 3 2
Neostyle accessories	53 8 0
Stationery	116 12 1
Answer books	142 0 0
Postage and telegrams	27 12 0
Miscellaneous	90 8 6
Printing certificates	199 2 0
Travelling allowance	255 15 0
Total	10,287 9 9

FROM

All communications to Government should give the no., date, and subject of any previous correspondence, and should note the department quoted.



No. 443 of 1908.
XV. 146.

C.H.B. Kendall Esquire, I.C.S.,
UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department.

Educational.
DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Dated Maini Tal 6th June 1908.

As requested in your letter no.349Mis., dated the 8th. May 1908, to the address of the Chief Secretary to this Government, I am directed to forward for the information of the Madras Government a copy of the scheme for a school leaving examination which has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor and of the proceedings of this Government in the Educational Department for the month of March 1908 A nos. 1 to 7.

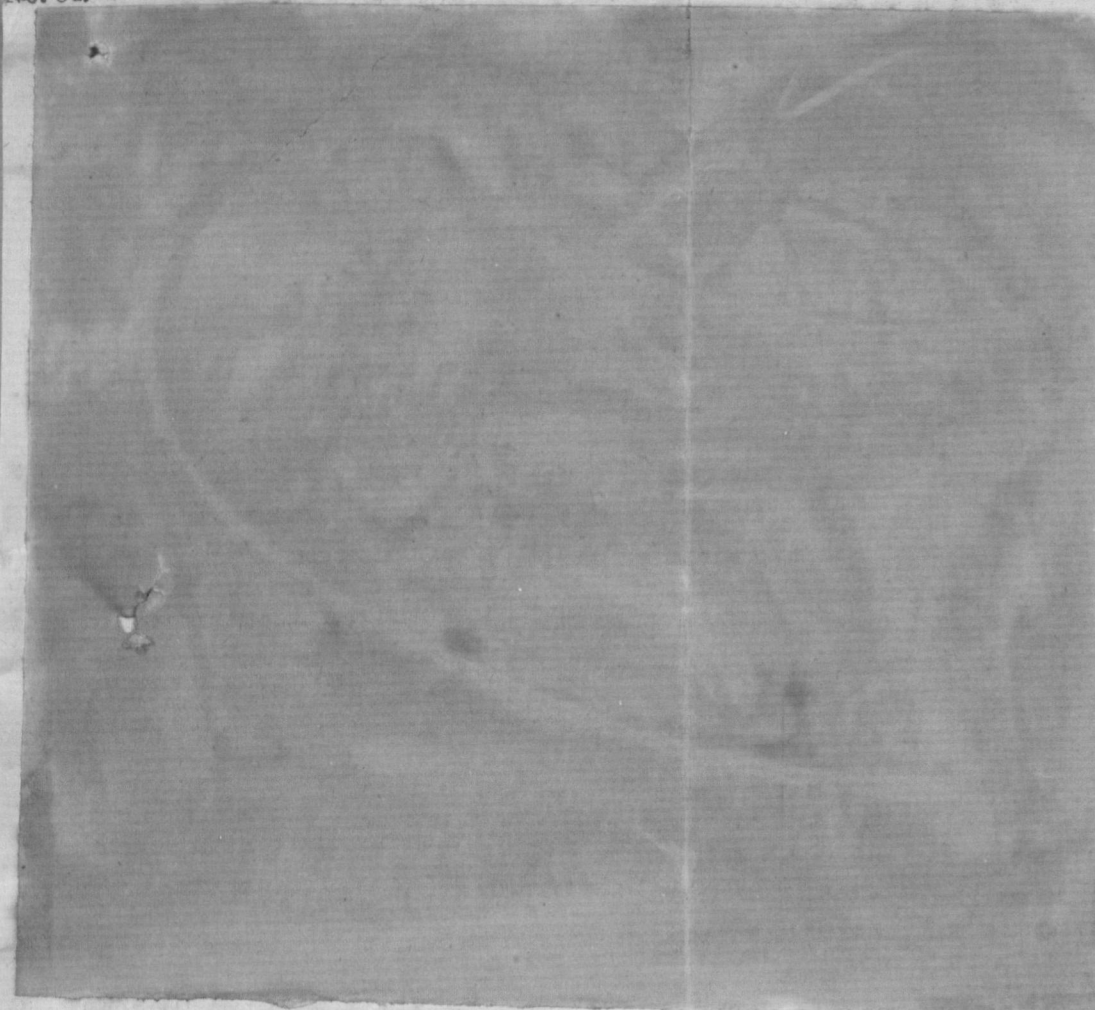
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C.H.B. Kendall

Under Secretary.

Enclosures-
As stated above.

Genl. Sectt., Form No. 3B. } P. No. 2046-
F. 17,000 of 1907. } 14-8-1907-P.D.



THE SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

1. The examination will be open to all candidates who have completed sixteen years of age on or before March 1 in the year in which it is held, and who have attended a school duly recognized by the department, and have obtained 75 per cent. of attendances at school meetings held during the two sessions previous to the latest date of sending in the application. Application for admission must be made in form A appended. No fee is charged for admission to the examination. Candidates who appear for the examination and fail are eligible for readmission the next year, provided that they continue to attend school regularly. In case of transfer from one recognized school to another the certificate in form A must be signed by the respective head masters.

2. The following will be the subjects of examination :—

Compulsory.

(1) English.

(2) Mathematics, including—

Arithmetic, with mensuration (as in Pierpoint's mensuration).

Algebra

Geometry } as in the present matriculation course.

(3) The vernacular * of the candidate.

(4) History of India, including an outline of the present system of administration.

(5) General geography—Outlines, including the elements of mathematical and physical geography, with the geography of India in further detail.

* Those whose vernacular is English will be examined in an Indian vernacular.

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N.B.—In English there will be one paper of three hours in composition, translation, and general questions; and an oral test.*

* Stress will be laid on a candidate's ability to speak English with fair fluency and correctness and to follow it readily when spoken.

In mathematics there will be two papers each of two and a half hours. In vernacular a two hours' paper will be set, followed by an oral test of the candidate's ability to read script. In history one paper of two hours will be set, and in geography also one paper of two hours will be set. Candidates will be required to pass in each subject of the examination.

Optional.

(1) One of the following classical languages :—

Sanskrit, Arabic with Persian, and Latin.

(2) Commerce.

(3) Physics and chemistry.

(4) Physiography.

(5) A further course in mathematics, including mechanics and trigonometry.

(6) Botany.

(7) Agriculture.

(8) Drawing.

(9) Manual training.

N.B.—Candidates must take up one optional subject for examination, and no candidate will be examined in more than one. A candidate who has passed the school-leaving certificate examination may present himself for examination in the ensuing year in one or at most two different optional subjects, and will not be required to take the compulsory subjects again.

3. A syllabus showing the course prescribed for each optional subject is appended (vide appendix C), but schools are at liberty to propose instead their own course on similar lines. The test in each optional subject is laid down in the syllabus.

4. In the written examination great consideration will be given to handwriting, spelling, and accuracy and neatness of work.

5. The examination will be conducted at the candidate's school by a board of examiners, but for the convenience of the board the candidates from two or more schools in the same town may be collected at a single centre for the written examination in any subject. A full record kept by the class teacher of the work done in every subject during each term must be made over by the head master to the examiners, and the questions and answer books of candidates at terminal examinations must also be produced for reference.

6. A list of candidates who pass the examination will be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

7. The registrar of the examination will grant certificates in form B of the appendix to candidates who pass the examination.

8. The Assistant Director of Public Instruction is the registrar of the examination and secretary to the Central Examination Board.

9. The Central Examination Board consists of the Director of Public Instruction and the Assistant Director of Public Instruction *ex officio*, five members nominated by the Government, two members nominated by the University, one member nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one member of the staff of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, nominated by the Principal. Members shall hold office for three years. The Director of Public Instruction is the president of the board.

10. The duties of the board are—

(1) to prescribe courses;

(2) to consider courses proposed by schools in lieu of those prescribed;

(3) to appoint examiners;

(4) to lay down rules and standards of examination;

(5) to consider the reports of examiners;

(6) to bring out the results of the examinations;

(7) to issue a printed report yearly on the conduct of the examination and the work done.

11. The board will meet in Allahabad in April and November and at such other times as the president may appoint on dates to be fixed by the president. Five shall form a quorum at meetings.

12. The examinations are held during the months of February and March. The exact date will be communicated to each school by the registrar.

13. Head masters proposing courses in lieu of those prescribed should submit them to the registrar through the inspector in the month of September for the approval of the board. A course which has been approved may not be changed till it has run for three years.

14. Head masters of recognized schools intending to send up candidates for the examination should inform the registrar in the month of September of their intention, and should specify the vernacular or vernaculars in which the candidates are to be examined, as also the optional subject or subjects to be offered by them. Applications for admission to the examination should be forwarded to the registrar not later than the 15th November.

15. The board of examiners will be furnished by the registrar with lists school-wise of those candidates whose applications have been entertained, and copies of the lists will be furnished to the head masters concerned.

16. The board of examiners shall send to the registrar the statement of the marks gained by the candidates, together with their recommendations as to passes and failures, the division in which each candidate should be placed, and the award of distinctions. The board will also send in therewith a report on the quality of the work in each school, with any suggestions that may be needed for its improvement. The results will be brought out by the Central Examination Board. The general report of the Central Examination Board will be printed for distribution to inspectors and head masters of schools concerned and published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

17. A school desiring to be recognized for the purposes of this examination should apply to the inspector in the year preceding that in which it proposes to open classes in preparation for the examination, for permission to send up candidates, stating the optional subjects which it intends to offer. Recognition must be separately obtained for each optional subject taken up. The inspector after making such enquiry as he may deem fit will, if he supports the application, forward it with his recommendation to the Director. If the inspector is unable to support the application he will inform the school specifically of his reasons for rejecting it. An appeal from the inspector's decision may be made to the Director, whose decision in all cases is final.

18. The Director will every year in the month of March furnish the registrar with a list of schools recognized for the purposes of the examination, specifying the subject or subjects in which recognition has been granted. The list will also be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

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APPENDIX A.

(Form of application for admission to the school-leaving certificate examination.)

To

THE REGISTRAR,

SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to appear at the ensuing school-leaving certificate examination.

Vernacular _____.

Optional subject _____.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Dated _____ 190 .

Certificate by the head master of applicant's school.

I HEREBY certify that _____ has been a student of this school during the last two sessions, that ^{his}_{her} birth date according to the register of the school is _____, and that ^{he}_{she} will have therefore completed sixteen years of age by March 1, 190 .

I further certify that ^{his}_{her} character and conduct have been satisfactory.

Head master._____
School.

Dated _____ 190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name—

Religion—

Race (i.e. nation, tribe, &c., &c.)—

Caste, if any—

District and town or village where resident—

Name of father or guardian—

Whether ^{he}_{she} has appeared at the school-leaving certificate examination of any previous year—

(Signature of candidate.)

APPENDIX B.

(Form of certificate.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, UNITED PROVINCES, ALLAHABAD.

SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

This is to certify that _____ aged _____ years and _____ months passed the school-leaving certificate examination

from the _____ school in the month of _____ 190 , in the following subjects:—

Compulsory.

English.

Mathematics.

Vernacular (_____).

History and geography.

Optional.

and obtained distinction in

^{He}_{She} was placed in the _____ division.

REGISTRAR,*School-leaving certificate examination.*

DATED ALLAHABAD :

The _____ 190 .

APPENDIX C.

SYLLABUS OF THE EXAMINATION.

I.—Syllabus in classical language.

THE course is the same as that prescribed for the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University. One three-hours paper will be set containing passages for translation from and into English and questions in grammar.

There will also be an oral test.

II.—Syllabus in commerce.

The examination will consist of two papers of two hours each and a practical test:—

1.—Book-keeping and commercial arithmetic.—

Double entry book-keeping. Keeping the bought and sold books, the cash and bill books and the journal, and recording therein transactions involving purchases and sales, cheques, bills receivable and payable, personal accounts, real accounts, and nominal accounts like rent, salaries, interest, discount, bad debts, and depreciation. Posting and closing the ledger, and preparing the balance sheets and the profit and loss account.

Single entry book-keeping. Keeping the subsidiary books, posting and closing the ledger.

Preparation of invoices, account sales, and interest accounts with interest products; direct exchange between India and (1) England, (2) France, and (3) Japan.

2. Commercial correspondence.—

Indexing, docketing, and cross-referencing; the letter book and press copying; filling in blank forms of mercantile letters and documents, and drafting short mercantile letters.

The inland postal rates and regulations of India and postage rates to the United Kingdom.

3. Typewriting—

(1) Typewriting from manuscript a letter of 200 words and a passage of 400 words at the rate of 20 words a minute; half hour.

(2) Typewriting a balance sheet or a tabular statement with not more than five columns; half hour.

N.B.—Great attention will be paid to accuracy.

Practical examination.—Identification and use of the apparatus.

III.—Syllabus in physics and chemistry.

Two papers, each of two hours, and a practical examination in both physics and chemistry.

The syllabus is the same as that prescribed for the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University.

IV.—Syllabus in physiography.

(Not ready yet.)

V.—Syllabus of further course in mathematics, including mechanics and trigonometry.

1. Algebra.—

Quadratic equations with problems; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonic progressions.

2. Mechanics.—

Definitions of velocity, acceleration, relative velocity, angular velocity, &c. Measurement of such quantities when uniform or variable and their graphical representation by means of curves. Motion under constant acceleration. Laws of impact. Laws of motion and derivation of dynamical unit of force. Simple propositions and problems on work, energy, &c. Fundamental and derived units.

Parallelogram law for the composition of velocities, accelerations, forces. Resultant of concurrent forces. Triangle of forces, polygon of forces and funicular polygon. Moments and elementary propositions connected therewith. Resultant of parallel forces, couples and their fundamental properties. Determination of centres of gravity in simple cases. Friction and its laws.

3. Trigonometry.—

Methods of measuring angles; trigonometrical ratios and their values in special elementary cases; relations between the trigonometrical ratios; trigonometrical transformations; multiple and sub-multiple angles; solution of triangles; area of a circle; properties of logarithms; the use of logarithmic tables; elementary properties of triangles.

Two papers of three hours each and a practical examination.

VI.—Syllabus in elementary botany.

One paper of three hours and an oral test.

[To be taught as a branch of nature-study and illustrated by the common plants of the locality.]

The chief types of flowering and flowerless plants, illustrating the range and variation in habitat of the groups of plants comprised in the vegetable kingdom.

The chief organs: root, stem, leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds of common plants.

Seeds and seedlings.—The structure of seeds. Comparison of types [(a) the bean, (b) castor oil, (c) the date]; comparison of these with a typical grain (maize). Germination, germination energy, and germination capacity. The food materials in seeds, such as starch grains.

The root.—Development of the root from embryo of the seed. Structure of a typical root and its function. Root hairs. Common modifications of typical root structure to subserve definite functions. Root storage. Adventitious roots.

The stem.—Development of the stem from the embryo of the seed and from buds. Structure of typical stems (of monocotyledons and dicotyledons). Common modifications of typical stems as adapted to specialized habits. Climbers, rhizomes, &c. Vegetative reproduction in grafting, budding, and growth from cuttings.

The leaf.—The structure of a green leaf. The functions of the leaf. Transpiration, assimilation, and respiration. The forms of leaves. Translocation and storage of food.

Inflorescence and flowers.—The parts of flowers. Form of flowers. Pollination and fertilization. The development of seeds.

Fruits and the dispersal of seeds.—The development of fruits. The various methods of seed dispersal.

The natural orders from which illustrations are drawn should be *Cruciferae*, *Malvaceae*, *Liliaceae*, *Anacardiaceae*, *Leguminosae*, *Compositae*, *Boraginaceae*, *Orobanchaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Labiatae*, *Urticaceae*, *Gramineae*.

BOTANY—(Oral examination).

(To be conducted with actual examples and specimens.)

1. The seed; recognition and dissection of the types specified in the syllabus.
2. Identification of the different forms of roots. The functions performed by these as shown by their characters.
3. Recognition of the various parts of examples of dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous stems and leaves.
4. Description of floral structures, and of common examples of adaptations to different methods of pollination.
5. Recognition of examples of common types of fruits and modifications aiding seed-dispersal.
6. The description of local plants of economic importance.

VII.—Syllabus in agriculture.

Two papers, each of two hours, and an oral test.

The growth of plants, and the way in which it can be influenced by the cultivator.—Stages of plant development. Germination. Growth. Plant food. Water. Mineral plant food. Nitrates. Respiration. Ripening. Contents of seeds. Various products of plants. Special types of plants (biennial, perennial).

The weather of the United Provinces.—Seasons. Distribution of rainfall. Effect of abnormal weather.

The soils of the provinces.—Obvious differences in soils. Materials of the soil. Classification by materials. Formation of soils. Recognition of different soils. Water contained in the soil. Downward movement of water. Capillary movement of water. Loss of water from the surface. Regulating the movement of water. Behaviour of different soils with regard to water. Formation of *reh*. Loss of plant food by drainage. Improvement of soils in respect to water. Natural classification of soils. Classification of soils by position. Increasing the organic matter of soils.

Drainage.—Flow of water through sand. Effect of natural drainage on cultivation. Artificial drainage. Drainage of clays. Drainage of light soils. Drainage of depressions.

Tillage.—Implements and their use. Kharif tillage. Rabi tillage. Depth of tillage. Use of the clod-crusher.

Sowing and seed.—Time for sowing. Method of sowing. Thinning and transplanting. Thick and thin sowing. Quality of seed. Seed supply. Seed selection. Seed rejection. Deterioration of seed stocks. Change of seed.

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Irrigation.—Sources of irrigation. Canals. Wells. Spring and percolation wells. Methods of raising water. Application of water to the land.

Manuring.—Supply of mineral plant food. Supply of nitrogen. Use of human excrement, dung, dung pits, urine, other refuse. Feeding cattle on the land. Special manures.

Harvesting.—Time of harvesting. Methods of harvesting. Defective methods. Disposal of produce.

Plant diseases and pests.—Animal pests and remedies. Insects. White ants. Locusts. Weevils. Fungi. Weeds.

Cattle and other farm animals.—Supply of cattle. Local breeds. Cost of cattle. Food. Water. Shelter. Exercise. Disease. Protective inoculation. Dairy produce.

Management of a holding.—The custom of the country. Management of typical holdings. Mixed crops. Rotation of crops. Double-cropping. Fallowing. Management of labour of cattle.

Management and improvement of estates.—The landholder's object. Maxims of management. Fixed rents. Amount of rent. Collection of rent. Choice of new tenants. Improvements made by cultivators. Indirect income from improvements.

The agricultural regions of the provinces.—Lowlands. Uplands. Bhur. Matiyar. Dumat. Garden tracts. Bundelkhand. Distribution of principal soil tracts. Other tracts.

Rainfall tracts.—Submontane districts. South Rohilkhand. South Oudh. Eastern districts. Duab.

The principal crops.—The requirements of each of the following crops: the nature and amount of their produce: and the dangers to which each is exposed:—

Maize, rice, *juar*, *bajra*, *mandua*, *arhar*, *til*, cotton, *san*-hemp, wheat, barley, gram, peas, potatoes, rape or mustard, linseed, poppy, tobacco, sugar-cane.

The oral examination may be directed to any part of the foregoing syllabus. In particular, candidates may be called on—

- (1) to distinguish soils according to the classification current in the district;
- (2) to recognize the crops of the province as set out above from growing plants and from seed or other products;
- (3) to recognize the effects of insect pests or plant diseases common in the district.

VIII.—Syllabus in drawing.

Free-hand from the flat.—To copy to an enlarged or reduced size—one and a half hours.

Model drawing.—Drawing of common subjects or casts of ornaments in light or shade—one and a half hours.

Geometrical drawing.—The whole of practical, plane, and section of solid geometry, as in Gill's *New School of Arts Geometry*—two hours.

Drawing to scale.—Plan, section, and elevation from solid objects—one hour.

IX.—Syllabus in manual training.

Drawing—

- (a) *Practical geometry.*—A knowledge of the methods of constructing elementary geometrical figures and an ellipse.
- (b) The use of drawing board, T square, set square, compasses and scales.

(c) Orthographic projection. Construction of plan, elevation, and section along a given line on an object such as—

(1) a prism, wedge, cylinder, cone, pyramid, sphere;

(2) a simple piece of wood work—a carpentry joint, box, door, window, bookshelf, roof truss.

The drawing to be to scale from sketches in orthographic or isometric projection and data supplied.

Practical carpentry.—

(a) *Use of tools.*—Plane, try-square, marking gauge, chisel, saw, compasses, turning lathe.

(b) *Joints.*—Halved, mortise and tenon, dovetail, scarf, feather and groove.

(c) *Piece of work.*—Such as a table, chair, box, bookshelf, drawer, model roof truss.

Three hours will be allowed for the examination in drawing.

Four hours will be allowed for the examination in practical carpentry.



File no. 854A.

1908.

GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

MARCH.

A Proceedings—nos. 1 to 7.

Institution of a School-leaving certificate examination.

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3	(Enclosure.) The draft circular		1--3

P. T. O.

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4	To the Director of Public Instruction, approving the nominations made in serial no. 9; dated the 28th January 1908.	11	3
5	To the Director of Public Instruction, authorising the issue with certain changes of the draft circular with serial no. 10; dated the 28th January 1908.	12	3-4
6	From the Director of Public Instruction, recommending the appointment of Mr. Arundale on the Central Examination Board, <i>vice</i> Mr. Burrell; dated the 10th February 1908.	13	4
7	To the Director of Public Instruction, approving Mr. Arundale's appointment and enquiring whether the rules of the Provincial Text-book Committee require amendment in view of the duty thrown on the Committee by the orders in serial no. 12; dated the 2nd March 1908.	14	4

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Government of the United Provinces

IN THE

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE MONTH OF

MARCH 1908.

PROGS.
NOS.
1 TO 7.
No. 1.

File no. 854A.]

No. G/3489/X—14, dated Allahabad, the 22nd November 1907.

From—C. F. DE LA FOSSE, ESQ., M.A., *Director of Public Instruction,*
United Provinces,

To—*Secretary to Government, United Provinces.*

SIR,—With reference to rule 9 of the scheme for the school-leaving certificate examination sanctioned in G. O. no. 887/XV, dated the 2nd October 1907, I have the honour to recommend that Government may be pleased to nominate the following five members to serve on the Central Examination Board:—

- (1) Dr. E. G. Hill, B.A., D.Sc., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (2) Mr. P. S. Burrell, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Meerut division, Meerut.
- (3) Mr. M. N. Datt, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Fyzabad division, Fyzabad.
- (4) Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., D.Sc., Professor, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (5) Rev. Dr. A. H. Ewing, M.A., Ph.D., D. D., Principal, Christian College, Allahabad.

No. 2.

No. G/3579/X—14, dated Allahabad, the 27th November 1907.

From—C. F. DE LA FOSSE, ESQ., M.A., *Director of Public Instruction,*
United Provinces,

To—*Secretary to Government, United Provinces.*

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with G. O. no. 887/XV, dated the 2nd October 1907, I have the honour to state that, in consequence of the recognition of the school-leaving certificate by the University of Allahabad as equivalent to the matriculation certificate, I propose to issue the accompanying general letter relating to the former for general information at a very early date, and to publish it in part IV of the *United Provinces Government Gazette*. I would therefore request that the permission of Government may be accorded to my doing so.

No. 3.

No. G/ dated Allahabad, the November 1907.

From—C. F. DE LA FOSSE, ESQ., M.A., *Director of Public Instruction,*
United Provinces,

To—*Inspectors of Schools, United Provinces.*

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Allahabad University has agreed to recognise the school-leaving certificate as equivalent to the matriculation certificate. This decision will no doubt influence schools in making choice whether to continue to prepare scholars for the matriculation or to apply for permission to send up candidates for the school-leaving certificate examination; but except in the case of

SERIAL
NOS.
2 TO 14.
No. 9.

No. 10.

PROGS.
NO. 3.

Government model schools, which will be managed by the Department, schools whether aided by Government or not should be left free to decide the question for themselves. The scheme of the school-leaving certificate examination has already been sent to you and to all English schools for information; but it has been thought advisable to defer the issue of instructions in connection with the working of the scheme pending the decision of the important question of the recognition of the certificate by the University. The following observations may now be made thereon.

The minimum standard of attainment required for a pass in the school-leaving certificate examination will in no subject be less than that for the matriculation examination, but the tests will be more practical and searching. Rule 2 of the rules of the school-leaving certificate examination which prescribes the subjects of study does not, it will be noticed, prescribe any text-books. Schools will be at liberty to use, subject to the sanction of the Inspector, any books they please in the work of preparing scholars; but they will be assisted in making their choice by the recommendations of the Text-book Committee, which will be asked to suggest in future books suitable for use in the high stage also. The essential point, however, to bear in mind is that for purposes of examination text-books will be discarded. Pierpoint's Mensuration which is mentioned under *compulsory* (2) indicates merely the standard to be aimed at. The book need not be used if teachers prefer to avail themselves of another. Again, under *compulsory* (4), Lee-Warner's *Citizen of India*, revised edition, may be mentioned as a suitable book for use when dealing with the outlines of the present system of administration in India. No course has yet been laid down under *Optional* (4) Physiology, but one is under preparation and will, it is hoped, be ready shortly. Under *Optional* (9), Manual Training, Dr. Woldemar Goetze's *Illustrated Manual of Hand and Eye Training on Educational Principles*, of which a translation is published by Messrs. O. Newmann & Co., 84 Newman Street, London, is specially commended to the attention of teachers.

Rule 3, which deals with the subject of optional courses, gives to schools the liberty to propose their own courses in lieu of those prescribed. While it is desirable to encourage, as far as possible, initiative in this way, it will be necessary to scrutinise any proposed course closely to see that the standard aimed at is not below that of the prescribed course, and that some good reason, based on local circumstances or on inherent merit in the course proposed, exists for making departures from the course prescribed. The courses laid down in the syllabus for the optional subjects are at present provisional only. They are subject to revision at the hands of the Central Examining Board, as soon as that body meets; but they will serve to show sufficiently clearly the nature of the work demanded and the standard of attainment to be worked up to.

The optional courses have been specially drawn up with a view to fitting scholars for particular careers as well as generally for entrance to the University. For instance, the syllabuses in drawing, manual training and further mathematics are specially designed for those who intend to proceed to the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; while the syllabuses in elementary botany, physics and chemistry and agriculture are particularly suited to the needs of those who desire, after leaving school, to take admission into the Agricultural College, the Imperial Forest College or the Medical School at Agra. Since the school-leaving certificate examination has been instituted with a view to opening up to young men of these Provinces as many careers as possible, head-masters and managers of schools should make known to scholars the opportunities which lie before them in various directions, and to this end every English school should be supplied with the prospectuses of the various institutions named above. It is complained that at present comparatively few young men of these Provinces qualify themselves for admission to the Engineering and Forest Colleges. This is a reproach which schools now have it in their power to remove.

It is intended that the possession of a school-leaving certificate shall not only be evidence that the holder has passed a certain intellectual test, but that he has also received a sound school education. The examination will therefore, as far as possible, be

SERIAL
NO. 10.PROGS.
NO. 3.

conducted *in situ*, and one of the chief duties of the Board of Examiners will be to enquire into the thoroughness with which the courses undertaken in a school have been taught therein. To assist the Board in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion upon this important point rule 5 requires that a full record should be kept by the class teacher of the work done in every subject during each session. Great importance will be attached to the way in which the teachers' record-books are kept. These books should contain a record subject-wise of what has actually been taught from week to week and how it has been taught, *i.e.*, whether orally or from books, and whether with or without demonstrations, practical work and exercises. No general recognition for the purposes of the school-leaving certificate examination can be given, but it must be obtained, as laid down in rule 17, for each optional subject separately. Since great weight will be attached to the work actually done in school it will be necessary for a school to provide a complete equipment for the teaching of any subject, and the inspector will have to satisfy himself by a thorough inspection that provision has been made not only for demonstrations by the teachers but for the scholars undergoing a regular course of practical work. While it will be the desire of the Department to give recognition to as many schools as possible for the purposes of the school-leaving certificate, it is incumbent upon it to see that competent teachers and sufficient and suitable appliances and apparatus are invariably supplied before the work of preparing scholars in any of the courses is commenced.

SERIAL
NO. 10.

Copy forwarded to the Chairmen of district boards and head-masters of all recognised English schools, United Provinces, for information.

No. 4.

No. 89/XV—854A, dated Allahabad, the 28th January 1908.

No. 11.

From—Secretary to Government, United Provinces,

To—Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

SIR,—In reply to your letter no. G3489/X—14, dated the 22nd November 1907, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor approves the nomination of the five gentlemen therein mentioned as members of the Central Examination Board for the School-leaving Certificate Examination.

F. E. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 5.

No. 90/XV—854A, dated Allahabad the 28th January 1908.

No. 12.

From—Secretary to Government, United Provinces,

To—Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

SIR,—In reply to your letter no. G-3579/X—14, dated the 27th November 1907, I am directed to convey sanction to the issue of the draft general letter forwarded therewith regarding the school-leaving certificate examination subject to the following changes:—

(1) In paragraph 2, substitute the following passage for that beginning with "schools will be at liberty" and ending with "for use in the high stage also":—

"But it will in future be one of the duties of the Text-book Committee to recommend books suitable for use in connexion with the courses for the school-leaving certificate. A school that desires for any particular

PROGS.
NO. 5.

reason to be allowed to use a book not included in the sanctioned lists of the Text-book Committee should apply through the Inspector of Schools to the Director for special permission to do so."

(2) In the same paragraph, after the words "avail themselves of another," insert the words "in the sanctioned lists."

2. The letter may also, as proposed, be published in part IV of the *Government Gazette*.

F. E. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

SERIAL
NO. 12.

No. 6.

No. G/4627/X—14 of 1907-1908, dated Allahabad, the 10th February 1908.

From—C. F. DE LA FOSSE, ESQ., M.A., *Director of Public Instruction,*
United Provinces,
To—*Secretary to Government, United Provinces.*

SIR,—With reference to G. O. no. 89/XV—854A, dated 28th January 1908, I have the honour to request that sanction of Government may be accorded to the appointment of Mr. G.S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B., Head-master, Central Hindu College, Benares, as an ordinary member of the Central Examination Board for the School-leaving Certificate Examination in place of Mr. P. S. Burrell, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Meerut Division, in the event of the latter's being appointed Assistant Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, as recommended in this office letter no. G/4515/IV—191, dated 1st February 1908. Mr. Arundale is very much interested in the promotion of the modern side of school education, and he would besides represent unaided institutions.

If the above proposal is approved Mr. Burrell would then be an *ex officio* member under rule 8 of the scheme for the school-leaving certificate examination.

No. 13.

No. 7.

No. 210/XV—854A, dated Allahabad, the 2nd March 1908.

From—*Secretary to Government, United Provinces,*
To—*Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter no. G4627/X—14, dated the 10th February 1908, I am directed to convey sanction to the appointment of Mr. G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B., Head Master, Central Hindu College, Benares, as a member of the Central Examination Board for the School-leaving Certificate Examination, *vice* Mr. P. S. Burrell, Inspector of Schools, to be transferred as Assistant Director of Public Instruction.

2. I am to invite your attention to G. O. no. 90/XV—854A, dated the 28th January 1908, under which the Provincial Text-book Committee will be required to recommend books suitable for use in connexion with the courses for the school-leaving certificate examination, and to enquire whether the rules pertaining to that committee will need amendment to provide for this additional duty.

F. E. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 14.

[E. & L.]

250-2-7-03.

Two Letters

Col

DEPARTMENT.

No 1336-1

16 6 08



PREVIOUS REFERENCES.
Proceedings for October 1907, A, nos. 54 to 58.

LATER REFERENCES.

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

DEPARTMENT,

To

The Secretary to the Govt.
United Provinces
Educational Dept

DATED Fort St. George, 15th June 1908.
OOTACAMUND

SIR,

with thanks
I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of ~~your~~ Mr Kendall's Letter No. 443, dated 6th June 1908, which will receive due attention. forwarding copies of papers relating to the School leaving examination in that ~~Province~~ Province.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

15 6 08

16 6 08

DESPATCHED
18 JUN 1908

[E. & L.]

250-2-7-03.

No 1250-1
16. 6. 08



Educational DEPARTMENT.

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Educational DEPARTMENT,

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay
Educational
Department

DATED ~~Fort St. George~~, 15. 6. 1908
OOTACAMUND

SIR,

With thanks the

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Letter No. 1532, dated 27th May 1908, ~~which will receive due attention.~~ ^{for forwarding} for copies of papers containing information regarding the School Final Examination held in that Residency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

20
15.6.08

DESPATCHED
10 JUN 1908

NOTES.

69

Educational DEPARTMENT.

W

C.No. 1250 From the Govt of Bombay, No. 1532, dated 27. 5. 1908.

SUBJECT. Forwarding copies of Govt Resolutions on the subject of the School Final examination.

1x

It is submitted that the reply of the Govt of the United Provinces to letter no. 349 of 8.5.08 may now be awaited.

HA
2.6.08
7H.
2.6.08

Yes
Oct
26.8.

Pages 57 to 66.

From the Govt of United Provinces no. 443 of 6.6.08
XV. 146

It is submitted that the papers may be recorded and may be made available for reference in connection with the report of the Committee on School Final Examinations.

2. The draft order placed below is submitted for approval. The receipt of the paper may also be acknowledged. Drafts submitted for approval.

HA
14.6.08 25p
15.6.08

Approved
16.6.08

READ AGAIN G.O., No. , dated 190 .

" " " " " " 190 .

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 1250, From the Govt of Bombay, No. 1532, dated 27-5-1908.

" " 1336, " " " " United Provinces 443, " 6.6.1908
Xr. 146

" " " " " " " " 190 .

ORDER.

Misc 1

No. 467, dated 16.6.1908.

Recorded

M
14.6.08

ROD
15.6.08

16
16.6.08

14 MAY 1911

When given for copying _____
When copied _____ } 190
When examined _____
When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
190 _____

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED IF, 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.

Educational (1908) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 468

DATED 19-6-08

pp-9

Ariyalur School [Despatch Abstract.]

Forwarding to the President St Board, Trichinopoly
a copy of the Chief Engineer's note re-
commending for sanction an Estimate
for constructing a Lower Secondary School
at Ariyalur.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

10,000-16-7-07.

Subject:—

Educational
Public Works Department.

CURRENT FILE.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Back papers.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (= S.C.).	Remarks. (Note.—When an original is removed from this file the fact should be noted against the paper and its destination mentioned.)

Further papers.

Papers of other departments to be returned.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (= O.) or spare copy (= S.C.).	Date of return.

Stock Form No. 135.
4,000—27-4-06.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.



Received..... 190 , Registered..... 27/2 1908

Subject.

Submitting a plan with estimates amounting to Rs. 7,300 for the construction of a building for the Ariyalur School, Trichinopoly District.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

Ref on Cur No. 9110/07.

Station M a d r a s , Dated the 25 February 1908

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

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

M a d r a s .

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter R. C. No. 9110/07.,
dated 17th January 1908, in connection with the contributions
of Rs. 1,017 and Rs. 2,500 applied for by the President, District
Board, Trichinopoly, towards the cost of constructing buildings
for the Board Lower Secondary Schools at Lalgudi and Ariyalur
respectively, I have the honour to submit herewith a plan with
estimates amounting to Rs. 7,300 for the construction of a build-
ing for the Ariyalur School and an application for grant just
received from the President, District Board, Trichinopoly. The
plan and estimates relating to the Lalgudi School have not been
received.

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

Altmuth 25-2-8

Lodged with reference to G.O. 1145
26.2.08

Please return the enclosures to the S.D. for Director of Public Instruction.
M.S.S.

Subject:—

Consty: a building from Anagales Brown School
Anagales, Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTES.

211. 10/10/10
Anagales, Minneapolis, Minn.

[E.]

2,000-227-0-07

6
Educational DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 463 From the D.P. 9. No. 9110, dated 25.2.1908

SUBJECT

Submitting plans & estimates amounting to Rs 7300 for the construction of a building for the Arigalur School, Trichinopoly.

The grant for this school (Rs 2500) is included in the grant of Rs 3517, sanctioned in G.O. No. 145 Vol. dated 26th February 1908.

2. The draft placed below is for approval

RD
25.2.08

See

Ces
3.3.8

The plan & estimate does not appear to have received the approval of the S.E.

It may be referred to P.W.D. for remarks

HO
4.3.08



P.W. no. 256
5.3.08

EL no 463.1
4/3/08

P.W.D. no.

To C.A. for scrutiny

Dec 3/08

6.3.08

RD

025134

23

Note by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. of 4 June 1908

The estimate has been submitted and the results of the survey are embodied in a note by the Chief Engineer. The work may be carried out in about seven months.

P.L.C.
15.5.08

14/6

educational u.o.

Educational Dept.

The grant of Rs 2500 for this school, is included in the grant of Rs 3517, sanctioned in G.O. No. 14580, dated 26th February 1908, and the grant has been ^{obviously} adjusted in 1907-08. A copy of the Chief Engineer's note may perhaps be forwarded to the President of the D^r. Board for such action as he may deem fit to take with reference to the suggestions made therein. The plans & estimates appear to have been prepared by the D^r. Board Engineer of Trichinopoly (Mr. Popson).

20
15.6.08

As at 14/6
18600

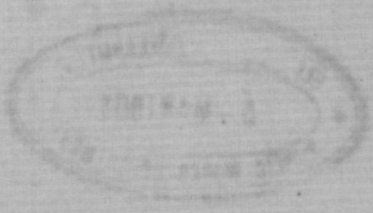
The draft order placed below is for approval.

20
15.6.08

18600



step 7.

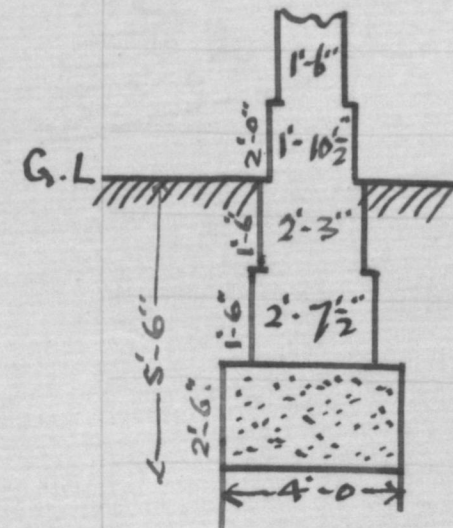


20/6/08

Not by the Chief Engineer. P.W.D.

The estimate for constructing a lower secondary school at Arigaluru in the Trichemopoly Dist. is recommended for sanction with the following remarks:-

The section of the main wall foundations may be as shown in the sketch, the pressure working out to $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per square foot and the soil being clay. The



Quandah wall, above the concrete, may be 1'-10 1/2" instead of 2 feet of the bricks and the usual 9" size.

The floor should be finished with Portland Cement instead of lime mortar, being more durable.

The following rates are in excess of the Schedule rates

Brick in Churnam Rs 18/12/0 - 15/0/0
 Set windows with iron bars ——— 1/8/0 - 1/4/0

Plaster
 Cement pointing
 recommended
 for the floor

4

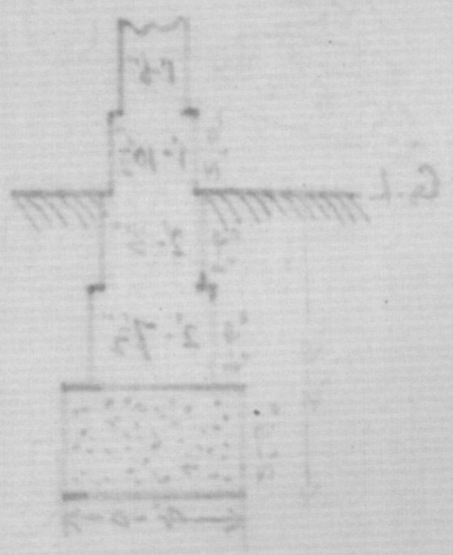
A saving of about
 Rs 120 may be effected by
 substituting brick arches over
 the doors and windows for
 stone lintels.

The following
 quantities again are in-
 creased.

Joints should be 3x9" instead of 3x7 1/2"
 The wall pulvis on Corbel
 Stones fixed off centres may
 be reduced from 4x6" to 2x4 1/2"

R. G.
 25.5.08

R. G. 1/6
 for E.W.



READ ALSO:—

ORDER.
Miss

No. 468, dated 19. 6. 1908

A copy of the Chief Engineer's
note dated 4th June will be
~~forwarded~~ ^{communicated} to the President of
the Dr. Board of Trichinopoly,
~~for such action as he may~~
~~deem fit to take with reference~~
~~to the suggestions made therein.~~

16608

DESPATCHED
18 JUN 1908
947

To the S. P. S. with plans & testimonials
returned to S. P. S.
President D. M. B. 2^d Tr. Church of
Local + mutual help

When given for copying _____
When copied _____ } 190.
When examined _____
When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
190 ,

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