

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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Recd.

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} 1912.

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G.O. No. 153, 22nd February 1912.

Recognition of high schools.

Replying to the Government of India on the subject of the — for the purpose of presenting candidates for the Matriculation examination of Universities.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Calcutta, the 6th February 1912.
No.—313 (Confdl.).

I am directed to address you regarding the recognition of high schools for the purpose of presenting candidates for the Matriculation examination of Universities.

2. The Indian Universities Act of 1904, clause 25 (2) (o), permits the Senate of a University to make regulations regarding the conditions to be complied with by schools desirous of presenting candidates at this examination. For ready reference, extracts from the existing regulations dealing with this point are appended to this letter. It will be observed that in the Madras University the Directors of Public Instruction and the Darbars of Feudatory States are the recognising authorities. In other Universities, recognition is the act of the Syndicates. In the Allahabad University the application for recognition is made through, and the initial enquiry is conducted by, the local Department of Public Instruction. In other Universities, the school authority may make direct application; and the Syndicate may accept the reports of the department or institute its own enquiries. And the Allahabad University may exercise the second of these privileges save in the initial enquiry.

3. The Indian Universities Commission of 1902 recommended that a University should recognise only "schools within its local limits recognised by the local Education department in accordance with the departmental rules for the time being in force" and schools in Native States certified by the Government of the State "to be organised and conducted in general accordance with the educational rules in force in the province of British India with which it is politically or academically connected." The reasons which led the Government of India to permit departures from this recommendation are explained in paragraph 15 of the Home department resolution (Education) No. 600, dated the 11th of August 1906, which accompanied the promulgation of the regulations of the Calcutta University.

4. Various circumstances lead the Government of India to review the situation again.

First, there is a demand for teaching Universities, such as that which has been proposed at Aligarh, whose influence will be exercised no longer on the territorial basis which is characteristic of the legislation of 1904. Should these institutions materialise, or should it be found desirable to break up any of the existing Universities into smaller units, the lines of cleavage will become complicated, and the

school system, which must ever remain primarily the concern of the local Government, may, unless unified under each Provincial Department of Instruction, find itself broken up and disorganised between different institutions.

Secondly, the growing popularity of School Final examinations is giving to some local Governments a larger interest in high schools than they possessed before and will inevitably force them to exercise a greater measure of supervision over these institutions.

Finally, there is reason to hope that all Universities will more and more assume the function of teaching bodies. The functions which Universities now exercise in respect to affiliated colleges are already, it is understood, straining their whole energies, and it becomes increasingly important that they should not be restrained in their higher work by detailed work in connection with schools.

5. These considerations appear to indicate the desirability of a change in the law regarding the recognition of schools, when on other grounds it is necessary to revise the Act, so that local Governments which arrange for the inspection, aid and improvement of schools and which are responsible for the observance of the Code rules, may be placed in full control of these institutions. One local Government has already represented the inconvenience of a dual control.

6. Should it be the opinion of local Governments that such alteration is desirable, it would probably take the shape of a modification of section 25 (2) (o) of the Act, so as to provide that no school should be recognised by a University unless first recognised by the local Government or the Darbar of the area within which it is situated.

7. I am now to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be informed of the views of the Government of Madras on the desirability of such a change. Opinion is also invited as to whether the change could best be effected in the manner indicated in the last paragraph and whether the local Government should be the absolute authority in recognition or whether a University should be permitted to select among schools recognised by the department. It is requested that an early reply may be sent to this communication.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS of the Indian Universities regarding the recognition of schools.

4

No. 153, EDUCATIONAL, 22ND FEBRUARY 1912.

Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Punjab.
CHAPTER XXI. RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS AND WITHDRAWAL THEREOF. 1. A school situated within the local limits assigned to the University of Calcutta by the Governor-General in Council, under section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, which is desirous of being recognised as a school competent to present candidates for the Matriculation examination, shall send a letter of application to the Registrar. 2. The school shall furnish a preliminary statement showing— (a) That the school is under the management of a regularly constituted committee on which the teaching staff is represented, that proper provision is made for the maintenance of the existence of such committee, and that the rules are such that the committee can exercise a necessary amount of control over the working of the school. (b) That the qualifications, character and experience of the headmaster and the rest of the teaching staff are satisfactory, that due provision is made in respect of the number of teachers, and otherwise for carrying on all the courses of instruction in which the school desires to be recognised by the University as competent to present candidates for the Matriculation examination, and that the conditions governing the tenure of the office of the headmaster and his staff are such as to render proper continuity of work possible. (c) That the buildings in which the school is carried on are adapted for the purposes of a school, and are in proper sanitary condition, that the surroundings are suitable, and that the arrangements made in the buildings and in the furnishing of them are not likely to injure in any way the eyesight and general health of the pupils. (d) That the accommodation is sufficient for the classes under instruction in the school. (e) That the sanitary conveniences attached to the school are adequate and are kept in good order. (f) That arrangements are made for the supply of good drinking-water to the pupils, and that facilities are provided to allow them to partake of refreshments. (g) That due provision is made for the maintenance of a library and for lending out appropriate books (not school text books) for the use of pupils. (h) That when recognition is sought in any branch of work, such as experimental sciences (1) which involves lectures which should be experimentally illustrated or (2) which involves the students themselves doing practical experimental work, the apparatus and the facilities provided for the purpose are sufficient to carry out these objects properly and fully.	(EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER XIV MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.) 171. Schools falling under any of the following classes shall be recognised by the University:— (a) Schools recognised by the Director of Public Instruction of Madras as teaching up to the Matriculation standard. (b) Schools in Ceylon certified by the Directors of Public Instruction, Ceylon, to be organised and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation examination. (c) Schools in Native States of Southern India certified by the Darbars of the States in which they are situated to be organised and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation examination.	V.—REGISTRATION OF SCHOOLS. 10. The University shall maintain a register of Schools which are recognised for the purpose of preparing candidates for the Matriculation examination. Schools not entered upon the University register will not be allowed to send up pupils for the examination. 11. Application for the registration of a school shall be made by the managers to the University Registrar in a prescribed form giving detailed information as to the locality of the school, the Board of Management, if any, the names and qualifications of the teaching staff, the rates of fees, and the resources on which the managers rely for the support of the school. 12. The conditions which shall ordinarily qualify for registration are— (i) that the school supplies a want in the locality in which it is situated; (ii) that the management is so constituted as to offer a reasonable prospect that the school will be well conducted; (iii) that the teaching staff is sufficient and sufficiently qualified; (iv) that the school is housed in suitable buildings and adequately equipped; (v) that the resources at the disposal of the managers are such as to afford a reasonable expectation that the school will be efficiently maintained; (vi) that the school maintains regular classes from the fourth standard upwards.	CHAPTER VII. RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS. 1. The governing body or, where there is no governing body, the manager of a high school desiring recognition by the University shall, within two weeks from the commencement of the school year, send a letter of application to the Inspector of Schools for the provinces, circle or State in which the school is situated, and in it shall set out detailed information as to— (i) the names of the members who form the body, or the name of the manager, as the case may be; (ii) the names of the teachers with the qualifications of and the pay given to each teacher; (iii) for what course or courses prescribed for the Matriculation examination it undertakes to make provision; (iv) the text-books in use; (v) the accommodation and the provision made for the instruction, health, recreation and discipline of the scholars; (vi) the financial position of the school and the sources and amount of income; (vii) the scale of fees levied from scholars, and as to the provision, if any, made for the admission of poor scholars; (viii) the observance or otherwise of all inter-school rules prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction.	X.A.—REGULATION DEALING WITH THE RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS. The term "recognised school" includes any school recognised by the Education department, and any other school that may be recognised by the University after due enquiry as satisfying the necessary conditions of recognition prescribed in Regulation 2. 2. A school not recognised by the Education department shall not be recognised by the University unless the Syndicate is satisfied that the school fulfils the following conditions, namely:— (a) that the creation of a new school teaching up to the Matriculation standard is justifiable; (b) that its financial stability is reasonably assured, and its managing body, where there is one, properly constituted; (c) that it teaches the proper subjects up to a proper standard, and that due provision is made for the instruction, health, recreation and discipline of the pupils; (d) that the teachers are suitable as regards character, number and qualifications; (e) that the fees to be paid will not involve such competition with any existing school as will be unfair and injurious to the interests of education;

(i) That when any subject proposed to be taught requires for its proper understanding to be illustrated by special appliances, e.g., the subject of Geography by maps and models, and the science subjects by a collection of objects or collections in the form of a museum, such provision has been made.

(f) That the school authorities have made provision to ensure discipline and good conduct among the pupils, both within and without the school premises, and that there are suitable arrangements for their recreation.

(g) That when pupils are not resident with either parents or guardians, the school authorities will insist on such students living either in a hostel or mess which is duly inspected and placed under the control of some person responsible to the headmaster of the school for the discipline and well-being of such pupils.

(h) That no teacher is allowed to teach—

(i) in the entrance class or second class or any section thereof, more than 50 pupils at the same time;

(ii) in any of the classes from the third to the sixth, or any section thereof, more than 40 pupils at the same time;

(iii) in either the seventh or the eighth class, or any section thereof, more than 30 pupils at the same time.

3. The Syndicate shall also require full information as to the financial position of the school and must be satisfied that its financial stability is assured. Information obtained on this head shall not be published.

4. The Syndicate shall also require full information as to the reasons for the establishment of the school, and as to the number of schools of the same standard which exist in the neighbourhood of the proposed school, and it must be shown that the establishment and recognition of the school will not be injurious to the interests of education and discipline.

5. The Syndicate shall also require full information as to the fees, if any, which it is proposed to levy in the school.

6. The Syndicate shall require a school, as a condition of its recognition, to send in to the University once in each year, at such time as the Syndicate may prescribe, a short general report of the working of the school, together with a list of the staff of the school, and of any changes which may have taken place in the staff in the course of the preceding year.

The Syndicate shall also require that at the same time an abstract of the actual annual income and expenditure of the school shall be submitted, and shall insist that the remuneration of the teachers shall be on a reasonable scale and that the other expenditure shall be sufficient to maintain the school in efficiency.

The Syndicate shall also obtain an assurance that any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff will be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

(f) that inter-school rules are observed; and

(g) that no text-books are in use which are disapproved by Government.

The recognition of any school by the University may be cancelled if the conditions of recognition at any time cease to be fulfilled.

2. The application shall further contain an assurance by the governing body or, where there is no governing body, by the manager that after the school is recognised any transfer of management and all changes in the number and salaries of the teaching staff together with the reasons for the same shall be at once communicated to the Inspector and to the Registrar.

6. The Inspector shall forward to the Registrar all notifications from a recognised school communicating transfer of management and change in number and salaries of the teaching staff, the result of which, in his opinion, will be that the school no longer can conform with the regulations prescribed by the Senate.

No. 153, EDUCATIONAL, 22ND FEBRUARY 1912.

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Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Punjab.
CHAPTER XXI—<i>cont.</i> 7. On receipt of the letter of application for recognition, and of all such information as the Syndicate may consider to be necessary to establish a presumptive claim for the recognition of the school, the Syndicate shall call for a report on the points dealt with in Regulations 2—6 inclusive from a competent Inspector, and for this purpose the personal report of the Government Inspector of Schools of the division in which the school is situated shall usually be considered to be sufficient. This shall not, however, prevent the Syndicate from calling for special reports by any properly qualified person or persons on any or all of the foregoing points. Should the person deputed be an Inspector of Schools, his report shall ordinarily be submitted through the Director of Public Instruction of the province in which the school is situated with such remarks as the Director thinks it necessary to make. 8. On receipt of all the required information, the Syndicate shall decide whether the school shall be recognised or not, and, if recognised, the exact courses in which such school may submit candidates for the Matriculation examination shall be stated in the letter of recognition. If a recognised school desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is recognised, the procedure described in Regulations 2-7 shall, so far as may be necessary, be followed. 9. One of the conditions of recognition, or of continuance of recognition of a school already recognised, shall be that it shall submit to periodic inspection by a person or persons deputed by the Syndicate from time to time. It is desirable that such inspection take place at least once in each school year, and that copies of the inspection reports should be duly communicated to the University by the person or persons so deputed after each such inspection. 10. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at any time to withdraw the privilege of recognition granted under these regulations or granted under any rules previously in existence, for any one of the following reasons:— (a) If a school on an average of three years fails to pass 33 per cent. of the candidates sent up for the Matriculation examination. (b) If the reports of inspections received show that the school is no longer worthy of recognition. (c) If it is found that the conditions which were considered essential to the recognition of the school in the first instance and which obtained when the school was placed on the University list are no longer fulfilled. (d) For any other reason considered to be sufficient by the Syndicate, the reason to be specified and recorded.		13. The University may accept for the purposes of their register the list of recognised schools which is maintained by the Educational department and published from year to year, or may institute its own enquiries. 14. If an application is made to the Syndicate for the registration of a school which is not on the list of recognised schools issued by the Educational department, reference may be made to the department as to the reasons why the school is not on that list. The Syndicate may accept the statement of the Educational department or institute such further enquiry regarding the school as may appear to be necessary. 15. The University may, at any time, and after due warning to the managers, withdraw recognition from any school for failure to maintain the conditions of registration. 16. A candidate applying for permission to present himself at the Matriculation examination shall have completed sixteen years of age on or before the 31st December of the year in which he presents himself for the examination. 17. If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation examination	3. The Inspector, after making such enquiries as he shall deem necessary, shall, through the head of his department, forward the letter of application to the Registrar and on the application endorse minute as to whether the school is or is not worthy of recognition together with a report embodying his opinion on the several matters referred to in Regulation I of this chapter, and, in the case of schools newly instituted, his opinion on the general desirability of the institution. If the Inspector considers the school worthy of recognition, he shall state in what course or courses he recommends that recognition should be given. 4. The Registrar shall lay the letter of application and the Inspector's opinion before the Syndicate at the meeting next following its receipt. The Syndicate may either enquire further, or, if satisfied that the school should be recognised, direct the Registrar to enter the school upon a list to be kept for the purpose and shall certify to the school through the head of the Educational department that it has been recognised in one or more specified courses, for the purpose of sending up candidates for the Matriculation examination. 6. The Syndicate shall, if satisfied from the reports furnished by the Education department, or otherwise that the school is no longer fit for recognition, direct the Registrar to warn the governing body that, unless within a period fixed by the Syndicate the school satisfy the Syndicate that it has again attained such standard as the University at the time requires, the schools will be struck off the list of recognised schools with effect from the commencement of the school year next ensuing. The Syndicate may from time to time extend the period so fixed.	

No action shall be taken on (b), (c) or (d) of Regulation 10, without giving the School Committee an opportunity of stating its own case.

In reference to (e), the following procedure shall be adopted:—

(i) In each year, immediately after the results of the Matriculation examination have been published, the Registrar shall prepare a list of the schools which on the average of the three preceding examinations (including that just ended) have failed to pass 33 per cent. of the candidates sent up for examination.

(ii) Such schools shall be warned before the end of July, that if they continue in future years to show unsatisfactory results, their names will be struck off the list of recognised schools.

(iii) In the year following such warning, if it is found, after the results of the Matriculation examination have been declared, that any of the warned schools has again passed less than 33 per cent. of the candidates sent up, the privilege of sending up candidates to the Matriculation examination shall be liable to be withdrawn from it. In this case notice of withdrawal of the privilege shall be issued by the Registrar not later than the 15th of July of each year, and shall take effect after the Matriculation examination next following.

(iv) If, on the results of the fourth year so considered, the percentage of passes in any such warned school amounts to 33 per cent. no action shall be taken.

belong to a registered school, he must submit his application through the Headmaster of such school in Form 7. If such candidate has, during the period commencing from the January of the year in which he applies, attended any other registered school or schools, his application must further be countersigned by the headmaster of such school or schools.

18. If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation examination, does not belong to a registered school, he must appear at the preliminary examination of some registered school and submit his application through the headmaster of such school with his certificate that he considers the candidate a fit person, as regards character and knowledge, to be admitted to the examination. If such candidate has, during the period commencing from the month of January of the year in which he applies, attended any registered school or schools, his application must further be countersigned by the headmaster of such school or schools.

7. If within the time fixed by the Syndicate, or within such further time as may be allowed by it, the governing body or the manager of the school as the case may be, fails to satisfy the Syndicate that the school does conform with the regulations prescribed, the Syndicate may strike the school off the list of recognised schools. The Syndicate shall in such case record in writing in what respects the school does not conform with the regulations prescribed, and when satisfied from a report of the Inspector or otherwise may reinstate the school on the said list as soon as the defects pointed out have been removed.

4 (a) Where a school desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which recognition has been granted, the procedure prescribed by the foregoing regulations shall, as far as may be, be followed.

* These are regulations for the Matriculation examinations.

II

Endorsement No. 428-1, Educational, dated 15th February 1912.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for early remarks.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government

To the Director of Public Instruction,
with current in original (to be returned).

III

Letter—from A. G. BOURNE, Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational department.
Dated—the 16th February 1912.

We desire no change in our present system but would welcome a law to prevent any attempt being made to change it. The departmental control is at present all it can be. As to schools in Native States and outside British territory the regulations work satisfactorily.

Order—No. 153, Educational, dated 22nd February 1912.

The following letter will be addressed to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

CONFIDENTIAL.

b

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 154.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (EDUCATION).

Dated Fort St. George, the 22nd February 1912.

SIR,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 313, dated 6th instant, on the subject of the recognition of high schools for the purpose of presenting candidates for the Matriculation examination of Universities, I am directed to state that the Governor in Council is in accord with the view of the Government of India that no school should be recognised by a University unless it has first been recognised by the local Government or the Darbar of the area within which it is situated. This is the rule now in force in Southern India under Regulation No. 171 of the University of Madras which also makes it obligatory for that body to accept and endorse recognition by the local Government or the Darbar concerned. In practice this system is found to work well. Within the Madras Presidency departmental control is adequately secured and in Native States and Ceylon the regulations have not given cause for complaint.

The Governor in Council would, however, welcome legislation in the matter to prevent any attempt to change the system being made in the future. The alteration, he considers, may conveniently take the shape of a modification of section 25 (2) (o) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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The conditions which shall ordinarily qualify for registration are— (i) that the school supplies a want in the locality in which it is situated; (ii) that the management is so constituted as to offer a reasonable prospect that the school will be well conducted; (iii) that the teaching staff is sufficient and sufficiently qualified; (iv) that the school is housed in suitable buildings and adequately equipped; (v) that the resources at the disposal of the managers are such as to afford a reasonable expectation that the school will be efficiently maintained; (vi) that the school maintains regular classes from the fourth standard upwards.	CHAPTER VII. RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS. 1. The governing body or, where there is no governing body, the manager of a high school desiring recognition by the University shall, within two weeks from the commencement of the school year, send a letter of application to the Inspector of Schools for the provinces, circle or State in which the school is situated, and in it shall set out detailed information as to— (i) the names of the members who form the body, or the name of the manager, as the case may be; (ii) the names of the teachers with the qualifications of and the pay given to each teacher; (iii) for what course or courses prescribed for the Matriculation examination it undertakes to make provision; (iv) the text-books in use; (v) the accommodation and the provision made for the instruction, health, recreation and discipline of the scholars; (vi) the financial position of the school and the sources and amount of income; (vii) the scale of fees levied from scholars, and as to the provision, if any, made for the admission of poor scholars; (viii) the observance or otherwise of all inter-school rules prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction.	X.A.—REGULATION DEALING WITH THE RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS. The term "recognised school" includes any school recognised by the Education department, and any other school that may be recognised by the University after due enquiry as satisfying the necessary conditions of recognition prescribed in Regulation 2. 2. A school not recognised by the Education department shall not be recognised by the University unless the Syndicate is satisfied that the school fulfils the following conditions, namely:— (a) that the creation of a new school teaching up to the Matriculation standard is justifiable; (b) that its financial stability is reasonably assured, and its managing body, where there is one, properly constituted; (c) that it teaches the proper subjects up to a proper standard, and that due provision is made for the instruction, health, recreation and discipline of the pupils; (d) that the teachers are suitable as regards character, number and qualifications; (e) that the fees to be paid will not involve such competition with any existing school as will be unfair and injurious to the interests of education;

(i) That when any subject proposed to be taught requires for its proper understanding to be illustrated by special appliances, e.g., the subject of geography by maps and models, and the science subjects by a collection of objects or collections in the form of a museum, such provision has been made.

(j) That the school authorities have made provision to ensure discipline and good conduct among the pupils, both within and without the school premises, and that there are suitable arrangements for their recreation.

(k) That when pupils are not resident with either parents or guardians, the school authorities will insist on such students living either in a hostel or mess which is duly inspected and placed under the control of some person responsible to the headmaster of the school for the discipline and well-being of such pupils.

(l) That no teacher is allowed to teach—

(i) in the entrance class or second class or any section thereof, more than 50 pupils at the same time;

(ii) in any of the classes from the third to the sixth, or any section thereof, more than 40 pupils at the same time;

(iii) in either the seventh or the eighth class, or any section thereof, more than 30 pupils at the same time.

3. The Syndicate shall also require full information as to the financial position of the school and must be satisfied that its financial stability is assured. Information obtained on this head shall not be published.

4. The Syndicate shall also require full information as to the reasons for the establishment of the school, and as to the number of schools of the same standard which exist in the neighbourhood of the proposed school, and it must be shown that the establishment and recognition of the school will not be injurious to the interests of education and discipline.

5. The Syndicate shall also require full information as to the fees, if any, which it is proposed to levy in the school.

6. The Syndicate shall require a school, as a condition of its recognition, to send in to the University once in each year, at such time as the Syndicate may prescribe, a short general report of the working of the school, together with a list of the staff of the school, and of any changes which may have taken place in the staff in the course of the preceding year.

The Syndicate shall also require that at the same time an abstract of the actual annual income and expenditure of the school shall be submitted, and shall insist that the remuneration of the teachers shall be on a reasonable scale and that the other expenditure shall be sufficient to maintain the school in efficiency.

The Syndicate shall also obtain an assurance that any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff will be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

2. The application shall further contain an assurance by the governing body or, where there is no governing body, by the manager that after the school is recognised any transfer of management and all changes in the number and salaries of the teaching staff together with the reasons for the same shall be at once communicated to the Inspector and to the Registrar.

6. The Inspector shall forward to the Registrar all notifications from a recognised school communicating transfer of management and change in number and salaries of the teaching staff, the result of which, in his opinion, will be that the school no longer can conform with the regulations prescribed by the Senate.

(f) that inter-school rules are observed; and

(g) that no text-books are in use which are disapproved by Government.

The recognition of any school by the University may be cancelled if the conditions of recognition at any time cease to be fulfilled.

Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Punjab.
CHAPTER XXI—cont. RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS AND WITHDRAWAL THEREOF—cont. 7. On receipt of the letter of application for recognition, and of all such information as the Syndicate may consider to be necessary to establish a presumptive claim for the recognition of the school, the Syndicate shall call for a report on the points dealt with in Regulations 2-5 inclusive from a competent Inspector, and for this purpose the personal report of the Government Inspector of Schools of the division in which the school is situated shall usually be considered to be sufficient. This shall not, however, prevent the Syndicate from calling for special reports by any properly qualified person or persons on any or all of the foregoing points. Should the person deputed be an Inspector of Schools, his report shall ordinarily be submitted through the Director of Public Instruction of the province in which the school is situated with such remarks as the Director thinks it necessary to make. 8. On receipt of all the required information, the Syndicate shall decide whether the school shall be recognised or not, and, if recognised, the exact courses in which such school may submit candidates for the Matriculation examination shall be stated in the letter of recognition. If a recognised school desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is recognised, the procedure described in Regulations 2-7 shall, so far as may be necessary, be followed. 9. One of the conditions of recognition, or of continuance of recognition of a school already recognised, shall be that it shall submit to periodic inspection by a person or persons deputed by the Syndicate from time to time. It is desirable that such inspection take place at least once in each school year, and that copies of the inspection reports should be duly communicated to the University by the person or persons so deputed after each such inspection. 10. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at any time to withdraw the privilege of recognition granted under these regulations or granted under any rules previously in existence, for any one of the following reasons:— (a) If a school on an average of three years fails to pass 33 per cent. of the candidates sent up for the Matriculation examination. (b) If the reports of inspections received show that the school is no longer worthy of recognition. (c) If it is found that the conditions which were considered essential to the recognition of the school in the first instance and which obtained when the school was placed on the University list are no longer fulfilled. (d) For any other reason considered to be sufficient by the Syndicate, the reason to be specified and recorded.	13. The University may accept for the purposes of their register the list of recognised schools which is maintained by the Educational department and published from year to year, or may institute its own enquiries. 14. If an application is made to the Syndicate for the registration of a school which is not on the list of recognised schools issued by the Educational department, reference may be made to the department as to the reasons why the school is not on that list. The Syndicate may accept the statement of the Educational department or institute such further enquiry regarding the school as may appear to be necessary. 15. The University may, at any time, and after due warning to the managers, withdraw recognition from any school for failure to maintain the conditions of registration. 16. A candidate applying for permission to present himself at the Matriculation examination shall have completed sixteen years of age on or before the 31st December of the year in which he presents himself for the examination. 17. If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation examination	13. 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The Registrar shall lay the letter of application and the Inspector's opinion before the Syndicate at the meeting next following its receipt. The Syndicate may either enquire further, or, if satisfied that the school should be recognised, direct the Registrar to enter the school upon a list to be kept for the purpose and shall certify to the school through the head of the Educational department that it has been recognised in one or more specified courses, for the purpose of sending up candidates for the Matriculation examination. 6. The Syndicate shall, if satisfied from the reports furnished by the Education department, or otherwise that the school is no longer fit for recognition, direct the Registrar to warn the governing body that, unless within a period fixed by the Syndicate the school satisfy the Syndicate that it has again attained such standard as the University at the time requires, the schools will be struck off the list of recognised schools with effect from the commencement of the school year next ensuing. The Syndicate may from time to time extend the period so fixed.	3. 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No action shall be taken on (b), (c) or (d) of Regulation 10, without giving the School Committee an opportunity of stating its own case.

In reference to (a), the following procedure shall be adopted:—

(i) In each year, immediately after the results of the Matriculation examination have been published, the Registrar shall prepare a list of the schools which on the average of the three preceding examinations (including that just ended) have failed to pass 33 per cent. of the candidates sent up for examination.

(ii) Such schools shall be warned before the end of July, that if they continue in future years to show unsatisfactory results, their names will be struck off the list of recognised schools.

(iii) In the year following such warning, if it is found, after the results of the Matriculation examination have been declared, that any of the warned schools has again passed less than 33 per cent. of the candidates sent up, the privilege of sending up candidates to the Matriculation examination shall be liable to be withdrawn from it. In this case notice of withdrawal of the privilege shall be issued by the Registrar not later than the 15th of July of each year, and shall take effect after the Matriculation examination next following.

(iv) If, on the results of the fourth year so considered, the percentage of passes in any such warned school amounts to 33 per cent. no action shall be taken.

belong to a registered school, he must submit his application through the Headmaster of such school in Form 7. If such candidate has, during the period commencing from the January of the year in which he applies, attended any other registered school or schools, his application must further be countersigned by the headmaster of such school or schools.

18. If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation examination, does not belong to a registered school, he must appear at the preliminary examination of some registered school and submit his application through the headmaster of such school with his certificate that he considers the candidate a fit person, as regards character and knowledge, to be admitted to the examination. If such candidate has, during the period commencing from the month of January of the year in which he applies, attended any registered school or schools, his application must further be countersigned by the headmaster of such school or schools.

7. If within the time fixed by the Syndicate, or within such further time as may be allowed by it, the governing body or the manager of the school as the case may be, fails to satisfy the Syndicate that the school does conform with the regulations prescribed, the Syndicate may strike the school off the list of recognised schools. The Syndicate shall in such case record in writing in what respects the school does not conform with the regulations prescribed, and when satisfied from a report of the Inspector or otherwise may reinstate the school on the said list as soon as the defects pointed out have been removed.

4 (a) Where a school desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which recognition has been granted, the procedure prescribed by the foregoing regulations shall, as far as may be, be followed.

* These are regulations for the Matriculation examinations.

II

Endorsement No. 428-1, Educational, dated 15th February 1912.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for early remarks.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government

To the Director of Public Instruction,
with current in original (to be returned).

III

Letter—from A. G. BOURNE, Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational department.
Dated—the 16th February 1912.

We desire no change in our present system but would welcome a law to prevent any attempt being made to change it. The departmental control is at present all it can be. As to schools in Native States and outside British territory the regulations work satisfactorily.

Order—No. 153, Educational, dated 22nd February 1912.

The following letter will be addressed to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 154.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (EDUCATION).

Dated Fort St. George, the 22nd February 1912.

SIR,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 313, dated 6th instant, on the subject of the recognition of high schools for the purpose of presenting candidates for the Matriculation examination of Universities, I am directed to state that the Governor in Council is in accord with the view of the Government of India that no school should be recognised by a University unless it has first been recognised by the local Government or the Darbar of the area within which it is situated. This is the rule now in force in Southern India under Regulation No. 171 of the University of Madras which also makes it obligatory for that body to accept and endorse recognition by the local Government or the Darbar concerned. In practice this system is found to work well. Within the Madras Presidency departmental control is adequately secured and in Native States and Ceylon the regulations have not given cause for complaint.

The Governor in Council would, however, welcome legislation in the matter to prevent any attempt to change the system being made in the future. The alteration, he considers, may conveniently take the shape of a modification of section 25 (2) (c) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Ol Cuo. 428/12
No. 313 Regd 8.2.12

From The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India,
To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education Department.
Department of Education,
(Education) Calcutta, the 6 February 1912.

Sir,

I am directed to address you regarding the recognition of high schools for the purpose of presenting candidates for the matriculation examination of Universities.

2. The Indian Universities Act of 1904, clause 25 (2)(o), permits the Senate of a university to make Regulations regarding the conditions to be complied with by schools desirous of presenting candidates at this examination. For ready reference, extracts from the existing Regulations dealing with this point are appended to this letter. It will be observed that in the Madras University the Directors of Public Instruction and the Durbars of Feudatory States are the recognising authorities. In other Universities, recognition is the act of the Syndicates.

In the Allahabad University the application for recognition is made through, and the initial enquiry is conducted by, the local Department of Public Instruction. In other Universities, the school authority may make direct application; and the Syndicate may accept the reports of the Department or institute its own enquiries. And the Allahabad University may exercise the second of these privileges save in the initial enquiry.

3. The Indian Universities Commission of 1902 recommended that a university should recognise only "schools within its local limits recognised by the local Education Department in accordance with the departmental rules for the time

being in force" and schools in native States certified by the Government of the State "to be organised and conducted in general accordance with the educational rules in force in the province of British India with which it is political-ly or academically connected". The reasons which led the Government of India to permit departures from this recommendation are explained in paragraph 15 of the Home Department Resolution (Education) No. 600, dated the 11th of August, 1906, which accompanied the promulgation of the Regulations of the Calcutta University.

4. Various circumstances lead the Government of India to review the situation again.

First, there is a demand for teaching Universities, such as that which has been proposed at Aligarh, whose influence will be exercised no longer on the territorial basis which is characteristic of the legislation of 1904. Should these institutions materialise, or should it be found desirable to break up any of the existing Universities into smaller units, the lines of cleavage will become complicated, and the school system, which must ever remain primarily the concern of the local government, may, unless unified under each provincial Department of Instruction, find itself broken up and disorganised between different institutions.

Secondly, the growing popularity of School Final Examinations is giving to some local Governments a larger interest in high schools than they possessed before and will inevitably force them to exercise a greater measure of supervision over these institutions.

Finally, there is reason to hope that all Universities will more and more assume the function of teaching bodies. The functions which Universities now exercise in respect to affiliated colleges, are already, it is understood, straining their whole energies, and it becomes increasingly important that they should be restrained in their higher work by detailed work in connection with schools.

5. These considerations appear to indicate the desirability of a change in the law regarding the recognition of schools, when on other grounds it is necessary to revise the Act, so that local Governments which arrange for the inspection, aid and improvement of schools and which are responsible for the observance of the Code rules, may be placed in full control of these institutions. One local Government has already represented the inconvenience of a dual control.

6. Should it be the opinion of local governments that such alteration is desirable, it would probably take the shape of a modification of section 25 (2) (c) of the Act, so as to provide that no school should be recognised by a University unless first recognised by the local Government or the Durbar of the area within which it is situated.

7. I am now to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be informed of the views of the Government of Madras on the desirability of such a change. Opinion is also invited as to whether the change could best be effected in the manner indicated in the last paragraph and whether the local government should be the absolute authority in recognition or whether a University should be permitted to select among schools recognised by the Department. It is requested that an early reply may be sent to this communication.

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

D. S. D. S.
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Confidential

6
Educ^l Department

Endorsement no 428-1 dated 15-2-12

Referred to the Director
of Public Instruction for
Early remarks.

Re
9.2.12

W2 R

*Prescribed
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15-2-12*

A.M.
Inference.

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Legislation will affect
as already in District
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15
11.12

To
The D.P.O. with current
in original (to be returned)

*Sept 15/2/12
please see for a fair copy
sent to the end.*

5. These considerations appear to indicate the
desirability of a change in the law regarding the
recognition of schools, when on other grounds it is
necessary to revise the Act, so that local governments
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in the manner indicated in the last paragraph and whether
the local government should be the absolute authority
in recognition or whether a University should be permitted
to select among schools recognised by the Department.
It is requested that an early reply may be sent to this
communication.

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

W. J. S.

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CONFIDENTIAL.



7P
Educational Department.

16
Endorsement No.428-1, dated 5 February 1912.

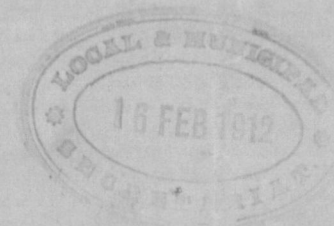
Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for
early remarks.

W. S. S. S. S.
for Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
with current in original (to be returned)



✓ Edl Cuo 517/12 Reg 17.2.12
We desire no change
in our present system
but would welcome
a law to prevent
any attempt being
made to change it
The Department
wishes to at present
all it can be - as
to school, in British
States & outside British
territory the regulations
work satisfactorily
18.2.12



CONFIDENTIAL

Endowment No. 428-1, dated 1.1.1912.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for

early remarks.

For Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
with current in original (to be returned)

[G. 6.]

Confidential

5,000-12-7-11.

DEPARTMENT.

READ

Cuo 428/12 from the Govt of India no 313 of 6.2.12.

ORDER No. 15-3, dated 22.2.1912

Circulated in
box no. C.44

The following letter will be
addressed to the Govt of India

Re
19.2.12

No 154 of 22.2.12

Letter to the Secy to the Govt of
India, Dept of Ed

Sii

In acknowledging receipt
of your letter no 313 of 6th instant
on the subject of the reorganization
of high schools for the purpose
of presenting candidates for
the matriculation examination

21-11-12

22/2/12

325 fine copies
sent to Govt of India
Re
13.3.12

This is the rule now in force
in Southern India under Regulation
No. 171 of the University of Madras
which also makes it obligatory
for that body to accept ^{and endorse} the
recognition ^{by} the local Govt or
the Darbar concerned. ~~as the case may be~~
In practice this system is found
to work well. Within the Madras
Presidency departmental control
is adequately secured & in Native
States and Ceylon the regulations
have not given cause for complaint.
The Govt in Council would
however

918
examination of Universities,
I am directed to state that the
Govt in Council is in accord with
the view of the Govt of India that
no school should be recognized
by a University unless it ^{has} ~~is~~
first ^{been} recognized by the local
Govt or the Darbar of the
area within which it is
situated. The Govt also
considers that the local Govt
or the Darbar concerned should
be the absolute authority in
the matter of recognition and
that all the schools so recognized
should be accepted by the
University. This is the system
in force in this Presidency and
the control which the Deptt
has over the schools leaves
nothing to be desired, while
in regard to schools in Native
States and outside British
territory, the regulations work
satisfactorily. I am to state,
however, that the Govt would
welcome legislation in the
matter to prevent any attempt
to ^{change the system} being made in the future.

~~to change the system. As~~
~~suggested by the Govt of India,~~
The alteration, ^{however, essential,} may take the
shape of a modification of
Section 25(2), (c) of the Indian
Universities Act 1904.

Re
19.2.12.

LD
20.2.12

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Current No....., dated.....190

G.O., No. 153-54, dated 22-2-1902

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b)
(b¹) Notes.....

Docket. Recognition of high schools.

Reply to the Govt. of India on the subject of the purpose of presenting candidates for the matriculation exam of

Number (c) of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained on the Press).

Complete Correspondence and orders

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O. No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)

* Copies distributed on.....*(Despatcher.)

TO PRESS, MADRAS.
OOTY.

A

B

C

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval
at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....			
" " " Issue.....			
For Volumes.....			
For E. T.....			
Total ...			