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Educational (190 /) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No.

9

DATED

11. 1. '01

INDEXED.

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Non-literary Examinations

Recording certain papers relating to
the — of the Punjab, Calcutta, & Bombay
Universities.

The Notes
in these Proceedings have been printed.

11/1

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1901} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1901.

Enclosures

Spare copies

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 9, 11th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Non-literary Examinations.

Recording certain papers relating to the — of the Punjab, Calcutta and Bombay Universities.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From C. DODD, Esq., Registrar, University of Allahabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, dated 16th November 1900, No. 903.

With reference to your No. 569, Educational, dated 7th November 1900, I have the honour to furnish, for the information of your Government, a printed copy of the regulations for the School Final examination of this University, and a statement of the number of candidates registered, the number passed and the percentage of passes from the year 1894 when this examination was instituted. From these the information asked for will be found.

As will be seen, the numbers of candidates for the School Final examination have steadily increased, and from this the popularity of the examination may be inferred.

It may, however, be mentioned that a proposed new and raised standard for Matriculation, which has the approval of the Chancellor, is now before the Senate. Should this be passed and receive final sanction by the Government of India, the School Final examination would probably be discontinued.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT showing the number of candidates registered, number passed, and the percentage of passes for the School Final examination from the year 1894.

Name of examination.	1894.			1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
School Final examination ..	93	51	55	177	79	45	227	110	49	244	144	60	268	137	51	325	182	56	369	189	51

From D. MACDONALD, Esq., M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, dated 19th November 1900, No. 1807.

With reference to your printed letter No. 568, of the 7th instant, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a statement showing the number of candidates and the percentage of passes at the School Final examination since the examination was started, and to refer you to the Bombay University Calendar for 1900-1901 for the subjects, etc., prescribed for it. (A copy of the calendar is forwarded herewith.)

I may state that the chief object of instituting this examination was to train boys for the various functions of civil life in which high learning is not so much required as general intelligence and power of adaptation. As to the popularity of the examination, it is difficult to speak with certainty. Some disappointment has been felt because more of the successful candidates had not been taken into Government service. And, further, plague has interfered considerably with the School Final examination, as the numbers fell to some extent in the year 1896, when the disease first appeared in Bombay, and still more in the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, in the last of which the number of candidates fell to 895, the smallest number since 1890. This year there are 1,030 candidates.

ENCLOSURE.

UNIVERSITY School Final examination, 1889-1899.

Year.	Number of candidates sent up.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of passes.
1889	505	146	28.91
1890	820	331	40.24
1891	1,267	364	28.72
1892	1,466	399	27.21
1893	1,578	435	27.56
1894	1,655	267	16.13
1895	1,603	431	26.89
1896	1,416	255	18.00
1897	1,050	237	22.57
1898	1,004	249	24.80
1899	895	298	33.27

From A. W. STRATTON, Esq., Ph.D., Registrar, Punjab University, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, dated Lahore, 21st November 1900, No. 1662.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter No. 567, dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to forward, herewith, copies of the prospectuses issued this year for the Middle School and the Clerical and Commercial examinations.

The conduct of the Middle School examination was entrusted by the Department of Public Instruction to the University in 1883, the first examination under the auspices of the University being held in 1884. The following tables show the number of centres, the number of candidates and the number and percentage of passes for each year :—

Year.	Number of centres.	Number of candidates.	Number of passes.	Percentage of passes.
A.—Anglo-Vernacular examination.				
1884	23	1,208	707	58.5
1885	23	1,628	1,241	76.2
1886	23	2,012	1,055	52.4
1887	23	2,241	1,058	47.2
1888	24	2,381	803	33.7
1889	24	2,475	733	29.6
1890	24	2,555	1,873	65.6
1891	26	2,839	1,838	64.7
1892	26	3,252	1,866	57.3
1893	29	3,642	1,514	41.5
1894	29	4,138	2,453	59.3
1895	30	3,817	1,685	44.1
1896	30	4,000	2,434	60.8
1897	30	4,273	2,766	64.7
1898	30	4,906	3,148	64.1
1899	30	5,458	2,922	53.5
1900	31	6,051	2,480	40.9

Year.	Number of centres.	Number of candidates.	Number of passes.	Percentage of passes.
<i>B.—Vernacular examination.</i>				
1884	23	877	617	70.3
1885	23	1,209	871	72.04
1886	23	1,173	720	61.3
1887	23	1,299	795	61.2
1888	24	1,377	644	46.7
1889	24	1,398	519	37.1
1890	24	1,512	922	60.9
1891	26	1,440	895	62.1
1892	26	1,651	1,286	77.3
1893	29	1,541	1,116	72.4
1894	29	1,632	1,273	78.0
1895	30	1,650	950	57.5
1896	30	1,782	1,395	78.2
1897	30	1,722	1,335	77.5
1898	30	1,912	1,517	79.3
1899	30	2,039	1,476	72.3
1900	31	2,045	1,500	73.3

The Clerical and Commercial examination was instituted in 1894, but no applications were received until the present year, when the examination was held for the first time; 62 candidates appeared, of whom 16 passed.

Regarding the popularity of the Middle School examination I can only refer to the yearly increase in the number of candidates. The views of educational experts might be obtained through the Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER—No. 9, Educational, dated 11th January 1901.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Ed. S. J. Pereira.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 9, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1901.

[SUBJECT.—*School examinations conducted by the Bombay, Allahabad and Punjab universities.*]

As directed by the Honourable Member on page 2 of the printed notes attached to G.O., No. 566, Educational, dated 7th November 1900, information was called for from the Registrars concerned about the school final examination conducted by the Allahabad and Bombay universities and the middle school and the clerical and commercial examinations in the Punjab—*vide* letters Nos. 567, 568 and 569 of the 7th November 1900.

2. From the replies received, which have been put in type, it appears that in the North-West Provinces the school final examination has been gradually growing in popularity since its institution in 1894, although the total number of candidates in a year has not yet risen higher than 369. The percentage of success was lowest (45) in 1895 and highest (60) in 1897. A proposal is, however, now under consideration to abolish the examination.

3. In Bombay the examination was started in 1889, the candidates rising from 505 in that year to 1,655 in 1894. Since then there has been a steady fall to 895 in 1899. The percentage of success between 1894 and 1899 ranged between 16.13 and 33.27.

4. In the Punjab the middle school examination is conducted by the university on behalf of the department of public instruction. It has two branches—the vernacular and the anglo-vernacular. The clerical and commercial examination was instituted in 1894, but there were candidates for it only in 1900, when 62 appeared and 16 passed.

5. The subjects for these examinations are as follows:—

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Compulsory.

- (1) English.
- (2) History and geography.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Either Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional.

(Not less than one of the following.)

- (5) Drawing.
- (6) Elementary physics and chemistry.
- (7) Agriculture with surveying.
- (8) Book-keeping by single and double entry.
- (9) Political economy.

The standard in the case of (1), (2) and (3) is the same as in the entrance examination. In the optional subjects the limits are fixed from time to time by the syndicate.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Compulsory.

- (1) English (as at matriculation).
- (2) French, German, Italian, Portuguese or one of the Indian vernaculars (as at matriculation).
- (3) Arithmetic and mensuration (elementary).

Optional.

(Not less than two or more than three of the following.)

- (4) English.
- (5) Second language.
- (6) History and geography.
- (7) Mathematics.
- (8) Natural philosophy.
- (9) Biology.
- (10) Outlines of political economy.
- (11) Agriculture including botany.
- (12) Drawing.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION, PUNJAB.

Compulsory.

- (1) A vernacular language.
- (2) Arithmetic and mensuration.
- (3) General knowledge (history, geography and sanitary primer).
- (4) English for anglo-vernacular students and Euclid and algebra for vernacular students.

Optional.

(Not more than two of the following.)

- (5) Persian.
- (6) Arabic and Sanskrit.
- (7) Elementary science.
- (8) Euclid and algebra (for anglo-vernacular candidates).
- (9) Drawing.
- (10) Agriculture.

CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION, PUNJAB.

Compulsory.

- (1) English (as in the entrance examination).
- (2) Dictation and caligraphy, précis writing and correspondence.
- (3) General and commercial geography.
- (4) Book-keeping and commercial arithmetic.

Optional.

(Not more than one of the following.)

- (5) Urdu.
- (6) Native system of accounts.
- (7) Shorthand writing.

P. T. THARYAN.
6-12-00.

I venture to submit that even if it were within the power of the Government to put pressure on the Madras university in any way it would be undesirable that they should do so. If this position is accepted, the discussion is at an end, and the papers may be "recorded." This will not prevent the adoption of measures tending to improve and render more popular the upper secondary examination if such measures should hereafter suggest themselves. At present however it appears to be desirable to give the present system a longer trial; too frequent changes are undesirable.

2. In any case the Government of India will probably at no distant date discuss this and other points in a Resolution or refer them to a Committee or Commission.

Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE.
11-12-00.

There is another reference from the Government of India now with the Director of Public Instruction as regards the institution of separate tests for Government service, and the abolition of the University examinations as tests altogether. This question will closely hang on that, for if a modern kind of examination be instituted as a general test for Government service, it would no doubt to a great extent replace the existing upper secondary. In any case it does not appear that any advantage will be derived from asking the Director just now to do anything, and it is submitted that the matter may be dropped until he comes up with any new suggestion on the matter.

Honourable Member.

M. HAMMICK.
7-1-01.

Yes. The papers may be recorded.

A. T. A[RUNDEL].
9-1-01.

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Educational (1900) Department.

CURRENT No. 1604

From

[Name] _____

[Designation] The Registrar of the University
[Station] of Allahabad.

*Subordinate
type.
P.D.
3/11/00*

No. 903

Dated 16-11-1900.

Enclosures 2

Received 21-11-1900

Registered 21-11-1900.

SUBJECT.

*Furnishing certain information regarding the
School final examination conducted by the
University.*

BACK PAPERS.

*40. 566-69 07 2 - 2-00
669 07 20 - 9-00
3721 07 18 - 8-00
765 07 18 - 11-00* (here)

FURTHER PAPERS.

University of Allahabad.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1901.

School Final-Examination - Fee Rs.10.

School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This Examination will be conducted by the University.

Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the Office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School

Final-Examination unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose during the school year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

The School Final-Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

At the School Final-Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Either Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character.

The Examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both, prescribed for the School Final-Examination, shall be open to Entrance Candidates, Under-graduates and Graduates of the University; the two papers, one in Urdu and one in Hindi, shall be given at different times; and a fee of two rupees for Examination in each paper be levied: a separate certificate shall be granted by the Registrar to those who pass this Examination in Urdu or Hindi, or both: those candidates who appear

for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed to appear also at this Examination, in the *alternative* Vernacular, but paying a fee of two rupees for the same.

And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects :—

V.—Drawing.

VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

VII.—Agriculture with Surveying.

VIII.—Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

IX.—Political Economy.

(i) In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz.*,—(a) conversation with an Examiner; (b) reading aloud with correct pronunciation; (c) writing a business letter quickly from dictation; (d) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

(ii) & (iii) In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

(iv) One paper will be set in Urdu, in which the candidate shall be required (a) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address; (b) to translate from English into Urdu; (c) to transliterate from Shikasta to

Nastaliq.* As alternative with Urdu, one paper will be set in Hindi in the Nagri character of a similar character to that in Urdu but omitting item (c).

(v—ix) In the Optional subjects the limits or textbooks will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions—the First Division in order of merit, and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate to be called the School Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an Under-graduate of the University.

English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD : Majmua "Kaghazat Karrawai" for transliteration in Urdu.

* Transliteration from Shikasta as in the Maktub-i-Ahmadi by Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Partabgarh, published by Syad Afzal Husein, Manager of Gulshanani Ahmadi Press, Partabgarh.

Drawing.

Freehand from the flat.—With simple shading as in the N.-W. P. and Oudh Series No. IV, which has been revised and enlarged.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in Gill's New School of Art Geometry to page 92.

Freehand Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

ROSCOE : Primer of Chemistry.

BALFOUR STEWART : Primer of Physics.

Agriculture with Surveying.

Chain Surveying.

I. *Measurement.*—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-feet chains); point to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, &c.; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to errors in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

7 II. *Plotting.*—Plotting to scale; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. *Finding areas.*—Rules of mensuration; use of area-comb (talc square).

Agriculture.

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by CHARLES BENSON and C. K. SUBHA Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

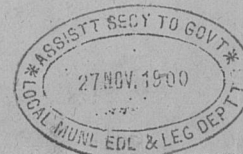
Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

DICKSEE: Book-keeping for Accountant-students, Pt. I (Gee & Co., London).

Political Economy.

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

Recd
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PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

Regulations for the Clerical and Commercial Examination, with Courses of Reading for 1901-1902.

A Clerical and Commercial examination shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi, Amballa, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhang, Srinagar (Kashmir), Jullundur, Peshawar, Bannu, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate* by a notice issued at least six months before the date fixed for the examination, and the examination shall begin on the third Monday in March.

Provided that, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to appear at the centre nearest to the place where he has been studying.

1. No public school boy shall be allowed to present himself for examination unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the public school that he has most recently attended.

Provided that if a public school boy, without any fault on his part, has been compelled, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place, it shall be within the competence of the Syndicate to admit him as a private student as a special case.

A public school boy is a student whose name has been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination.

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat, and that such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination.

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* A public school shall be held to mean a school (a) in which the course of study conforms with the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or the University, and which is inspected by the Department; or (b) which satisfies the University that it is organised and conducted so as to ensure sufficient training up to the standard of the Clerical and Commercial examination.

No public school or private candidate, who has been disqualified from passing the Panjab Middle School examination on account of the use of unfair means, shall be permitted to appear at the Clerical and Commercial examination within a period of four years from the date of his disqualification.

2. Every private student shall be required to submit a satisfactory certificate showing that—

(a) his name has not been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination; or that—

(b) he has been compelled, without any fault on his part, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place.

* The University will not be satisfied under clause (b) of the regulation—(1) without a certificate from the Inspector of Schools of the Educational Circle in which the school is situated that the organization and staff are such as likely to ensure efficient instruction; or (2) without a satisfactory statement, to be submitted every year in October, or in such other month as the Syndicate may from time to time determine, showing the constitution of the managing body, the provision made for the instruction of the classes, and the highest examination passed by the teachers of the Secondary Department; or (3) if the school has, for three successive years, shown bad results; such results shall be considered by the Syndicate not later than the first May in each year, and the Syndicate's resolution shall be communicated to the School concerned not later than the 31st May following, if such school is disqualified under this rule.

3 10

3. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character, signed or countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District; by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Circle; or by the Head Master of a public school which teaches at least up to the Clerical and Commercial Examination standard. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted.

* Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement (1) showing the place at, and the subjects in which he desires to be examined; and (2) recording the vernacular he proposes to use for translation. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in English reading shall be held at every centre of examination. English shall be the medium of examination in all

* This proviso is intended to cover such misconduct as any distinct breach of school discipline,—as, for instance (in the case of public school candidates), wilful absence without sufficient reason.

subjects; that is to say, the questions set by the Examiners shall be set in English and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except in the case of translation which shall be from and into the vernacular of the candidate.

6. In this examination four subjects shall be fixed and compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than five subjects in all.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—
Fixed and Compulsory Subjects—

I.—English

II.— { Dictation and Caligraphy.
Precis-writing and Correspondence.

III.—General and Commercial Geography.

IV.—Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.
Optional Subjects—

Not more than one of the following :—

- (1) Urdu.
- (2) Native System of Accounts.
- (3) Shorthand writing (Phonography).

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	Marks
English (as in the Entrance Examination, A. F.)	150
Dictation and Caligraphy	...
Precis-writing and Correspondence	150
General and Commercial Geography	100
Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic	150
Urdu	100
Native System of Accounts	100
Shorthand writing	100

9. The oral examination in English shall be confined to reading, for which ten marks shall be assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent. in English, *twenty-five* per cent. in every other subject, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of the compulsory subjects.

11. Candidates who gain 340 marks or more, shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than 240 marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

12. The following is an outline of the texts in each subject:—

I.—English—

Marks.

(1). Oral examination: Reading ... 10

(2). Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper (a). Part I.—Grammar, including the analysis of sentences ... 30

Part II.—Translation into Urdu or other Vernacular of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences ... 30

Paper (b). Part I.—Composition ... 40

Part II.—Translation of passages of moderate difficulty and of short idiomatic sentences from Urdu or other Vernacular into English ... 40

—150

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper. For candidates whose Vernacular is English (a Special Paper)—

Paper (a)

I. The paraphrase of a passage in both Prose and Poetry ... 40

II. The explanation of words and phrases of more than ordinary difficulty ... 20

III. The derivation of words ... 10

Paper (b)

Part I.—Composition ... 40

Part II.—Grammar, including the analysis of sentences ... 30

NOTE.—The passages for paraphrase should not exceed 8 lines, each. Words and phrases for explanation should be limited to 10 of each.

The derivations should be of ordinarily occurring classical words, and should not exceed ten in number.

II.—Dictation, Caligraphy, Precis-writing and Correspondence—

	Marks
(a) Dictation, 1 paper of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour ...	25
(b) Caligraphy, 1 paper of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour ...	25
(c) Precis-writing, 1 paper of 3 hours ...	50
(d) Correspondence, Official and Commercial, 1 paper of 2 hours ...	50

—150

III.—General and Commercial Geography—

(a) Commercial Geography, 1 paper of 3 hours	55
(b) General Geography, 1 paper of 3 hours ...	45

—100

IV.—Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic—

Two papers of 3 hours each—

(a) Book-keeping ...	75
(b) Commercial Arithmetic ...	75

—150

V.—Urdu—

Two papers of 3 hours each—

(a) Composition, including a simple Essay ...	50
(b) Grammar and explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty ...	50

—100

VI.—Native system of Accounts—

One paper of 3 hours ...	100
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VII.—Short-hand writing

(1). One hour: Writing in long-hand a passage printed in short-hand ...	25
(2). One hour: Writing in short-hand a passage printed in long-hand ...	25
(3). One hour: Practical Test; same as above, but new passage to be dictated once not printed ...	50

—100

13. The courses of reading and the standard prescribed for each subject by the Senate are specified in Appendix A. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of text-books, but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed from time to time, by the Syndicate, with the approval of the Senate; such changes being always duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

14. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Registrar shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate, stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any candidate who is detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means in connection with the examination, shall be disqualified from passing the examination and from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University during the next two years, subject to any other penalties which the Syndicate may deem fit to impose in any special case.

16. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination:—

APPLICATION.

To—THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

Sir,—I request permission to present myself at the next Clerical and Commercial Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of ten rupees and the required certificates and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am &c., &c.,

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE—

- 1.—Age.
- 2.—Race.
- 3.—Religion.
- 4.—Caste (a).
- 5.—Present occupation.
- 6.—Residence.
- 7.—Father's name.
- 8.—Father's occupation (b).
- 9.—Where educated †
- 10.—Where to be examined.
- 11.—Subjects in which to be examined
- 12.—Vernacular for translation.

{ Fixed.
{ Optional

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage or Court-fee Stamps will not be accepted

N. B.—(a) When the applicant is a Jat or a Rajput, it should be distinctly stated.

(b) When the father is an Agriculturist, it should be distinctly stated.

† The school or schools (if any, attended by the applicant within the previous five years and if more than one, the period of attendance at each, shall be entered here in the case of candidates applying for admission as private students.

CERTIFICATES.

I certify that the above-named candidate is of good moral character; that he has not already passed the Clerical and commercial Examination; and that he has signed the above application.

Head Master of High School.*

II—(For Public School Students.)—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bond fide* public School student as defined in the Regulations.

Head Master of High School.

III—(For Private Students—

I certify that the above-named candidate is a *bond fide* private student as defined in the Regulations.

Head Master of High School.†

* See para. 3.

† See para. 2.

APPENDIX A.

Courses of Reading and scope of subjects for the Clerical and Commercial Examination.

I.—English—

As in the Entrance Examination, Arts Faculty.

II.—(a) Dictation—

A passage of the same standard as the High School Reader used, containing about 200 words. The passage to be first read over at an ordinary pace; then to be dictated in phrases of 3 or 4 words, each group being repeated three times; lastly, the whole to be read over. No points to be dictated by the Superintendent.

(b) Caligraphy—

- (1). A line of half-text writing.
- (2). About 50 words of small-hand.
- (3). An extract from a Commercial Journal or Account Book, involving entries in figures.

(c) Precis-writing—

To write a precis of a file of not less than six letters, Official or Commercial.

(d) Correspondence, Official and Commercial—

To draft a reply to a given letter or letters in accordance with instructions.

III.—Commercial Geography—

(a) Commercial Geography, as in Mill's *Elementary Commercial Geography* (Pitt Press Series), with some knowledge of Panjab trade and manufactures as contained in pages 7 to 13 of Michod's *Commercial Education and Book-keeping for India*.

(b) General Geography—

As in the Entrance examination.

IV.—(a) Book-keeping—

As in *A Primer of Commercial Education*, by 'A Banker.'

(b) Commercial Arithmetic—

As in Adam's *Commercial Arithmetic* (Madras) or any other good Manual of Arithmetic.

V.—Urdu—

As in University *Entrance Course*.

VI.—Native System of Accounts—

As in Text-book published by Panjab Education Department

VII.—Short-hand writing—

As in Pitman's "Phonographic Manual."

Encl. 1
1646



REVISED REGULATIONS

FOR THE

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION, 1901 AND 1902.

The Middle School Examination is held at Lahore, Delhi, Rewari, Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal, Umballa City, Ludhiana, Jullundur City, Kangra, Kullu, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Peshawar, Multan City, Jhang, Ferozepore, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Kohat, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bahawalpur, Srinagar (Kashmir), Jeypore, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate from time to time.

The Middle School Examination shall begin on the first Monday of January, except in cases when this falls on New Year's Day, in which case the examination shall begin on the second Monday of January.

The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat for conducting the examination, and provided such application is made before the 6th July 1900.

Candidates must, except with the special permission of the Syndicate, appear at the centre nearest to the place where they have been studying.

For 1901.

1. No public school boy shall be allowed to present himself for examination unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the public school that he has attended not less than two months before the granting of the certificate.

The public school, under the meaning of this Rule, must be one which is recognized by the Department of Public Instruction.

Provided that if a public school boy, without any fault on his part, has been compelled, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place, it shall be within the competence of the Syndicate to admit him as a private student, as a special case.

A public school boy is a student whose name has been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools recognized by the Department of Public Instruction during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination.

2. Every private student shall be required to submit a satisfactory certificate showing that—

(a) his name has not been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during six out of the twelve months preceding the examination; or that

(b) he has been compelled, without any fault on his part, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place.

For 1902.

1. No public school-boy shall be allowed to present himself for examination unless his name has been submitted to the Registrar by the Manager or the Head Master of the public school that he has attended not less than two months before the granting of the certificate.

The public school, under the meaning of this Rule, must be one which is recognized by the Department of Public Instruction.

Provided that if a public school-boy, without any fault on his part, has been compelled, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place, it shall be within the competence of the Syndicate to admit him as a private student, as a special case.

A public school boy is a student whose name has been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools recognized by the Department of Public Instruction during *nine* out of the twelve months preceding the examination.

2. Every private student shall be required to submit a satisfactory certificate signed by the Head Master of a Secondary School, or by a District Inspector of Schools, or of a Civil Officer of not less position than a Tahsildar, showing that—

(a) his name has not been borne on the rolls of any public school or schools during *nine* out of the twelve months preceding the examination; or that—

(b) he has been compelled, without any fault on his part, by circumstances over which he had no control, to leave school before the examination takes place.

For 1901 and 1902.

3. Every candidate shall produce a certificate of good character signed by a Civil Officer of not less position than a Tahsildar; by the District Inspector or some higher Educational Officer, or by the Head Master of a public school (as defined in the Panjab Education Code) which teaches at least up to the standard of the Middle School Examination. In the case of students from Native States, in the absence of Tahsildars and Deputy Commissioners, the certificate of officers of equivalent position will be accepted.

* Provided that the Syndicate shall have power to exclude any candidate from the examination notwithstanding the production of such certificate, if it is satisfied that such candidate is not a fit person to be admitted thereto.

4. Lists of candidates from public schools in Form A. under the signature of the Deputy Commissioner, Manager, or Head Master (as the case may be), and applications from private candidates not entered in any such lists in Form B. shall be forwarded in duplicate to the Registrar at least two months before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5 in the case of each Anglo-Vernacular and by a fee of Rs. 3 in the case of each Vernacular candidate. *No application received after the prescribed date can be accepted.*

5. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to a refund of the fee; and a like fee must be paid for each subsequent examination to which he may be admitted.

6. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held.

The examination may be passed through the medium of English, Urdu, Hindi, or Panjabi, at the option of the candidate. A candidate can take up Urdu, Hindi, Panjabi, or Bengali as his Vernacular Language.

Anglo-Vernacular Candidates will be required to answer the questions in Arithmetic, Mensuration and Geography in English.

* This proviso is intended to cover such misconduct as any distinct breach of school discipline;—as, for instance (in the case of public school candidates), wilful absence, without sufficient reason

7. In this examination *four* subjects shall be compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *six* subjects in all.

Students who have already passed the Middle School Examination without having taken up or passed in certain optional subjects, may appear at any subsequent examination in one or more such optional subjects, only on payment of the usual fee.

8. The following are the subjects of examination :—

(a). *Four Compulsory Subjects—*

1. A Vernacular Language.
2. Arithmetic and Mensuration.
3. General Knowledge (History, Geography and Sanitary Primer).
4. For Anglo-Vernacular Students—
English.
For Vernacular Students—
Euclid and Algebra.

(b). *Six Optional Subjects—*

1. Persian
2. Arabic and Sanskrit.
3. Elementary Science.
4. Euclid and Algebra (for Anglo-Vernacular Candidates)
5. Drawing.
6. Agriculture.

Candidates who passed the Middle School Examination, without taking up English, shall be allowed to present themselves afterwards for examination in English only, on payment of a fresh fee of Rs. 3.

An Anglo-Vernacular candidate who, in addition to his four compulsory subjects, takes up Euclid and Algebra and passes in all these subjects, except English, shall be deemed to have passed the Middle School Examination as a Vernacular candidate, provided that the excess fee paid by the candidate shall not be refunded.

9. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	MARKS.
English	175
Arabic or Sanskrit	150
Each Vernacular of India	125
Persian	120
Euclid and Algebra	140
Arithmetic and Mensuration	140
Elementary Science	140
History, Geography and Sanitation	140
Drawing	140
Agriculture	140

The following is an outline of the test in each subject with the distribution of marks :—

I.—English—	MARKS
Three written papers of two hours each—	
1.—(a). Translation from English into the Vernacular	35
(b). Translation from the Vernacular into English	75
(c). Grammar	40
2.—Caligraphy—	
One written paper of 15 minutes	25
	—175
II.—A Vernacular language—	
Two written papers of two hours each—	
1. (a). Explanation of passages and composition	55
(b). Grammar	40
One written paper of half an hour—	
2. (a). Caligraphy	15
(b). Transliteration from the candidate's Vernacular into the Roman character	15
	—125
III.—Arabic or Sanskrit—	
Two written papers of two hours each—	
(a). Translation from the Language taken up	75
(b). Translation into the Language taken up and Grammar	75
	—150

IV.—Persian—

MARKS.

Two written papers of two hours each—

- (a). Translation from Persian into the Vernacular 60
- (b). 1. Grammar 25
2. Translation from the Vernacular into Persian 35

—120

V.—Arithmetic and Mensuration—

- (a). Arithmetic (paper of two hours) 90
- (b). Mensuration (paper of two hours) 50

—140

VI.—Euclid and Algebra—

Two written papers of two hours each—

- (a). Euclid 70
- (b). Algebra 70

—140

VII.—History, Geography and Sanitation—

Three written papers—

- (a). History, one paper, two hours 55
- (b). Geography, one paper, two hours 60
- (c). Sanitary Primer, one paper, one hour 25

—140

VIII.—Elementary Science—

Two written papers of two hours each—

- Paper (a) 70
- Paper (b) 70

—140

IX.—Drawing—

Three papers of two hours each—

- (a). Free-hand Drawing from the flat 40
- (b). Model Drawing 40
- (c). Geometrical Drawing 60

—140

X.—Agriculture—

MARKS.

Two written papers of two hours each—

Paper (a)	...	...	...	70
Paper (b)	...	...	...	70

—140

The scope of the examination in each subject shall be as follows:—

I.—English—

The translation papers shall consist of moderately easy passages and simple idiomatic sentences. The grammar paper shall consist of simple questions in accidence, syntax, and parsing. Caligraphy shall be tested by a special paper, consisting of a printed passage of such length as can be copied in a fair running hand in 15 minutes. A quarter of an hour will be allowed for this paper, and the quantity copied in the time will be taken into account, as well as the quality of the handwriting.

II.—A Vernacular Language of India—

The passages for explanation shall be of moderate difficulty. The composition shall consist of a short essay or letter upon a subject with which the candidate may be expected to be familiar, the main heads being given. The grammar paper shall consist of questions in accidence, syntax and parsing. The caligraphy test will be as for English. The passage for transliteration shall be of moderate difficulty and of such length as can be transliterated in a clear hand in 15 minutes. The Hunterian system of transliteration shall be used.

III.—Arabic or Sanskrit—

Easy passages shall be set for translation from the language; and simple sentences for translation into the language. The grammar shall consist of simple questions in accidence and parsing.

IV.—Persian—

The passages set for translation from the language shall be of moderate difficulty; and those set for translation into the language shall be moderately easy. The grammar shall consist of questions in accidence and parsing.

V.—Arithmetic and Mensuration—

Arithmetic—The examination shall include Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Practice, Interest, Discount and Profit and Loss

Mensuration—As in the first sixteen chapters of Todhunter's Mensuration for Indian Schools, excluding Chapter XII.

VI.—Euclid and Algebra—

Euclid—The first three Books of Euclid with Easy Deductions.

Algebra—The four Simple Rules, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Extraction of Square Root, and Simple Equation.

VII.—History, Geography and Sanitation—

History—

History of India, as in Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.

Geography—

Outlines of the Geography of the World and a more detailed knowledge of that of India. Elements of Physical Geography.

Sanitation—

As in Cunningham's Sanitary Primer.

VIII.—Elementary Science—

As in Physics Primer.

IX.—Drawing—

1. Freehand Drawing from the Flat.—To copy to an enlarged or reduced size, from an example as in the Panjab Drawing Book, No. 1.
2. Model Drawing.—To draw a group of two Geometrical Models or one common object, without regard to light and shade.
3. Geometrical Drawing.—A paper on Practical Plane Geometry as in Gill's New School of Art Geometry, pages 1—60. Solutions to be carefully worked out, and all working lines to be left on the paper. Simple drawing to scale from the Flat.

X.—Agriculture—

As in Baghbani wa Zara'at ka Risala.

12. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be—

- (a). For Anglo-Vernacular Candidates, *thirty-three* per cent. in English, *twenty-five* per cent. in every other subject, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of compulsory subjects.
- (b). For Vernacular Candidates, *thirty-three* per cent. in Euclid and Algebra, *twenty-five* per cent. in every other subject, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the aggregate of compulsory subjects.

13. Candidates who pass the Middle School Examination shall be placed in order of merit according to the aggregate marks obtained by each; provided that no marks shall be included for any optional subject in which the candidate shall have failed to pass under the preceding rule.

14. Not later than two months after the commencement of the examination, the Syndicate shall publish two lists of the candidates who have passed the Middle School Examination, arranged in order of merit, showing the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Candidates separately. A certificate shall be granted to each successful candidate. Special certificates shall also be granted to those candidates who, having previously passed the Middle School Examination without taking up English, have subsequently passed in English only under the provisions of Rule 8.

A list will also be forwarded as soon as possible to each school, showing the subjects in which each unsuccessful candidate from that school has failed.

15. The forms of applications and lists prescribed in Rule 4 shall be supplied by the Registrar or an application to that effect.

16. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination-room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means of any kind at the examination, shall be disqualified, not only from passing the examination, but also from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University during the next two years.

29

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