

GENERAL

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

HOME DEPARTMENT
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Preparatory Schools and Colleges

UNDER THE

COMMITTEE

*Education
Bengal*

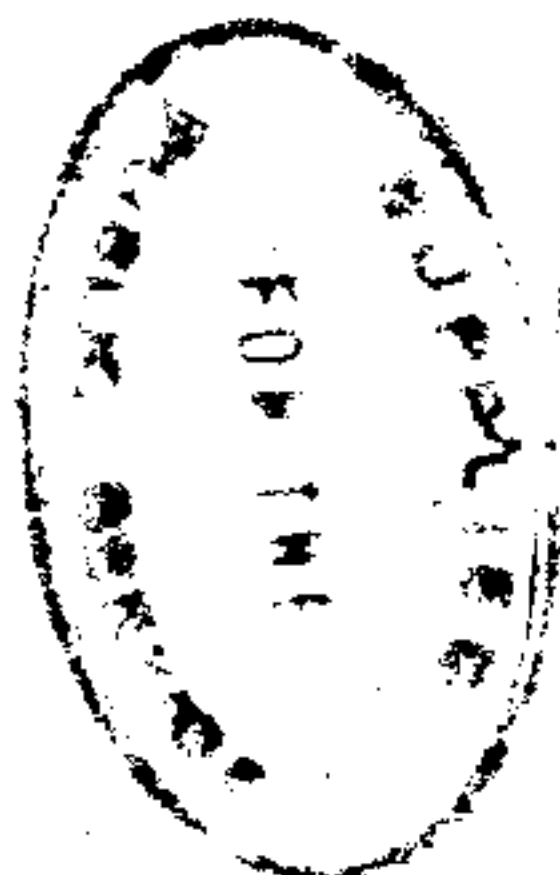
OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

BENGAL.

G. H. HUTTMANN, MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. THE Secretary submits for the consideration of the General Committee, the following Regulations for the control and management of the Government Schools. With a very few changes they will apply equally to the plan of instruction to be followed in the English, Arabic, Sanscrit, and vernacular classes ; including the Bengallee, Persian, Hindee, and Urdu languages. In the Appendix will be found a list of the best School-Books in these languages that can now be procured, placed in the order in which they are to be taught, with the time that ought to be devoted to each.

2. A few copies of the Regulations are printed with the intention of forwarding them to such Gentlemen as take an interest in Education, with a request, that the General Committee may be favored with their suggestions on the plan, and inviting their assistance in improving the School-Books.

DUTIES OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEES.

3. The business of the Colleges and Preparatory Schools at a distance from Calcutta is superintended by Local Committees.

4. The Members of these Committees are composed of European as well as influential Native Residents, who are appointed by Government, at the recommendation of the General Committee.

Each Committee consists of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Ordinary Members.

5. The Funds of the School are to be placed in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer, subject to the general supervision of the Local Committee. These consist of donations, subscriptions, and pay for the schooling of the youths. The accounts are to be made up every month, and the balance received from the General Committee.

6. The duties of the Local Committees are to superintend the Schools; to extend their usefulness by encouraging local subscriptions and donations; to suggest improvements, and correct abuses; to encourage the spread of education, and to promote the views of these scholars who have passed with credit through the Schools.

7. No alterations are to be allowed in the constitution of the School, without the previous sanction of the General Committee.

8. The periodical Meetings of the Local Committees, and the attendance of Members on public examinations should be provided for.

DUTIES OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.

9. It is on the energy and devotedness of the Superintendent or Principal, that the success of the plan pursued, and the efficiency of the School will mainly depend. He has the general charge of the College, under the direction of the Local Committee. He may have the assistance of a conference of the Teachers, in difficult cases, before the subject is forwarded through the Secretary to the Local Committee, for the orders of the General Committee; and he is responsible to the General Committee of Public Instruction for the maintenance of order and regularity, and the successful prosecution of the studies of the classes. He will regulate the course of instruction, remedy defects, suggest corrections, and report the qualifications of Teachers annually. He exercises a controlling authority over all the under Teachers, and from time to time ascertains by examination, the progress made by the Scholars.

10. The Head Masters are to submit periodical Indents for Books and Stationery, shewing how much has been used, what is in store, and what is required for the Institution. These Indents are to be sent to the Secretary to the Local Committee, or to the Superintendent, who will forward the application to the Committee in Calcutta.

11. The Superintendents are to keep a daily register of the attendance of Teachers, who will each keep a similar register of the conduct and attendance of the scholars in his own class, and the progress of their studies; to be submitted monthly to the Principal.

12. They must also furnish him with half yearly Reports on the progress of the classes under their charge, and a report of the admission, and withdrawal of scholars.

13. The Head Masters are to report to the Principal any irregularity in the conduct of Teachers, and forward through him any appeal or explanation to the Local Committee.

14. The servants are all subject to the authority of the Head Masters, who will report any instance of misconduct or insubordination to the Principal.

15. The Head Masters are to receive applications for leave of absence from the under Masters, and to submit them, with any remarks of their own, to the Principal who will forward them to the Local Committee, who has the power of granting leave for a period not exceeding one month, for those near; and one and a half months for those at a distance from the Presidency. For any period beyond this, the application for leave of absence must be forwarded by the Principal, for the sanction of the General Committee. The Local Committee will take into consideration cases of sickness, and act according to the circumstances of each case. Such leave is always to be recorded in a book, kept for that purpose.

16. The Master of a class is to conduct the duties of the class, and superintend the sections of it; which are under the care of Assistants. Each Master is responsible for the conduct and progress of his respective class, and sections; according to the directions of the Principal or Head Master, to whom he must furnish the prescribed reports.

17. The play ground of each School should be furnished with proper apparatus for gymnastic exercises, and the Masters should instruct the boys therein, and encourage them in games and amusements after the

DC

The first clause of Rule 19 had
better be omitted, as the term
controversial discussions ^{may} be understood
to include the calmer discussions
in reply to questions proposed by the
Pupil & absolutely essential to
be honestly answered by the
Master, & which may possibly
lead to unintentional warmth.
Excitation should be always avoided,
and the use of insult should be always
avoided; but not always that one

School hours. These amusements should be such as afford exercise; as the circular swinging pole, "gharanute," "goole danra," "dunkurring," the steel bow, "mugdars," &c. &c., skipping, cricket, trap-ball, foot-ball, and the like. Care should likewise be taken to procure attention to the personal cleanliness of the boys, by which their general health will be promoted, and diseases prevented.

18. The Teachers are enjoined to examine the state of the School-Books, in their respective classes, and to communicate the same monthly to the Superintendents of the Schools. They will also keep a register of the books, which, in case of loss or unnecessary injury, must be paid for by the scholars. The Superintendents are to report to the Principal every six months, at a conference of the Teachers held for that purpose, the state of the School-Books, and any changes that may be required in the classes. These reports will be sent for the suggestions of the Local Committee, and for transmission to the General Committee.

19. The Teachers ~~are particularly enjoined to abstain from controversial discussions with the boys either on religion or other subjects, connected with the prejudices of the natives.~~ They must not suffer any practices inconsistent with notions of propriety; such as eating and drinking at School, or in the class-rooms. Any deviation from this injunction will be reported by the Head Master to the Principal immediately, and should it appear that the Teacher is at all culpable, he is to be reported to the Local Committee.

20. The Masters of Government Schools are appointed and can only be discharged by the Local Committee, with the sanction of the General Committee.

When equally qualified they will always be preferred for promotion to other candidates; and among these the experienced, more especially from the Supernumerary class of Masters, will always be preferred to other applicants. One or more of such Supernumerary Masters may be appointed by the General Committee to each College, on a salary of 50 Rs. to gain a practical knowledge of the most approved methods of tuition, and improve themselves by attending the Lectures of the College. These Teachers must first be examined, after which they will sign an agreement to remain in the service of the Committee for five years. They will be transferred to more important situations as vacancies occur.

ADMISSION OF SCHOLARS.

21. In *Colleges* a quorum of the Teachers is to be formed for the admission of boys. This quorum is to consist of the Principal, the Head Master of the Upper School, the Head Master of the Lower School, and any two zealous Teachers to be nominated by the Superintendent.

In *Preparatory Schools* the examination of candidates is to be made by the Head Master, Secretary and one or more Members of the Local Committee.

22. Scholars are to be admitted at a fixed hour on the last weekly half-holiday of every month or quarter; with the exception of the quarter immediately before the annual examination, when no admissions are to be made.

23. The Teachers are to report to the quorum of Masters on the admission day the vacancies in the proper

number of scholars in their classes, and the names of boys that leave School, specifying the causes as far as they are able, and producing the books returned, which are to be made over to the person who has the charge of the School-Books.

24. All boys are admissible to the privileges of the College or Preparatory School (provided the maximum number of free Scholars is not in the Institution,) under or at the following ages:

LOWER OR BRANCH SCHOOLS.

4th Class	at or under 8 years old.
3rd	..... 9
2nd	..... 10
1st	..... 11

UPPER SCHOOLS.

4th Class	at or under 12 years.
3rd	..... 13
2nd	..... 14
1st	..... 15

25. Youths affected with any disease or blemish, which may be objected to by the Scholars in general, are inadmissible. Such cases are to be decided by the Superintendent or Principal. When admitted, the Scholar must submit to the rules of the School; which require regularity in attendance, diligence in study, and correctness in conduct.

PAY OF SCHOLARS.

26. 1st.—Those boys whose parents can afford to pay for their education, are expected to give a sum

varying from four annas to five rupees a month, according to the locality, the means of their parents, and the age of the pupils.

27. It should however be distinctly understood that this is more with the intention of making the parents and scholars feel the importance of education, and of inducing them to be more regular and attentive to their studies, than with any hope of defraying much of the expence of the School.

28. *2d.*—Much injury has been done to some of our Schools by a too hasty attempt to introduce generally the pay system. This should always be avoided; by allowing the sons even of the rich to remain at the School without payment, if they had attended it previous to the time of the promulgation of the order, and refuse payment, when the full complement of scholars is not on the list of the School. When this number has been obtained, the sons of the rich should either pay, or be excluded from the benefits of the School. A quorum of the Local Committee should decide all such points.

29. *3d.*—The rich residents of the district should be encouraged to subscribe to the School-fund, and be allowed to send free boys to the School, at the rate of eight annas of their subscription for each boy, provided the boy be an object of charity.

30. *4th.*—The Teachers should be encouraged to keep boarding-houses, with the intention of affording a comfortable and healthy dwelling to the scholars, who

cases be very moderate, and to ensure this, assistance may be given from the School-funds in particular cases, with the sanction of the General Committee.

31. *5th.*—A class of scholars will only be able to pay for their School-Books and Stationery, and this should be insisted upon as much as possible.

32. *6th.*—Another class of pupils consist of those whose circumstances will not admit of their paying any thing for their education. Upon the Principal or Superintendents being satisfied respecting this point, and the School complement not being filled up, they are to be admitted to all the privileges of the School or College, on giving security for the School, and other books they receive from the Institution. This security may either be that of a respectable resident in the neighbourhood, or a deposit of money.

33. After the necessary examination, the names of the candidates are to be entered upon the books of the School or College, and sent to the Master of the class he is fit for, into which the scholar is to be entered.

34. The names of the successful candidates are to be entered first in a General Register, and then in an Index book or Directory. The General Register is to contain the names of boys, the names of their parents or guardians, their residence, amount and nature of their security, date of admission, the date on which they leave School, and their monthly schooling.

GENERAL REGISTER.

Names of Boys.	Names of their Parents or Guardians.	Residence.	Security.	Date of Admission.	Date on which they leave School.	Schooling.		
						Rupees.	Annas.	Pies.
Bhuban Dutt, P.	{ Radhanath Dutt, ... }	Santipore, ...	Haji Mahomed,	3d April, 1837,	{ 25th Feb. 1838, (books returned,) }	2	0	0
Anund Paul, F.	{ Kalichurn Ghose, ... }	Calcutta,	{ Ramchurn Seal, ... }	5th May, .....	.....	0	0	0
Rajkishore Day, P.	{ Kalachand Day,	Chinsurah, ...	Mr. J. Gomess,	2d June, 1838,	.....	1	0	0

P. signifies a Pay boy.—F. a Free boy.

35. The Index Book is to be a guide to the General Register, pointing out also the classes the boys are in. No promotion or degradation must take place without specifying the same in the Index Book.

INDEX BOOK FOR 1837.

<p>A</p> <p>Anund Paul, G. R., page 10, line 1, 3d Class L. S. Promd. 2d C. L. S.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Bhubon Dutt, G. R., page 10, line 1, 2d Class U. S. (left.)</p>
<p>K</p>	<p>R</p> <p>Rajkishore Day, G. R., page 10, line 3, Junior Class.</p>

These two books are to be kept with the Writer, or Head Master.

DISCIPLINE.

36. The School or College is open every day, except Sundays and authorized holidays, at ten, and closes at half-past four o'clock.

An hour is allowed between 12 and 1 o'clock for refreshment.

37. Four days of absence are not to be exceeded in one month (exclusive of authorized holidays) unless in special cases, in which a written order must be given by the Superintendent.

38. Such boys as are absent without leave for four days from the School, or do not regularly attend the

classes, and neglect their studies without a proper reason, will be reported to the Superintendent, and are liable to be struck off the School-list.

39. Pupils are liable to expulsion or other punishment, as tasks, &c. by the Superintendents, for general or particular misconduct.

40. Corporal punishment is not permitted on any account whatever. When admonitions, degradation in the class, and tasks, fail of the desired effect, the pupil is to be reported to the Superintendent. Should a boy be found thus incorrigible, he is to be expelled, and his name is to be struck out of the Books of the School. Such cases are always to be recorded.

41. Boys are permitted to carry home their books, for which, if lost or spoilt, their parents or guardians must pay. Such books as may have any tendency to injure the morals of the pupils, must not be allowed to be introduced, taught, or read in the School.

42. The Boys of the English department are to speak English as much as possible during their attendance in the School.

43. No Boy can leave School before the hour at which it closes for the day, except with the written permission of the Superintendent or Principal, or under urgent circumstances, to be judged of by the Head Masters.

44. The Holidays allowed are the following :

CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.

Christmas, 1 day.

Good Friday,	1 day.
Sundays,	52 „

MAHOMMADAN HOLIDAYS.

	<i>Sheea.</i>	<i>Sunee.</i>
Rumzan,.....	30	30
Eedoulfeter,	3	3
Eeduzuha,	3	5
Eedghodir,.....	1	0
Mohurram,	15	10
Bisoe Sufar,	1	0
Akheri Charsumba,	0	1
Baraofat,.....	0	1
17th Robi-ul Awol,	1	0
13th Rajab,	1	0
3d Sabun,	1	0
Subrat,	1	2

HINDOO HOLIDAYS.

Neel and Charack,	3 days.
Jamoi Susty,	2 „
Dossoharra,	1 „
Chanjattrra,	1 „
Ruth Jattrra,.....	1 „
Ooltah Ruth,	1 „
Jhulun Jattrra,	3 „
Junma Austomi,.....	2 „
Mohalaia,.....	1 „
Durgah Pujah,	12 „
Shama Pujah,	2 „
Bhratiaai Dittyia,	1 „
Jugudhatttri Pujah,	2 „
Kartik Pujah,	2 „

Powshy Sungkranti,	3 days.
Sarraswati Pujah,	3 „
Sibbo Rattri,	2 „
Doll Jattri,	3 „
Baruni,.....	1 „
Sereram Novomi,	1 „

45. The School will be closed either for the Hindoo or Mahommedan holidays, according as the one or other class predominates in the School.

46. A half-holiday is allowed on Friday or Saturday, and ten days after the distribution of prizes.

47. No holidays or half-holidays are allowed except the above, without a written order from the Superintendent.

LIBRARIES.

48. The establishment of a well-selected Library in our Colleges or Schools is intended for the benefit of those persons belonging to the Institution or any others in the neighbourhood, capable of making an advantageous use of it; and by thus interesting the inhabitants of the vicinity in its prosperity, it is expected that the Library will be increased from time to time by private contributions.

49. The Libraries consist of two branches, a Library of Reference, and a Library of Circulation.

50. The Library will be open for reference or reading, from 9 till 4 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

51. Books may be taken home by Subscribers, or those connected with the College or School, upon application to

the Librarian between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning, on the following conditions :

I. No more than one volume to be issued at the same time to the same individual. That volume must be returned before a second is delivered.

II. A duodecimo volume must not be kept longer than a week ; an octavo than a fortnight ; a quarto than a month.

III. A register will be kept of the books lent out, in which the person taking any book must sign a receipt, which will be cancelled on his returning the volume.

IV. A person losing or damaging a volume must pay its value, or replace it with a similar book ; and when it belongs to a set, he must, if he cannot replace the volume within a reasonable period (three months at most,) receive the other volumes, and pay the value of the set.

V. Persons not connected with the College or School must pay from four annas to one rupee per month, according to their circumstances, in order to become subscribers to the Library, agreeably to the above rules.

VI. It may possibly happen that a book taken out of the Library may be required for some particular purpose, within the time allowed for its retention. In that case, on the Librarian's applying for it, it must be returned.

VII. Any volumes required for the temporary use of any of the classes may be lent, upon the Teachers being severally responsible for the departments under their personal superintendence.

VIII. The time during which such volumes are lent will be regulated by circumstances.

IX. Books borrowed by one person must never be transferred by him to another, but must be invariably returned to the Library, when no longer wanted, or when the time for which they are lent expires.

X. In order to afford every encouragement to those desirous of consulting books, maps, &c., the Library will be open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 to 9 A. M. Only subscribers, or those students recommended by their respective Masters for such an indulgence, are to be admitted into the Library in the morning.

52. Any person violating any of the above regulations, will be prevented having access to the Library, or be subject to such penalties as may be considered expedient.

53. To assist the Librarian, one or more assistants will be selected, as required, from the most deserving students, on a salary of 10 rupees a month each.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCHOOLS, AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE SCHOLARS.

54. These are Preparatory or Branch-Schools and Colleges. The former, it is proposed may like the Colleges have a junior and senior department, each of which should be divided into not more than four classes; and should more scholars attend than the prescribed number in each class, one, two, or three sections may be formed of the class, so as to have the scholars in the class and its sections, as nearly of the same degree of attainments as circumstances will permit. At the half yearly examinations for promotion,

the best scholars belonging to the class, and its sections, will be eligible for promotion to a senior class; and should any boy fall decidedly behind the class, he is to be put into an inferior grade.

56. In most cases a year will be required for a scholar passing through each class of the junior and senior classes, with two years for the 1st class in the senior department before the student may be expected to obtain a scholarship.

57. According to this calculation, should a youth begin his education at 7 years of age, he will be 11 before he is promoted to the senior department; 16 before he passes through the senior department, and 20 after having enjoyed a scholarship for four years.

EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.

58. Periodical inspections of the classes are to be made by the Principal or Superintendent, and the Head Masters of each department; who are also to examine carefully all the classes of the School every six months, when the necessary changes in the classes are to be made. This must not be done at any other period, without the special orders of the Superintendent.

59. The Annual Public Examination is to be held at the School in the presence of the Superintendent, the Committee, and the residents, and commence on the 1st December. Should the cold season be inconvenient for this examination, it may be changed.

60. Prizes are awarded to the meritorious students at this examination in the different branches of study. These

prizes are to consist of scholarships, medals, books, and money. The proportion of each will be fixed by the General Committee, and the prizes will be distributed at the public exhibition.

61. The authorized certificates of proficiency and good conduct are granted by the General Committee on the report from the Local Committee, who must have tested the qualifications of the candidates by examination, and on the receipt of the result of these examinations being made known a set of questions will be forwarded to the Local Committee, and answered by the candidates without any preparation, or assistance. These written answers will be sent to Calcutta for the orders of the General Committee, who will prepare and forward the certificates for the deserving and intelligent students of the two senior classes of both departments, on leaving College, after the Annual Examination :—In fact, the candidates for certificates will be tested on the same plan as those for scholarships.

62. These honorary and pecuniary rewards are only open to the competition of students whose age does not exceed 20 years.

STUDIES IN PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

JUNIOR OR 4TH CLASS.

Number of Scholars 40 or 50.

DIVISION OF STUDIES.

3 hours English.

3 ditto Vernacular.

63. Scholars may be admitted into the Alphabetical class from their 6th to their 8th year. They are to be engaged at School at least seven hours daily, one of which will be devoted to recreation.

64. The boys are to be seated upon semicircular benches, and opposite a black board.

*Cards of Letters,
Syllables, Words, and
easy Sentences.
1st Reader.*

65. The School-hours are to be equally employed in teaching the scholars the vernacular, and English languages; the plan to be pursued being the same in both languages. It is recommended that cards, or small tablets with the letters pasted upon them, be put one after the other, upon a board or frame prepared for this purpose; and the Master will make the scholar observe the form of each letter, pronounce slowly and distinctly the sound of each, which will be repeated by all the scholars. They will then learn the simple sounds of two vowels, and the articulate sounds of consonants. These are to be learned simply, and with the addition of an unaccented e.

66. After the consonants have been learned, the scholars are to be exercised in pronouncing easy words, and simple sentences, with their explanations in the vernacular language. After this has been accomplished, the first Reader is to be given to the boys.

67. *Remarks.*—In this class the greatest attention must be given to the pronunciation of the letters, words, and simple sentences, and their correct explanation in the vernacular language.

3D CLASS.—2D YEAR.

About 40 Boys.

DIVISION OF STUDIES.

*2½ hours English.
2 ditto Vernacular.
1½ ditto Arithmetic.
1 ditto Geography.
1st Reader.
2d Reader.*

68. The pronunciation and spelling of words, reading simple sentences, with explanations in the vernacular and English languages, are to be continued.

69. The boys are to be called up at random, and questioned on their lessons, and as an exercise the words and sentences are to be occasionally varied.

70. N. B. This interrogative system of teaching should be carefully pursued during every step of the scholar's progress, as the simplest and most effectual means of conveying knowledge.

71. The Master should always read out the passage which is given for the lesson, in a slow and distinct manner.

72. *Arithmetic.* Tables of Weights and Measures, Numeration, Addition and Subtraction, are first to be taught. It is recommended that this be done by means of a number of counters and cubes. The boys are first taught to count the cubes. When they know simple numbers, they are to be taught the signs of these, by putting by the side of each figure a corresponding number of dots. Ten cubes collected in a group convey the idea of tens, and in like manner they make the scholars comprehend the value which the figures acquire according to their position, and the nature of fractions.

73. In teaching Geography, it is recommended that the Masters begin with a plan of the School-room, and then its neighbourhood, which are to be delineated upon the black board, and the pupils are made to distinguish the cardinal points, and the direction of the streets. They are afterwards shown a Map of the District, and then that of Hindoostan and of the World. All the Maps are to be on a large scale, and few places are to be marked upon them, in order to avoid confounding the scholar's first ideas.

These Maps should be suspended in the School-room.

74. The scholar at the head of the class, or the best boy of each class, is to be called the Inspector, and he will look after the Books, Slates, &c. of the class.

2D CLASS.—3D YEAR.

To contain about 40 Scholars.

DIVISION OF TIME.
As in the 3d class.
Reader No. 2.
History of Bengal.

75. *Remarks.* Spelling, Reading, and explanation in English.

Woollaston's Grammar.

Elements of Grammar ;

Idiomatical Exercises.

Exercises in speaking ;

Lessons on Objects.

And Lessons on Objects of Nature and Art.

76. The Masters should occasionally read to this and the next class, a short descriptive piece in a slow and distinct manner, and one of the boys may be required to repeat as much as he can of the substance of the passage ; which may be corrected and enlarged upon, by other boys.

77. These lessons should not only include orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of words, but explanations and examinations, to which the reading lessons relate.

78. *Geography.* Form and division of the Globe ; drawing with chalk upon the black board the outlines of different countries and things, which are to be corrected by the other boys, or by a reference to the Maps, and Objects.

79. *Arithmetic.* Mental Arithmetic; Tables of Weights and Measures; four Simple and Compound Rules.

80. *Writing.* It is recommended that it be commenced by the scholars imitating upon slates what the Master writes upon the black board; beginning with the simple strokes, and carrying the scholars on by degrees to form letters, syllables, and words; which are afterwards to be written from a copy, and then by dictation. As they advance in their knowledge of orthography they are to be taught to correct orally, phrases written purposely with faults on the black board.

81. *Remarks.* It is expected that these lessons will convey a great variety of useful ideas, which must be well impressed on the minds of the scholars, by means of questions skilfully varied, and repeated; other questions should be employed to make the scholar understand the proper meaning of terms.

1ST CLASS.—4TH YEAR.

To contain about 30 Scholars.

Reader No. 3.
Azinghur Reader.
Marshman's Brief Survey
of History.
Poetical Reader, No. 1.

82. Reading; History, explanations in English.

Lennie's and McCulloch's
Grammars.

The Master must now pay more attention to Grammar, including Parsing and correcting false Grammar and Composition.

Lessons on Objects.

83. The properties and uses of various objects of Nature and Art, are now to be described; which objects are to be exhibited to

the class; the history and processes of the most useful Mechanical and Chemical Arts, are to be explained as well as the Elements of Natural History.

Macpherson's Geography. 84. *Geography* of the four quarters.

The scholars should now be required to sketch with chalk upon the black board the outlines of the different countries, rivers, mountains, towns, &c., correcting them by the other boys, or by a reference to maps.

Tutor's Guide; or Bonny-castle's Arithmetic.

85. *Arithmetic.* Mental, and Notational Arithmetic continued, to the four compound Rules; Reduction, Practice, Fractions, and Decimal Fractions.

86. *Writing.* Exercised in correcting orally phrases written purposely with faults upon the black board, and finish by putting questions to the scholars to which they must write answers upon their slates. Write letters, or some short compositions.

87. Translate simple sentences from the Vernacular to the English, and from the English to the Vernacular.

88. In order to prevent boys forgetting any of their studies, and to ensure a certain degree of knowledge before they are promoted to the Senior School, they will be required to submit to an examination, which will be held twice a year (in January and July) for this purpose. At these examinations the Principal, the Head Masters, assisted by the Secretary, and one or more Members of the Local Committee or Visitors are to be present, and conduct the examination. The Head Master of the primary School

examined, and must satisfy the examiners of his possessing the prescribed degree of knowledge on the following branches of study.

89. I. The boy must be able to explain with accuracy the contents of any of the School-Books used in the Preparatory or Branch Schools, and to read with fluency and correctness.

II. In Grammar he must be able to parse a passage of any of their class books, and correct the obvious instances of false Grammar.

III. He must understand the definitions in Geography; the general form and features of the earth, and the general Geography of the four quarters of the Globe, including their divisions into countries, the names of their capitals, the population of each, the branches of trade the large Towns are most remarkable for, and their principal rivers, lakes, seas, and mountains. He must write a good hand, and be able to translate short and easy sentences to and from the Vernacular language grammatically.

IV. In Arithmetic he must know as far as Decimal Fractions.

V. In the Vernacular language he must know the Grammar and read common books, write a good hand, and be able to work common sums in the Weights, Measures, and Coins of the country.

STUDIES IN SENIOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

90. As more extended information will now be required from the Master on the subjects he is to teach, it may

be agreeable to him, and will be allowed, that he confine himself to a particular department of instruction in the different classes. The Master of each class should, if possible, have his own room, and the pupils pass from one teacher to another at the end of the hour.

✓ 91. In this department the best students, besides the usual class lessons, should be encouraged to study privately particular Books, such as Robertson's Introduction to Charles the V., Bacon's Novum Organon, Newton's Optics, in the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, &c. These students are to be examined periodically by the Master of the class, and the manner in which they have learned the subject, recorded. It will be the duty of the Superintendent to collect these registers at the end of the scholastic year, and lay a digested summary before the Local Committee, who will decide on the most meritorious and industrious scholar of the School, and submit the same to the General Committee, who will decide as to whether or not the best scholar is entitled to a silver medal for the Preparatory Schools, or a gold medal for the Colleges.

4TH CLASS.—5TH YEAR.—NO. OF STUDENTS 50.

92. These studies will be considered under the heads of Philological, Literary, and Scientific.

Philological. Exercises in Syntax and Prosody.
Idiomatical Exercises.
Translation and Composition.

These last exercises should be carefully written out every second day in a note-book, and corrected by the Master. Half an hour should be allowed for this purpose. These note-books when finished should be signed by the Master, and periodically inspected.

93. *Literary.* These works are intended to increase the scholar's knowledge, and improve his taste.

Fergusson's.

Midford.

Arnold.

Society for the D. of U. K.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

94. *Science.* The principles to be carefully inculcated.

Republished in Calcutta. Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Keith on the Globes.

Use of the Globes.

Woollaston's Physical Geography Society for the P. of U. K.

Physical Geography.

Keith's Arithmetic.

Vyse's.

Arithmetic, simple and compound proportion.

95. In the course of this study, the pupils will never commence a new stage in Arithmetic without learning the "rule;" which each class will say over once a week by rotation, with the Multiplication Table to 12 times 20; which may be repeated backwards to twice two.

96. In order to practice the pupils in Mental Arithmetic, each one will be required to reject the number of the Multiplication Table, as it comes to his turn, and substitute the number of rupees, &c. in the sum of pies: thus 6×13 are 78, and $78 \text{ pies} = 6 \text{ annas } 6 \text{ pies}$ or $78 \text{ annas} = 4 \text{ Rs. } 14 \text{ Ans., \&c.}$ Such questions may be varied, with all such as can be calculated without the aid of figures, and the answers may be either given orally, or written upon slates: thus questions respecting interest and discount are to be proposed, and the value of articles of various numbers and prices.

97. In the upper classes the same exercise may be varied by calculating mentally the discount on uneven sums, at certain rates of interest; by squaring any number not exceeding a thousand; by extracting the square and cube roots of large numbers; by calculating the distance of places by the time that sound takes to pass from one place to another, the size of the horizon at different heights from the surface of the earth; the space which a body falls in a given time, the circumferences and arcs of circles from their diameters, and other problems of Mensuration, Mental Algebra, Vulgar Fractions, &c.

Playfair's Euclid.

Hutton's Mathematics, 3 vols.

— *Practical Do.* 1 "

Duncan's Mathema-

tics, 2 "

98. *Geometry.* The definitions should be carefully explained and exemplified, so that the scholars may have a clear idea of the import of the terms used in this science. This is not clogging the memory, nor will it prevent the boy thinking or exercising his ingenuity.*

99. After learning the definitions, postulates, and axioms, the pupil will commence the propositions, and proceed to the end of the 1st Book of Euclid; learning a proposition each day. These must be gone over two or three times, till perfectly understood; increasing the number of propositions to be studied daily according to the boy's proficiency.

3D CLASS.—6TH YEAR.

Number of Students 30.

100. The studies of this class are Literary, and Scientific.

* The definitions of words is an exercise too much neglected in our Schools; and the ignorance of the meaning of terms render scientific works obscure, and unintelligible. This should be provided against by a careful explanation of them in our Schools.

101. *Literature.*

<i>Letters of a Nobleman to his Son.</i>	History of England.
<i>Society for the P. of U.K.</i>	History of Greece.
<i>Selections of Addison's Spectator.</i>	Prose.
<i>Johnson's Hermit of Tenerriff.</i>	
<i>No. 5 Prose Readers.</i>	Poetry.
<i>No. 4 Poetical Readers.</i>	
<i>Homer's Iliad.</i>	
<i>Lady of the Lake.</i>	
<i>Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."</i>	Translation and Composition.

102. *Science. Practical Arithmetic.* Exchange, Partnership, Interest, Discount, Profit and Loss, Brokerage, Commission, Insurance, Tare and Tret.

<i>Society for D. of U. K.</i>	Elements of Natural Philosophy.
<i>Society for the P. of U.K.</i>	Physical and Astronomical Geography.

103. *Geometry.* When commencing the series of propositions of the first Book of Euclid, for the last time, as an

<i>Hutton's Geometry.</i>	exclusive course, the student will
<i>Bridges.</i>	commence Algebra, and proceed
<i>Bonycastle's.</i>	in both until he is able to apply the
<i>Bland's.</i>	principles of the one to the other,
<i>Lacroix's Algebra by F. L. Rees.</i>	so as to solve the propositions
<i>Creswell's Maxima Minora.</i>	Algebraically, as well as Geometri-
<i>Bland's Geometrical Propositions.</i>	cally. The student is then to be
✓ <i>Leslie's Deductions from Euclid.</i>	given propositions which can be solved by those he had learned.

104. When the student has proceeded in Algebra as far as "ratios and proportions" he will be taught Simple Equations, Logarithms, Simple and Compound Interest, Annuities; to express them by Algebraic Formulæ, and to

solve them by Logarithms. In this course, the student will advance as far as Quadratic Equations, and Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

2D CLASS.—7TH YEAR.

Number of Students 30.

105. *Literary.*

<i>Russell's Modern Europe.</i>	Prose.
<i>Goldsmith's Essays.</i>	
<i>Sterns' Sentimental Journey.</i>	
<i>Poetical Selections by Capt. Richardson.</i>	
<i>Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes.</i>	Poetry.
<i>Goldsmith's Traveller.</i>	Translation and Composition.

106. *Science.*

Herschell's Introduction to Natural Philosophy, with suitable explanations and experiments.

<i>Walkingham's Tutor's Guide.</i>	<i>Arithmetic.</i>	Involution, Evolution,
		Square and Cube Root, Duodecimals
		Alligation, Position, Book-keeping.

Geometry. Finish the first four Books of Euclid.

Algebra. Progression, Indeterminate Analysis, Permutations and Combinations, the Binomial Theorem, and Surds.

107. *Projection of Maps.*

In this and in the other classes drawing should be carefully taught, more especially

Mechanical Drawing.

Architectural Drawing.

Landscape and Perspective Figure Drawing and Modelling, Ornamental Painting and Drawing.

SENIOR CLASS, UPPER SCHOOL.

Number of Students 25.

History of Modern Europe, Russell's Alison's Gibbon's Roman History.

108. ✓ Prose. Bacon's Essays.
Johnson's Rasselas.

✓ *Hume, Robertson, Mackintosh, Hallam.*

Swift and Burke's Works.

Poetry. Shakspeare and Milton.

Poetical Selections by Captain Richardson. *

Whewell's Mechanical Euclid.

109. The class should next study the 5th, 6th, 11th and 12th book of Euclid, Spherical Trigonometry, and the use of the Globes; Conic Sections; Cubic and Bequadratic Equations, and all the other Equations of the higher orders, with the higher parts of Algebra.

Herschell's Astronomy.

Trigonometry and Mensuration.

Algebra.

✓ *Lacroix's by V. L. Rees.*

*Pope's Essay on Man.
——— on Criticism.*

Poetry.

Translation and Composition.

The last clause in Rule 113
had better be omitted - it is
impossible indeed to be complied
with. Reference to Malicious
but come in Historical
Chronological & Antiquarian
Readings - The Sixty of the
world, the Sixty of England
the Sixty of Bengal abroad, &
must abroad, with reference,
and even a Master avoid
referring to Questions proposed
them in Christian Morals, the
Christian Revolution, the
Character & Life of Christ, &

LECTURES.

110. *Duties of Lecturers.* The two senior classes are to attend the Lectures given at the College by the Principal and Professors. Other Lecturers will be appointed to the Colleges by the General Committee; as required by the state of the advancement of the students.

111. The Lecturers, appointed by the Committee, are under the direction of the Principal. The general nature of the duties which the Lecturers are to perform will be defined by the General Committee of Public Instruction; but all matters of detail will be regulated by the Local Committee and Principal.

112. The Lecturers will be required to prepare a syllabus of their respective Lectures, to enable the pupils to come prepared, and profit by the Lectures.

113. The choice of class-books, and books of reference will be left to the Lecturers; and they will submit a list of such books as they require, for the sanction of the Sub-Committee, and the Principal. ~~They will be careful to avoid any reference to religion in giving their Lectures~~

114. The fixed hours of Lectures are not to be changed by the Lecturers, but if any variation be necessary, it will be settled by the Principal.

115. The Principal will bring to the Local Committee's notice instances of neglect on the part of Lecturers, and other matters requiring amendment.

116. The Lecturers from time to time, and at the end of every quarter, are to give written questions to their

respective students, on the subject they have lectured on, and require from them answers. The best, after their correction by the Lecturer, are to be filed.

117. The Lecturers will submit an indent of the articles they require to the Principal for his approval, who will cause them to be furnished to them.

118. They will submit to the Principal a monthly report of the progress, specifying the conduct and attendance of the students, together with the subject on which they have treated in their Lectures; the same to be laid quarterly before the General Committee of Public Instruction.

Subjects of the Lectures.

I. A course on the principles of Natural Philosophy, should be conveyed in a popular form, with the assistance of an efficient apparatus. These Lectures will embrace—

(a) *The Essential Properties of Matter.*

(b) *The Particular States.*

Solids.

Liquids.

Gaseous.

(c) *Imponderable Substances.*

Gravity.

Caloric.

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

Affinity.

(d) *Simple Mechanical Powers.*

Laws of Motion.

Practical Mechanics.

II. *Hydrostatics.*

General Properties and Principles.

Elastic Fluids.

Instruments.

Motion of Fluids.

Capillary Phenomena.

III. *Optics.*

General Laws of Light

Reflection of Light.

Refraction of Light.

Constitution of Light.

Rainbow.

Interference of Light.

Theory of Light.

IV. *Astronomy.*

In these lectures will be explained the formerly supposed, and the present known systems of the universe; the theory of the elliptical motions of the Planets; the application of spherical Trigonometry to Astronomical questions; to drawing of diagrams; calculation of Lunar and Solar Eclipses, for the Earth generally, as well as for particular places. - The Lecturer will explain the laws of gravity;— shew how to solve every question refering to uniform, and uniformly accelerated motion, including the phenomena of the Tides; how to obtain the areas of plain figures, and of surfaces generated by the revolution of a straight line or curve about an axis, and to express the volumes so generated.

V. *Meteorology.*

VI. *Chemistry, and its application to the Arts.*

119. VII. *Agriculture.* We are desirous of extending these Lectures for the benefit of a large proportion of

our students who will be eventually employed in Agricultural pursuits. Such popular Lectures are intended to improve the condition of the agriculturist, by elevating his character, and improving his returns. To further these views we propose to complete the Libraries of the different Colleges with the necessary books on Agricultural subjects, and to encourage the delivery of practical Lectures on this subject.

VIII. Mineralogy.

IX. Natural History.

X. Political Economy.

XI. Principles of Jurisprudence.

✓ 120. XII. and XIII.—A second class of Lectures are intended to convey instruction on the art of using reason well in our enquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. This will include the two great branches of Psychology or Intellectual Philosophy, including Logic; and Ethics, or the Philosophy of Morals.

General Remarks. These Lectures may be delivered once or twice a week, each being one hour in duration; and the Students should be examined on the following day for an hour, on the subject of each Lecture.

121. In order that the subjects treated of be not forgotten, the Lecturer must, after each day's Lecture, give a summary of the Lecture in short and perspicuous sentences. A fair copy of this is to be prepared, and at the end of the course, a prize given to the student who has prepared his "note-book" with the greatest neatness and accuracy; and the others may have the Lecturer's signature as a mark of approbation, when the notes are carefully written. These remarks will apply to all the Lecturers.

122. While attending these Lectures, two days of the week must be devoted to practical Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, Civil Engineering, &c. The intelligent Instructor is expected to take every opportunity of explaining to the students, under his charge, the application of the sciences to the practical business of life.

123. The student should continue the study of Algebraical and Analytical Geometry, and will proceed to the study of differential and integral calculus, and the equations to the curves of the higher orders. In this course the application of the higher branches of Mathematics to Astronomical calculations should be pointed out. ✓

124. Hutton's course of Natural Philosophy and Fluxions may be followed to the end of his course, by those desirous of continuing their studies; but further progress is unusual with scholars at School; and the study of the higher branches of Mathematics must be left for close reading in after life.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

125. It is recommended that the School-Houses should be built in an open elevated situation, in a healthy and populous part of the Town. The rooms should be large and well ventilated. When the School has a large attendance, a room should be allowed for each fifty scholars.

A P P E N D I X.

LIST OF SCHOOL-BOOKS.

The following List of English, Sanscrit, Arabic, and Vernacular School-Books, are arranged in the order in which they are recommended to be read at the different Schools and Colleges, under the General Committee of Public Instruction.

ENGLISH SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Preparatory Schools.

4th Class.	{	Cards of letters, syllables, and words.
1st year,		Ditto of easy sentences.
		Spelling Book.
3d Class.	{	1st Reader continued.
		Ditto.
		Chamier's Arithmetic.
		Reader, No. 2d.
		History of Bengal.
		Woolaston's Grammar.
2d Class.	{	Idiomatical Exercises.
3d year:		Lessons on Objects.
		Clift's Geography; or Elements of Geography.
	{	Chamier's Arithmetic.
1st Class.	{	Reader, No. 3d.
4th year.		Azimghur Reader.
		Marshman's Brief Survey of History.

1st Class. 4th year.	{	Poetical Reader, No. 1.
		Lennie's Grammar.
		Lessons on Objects.
		Geography, MacPherson's.
		Arithmetic, Tutor's Guide, or Bonnycastle's.

SENIOR SCHOOL.

4th Class. 5th year.	{	Lennie's, and McCulloch's Grammar.
		Letters from a Nobleman to his Son ; on the History of England.
		Prose Reader, No. 4.
		Malkin's History of Greece,
		Lampriere's Classical Dictionary, by Park,
		Poetical Reader, No. 3, (2 copies for reference.)
		Elements of Natural Philosophy.
		Physical Geography (Woollaston's).
		Outlines of Modern Geography, by Mylne.
		Keith on the Globes.
3d year. 6th year.	{	Arithmetic, De Morgan's, Keith's or Vyse's.
		Euclid ; Hutton's M
		Gregory's Præ
		Duncan's N
		(for reference.)
		Malkin's History of Greece continued.
		History of India.
		Reader, No. 5.
		Selections, from Addison's Spectator.
		Johnson's Hermit of Teneriff.
	{	Poetical Reader, No. 4.
		Homer's Iliad ; Scott's Lady of the Lake.
		Goldsmith's Deserted Village.
		Practical Arithmetic.

			Herschell's Introduction to Natural Philosophy.
			Natural Philosophy, Society for P. U. K. Physical and Astronomical Geography Do.
3d Class. 6th year.			Euclid.
			Algebra; Lacroix's by Rees, Bridge's, Bonnycastle's, or Bland's. * Creswell's Maxima Minora. Bland's Geometrical Problems. Leslie's Deductions from Euclid, (for reference.)
2d Class. 7th year.			Russell's History of Modern Europe. Prose Reader, No. 6. Goldsmith's Essays, Sterne's "Sentimental Journey."
			Poetical Selections, by Captain Richardson. Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes." Goldsmith's "Traveller." Arithmetic; Book-keeping, Cook's. Euclid; and Algebra. Principles of Perspective and the Projection of Maps.
Scholarships.	Senior Class. 8th & 9th years.		Russell's Modern Europe. Mackintosh's England. Swift and Burke's Works; for reference. Bacon's Essays. Pope's Essay on Man; Pope's Essay on Criticism. Poetical Selections, by Capt. Richardson. Adam Smith's Moral Sentiments. Herschell's Astronomy. Trigonometry and Mensuration. Algebra, Lacroix's by Rees.

Scholarships.	{	Senior Class. 8th & 9th years.	Lectures on Natural Philosophy.
			— on Astronomy.
			— on Intellectual Philosophy and Ethics.
			— on Chemistry applied to the Arts.
			— on Political Economy.
			— on Principles of Jurisprudence.

BENGALEE CLASS-BOOKS.

1st year.	{	Picture Alphabet.
		Alphabet.
		Spelling Book.
		1st Part Arithmetic.
		Universal Biography.
2d year.	{	Nithicotha.
		Golodheya (Geography).
		Opadesh Cotha.
		Digdurshun.
		Geynodya.
3d year.	{	Arithmetic (Harle's).
		Gunitank on ditto.
		History of Bengal.
		Puttro Kowmode.
		Bhoogole Britant.
		Khogole ditto.
4th year.	{	Bhogoban Pundit's New Grammar.
		Hytopodesh.
		Bidyaharabole.
		Gyanchundrica.
		Smyth's Zemindaree Accounts.
		Gynarnub.
	{	Probhode Chundrica.

To commence and continue the study of the Principles of the Sanscrit Grammar, during the study of these Books.

SANSKRIT SCHOOL-BOOKS.

1st & 2d years.	{ Mugdobodo Beacorn. Principles of Gram- mar.	
3d year.	{ Bothee. Komaro. Omorkosoh Dictionary.	
4th and 5th years.	{ Doskomar. Kadumberic. Uternoisodoh. Misroteko-Obingenso Sokun- tolla, Bikromourboic Benesongaro. Noisodo. Bambic. Mag.	} Dramas.
6th year.	{ Kabopurkassoh. Sitedurposioh. Jotes' Mathematics.	} Rhetoric.
7th ditto.	{ Niaye Shastri.	} Logic.
8th, 9th, and 10th years.	{ Metakorah. Diabagh. Monee, &c. &c.	} Law.

PERSIAN SCHOOL-BOOKS.

1st year.	{ Pundnamah. Goolestan. Amudnamah.	
2d ditto.	{ Bostan. Akhlaqui Mohsenny. Yar Mohammad.	
3d ditto.	{ Secundernamah. Anvaree Sohele. Chahargolzar.	} To commence and continue the study of Arabic Language dur- ing the study of these Books.
4th ditto.	{ Tahreer Wahud. Allami.	

5th ditto.	{ Dewanee Zeheer.	} To commence and continue the study of Arabic Language during the study of these books.
	{ Neamutkhan Alee.	
6th ditto.	{ Dewanee Nasar Alee.	
	{ Zaburee.	
7th ditto.	{ Dewanee Hafiz.	
	{ Akhlaquzallaley	

ARABIC SCHOOL-BOOKS.

1st Year Seref.	{ Mizan, Munshab.	
	{ Tusrif, Zobdah, Surfmeer.	
	{ Meeut tamel.	
2d ditto Noho.	{ Jumul Teeteemah.	
	{ Sherah Meatamel.	
	{ Hidayatunnoho.	
3d do.	{ Noho and Muntuk.	{ Kafeea and Sherah Mullah.
	{ Mizam, Muntuk.	
	{ Tahzib, Sherah Tahzib.	
4th do.	{ Faqua, Usul and Hisab.	{ Sherah Vaqaya.
	{ Nurul Anwar.	
	{ Kholasatul Hisab.	
5th do.	{ Faqua and Hindussa.	{ Ashbahonnazaer.
	{ Diereulasul.	
	{ Tuhreer Uqleedus.	
6th do.	{ Law, Usul and Adub.	{ Hidayah.
	{ Touzee, Nufhatul Yamun.	
7th do.	{ Law, Muntuk and Adub.	{ Hidayah.
	{ Kutbimeer, Towarick Tymore.	
8th do.	{ Adub and Muntuk.	{ Dewan Muttanubbi.
	{ Mirzahid Rasalah.	
	{ Musulomsobrat.	
9th do.	{ Bolagat Abquand.	{ Muqtaseer Manee, Motowol.
	{ Sharah Aquaid Nisfy.	