



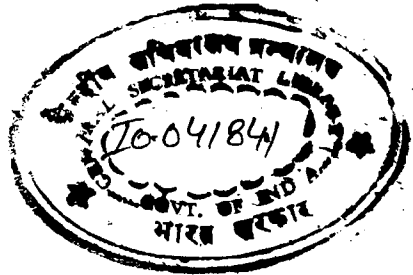
# A PLAN FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BIHAR.

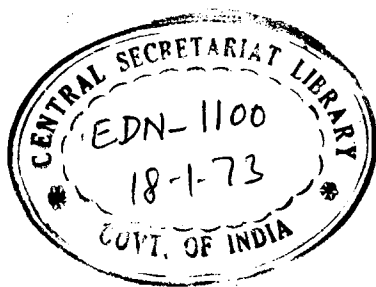


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## PREFATORY NOTE.

Government have in mind the introduction of a comprehensive Bill for the re-organisation of Secondary Education in Bihar. The ' Plan ' suggested in the following pages is meant to provide the basis for the proposed Bill. It was, however, considered desirable that in the first instance this memorandum might be issued in the form of a pamphlet to enable educationists and other interested members of the public to examine this important measure of educational reform, to formulate their views thereon and to offer their comments and suggestions to the Government.

Certain features of the re-organisation envisaged in this Plan ' have been incorporated in the Bihar School Examination Act, 1952 and in the outline of the revised curriculum and courses of studies, both of which have been included as Appendix A and B respectively, at the end of the pamphlet. Appendix C is the Government notification regarding the composition of the new Bihar Board of Secondary Education and Appendix D contains some facts and figures regarding Secondary Education in Bihar which the readers may perhaps find useful.

Comments and suggestions on the scheme of re-organisation proposed in this ' Plan ' are cordially invited and may be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Education Department, Patna.

J. C. MATHUR,  
*Secretary to Government, Education  
Department, Patna.*

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PROPOSED BIHAR SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL.

1. *Aims and objects of the Bill.*—The aims and objects of the Bill will be to specify the purpose of Secondary Education; to lay down the broad features of Secondary Education in Bihar including such matters as the scope and nature of the Education; the planning of the institutions imparting Secondary Education; administrative organisation and bodies; examinations; social and recreative activities; finance; inspection; control and recognition of schools; training; status, rights and duties of teachers and the relation of Secondary Education with remunerative employment and higher education. The Bill will not go into details about each of these items though in some matters detailed provisions will be unavoidable.

2. *Purpose of Secondary Education.*—As has been rightly emphasised by the Shah Committee and the “Sargeant” Committee, Secondary Education should have a dual purpose of the development of the pupil’s personality and the fulfilment of social utility. These two aims are not impossible to reconcile. In the past Secondary Education was designed largely as a preparation for higher or University education and for the recruitment of young men for clerical jobs under Government. Calculations made by the Sargeant Committee go to show that not more than one out of every 10 or 15 pupils of the Secondary stage is expected to join the University. Hence the object of Secondary Education now should be first to provide varied forms of training for life and employment suitable for boys of varied attainments and circumstances, secondly to produce well educated individuals who would be good citizens and thirdly to prepare a few selected students for higher literary, scientific or technical education of the University standard. Thus while education at the Basic and Primary stage is to be education through purposeful activity to develop the mind as well as the body of the child, at the secondary stage it should be education of a diversified character with practical bias and craft activity as well as a preparation for higher education. The Bill will, therefore, lay down that Secondary Education will mark the termination of a specific stage of Education designed to equip pupils on the vocational side for some skilled activity and also to provide general and cultural training in enlightened citizenship.

3. *Period and gradation.*—Hitherto Secondary Education has been generally understood to include what are known as the ' middle ' classes and the high school classes. In Bihar, middle education extends to class VII and consists of 8 years including the infant class which should more appropriately be called the First class. In high schools, however, education usually begins at class IV. Government has, however, accepted the policy of gradually confining High Schools to class VIII onwards. The Secondary Education Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1948 has also recommended that Secondary Education should consist of only the last 4 years (14 years to 18 years). Under the Basic system which has now been accepted in most of the States in India the Senior Basic School covers the first 8 years education, the Post-Basic Education is for 4 years, following that period. The Bill should, therefore, provide that Secondary Education will be deemed to commence after the first 8 years of schooling either at the Primary and Middle schools or at the Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools or institutions of equivalent status. The Secondary Education will be for a duration of not less than 4 years. It will not be desirable to mention the maximum period for which Secondary Education may extend because it is just possible that in the transitional stage, the First Year of the Intermediate class may be brought under the High Schools. Actually in the U. P. Secondary Education does include the two years of the Intermediate standard. There is nothing in University Acts of Bihar to prevent the subsequent transfer of the Intermediate classes to the High Schools.

The Upper " Middle " stage (corresponding to class VI and class VII at present) should be placed under the Board of Basic and Primary Education.

4. *Type of education in High Schools.*—The Bill should provide that every recognised High School shall provide education in all the compulsory subjects plus the majority of subjects in not less than two groups of optional subjects laid down by the Director of Public Instruction. During the next 5 years, however, the schools may be permitted to provide teaching in only one of the optional groups. The optional groups will include courses of literary education, in arts and crafts, in technical subjects, in other professional branches and in specialised subjects for women. The compulsory courses would include languages, general Sciences, training in citizenship

and social studies, etc., etc. The courses will be so framed as to enable most of the students to get directly absorbed in some remunerative profession in life and a minority to go up for University education. The courses will be framed by the Director of Public Instruction with the approval of the State Government and on the advice of the Committees of Courses and the Board of Secondary Education on which the University and the professional bodies will be represented. It should be the duty of the Director of Public Instruction to obtain the views of the University or Universities before making any changes in the curriculum for the literary or academic groups of the optionals.

The State Government have already formulated a fresh list of subjects along with the grouping (Appendix A). This list which has been introduced with effect from the school session 1952-53 indicates the new approach to Secondary Education. It is obvious that the provision for teaching on those lines will be made in the High Schools only gradually. The proposed Bill will, however, accelerate the process which has already been started with the new grouping.

5. *Improvement plan.*—As the aim of Secondary Education will be to provide diversified courses of training for a majority of students to enable them to join professions and as the existing High Schools have been providing education only of the literary type, it is necessary that the Bill should give an indication of the manner in which the change-over to the new type of Secondary Education would take place. It is, therefore, proposed that as provided in the British Education Act of 1944 and the West Bengal Secondary Education Act of 1950, the Bihar Bill should also provide for the preparation of improvement plans for secondary institutions in different areas. The improvement plans which should be for groups of schools should be prepared within one year and brought into force immediately thereafter so that at the end of 5 years from the commencement of the Act the improvement plans for the entire State may be in full swing. The Executive Committee of the State Board of Secondary Education shall prepare improvement plans for groups of schools, providing for the standard and type of education to be imparted in these High Schools, the requirements to be fulfilled by the authorities of the schools within the specified period and other improvements to be effected, e.g., in building premises, administration, staff, hostels, etc. The Committee shall give an opportunity to the

schools affected, to give their views and raise any objections to the plan. The plans as they get ready will be considered by the State Board and submitted to the Government who will pass necessary orders for the implementation. In drawing up the plans due consideration will be given to the likely demands of employment in different professions which would determine the kind of craft education to be introduced in the different schools. These demands will be known through the survey to be made by the Employment Committee of the Board. Secondly, the plans will take into account the environments and the indigenous crafts and industries of the area in which the schools are located. Thirdly, the plan would include suggestions regarding the change in the location or reduction or improvement in the status and gradation of the various institutions. In preparing the plans the Executive Committee will have full authority to obtain information from various High and other schools and will be furnished by the technical departments of the Government with the necessary information.

6. *Employment and further training or apprenticeship.*—As suggested by the Shah Committee the Bill should provide for the maintenance in every high school, of the list of posts available, as supplied by the Employment Exchange. At the time that the students are leaving the school the Headmaster will forward to the Employment Exchange the names and particulars of such students as would be available for employment on the completion of their training or education. Likewise, it will be the duty of the Employment Exchange to supply to the schools imparting training in particular groups a list of the employments available and suitable for the students trained in those vocational subjects.

There shall be an Employment and Further Training Committee of the State Board consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Employment Exchange, the Director of Industries, the Chief Engineer, the Director of Agriculture, two representatives of the Revenue and any other Government Departments and the nominee of the Chamber of Commerce and two other non-officials from the State Board. This Committee will act as a link between the schools and the "school leavers" on the one hand, and the Employment Exchange and the employers on the other hand. Its duties will be not only to devise ways and means of enabling the young school leavers to get the right sort of employment but also to arrange



for further training or apprenticeship in Government Departments, advanced Training Institutes, large factories, offices, etc., etc. Within one year from the commencement of the Act this Committee shall conduct a survey of the existing requirements of the various categories and the number of young school leavers who can be absorbed in these employments. It will also prepare a list of the institutions, offices, factories and establishments where apprenticeship can be arranged and thereafter prepare a plan for such apprenticeship and further training for the next 5 years.

7. *Examination.*—There shall be only one examination at the end of the secondary stage and this will be conducted by the School Examination Board already established under the Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952 (Appendix B). This Act (Section 12) lays down that the Secondary School Examination to be conducted from 1954 onwards shall aim at testing the training of the candidates as useful citizens of the Indian Union, their qualifications and preparedness for absorption in different vocations or services and their suitability for receiving University education. The same section also lays down that this examination will, as far as practicable, include, besides a written test, an assessment of the record of the work and progress of the candidates in their studies and of the record to be maintained in the high schools of their attainments in the constructive and associated activities including their participation in sports and other physical activities. It has also been provided that the certificate to be awarded to the successful candidates in this examination shall contain a reference both to their distinction at the written test as well as to the assessment of the record of their day to day work in the high schools.

The functions of the School Examination Board have been enumerated in detail in section 6 of the Bihar School Examination Board Act and need not be repeated here. It will be seen that, besides conducting the secondary school and other examinations, the Examination Board will also be concerned with evolving improved methods of assessment of the attainments of candidates and of the inspection of institutions when and if possible, with a view to ensure that appropriate academic and vocational standards are being maintained.

According to the School Examination Board Act, that Board is to consist of the two Vice-Chancellors and the D. P. I., Bihar, with a paid officer as its Secretary. As the

volume of work of the Board will increase within the next 5 years, it will be necessary to provide after 5 years for the appointment of one whole-time and highly paid member to act as a member of the Board. In that case the School Examination Board may have only one Vice-Chancellor as a member by rotation.

8. *Teachers.*—The Bill should provide that the—

- (a) the conditions of service of the teachers of all High Schools,
- (b) the minimum salaries and allowances, and
- (c) the security and amenities to be available to them shall be laid down by the State Government in a set of rules framed in consultation with the State Board of Secondary Education.

It will be the duty of the authorities of the schools to see to it that the teachers receive the guarantees given to them in the Act.

The Bill should also provide that the Department may, in consultation with the State Board of Secondary Education, lay down the duties and obligations of the secondary school teachers, in the rules referred to above.

These rules will also provide that in certain categories of cases of disputes between the teachers and the management of the school the D. P. I. may refer them to an Appeal Committee consisting of two members of the State Board and presided over by a nominee of the D. P. I. One of the nominees of the State Board should be a teacher. The decision of the Appeal Committee will be final and if any school authority fails to comply with it, the D. P. I. may take steps to withdraw recognition and financial help given to the school.

Though the appointment of teachers will continue to be made by the Managing Committees or other controlling authorities of the Schools, the Bill should provide for the preparation, annually, by the Executive Committee, of a list of eligible candidates for the posts of teachers in the schools classified according to their qualifications in one or more subjects. This list will include candidates who are either specialists in certain subjects or have had special training in the art of teaching or have had experience of and training in Basic or new type schools or are specialist in particular crafts or vocations.

It shall be the duty of the State Government to make arrangements for the teachers' training in consultation with the State Board. The Government will decide as to the suitability of particular training courses and may permit private institutions also to start training classes for teachers.

In view of the appalling shortage of teachers in art, crafts, the sciences and even languages and other subjects a special training plan for the next 5 years will be drawn up by the State Government in consultation with the State Board for providing short-term training to teachers in some of the subjects included in the revised syllabus. The State Government will make special financial provisions for this emergency plan of the training of teachers. The cost may be partly met out of the profits accruing from the publications of the Text Book Committee.

9. *Recognition of schools.*—The recognition to schools shall be granted by the D. P. I., in accordance with the rules and conditions to be framed by the State Government. The State Government may consult the State Board of Secondary Education in the framing and modification of such rules and conditions. In the consideration of the applications for recognition, the D. P. I. may in specific cases, for any special reasons, obtain the advice of the Executive Committee of the State Board. But the responsibility for granting recognition shall be that of the D. P. I. The inspection of all schools applying for recognition shall be conducted by the local inspecting officer and also if the D. P. I. so desires by any person considered suitable by him for conducting such special inspection. The recognition of a new school shall, in the first instance, be granted for a period of two years after which before granting further recognition the D. P. I. shall obtain from the Examination Board a report about the work of the institution and also another report from the local inspecting officer.

All the existing permanent recognised high schools shall be deemed to have been recognised only for a period of 5 years, from the commencement of the Act. Six months before the expiry of the 5 years, the D. P. I. shall obtain from the local inspecting officer as well as the Examination Board a report about the working of the institutions. This report would be examined by the Executive Committee of the State Board and thereafter the D. P. I. will decide as to which of the schools should be permanently

recognised and which temporarily and in the case of which recognition should be withdrawn.

The D. P. I. will also obtain periodically from the Universities their comments about the quality of students going from different High Schools and their suggestions for changes required in the teaching.

The Government may lay down separate conditions and rules for aided institutions and unaided institutions and may withdraw aid if any institution fails to comply with any instructions of the Government or any rules of recognition.

10. *School management.*—Every school should be managed by a Committee constituted in accordance with the rules included in the rules of recognition. In the event of the D. P. I. being satisfied that the management of a particular school is corrupt or grossly inefficient or seriously crippled by internal dissensions, he may form a tribunal with a member of the Executive Committee of the State Board, the divisional Inspector or any other inspecting officer and the local sub-divisional magistrate or any other gazetted officers of the district. The inspecting officer will be the convenor of the tribunal. This tribunal shall report within a month from the reference being made to it whether the management of the school should be changed. If it recommends that such change should take place, it will be open to the D. P. I., to dissolve the managing committee and to form an *ad hoc* Committee for management. No such *ad hoc* Committee shall manage the school for a period exceeding one school session. During that period the *ad hoc* Committee shall make arrangements for the nomination of the members of the regular Committee and shall report compliance to the D. P. I., within a specified period.

11. *The committees of courses.*—The School Examination Board will form a Committee of Courses for each group of subjects or for individual subjects according to necessity. Provision has already been made for the formation of these Committees in the Bihar School Examination Board Act of 1952 (Appendix B) and they have since been formed. These Committees which are to be bodies of experts will prepare the curriculum for various stages and classes of Secondary Education and the draft syllabus for the examination. Their draft curricula and syllabi will be considered by the State Board of Secondary Education and the School Examination Board and will be forwarded to the State Government for their approval and necessary orders. The Committees of Courses will also

recommend to the D. P. I., text books for High school classes at the secondary stage and will also give instructions to the Text Book Committee for the preparation of text books in accordance with the approved courses of study.

12. *Text books and educational literature.*—The body hitherto known as the Text Book Committee and appointed by the State Government shall be renamed as the Bihar Educational Literature Board and its main function will be to prepare and publish text books and allied literature in accordance with the requirements of the curriculum and the instructions of the Government. The same Bihar Educational Literature Board will prepare and publish literature for Secondary, Primary and Basic Education and Social Education Board and will be expected to keep in touch with the various Committee of Courses and the School Examination Board. The responsibility for prescribing text books will be of the D. P. I., who will be advised by the various Committee of Courses. The Bihar Educational Literature Board will have to be a much smaller body than the present Text Book Committee because its functions suggested here are far more specialised and its main duty now is to arrange for the preparation and publication of text books and other educational literature. It is therefore, proposed that its membership should be considerably reduced so that it may function as a kind of publication corporation; the Director of Public Instruction should be the President as hitherto. Its Secretary, will be a whole-time paid officer and it will have an Educational Literature Officer for the preparation of books and literature and an Educational Publication Officer for supervising, printing, publication, etc. There will be other subordinate staff under them. Both of them will be present at meetings of the Educational Literature Board, though not as voting members.

13. *Selection of pupils for Secondary Education.*—Though at present nothing should be done which would discourage the growingly large number of boys and girls from getting Secondary Education, it cannot be denied that sooner or later the necessity of providing for the selection of pupils will have to be faced. As it is, quite a fair proportion of students who go up for the Matriculation Examination would have been better off without the specialised course of education while some who on account of their poverty have to discontinue their studies, at the Primary or Middle stage, would have been more suitable for Secondary Education. Thus under the

present dispensation also, an automatic selection of pupils takes place. But the basis is not the promise and suitability of the pupils but mainly the ability of their guardians to pay for their education.

For this reason, as suggested by the Sargeant Committee, it would seem desirable to provide in the Bill that the School Examination Board may be directed by the Government to evolve a selective process aiming at discovering promise rather than actual attainment and based on a careful scrutiny of the candidate's previous record and such other tests as may be considered necessary. A scheme laying down this selective method should be placed before the State Board which should forward it with its comments to the Government. Before, however, introducing any such selective method, the Government will ensure that there is a reasonable percentage of free seats and stipends in Secondary institutions. Such pupils as do not prove suitable for Secondary Education may be allowed to join the schools only if the number of seats permits and the guardians are prepared to incur additional expenditure on such boys. No such selective process should be introduced without circulating it for eliciting public opinion thereon.

14. *Physical Education, Health and Nutrition.*—The Bill should provide that it will be the duty of every secondary institution to make arrangements for a minimum of Physical Education and Culture, medical inspection and personal and environmental hygiene for its students. The schools may also be encouraged to introduce the system of nutritious midday meals at schools.

The State Government may appoint a Board of Physical Education, medical inspection, nutrition and hygiene covering all categories of schools. This Board will have at least two nominees of the State Board of Secondary Education besides nominees from the State Boards on Basic and Primary Education. The Deputy Director of Physical Education will be the Secretary and the D. P. I. will be the President of this Board on which will be represented private bodies devoted to Physical Culture, Health and similar activities as also such departments of Government as Medical and Public Health.

15. *Recreative and social activities.*—The importance of recreative and social activities including youth movement, practical social work, Boy Scouting, in Secondary, Primary, Basic and even higher education cannot be overemphasised particularly at the present moment when owing to certain

upheavals in the recent history of India, discipline and social values have been seriously disintegrated. The youth of the country can be brought back to normalcy and inspired with new refreshing ideals largely through the means of such activities.

The Bill should, therefore, provide that every Secondary Institution will be expected to introduce recreative and social activities of one kind or the other and in so doing shall take into account the facilities provided by non-official organisations like the Bharat Scouts Association. There should be a Board of Social and Recreative Activities in Education for the entire State and covering all stages of education. The Board should be appointed by the State Government with it at least two nominees of the State Board of Secondary Education. The D. P. I., will be the President and the Deputy Director of Social Education will be its Secretary. The Secondary institutions will endeavour to implement the suggestions and instructions made by this Board and to take its advice on any matter connected with such activities.

16. *Girls' Education.*—The State Board of Secondary Education will be represented on the Board of Girls' Education which may be set up by the State Government with a view to attend to the special problems of Girls' Education in the State in all its stages. The State Board will obtain the advice of the Board on Girls' Education before taking any step fundamentally affecting the character, and structure of Girls' High Schools. The Deputy Director of Girls' Education will be the Secretary of the State Board on Girls' Education and the D. P. I. will be the President.

17. *Education of the handicapped children.*—The State Government may make special arrangements for the education — handicapped children including blind, deaf, mute, cripple, defective and delinquent children. It may consult the State Board on Secondary Education before making such arrangement. It may also appoint a special Board for the education of the handicapped children on which the State Board on Secondary Education shall be represented. It may require secondary institutions to allow the examination of its students and to send reports about the existence of such students in those schools.

18. *Education of backward classes and areas.*—The Secondary institutions will be expected to carry out Government's instructions regarding the reservation of seats, grants of free studentships and other amenities for and the removal of

discrimination against the educationally backward castes and tribes. They will be expected to co-operate with the Government in any scheme for the educational progress of such people.

Should the State Government, set up a special Board for the education of the educationally backward classes the State Board on Secondary Education shall be represented on it in such manner as the State Government may prescribe.

19. *State Board for Secondary Education.*—The Shah Committee has not recommended the formation of a separate Statutory Board of Secondary Education. It is, however, felt that there should be a Statutory State Board of Secondary Education just as there is a Board of Basic Education. The Board of Basic Education is presided over by the Hon'ble Minister for Education. It is, therefore, proposed that the State Board on Secondary Education should also now be presided over by the Hon'ble Minister. The existing Board of Secondary Education with a few adjustments can be conveniently converted into the Statutory State Board of Secondary Education with the Hon'ble Minister for Education as its President.

The functions of this Board will be—

- (1) to advise the State Government on the administration and policy of Secondary Education in Bihar;
- (2) to distribute financial aid to secondary institutions in accordance with the rules and instructions laid down by the State Government;
- (3) to assist secondary institutions in the recruitment of teachers;
- (4) to advise the D. P. I., and the State Government on the type of education to be imparted in the Secondary institutions including the courses and curriculum for the various subjects on the basis of the recommendations made by the various committees of courses;
- (5) to examine and submit to the Government such improvement plans as may be required for the proper development of Secondary Education in different areas of the State or in any of its aspects;
- (6) to advise and assist the State Government in the framing and modification of rules for the recognition of secondary institutions;



- (7) to carry out such other functions and perform such other duties as may be assigned to it under the provisions of the Act.

The State Board shall frame bye-laws to regulate its procedure and the function of the Committees subordinate to it. Its members will be entitled to put questions about any matter regarding the administration of Secondary Education and the D. P. I., will, unless the interests of the administration are affected, furnish such information as he may consider necessary for answering these queries.

The composition of the existing Board of Secondary Education is given in Appendix C. This composition may have to be somewhat altered in the light of the functions of the Board as here discussed.

20. *Executive Committee.*—There should be an Executive Committee of the Board consisting of 9 members and presided over by the D. P. I. with the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education as its Secretary. The Executive Committee will—

- (a) deal with all financial matters including the distribution of grants, subject to the control of the Board;
- (b) take necessary action for the publication of the curriculum and syllabus as prepared by the Committees of Courses;
- (c) deal with matters of routine administration which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any other Committees or Board;
- (d) make provision for the grant of stipends, scholarships, prizes, etc.;
- (e) exercise such powers as may be delegated to it by the Board, or assigned to it under the provisions of this Act.

Of the 9 members of the Executive Committee, one should be from amongst those members of the State Board who have been nominated by the University. One should be one of the Headmasters of the secondary institutions represented on the Board and one from amongst the other teachers. One should be from amongst the members of the Bihar Legislature in the Board and the rest should be from amongst the *ex-officio*

members. The D. P. I. should be the President and the Secretary of the Secondary Education should be the Secretary. The Executive Committee should meet ordinarily at least once a month and all its proceedings should be submitted to the State Board for their approval.

21. *Local Secondary Education Committees.*—The State Government may, in consultation with the State Board, appoint Local Secondary Education Committees for different areas or territorial units in the State. The State Government may frame rules in consultation with the State Board regarding the functions and composition of the Local Secondary Education Committees.

22. *Finance and Audit.*—Government grants for non-Government, secondary institutions for their maintenance, development or for specific purposes, will ordinarily be distributed by the Board of Secondary Education. Such grants shall be distributed in accordance with the rules and instructions laid down by the State Government. The State Board shall in the month of November every year prepare a budget estimate on account of these grants for the following financial year. In June, the State Board shall also prepare a statement of accounts for the preceding financial year. Both these statements will be framed by the Executive Committee before being considered and passed by the Board. The budget estimates as well as the statement of accounts shall be submitted to the Government within a month of their being passed and the State Government will take such action thereon as it may consider necessary. The accounts of the Board shall be examined and audited by an auditor appointed by the State Government and the Board shall furnish to the auditor all such information as he may require.

The grants to the Board may include the grants on account of the payment of stipends and the usual allowance.

All the grants made by the Government to the Board of Secondary Education or received by the Board from the School Examination Board under section 9(f) of the Bihar School Examination Board, 1952 (Appendix B) and such other income of the Board as may be approved by the State Government shall constitute a Secondary Education Fund to be operated by the Secretary of the Board of Secondary Education. The Fund will be utilised for giving grants to Secondary institutions and for such other purposes as may be specified.

There should be another Fund to be called " The Education Literature Fund " to which will be credited all the grants made by the Government from time to time for the publication of educational literature of various kinds and for the payment of reviewers, advisers and other persons connected with the selection of text-books and allied literature and the preparation and publication of such books. The income and expenditure and the budget and other matters relating to this Fund will be governed by such rules and regulations as may be laid down by the State Government.

The third fund named the Bihar School Examination Fund has already been provided for under section 8 of the Bihar School Examination Board Act of 1952 (Appendix B).

The Board of Secondary Education, the Bihar Education Literature Board and the Examination Board shall prepare budget estimates and statements of accounts for their respective Funds every year at such time as may be prescribed by the State Government.

The Funds may be audited by the auditors to be appointed by the State Government, and also under the Bihar and Orissa Local Funds Audit Act.

23. *Conclusion.*—The suggestions made in this memorandum are not claimed to be in any way final; that is why the memorandum is being published to enable Government to obtain comments from all interested people. Government do, however, believe that the basic idea behind the proposed re-organisation is in conformity with the latest views on Secondary Education which have been so ably summarised in the University Education Commission (presided over by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan) in the following words:—

“ General education and specialised or vocational education should proceed together ..... From time immemorial boys and girls of 15 years and older have craved to be at the work of their lives or at least to be definitely preparing for it. To postpone satisfaction of that craving often results in a feeling of frustration and loss of interest and very often in a half conscious rebellion against an educational process which seems to them to lack vitality. Vocational preparation should begin as early in life as a boy or girl craves it, and should be closely associated with general education. ”

The ingredients of general education in secondary schools have been thus explained by the Commission.

“ General Education at the secondary stage should include an acquaintance with one’s physical environment; an introduction to the basic ideas of science, physical and biological; the precise and effective use of language as a means of communication; an appreciation of the higher values of life as enshrined in literature; and an understanding of the processes involved in working and living together. ”

The proposals made in this memorandum will perhaps be found, on the whole, answering the principles adumbrated in these undoubtedly wise words.

## APPENDIX A.

*Outline of the revised courses of studies and groups of subjects for classes VIII to XI of Secondary schools to be gradually introduced with effect from 1952-53.*

1. The total number of papers in which all the candidates will be examined will be 9. Of these, 6 will be compulsory papers and 3 optional.

2. The compulsory papers will be as follows:—

(1) Modern Indian Language and Literature—2 papers.

(a) I paper—The National language (Hindi).

(b) II paper—Literature of the mother-tongue (Urdu, Bengali, Maithili, Oriya, Nepali, Santhali) or Hindi literature.

(2) English Language and Composition—2 papers.

(3) Citizenship including practical social study, and manual work and crafts and including, for girls, practical Home Management—1 paper.

(4) Everyday Science [or in the case of candidates offering optional group (B) or (G), Elementary Mathematics]—1 paper.

3. Optional paper—Each candidate will be expected to offer 3 papers but only from any one optional group.

4. Besides these 9 papers, a candidate will be allowed to offer an additional paper in Oriental classical language (either Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian)—1 paper. The marks obtained in this paper will be added to the total, only if a candidate obtains 25 per cent and above.

5. In order to pass in the Secondary School Examination, every candidate will be required to obtain pass marks in each of the compulsory and optional subjects but not in the additional paper, and to obtain in the aggregate 10 marks more than the total of the pass marks in the individual subjects.

6. 20 per cent of the marks in every subject will be earmarked for the assessment of the record of work and progress of candidates at the school, including the assessment of the routine exercise books, periodical tests and practical work. The Examination Board will lay down the procedure for this assessment, but, in any case, the daily exercise books of the students and other material must be preserved from the beginning of the session, for the purposes of assessment.

7. The Headmaster of every school sending up a candidate for examination will have to certify about his physical fitness and participation in games and associated activities. The Board will prescribe the manner in which such certificate will be given, and may also arrange for the assessment of the candidate's attainments in these activities and may make a separate mention thereof in the final certificates to be granted by the Board to the successful candidates.

8. The optional groups from any of which of the three optional papers must be offered will be as follows,—

*Group A—Humanities and Social Sciences.*

- (1) A modern Indian Language and Literature (Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Maithili, Oriya, Nepali or Santhali)—1 paper.
- (2) A classical language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin or Greek)—1 paper.
- (3) English Literature—1 paper.
- (4) A modern European language other than English (that is, French, German or Italian)—1 paper.
- (5) History—1 paper.
- (6) Geography—1 paper.
- (7) Elementary Economics and Civics—1 paper.
- (8) Elementary Mathematics—1 paper.
- (9) Advanced Mathematics—1 paper.
- (10) Elementary Physiology and Hygiene—1 paper.
- (11) Music (including Practical Examination)—1 paper.
- (12) Domestic Science—1 paper.

(Note.—The paper on modern Indian Language and Literature can be offered by a candidate only in that language which he has not offered as the II paper under the compulsory modern Indian Language and Literature. Likewise the paper on only that classical language can be offered by a candidate, which he has not offered as the additional 10th paper.)

*Group B—Natural Sciences.*

- (1) Advanced Mathematics—1 paper.
- (2) Physics—1 paper.
- (3) Chemistry—1 paper.
- (4) Biology—1 paper.

- (5) Geography—1 paper.
- (6) Elementary Physiology and Hygiene—1 paper.

*Group C—Fine Arts and Handicrafts.*

- (1) Music (including a practical examination)—1 paper.
- (2) Painting (including a practical examination)—1 paper.
- (3) Sculpture (including a practical examination)—1 paper.
- (4) Drawing (including a practical examination)—1 paper.
- (5) Any one of the following advanced handicrafts and Cottage Industries including theoretical and economic background of the craft or industry selected; and a practical examination—2 papers.
  - (a) Weaving and Spinning.
  - (b) Woodwork including cabinet making.
  - (c) Pottery.
  - (d) Printing and dyeing.
  - (e) Metal work.
  - (f) Stone work.
  - (g) Leather-craft.
  - (h) Tailoring.

(Other crafts may be added to the list by the Board with the approval of the State Government.)

*Group D—Education and Social Welfare.*

- (1) Theory and Practice of Teaching—2 papers.
- (2) Elementary Psychology and Child Study—1 paper.
- (3) Social Welfare (including such items as the welfare of aboriginals, Harijans and of labour and as might be peculiar to the locality of the school)—1 paper.
- (4) Elementary Economics and Civics—1 paper.
- (5) Elementary Educational crafts—1 paper.

*Group E—Commercial and Secretariat Training.*

- (1) Commercial Arithmetic and Book Keeping—1 paper.

- (2) Commercial Geography—1 paper.
- (3) Elementary Economics and Civics—1 paper.
- (4) Secretariat Practice and Business Method—1 paper.
- (5) Shorthand and Typewriting—2 papers.

*Group F—Agriculture and Allied subjects.*

- (1) Agriculture—1 paper.
- (2) Horticulture—1 paper.
- (3) Animal Husbandry or Poultry and Dairy farming—1 paper.
- (4) Biology—1 paper.
- (5) Chemistry—1 paper.
- (6) Co-operation—1 paper.
- (7) Forestry and Sericulture—1 paper.
- (8) Pisciculture—1 paper.
- (9) Elementary Economics and Civics—1 paper.

*Group G—Elementary Engineering.*

*Compulsory* for all those who offer this group—

- (1) Drawing—1 paper.
- (2) Elementary Physics and Chemistry (including Dynamics and Statics)—1 paper.

*Optional.*—Any one of the following trades—1 paper.

- (a) Electrician's trade.
- (b) Metallurgist's trade.
- (c) Radio Engineer's trade.
- (d) Builder's trade.
- (e) Irrigation Engineering trade.
- (f) Public Health Engineering trade.
- (g) Agricultural Engineering trade.

(*Note.*—Every candidate offering this group shall, besides appearing at the written test, be required to undergo a practical examination of which separate mention will be made in the certificates to be granted to the successful candidates.)



*Group H—Public Health and First Aid.*

- (1) Physiology—1 paper.
- (2) Sanitation and Principles of Public Health—1 paper
- (3) Elementary Pharmacology—1 paper.
- (4) First Aid and Nursing—1 paper.
- (5) Physical training and education—1 paper (including practical test.)
- (6) Chemistry—1 paper.
- (7) Biology—1 paper.

*Group I—Home Management.*

- (1) Domestic Science—1 paper.
- (2) First Aid and Nursing—1 paper.
- (3) Advanced Physiology and Hygiene—1 paper.
- (4) Domestic crafts and Interior Decoration (including practical examination)—2 papers.
- (5) Elementary Psychology and Child Study—1 paper.
- (6) Dietetics and Cookery—1 paper.
- (7) Elementary Tailoring and Laundering—1 paper.

9. Since arrangements for Everyday Science have yet to be made in most of the schools, for the time being Elementary Physiology and Hygiene in place of Everyday Science may be offered until such time as arrangements for the teaching of Everyday Science have been made. But no such candidate can offer Elementary Physiology and Hygiene as an optional paper under Group A or B.

10. The subject "Citizenship including Practical Social Study, Manual work and crafts" will be on the lines given in the separate note.

11. Government do not expect the high schools to provide teaching during the next year or two in most of the Groups other than Humanities and Social Sciences and Natural Sciences. But as and when facilities are available, provision for teaching in fresh groups will be made and the schools will be able to plan their future development on the lines indicated in these groups. These groups have been framed in the light of the aims and objects of the Secondary School Examination laid down in sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Bihar School

Examination Board Ordinance, viz., “ testing the training of the candidates as useful citizens of the Indian Union, their qualifications and preparedness for absorption in different vocations or services and their suitability for receiving University Education. ”

12. Detailed syllabuses on most of the subjects included in this list have been drawn up by the Committees of Courses and are being published separately with the approval of the Government. Arrangements are also being made to make available in a handy form, the outline of courses as well as the detailed syllabus in most of the subjects.

13. The detailed syllabuses on the subjects that have been drawn up will apply to the candidates appearing at the Secondary School Examination to be held in 1954, 1955 and 1956. For those who would be appearing at the examination from 1957 onwards, the detailed syllabuses will be announced after a few months.

14. The list of prescribed text-books in most of the subjects is also being published separately. In selecting the books care is being taken to prescribe in most of the subjects books that are already available in the market. New books are under preparation only for a few subjects like English Language and Composition. An attempt will be made to make the new books also available in the market soon after the commencement of the new session.

*Note on the Course for Citizenship and Social Service.*

In Government's view the course of study under Citizenship should roughly cover the following items:—

(I) Theoretical knowledge of such things as the rights of citizenship, the essentials of the Indian Constitution, the working of the basic economic laws, the social structure of organised society with special reference to the Indian villages, major events and forces in world history, the geography and economy of Bihar and of the village and district, the administrative machinery, the basic teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, the laws of public health and sanitation, current events, etc., etc. It is obvious that the approach to the imparting of instruction in these items cannot be the conventional approach of the old type of teacher, forcing an abstract knowledge upon students, the endeavour should be to relate all these items to the requirements of every life of a citizen, and to make it possible for the young students to meet the responsibilities of citizenship in a reasonable way.

(II) Practical Social Study—This would involve the selection by the school of a particular village or Mahalla as its field of operation, observation and study. Thus selected students under the guidance of their teachers would carry out a programme of study and practical work drawn up in advance with a view to give the students an insight into the problems of the village; and an opportunity to contribute, in howsoever modest a manner, towards its development. Thus the programme would include a survey of the village population, organisation of village gatherings, village and school sanitation, arrangement for distribution of preventive and curative medicines and for vaccination and inoculation, village sports and physical feats, organisation of social education centres and night schools, organisation of village and school entertainments, organisation of rural crafts, etc., etc. Secondly, the training in practical and social institution in the school life, for example, the school panchayat, the students' cabinet, the students' parliament, the school's constitution, the rights and duties of the members of the school community, etc., etc. This would give a more vivid idea of the rights and duties of citizenship to the students of which they will be acquiring theoretical knowledge simultaneously.

(III) Manual work and crafts—This would necessarily vary according to the location of the school and availability of

materials and its resources. An urban school, with a small plot of land, can provide a course in kitchen garden for the students. It may have provision for carpentry, and the students may be expected to repair the furniture of the school and prepare school pieces also. It may include, in a rural area, spinning and weaving, elsewhere agriculture and fruit growing can be emphasised. Schools in Chota Nagpur can take up Poultry farming. In a few schools dairying can also be undertaken. It is not difficult for every school to provide one craft or the other for all the students, crafts which should be productive and should give to the students a feeling that they are doing some work which has a direct remunerative or productive value and which makes them feel at one with the manual work in society. Thus the true foundations of citizenship will be laid through theoretical knowledge of the principles of citizenship, through practical work in a village or Mohalla, through the organisation of political and social institutions within the schools and through organised activity of productive crafts and manual work.

(IV) For girls in this course the out-door field work may be substituted by practical work of Home Management and the basic domestic crafts and the theoretical aspects of the course may include a study of the problems of a typical family in Indian society and the ways and means of achieving the ideals of a happy home. In that case some of the out-door work envisaged in para. (II) above, need not be insisted upon for the girls, but there need be no bar to any girl students participating in such activities of Social Welfare work in villages or Mohallas.

APPENDIX B.  
 [Bihar Act VII of 1952.]  
**THE BIHAR SCHOOL EXAMINATION BOARD ACT, 1952.**

[*This Act received the assent of the Governor on the 31st March, 1952, and the assent was first published in the Bihar Gazette, Extraordinary, of the 1st April, 1952.*]

AN  
 ACT

TO ESTABLISH A SCHOOL EXAMINATION BOARD IN THE STATE OF BIHAR.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish a School Examination Board in the State of Bihar for holding and conducting an examination at the end of the secondary school education stage, for prescribing courses of studies for such examination and generally for carrying out such other objects or duties as may be considered necessary for purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title,  
 extent and  
 commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the State of Bihar.

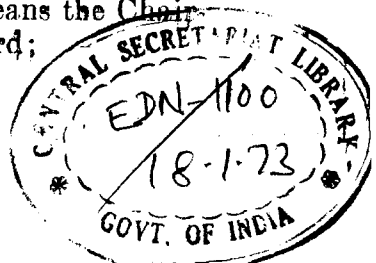
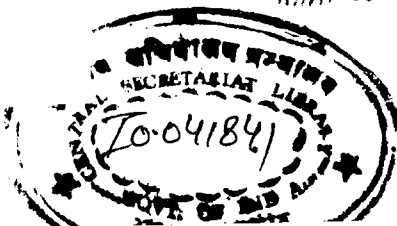
(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Board" means the Bihar School Examination Board established under section 3;

(b) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board;



[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

- (c) " Examination Fund " means the Bihar School Examination Fund established under section 11;
- (d) " high school " means a recognised school or department of a recognised school imparting instructions in secondary education and recognised as such;
- (e) " prescribed " means prescribed by rules made by the State Government or by regulations made by the Board under this Act;
- (f) " regulation " means a regulation made by the Board under this Act; and
- (g) " Secretary " means the Secretary to the Board.

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## CHAPTER II.

### THE BIHAR SCHOOL EXAMINATION BOARD.

Establishment  
and incorporation  
of Board.

3. (1) There shall be established by the State Government a Board known by the name of the Bihar School Examination Board which shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by that name sue and be sued.

(2) The Board shall have power to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, and, subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, to transfer any property held by it and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of this Act.

[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

Constitution  
of Board.

4. (1) The Board shall consist of—
- (a) the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bihar;
  - (b) the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University; and
  - (c) the Director of Public Instruction, Bihar.

(2) The Vice-Chancellors of the University of Bihar and the Patna University shall each be the Chairman of the Board by rotation and hold office for a period of one year:

Provided that the first Chairman of the Board shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bihar.

(3) The State Government shall appoint a whole-time officer of the Government possessing such qualifications and on such terms and conditions and for such period as may be prescribed to be the Secretary to the Board.

Conduct of  
business.

5. The Board shall, by regulations, prescribe the procedure to be followed in regulating the conduct of business at meetings of the Board and of any Committees constituted by the Board under this Act.

Functions of  
Board.

6. (1) The Board shall be responsible for making all arrangements for the conduct of examinations held under this Act, and generally for formulating ways and means for the purpose of improving the machinery for the assessment of the attainments of the students studying in high schools.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, the Board—

- (a) shall, in consultation with the Committees of Courses for different subjects constituted under section 7, prepare lists.

[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

- of persons suitable for appointment as paper-setters, moderators, examiners, tabulators, supervisors and invigilators for examinations and shall make such appointments;
- (b) shall consider, moderate, determine and publish the results of examinations and award diplomas, certificates, prizes and scholarships in respect thereof;
  - (c) shall admit candidates to its examinations and may disqualify any candidates for presenting themselves for such examinations for any reason which the Board considers to be adequate;
  - (d) shall demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed in the regulations;
  - (e) shall fix centres for such examinations;
  - (f) shall arrange for the assessment of attainments of pupils presenting themselves for examinations, as exhibited from their day to day records in the high schools of which they are pupils;
  - (g) shall watch standards of craft attainments in high schools;
  - (h) shall evolve improved methods of assessment of the attainments of candidates and carry out experiments in such methods;
  - (i) shall take such disciplinary action as it thinks fit against students studying in high schools for reasons of misconduct.



[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

- (j) shall arrange regular inspection of high schools with a view to ascertain that the prescribed academic and vocational standards are being properly maintained; and
- (k) shall conduct such other departmental examinations and perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

Committees of  
Courses.

7. (1) A Committee of Courses shall be constituted by the Board for each group of subjects or for each subject and every such Committee shall consist of five members who shall be experts in each subject or group of subjects.

(2) Every Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall consist of—

- (a) one person to be nominated by the Patna University;
- (b) one person to be nominated by the University of Bihar;
- (c) two persons to be nominated by the Bihar Board of Secondary Education; and
- (d) one person to be nominated by the State Government.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Committees—

- (a) to recommend to the State Government through the Board and the Bihar Board of Secondary Education the courses of study taught at the secondary stage in high schools in their respective subjects;
- (b) to give such instructions as may be prescribed to the Bihar Text Book Committee for the preparation of text books in accordance with the approved courses of study;

[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

- (c) to recommend to the Director of Public Instruction, Bihar, text books for high school classes at the secondary stage, other than those published by the Bihar Text Book Committee;
- (d) to suggest improvements in the courses of study and methods of teaching classes at the secondary stage in high schools; and
- (e) to perform such other functions consistent with the purposes of this Act as may from time to time be entrusted to it by the Director of Public Instruction, Bihar.

Officers of Board.

8. The following shall be the officers of the Board, namely:—

- (1) the Chairman,
- (2) the Secretary, and
- (3) such other officers as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act to be officers of the Board.

Powers and duties of Chairman.

9. (1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to see that this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder are faithfully observed and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(2) The Chairman shall have power to convene meetings of the Board.

(3) In any emergency, arising out of the administrative business of the Board, which, in the opinion of the Chairman, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Chairman shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall thereafter report the action taken by him to the Board at its next meeting.

[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

(4) The Chairman shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the rules.

Powers and  
duties of  
Secretary.

10. (1) The Secretary shall, subject to the control of the Board, be the administrative officer of the Board. He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statement of accounts.

(2) He shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted.

(3) He shall be responsible for keeping the minutes of the Board.

(4) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(5) He shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of the Board, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### THE BIHAR SCHOOL EXAMINATION FUND.

Examination  
Fund.

11. (1) There shall be established for the Board a Fund to be called the Bihar School Examination Fund which shall be vested in the Board for the purposes of this Act subject to the provisions therein contained.

(2) There shall be placed to the credit of the Examination Fund—

(a) all sums allotted to the Board from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar by the State Government and all sums borrowed by the Board for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder;

[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

(b) all moneys received by or on behalf of the Board including all fees payable and levied under any provisions of this Act and the rules and the regulations made thereunder; and

(c) all other sums received by the Board, not included in the preceding clauses.

(3) Unless the State Government otherwise directs, all sums received on account of the Examination Fund shall be paid into a Government treasury, or into any bank used as a Government treasury, and shall be credited to an account to be called the account of the Bihar School Examination Board.

Application  
of Examination  
Fund.

12. The Examination Fund shall be applicable to the following objects:—

(a) to the repayment of debts incurred by the Board for the purposes of this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder;

(b) to the payment of the salaries and allowances of the officers and servants of the Board;

(c) to the payment of the travelling and other allowances of the members of the Board and the Committees of Courses;

(d) to the payment of the expenses incurred in conducting the examinations and performing the functions entrusted to the Board under this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder;

(e) to the payment of the cost of audit of the Examination Fund;

[The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.]

- (f) to the payment of grants to the Bihar Board of Secondary Education for distribution among high schools as subsidies with a view to enable such schools to introduce revised courses of studies and to make other improvements;
- (g) to the payment of grants to the Patna University, the University of Bihar or to any other University which may hereafter be established by law in Bihar for financing such development schemes in the University education in this State as may from time to time be approved by the State Government;
- (h) to the expenses of any suit or proceedings to which the Board is a party; and
- (i) to the payment of any other expense, not specified in any of the preceding clauses, declared by the Board; with the previous approval of the State Government, to be the expenses for the purposes of the Board:

Provided that the grant of any sum for application to the objects specified in clauses (f) and (g) shall be subject to the approval of an allotment committee to be established, by notification in this behalf, by the State Government, consisting of the Accountant-General, Bihar, as the *ex-officio* President and the Director of Public Instruction, Bihar, one person to be nominated by each of the Universities in the State and one person to be nominated by the Board as members of the committee;

[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

Provided further that no recommendation of the allotment committee approving the grant of any sum for application to the objects specified in clauses (f) and (g) shall be carried into effect unless and until the said recommendation has been approved by the State Government either with or without any modifications.

Audit of  
accounts of the  
Board.

**13.** The accounts of the Board shall be subject to audit under the Bihar and Orissa Local Fund Audit Act, 1925, and for the purposes of the said Act, the Board shall be deemed to be a local authority whose accounts have been declared by the State Government to be subject to audit under section 3 of the said Act and the Examination Fund shall be deemed to be a local fund.

B. & O.  
Act II of  
1925.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Secondary School  
examination.

**14.** The Board shall conduct an examination to be called the Secondary School Examination at which may be allowed to appear all such candidates as shall have completed the prescribed courses of studies taught at the secondary stage in high schools and, notwithstanding anything contained in any law, a student who has passed the said examination shall be deemed to be eligible for enrolment as a student of the Patna University or the University of Bihar or any other University incorporated by any law for the time being in force subject to the fulfilment of such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made by the Universities concerned under the law of their incorporation:

[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

Provided that the Secondary School Examination to be held during the year 1952 shall be conducted by the Board in accordance with such arrangements and under such procedure as may have been approved by the Patna University established under the Patna University Act, 1917, and that the expenditure to be incurred by the Board in conducting the said examination shall be met out of the proceeds of the fees collected by the said Patna University from the candidates making applications for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination which was to have been conducted by the said University during the year 1952, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Patna University Act, 1951, or the University of Bihar Act, 1951:

XVI of  
1927.

Bihar Act  
XXV of  
1951.  
Bihar Act  
XXVII of  
1951.

Provided further that all such candidates may be granted permission to appear at the Secondary School Examination to be held by the Board during the years 1952 and 1953 as would have been eligible for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination, had the Patna University established under the Patna University Act, 1917, conducted such examination during the years 1952 and 1953 respectively:

XVI of  
1917.

Provided also that the courses of studies shall be in such groups and in accordance with such instructions as may, from time to time, be laid down by the State Government.

Aims and objects  
of Secondary  
School Examination  
held in 1954  
and onwards.

**15.** (1) The Secondary School Examination to be conducted by the Board during the year 1954 and thereafter shall aim at testing the training of the candidates as useful citizens of the Indian Union, their qualifications and preparedness for absorption in different

[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

vocations or services and their suitability for receiving University education.

(2) The Secondary School Examination, referred to in sub-section (1), shall, as far as practicable, include, besides a written test, an assessment of the record of the work and progress of the candidates in their studies and of the record to be maintained in the high schools of their attainments in the constructive and associated activities including their participation in sports and other physical activities in such schools.

(3) The certificate to be awarded to the successful candidates at such examination shall contain a reference both to their distinction at the written test as well as to the assessment of the record of their day to day work in the high schools, as mentioned in sub-section (2).

## CHAPTER V.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

16. (1) The State Government may, by notification, and after previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the State Government may make rules—

- (a) prescribing the qualifications of the Secretary to the Board and terms and conditions on which he may be appointed ;
- (b) prescribing the academic and vocational standards for examinations ;
- (c) prescribing the instructions to be given to the Bihar Text



[*The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.*]

Book Committee for the preparation of text books ;

- (d) prescribing the departmental examinations to be conducted by the Board and the duties to be performed by it, other than the duties specified in section 6 ;
- (e) declaring officers to be officers of the Board under clause (3) of section 8 ;
- (f) prescribing the powers to be exercised by the Chairman under sub-section (4) of section 9 ; and
- (g) for any other matter for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in this Act and for which provision is, in the opinion of the State Government, necessary for giving effect to the purposes of this Act.

Power of Board to make regulations.

17. The Board may, after previous publication and subject to confirmation by the State Government, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the procedure to be followed in regulating the conduct of business at meetings of the Board and Committees constituted by it under the Act ; -
- (b) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the examinations of the Board ;
- (c) the fees to be charged for admission to the examinations of the Board ;

[ *The Bihar School Examination Board Act, 1952.* ]

- (d) the conditions and mode of appointment and duties of examiners and the conduct of examinations ;
- (e) the powers to be exercised by the Secretary under sub-section (4) of section 10 ; and
- (f) all other matters which by this Act or the rules made thereunder are to be or may be provided by regulations.

Savings.

**18.** Until such time as the Board makes regulations under the appropriate provisions of this Act, any regulations made under the Patna University Act, 1917, appertaining to the conduct of the Matriculation Examination which were in force immediately before the said Act ceased to be in force, shall continue to be in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, subject to such modifications and adaptations, if any, as may be made therein by the Board and approved by the State Government and shall be deemed to be the regulations made under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Repeal and saving.

**19.** (1) The Bihar School Examination Board Ordinance, 1952, is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken in exercise of any power conferred by or under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken in the exercise of powers conferred by or under this Act, as if this Act were in force on the day on which such thing or action was done or taken.

Bihar Ordinance of 1952.

## APPENDIX C.

*Composition of the existing Bihar Board of Secondary Education, vide Government Resolutions no. 678-E., dated the 28th January 1950, no. 1026-E., dated the 7th May 1951 and no. 11100-E., dated the 28th April 1952.*

1. Director of Public Instruction, Bihar—*Chairman, ex-officio.*
2. } Two members nominated by the Patna University.
3. }
4. } Three members nominated by the Bihar University.
5. }
6. }
7. Nominee of the Industries Department.
8. Nominee of the Agriculture Department.
9. Secretary, Board of Basic Education.
10. Secretary, Board of Primary Education.
11. Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, *ex-officio Secretary.*
12. } Principals of Training and Engineering Colleges.
13. }
14. One Divisional Inspector of Schools.
15. The Inspectress of Schools.
16. } Three Headmasters, one each from a Zilla School, a
17. } Secondary or Basic Training School and Post-Basic
18. } School or a school of Post-Basic type, nominated by
19. } Government.
19. Headmistress of a Government Girls' High School nominated by Government.
20. } Four Headmasters nominated by the authorised body
21. } of the Secondary teachers of non-Government
22. } High Schools including one Headmistress of a
23. } Girls' High School.
24. Representative of Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education.

25. One head of an Institution not following Departmental syllabus, nominated by Government.
26. } Three members of the Bihar Legislature, viz., two  
 27. } from the Assembly and one from the Council  
 28. } nominated by Government from amongst the  
 } elected members of the Legislative Assembly and  
 } Council.
29. } Two Representatives of Industrial and Commercial  
 30. } concerns.
31. }  
 32. } Three nominees of Government selected for their  
 33. } active interest in Secondary education.
34. Education Literature Officer, Bihar.

**APPENDIX D.**

**Some Facts and Figures regarding Secondary Education in Bihar.**

Serial no.	Particulars.	1946-47.	1950-51.	Remarks.
1	Number of recognised High Schools.	403	630	
2	Number of unrecognised High Schools.	Not available	325	
3	Number of pupils in recognised High Schools.	1,40,734	2,25,508	
4	Average number of pupils in recognised High Schools.	345	358	
5	Number of pupils in unrecognised High Schools.	Not available	53,083	
6	Average number of pupils in unrecognised High Schools.	Ditto	10,343	
7	Number of teachers in recognised High Schools. { Trained ... Untrained	2,471 2,908	8,154 4,801	
8	Teacher-pupil ratio in recognised High Schools.	1:38	1:38	
9	Number of teachers in unrecognised High Schools. { Trained ... Untrained	Not available Ditto	838 1,931	
10	Teacher-pupil ratio in unrecognised High Schools.	Not available	21	
11	Number of Post-Basic Schools ...	1	18	
12	Number of pupils in Post-Basic Schools.	130	1,817	
13	Average number of pupils in Post-Basic Schools.	130	116.7	
14	No. of teachers in Post-Basic Schools. { Trained ... Untrained	8 1	99 3	
15	Teacher-pupil ratio in Post-Basic Schools.	13:1	1:16	
16	Total direct expenditure on Government High Schools from all sources.	Rs. 9,41,320	Rs. 10,89,337	

Serial no.	Particulars.	1946-47.	1950-51.	Remarks.
17	Average direct expenditure on Government High Schools from all sources.	Rs. 44,824	Rs. 41,481	
18	Total net direct expenditure on Government High Schools from Government Fund only.	Rs. 5,39,468	Rs. 11,80,908	(i) Net direct expenditure means direct expenditure from Government reduced by the fee income etc. credited to Government Treasury and
19	Average net direct expenditure on Government High Schools from Government Funds only.	Rs. 25,689	Rs. 29,528	(ii) Expenditure from other sources.
20	Total direct expenditure on Post-Basic Schools.	Rs. 5,142	Rs. 1,71,414	(a) Craft activities in the Kumarbagh Post-Basic School, the only school of its kind, began towards the close of the year.
21	Average direct expenditure on Post Basic Schools.	Rs. 5,142	Rs. 13,186	
22	Total income in cash from productive activities of Post-Basic Schools.	Nil (a)	Rs. 26,948	
23	Total net direct expenditure on Post-Basic Schools.	Rs. 5,142	Rs. 1,71,414	
24	Average net direct expenditure over Post-Basic Schools.	Rs. 5,142	Rs. 13,186	
25	Total direct expenditure on aided High Schools from all sources.	Rs. 31,50,055	Rs. 1,04,01,	
26	Average direct expenditure on an aided High School from all sources.	Rs. 14,789	Rs. 18,122	
27	Total Government grants to non-Government High Schools.	Rs. 3,74,278	Rs. 30,79,485	
28	No. of regular candidates appearing at Matriculation Examination.	17,294	Rs. 34,665	
29	No. of regular candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination.	9,887	13,446	
30	No. of private candidates appearing at Matriculation Examination.	2,737	3,056	
31	No. of private candidates who passed Matriculation Examination.	1,315	936	
32	Total number of candidates appearing at the Matriculation Examination.	20,081	37,721	

Serial no.	Particulars.	1946-47.	1950-51.	Remarks.
3.3	Total no. of candidates passing the Matriculation Examination.	11,202	14,352	
3.4	No. of those who joined colleges after passing the Matriculation Examination.	*5,934	†	*Enrolment in 1st Year classes in 1947-48  †College return of 1951-52, not ready. Hence no figures.

35. Pay scales of teachers in recognised non-Government High Schools :—

	Pre-1949.	Post-1949]
1. Headmaster ...	Rs. 100	{ 150—5—200— upto 200 pupils. 175—5—225 from 201—500 pupils. 200—5—250 from more than 500 pupils.
2. Trained Graduates ...	Rs. 50	75—4—95—EB—5—120—3—150,
3. Untrained graduates, I. A., C. T. and Acharya and Fazils.	Rs. 40	60—2—80—EB—2—100,
4. I.A. or I.Sc., Matric, C. T.	Rs. 30	45—2—55—EB—2—75]
5. Matrics (untrained) and Madhyama and Maulavi <sup>9</sup>	Rs. 25	40—1—50—EB—1—60,
6. M. V. G. T. ...	Rs. 20	35—2—45—EB—1—55.
7. Clerk ...	Rs. 30	35—2—45—EB—1—55,
8. Menials ...	...	17½—½—25.

36. Categories of grants to a typical aided High School per month :—

	1946-47	1950-51]
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Salaries ...	555	907
(b) Contingencies ...	45	75
(c) Building Repairs ...	50	50
(d) Libraries ...	5	10
(e) Provident Fund ...	17	57

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