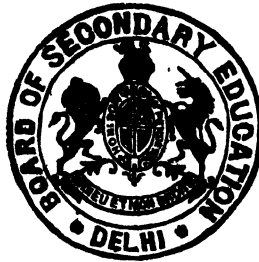


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OF THE  
**Board of Secondary Education**  
**DELHI PROVINCE**  
FOR  
**1941 and 1942**



*Published under the authority of the Board of  
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**1940**

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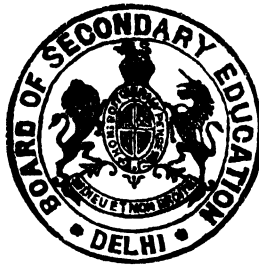
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# For 1941 and 1942.

## CHAPTER XI.

### EXAMINATIONS.

1. The Board's Examinations shall be held at such centres and on such dates and at such times as the Board may from time to time appoint.

2. The tests at the Board's Examinations may be partly oral or practical and partly written. Oral and practical tests shall be carried out by examiners appointed by the Board in such a manner as the Board may prescribe from time to time. Written tests shall be by means of question papers, and the question papers shall be given out simultaneously at every centre at which the examination is being held.

3. The Board's examinations shall be open to :—

(a) Any pupil of a recognised school who has his name submitted to the Secretary by the Head Master and who is certified by the Head Master to be of good character and to have completed an "adequate course of study" for the examination to which he seeks admission.

(b) Any private candidate who is a \*resident of Delhi Province and fulfils the following conditions —

That his name has not been borne on the rolls of a recognised or unrecognised School at any time since 15th April of the year preceding the Examination and that he submits a school leaving certificate from the recognised School last attended by him which will not be returned ; provided that permission shall in no case be granted to a candidate to appear as a private candidate, who having been at a school any time

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"Adequate course" means 70 per cent of attendances counted from the opening of the IX class.

In the case of those who join the X class after having failed in the High School Examination 75 per cent of attendances should be calculated on the possible attendances from the first of the next month after the publication of the results to the month when the names are sent up for the Examination.

In the case of migration, attendances at any school recognised by the Education Department of a particular area from which the candidate migrates shall count towards the 70 per cent minimum.

If a candidate's attendance falls short of the minimum percentage the Head Master shall submit his name to the Board provisionally and if the candidate is still short of the percentage of attendance within a fortnight of the 1st day of the Examination, the Head Master shall report to the Secretary of the Board with a view to his admission being disallowed. The Head Master shall apply to the Secretary at least three weeks before the examination for condonation of shortage of attendances of such cases which he thinks deserve special treatment and are covered by the standing orders of the Chairman dated 2nd April 1928. (Appendix F)

In the case of candidates, who have not studied in any school and have been permitted to join the X class with the permission of the Education Department, 75 per cent of the attendances from the date of the opening of the X class shall be required.

A candidate struck off the rolls of a school after sending up his application ceases to be eligible for the examination

That candidates from recognised schools taking up Physics and Chemistry in the High School and S L C Examinations shall be required to have put in at least 20 periods in each of the two years for practical work in the Laboratory and that the rule of 75 per cent attendance and condonations of shortage shall also apply to this case

\*The expression "Resident of Delhi Province" includes those whose parents or guardians have their homes in the specified areas even though they may be residing outside these limits in connection with their business or service at present as also those whose parents or guardians are residing in the specified areas in connection with their business or service.

†Guardian means the grandfather, the real brother or brother-in-law of the candidate's father or mother or the real elder brother or brother-in-law of the candidate or husband in the case of a married woman. In case none of these is alive, the person who has the care and custody of the candidate.

during the year previous to the Examination has failed to obtain promotion to the 10th class,\*

OR

That he has never read in any school recognised or unrecognised and submits a certificate on the prescribed form.

†The certificate on page two of the form of application shall be signed by the Head Master of a recognised High School or a Member of the Board, but neither of the two shall sign more than 10 forms of application.

4. Every school candidate shall forward his application on the prescribed form to the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Delhi, through the Head Master of his School on or before 5th January of the year of Examination accompanied by a fee of Rs. 3 per subject taken up by him, and an additional fee of †Rs. 2 for one or more § science subjects, if offered by him.

Every male private candidate shall forward his application on the prescribed form to the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Delhi, on or before ¶ 1st November of the year preceding the Examination accompanied by a postcard size photograph certified by the signing authority along with a proper deposit receipt from the Delhi Treasury of a fee of Rs. 25 and an additional fee of †Rs. 2 in the case of a candidate taking up one or more § science subjects. A female private candidate shall forward her application on the prescribed form on or before 1st November of the year preceding the examination along with a fee of Rs. 3 per subject, and an additional fee of Rs. 2 for one or more § Science subjects, if offered by her.

Whenever the application of a candidate is received after the prescribed date, he shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 5 provided that such application shall only be entertained up to a week after the prescribed date.

5A. A candidate who fails to pass or is unable to present himself at the whole or a part of the examination shall not be entitled to a refund of his fees; provided that the Secretary on application from a candidate who absented himself from the whole of the examination shall hold over the admission fee paid by him for the next examination after satisfying himself that the candidate was prevented from taking the examination by his illness or other sufficient cause subject to his producing not later than 15th May of the year of the examination in the first case a medical certificate showing that his absence from the

\* Every year in the beginning of the school year, heads of institutions recognised by the Board shall send to the Secretary of the Board a list of students detained in Class IX. The list should give the student's name, his date of birth, the name of his father or guardian and place of residence.

† If a candidate is disqualified on the ground of false statement made by him regarding his residence in the Province of Delhi, the person who signed the certificate of the candidate's residence shall be debarred from signing any such certificate for a period of three years.

‡ No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he pays the additional fee of Rs. 2 for the science subject or subjects offered by him, provided that such candidates shall pay the late fee of Re. 1 each.

§ The following is the list of Science subjects—

1. Arithmetic and Domestic Science
2. Physics and Chemistry
3. Physiology and Hygiene
4. Agriculture.
5. Domestic Science (Separate Subject)

¶ In case the last date fixed above for receiving fees and forms of application with or without late fee is notified by the Government as a gazetted or a local holiday, the next working day will be considered as the last date for this purpose.

examination was due to his illness, and in the second case independent documentary evidence proving that his absence was due to a sufficient cause other than his illness with full particulars of the same.

**NOTE.**—Fees once held over under this regulation for the next examination may continue to be held over under similar circumstances for the year following the next, but in no case for more than two continuous years. Fees once held over under the above regulations shall in no case be refunded.

5B. The Secretary may refund, on application, the admission fee of a candidate who may be declared ineligible to appear at the examination by the authorities concerned or whose admission is disallowed on account of shortage of the required percentage of attendances provided such an application is received within three months of the date of the commencement of the examination\*. The fees of candidates whose forms have been rejected on account of the candidates producing a false certificate on the forms of application shall in no case be refunded.

5C. The fees of candidates paid in excess through an oversight may be refunded by the Secretary to the candidates on application, provided that the application for refund is made by the candidate within two months of the date of payment.

The fee paid for duplicate certificate or result intimation card may be refunded to the candidate only when the candidate has not submitted to the office any application for the same, and when the application for refund is made within two months of the date of payment.

5D. The fee of a candidate who has died before the commencement of the Examination may be refunded by the Secretary, provided application for the same is made within three months of the commencement of the Examination.

In the case of a school candidate the refund may be made to the parent or guardian of the candidate through the Head Master of the School.

In the case of a private candidate the refund may be made to parent or guardian mentioned in the form of application.

6. The Secretary, or anyone authorised by him in his behalf, after satisfying himself that a candidate has complied with all the requirements for admission to an examination of the Board, shall furnish the candidate with a card of admission, on presentation of which to the local superintendent of examination the candidate shall be permitted to sit for the examination.

7. Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in having in possession papers, books, or notes in the Examination room or in the use of, or attempt to use any other unfair means in connection with the examination shall be expelled by the Superintendent from the examination room for that paper and after due investigation may be disqualified by the Board from passing the examination for that year. He may further be debarred from appearing at any examination of the Board for a period which may extend to five years.

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\*The fee of a candidate shall not be refunded if the certificates or documents on the strength of which he offers himself for the Board's Examination, are found in any respect to be false or incorrect.

7A. Any candidate guilty of communicating, or attempting to communicate with an examiner, with the object of influencing him in the award of marks or with the Secretary or any member of the staff with the object of influencing him unfairly in the discharge of his duties in connection with the examination ; or of making or causing to be made a false statement in his application form or certificates or forging any person's signature, shall be deemed to have used or attempted to use unfair means as mentioned above.

7B If a candidate is found guilty of using abusive or obscene language in the answer-book, he shall be punished as in regulation 7.

8. If a candidate is found guilty of smuggling in or out an answer book, impersonation, or any other misconduct of a serious nature or of a deliberate previous arrangement to cheat in an examination, he shall be declared as not a fit and proper person to be admitted to any future examination of the Board

Provided that, on the expiry of five years of such declaration, including the examination in connection with which he was punished, the Board may, in special cases, exempt a candidate from the further operation of this rule.

• NOTE.—The names of candidates who are punished under the above regulations shall be communicated to the Universities and Boards which conduct the Matriculation or an equivalent examination.

9. The Secretary, if satisfied that a candidate's admission card has been lost or destroyed, may grant a duplicate card on payment of a further fee of Rs. 2.

10. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing regulations the Committee for scrutinising applications from private candidates may admit private candidates to an examination from unrecognised schools for special reasons provided (i) that these schools have observed inter-school rules in the admission of such candidates, (ii) that such schools shall send candidates for not more than three years.

11. Except when otherwise provided in these Regulations, the names of candidates who have passed an examination of the Board shall be placed in three divisions and further the names of students from recognised institutions shall be grouped according to the institutions in which they have studied.

12. A candidate who has failed in an examination may present himself at one or more subsequent examinations : provided that he shall on each and every such occasion satisfy the Secretary that he has fulfilled the conditions laid down in the Regulations for the admission of candidates to the Board's Examination.

13 Heads of recognised institutions are not entitled to detain candidates who have fulfilled the conditions laid down for permission to appear at one of the Board's Examinations except for very grave reasons and with the previous sanction of the Chairman of the Board.

14. A candidate who has failed at an examination conducted by the Board, may apply to the Secretary for the scrutiny of his marks and re-checking of his results.

The work of Scrutiny shall be confined to rechecking of marks awarded for each question in the answer-book and of the marks on the title-page of the answer book together with the re-totalling of marks. The total will then be compared with that given in the Examiner's award book.

15. Such application must be made by the candidate within two months from the date of publication of the results.

16. All such applications must be accompanied by a certificate showing that the prescribed fee of Rs. 10 has been paid.

17. A candidate shall not be entitled to the refund of the fee unless as a result of the scrutiny he is declared successful in the examination.

18. If on scrutiny and re-checking a failed candidate is found to have passed, his name shall at once be published in the Gazette in a supplementary list.

## CHAPTER XII.

## HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

I. (A) The following are the subjects prescribed for the High School Examination with the number of papers and the scale of marks allotted to each :—

(i) English ..... Two papers ..... 200 Marks.

(ii) Mathematics ..... Two papers ..... 150 Marks.

\*(Or, in the case of girls, Arithmetic and Domestic Science, each carrying 75 Marks.)

(iii) An Indian Vernacular, *v.z.*, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, or Punjabi, provided that a candidate whose mother tongue is other than the languages specified above in this clause shall take in lieu of (iii) an additional elective subject out of the subjects included in (iv) and (v) and not already taken up by him .... Two papers ..... 150 Marks.

(w) & (v). At least two and not more than three subjects from the following, one of which must be taken from among the (1), (2), (3) and (4) :—

## 1. History, Geography, Economics and Civics—

Any two of the following as one subject :—

	Marks.
Indian History . . . . . One paper . . . . .	75
English History . . . . . One paper . . . . .	75
General Geography . . . . . One paper . . . . .	75
Commercial Geography . . . . . One paper . . . . .	75
Elementary Economics . . . . . One paper . . . . .	75
Elementary Civics . . . . . One paper . . . . .	75

2. Classical Languages (Sanskrit, Arabic & Persian) . . . . . Two papers . . . . . 150

3. Physics and Chemistry . . . . . Two written papers in addition to one Practical Examination . . . . . 150

4. Domestic Science . . . . . One written paper in addition to two Practical Examinations . . . . . 150

5. Physiology & Hygiene . . . . . Two written papers in addition to one Practical Examination . . . . . 150

6. Agriculture . . . . . Two written papers in addition to one Practical Examination . . . . . 150

7. Drawing . . . . . Two papers . . . . . 150

## 8. Commerce—

Any two of the following as one subject :—

Business Method or Commercial Practice . . . . . One paper . . . . .	75
Elementary Book-keeping . . . . . One paper . . . . .	75
Indian System of Accounts . . . . . One paper . . . . .	75

9. Indian Vernacular (Tamil, Telugu, Sindhi, Pashto, Malayalam or Marathi) for candidates who could not take Vernacular under (iii) above . . . . . Two papers . . . . . 150

\*A candidate who takes up Domestic Science as a part of alternative course for Mathematics shall not be permitted to take up Domestic Science as a separate subject.

(B) The following shall be the subjects for the School Leaving Certificate Examination with the number of papers and scale of marks allotted to each :—

		Marks.
(i)	English . . . . .	Two papers . . . . . 200
(ii)	Arithmetic (including Commercial Arithmetic) or Mathematics or in the case of girls Arithmetic and Domestic Science . . . . .	Two papers . . . . . 150
(iii)	An Indian Vernacular, viz., Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or Punjabi, provided that a candidate whose mother tongue is other than the languages specified above shall take up in lieu of (iv) an additional elective subject out of the subjects included in (v) and (v)	Two papers . . . . . 150
(iv) & (v)	Any one or two of the following elective subjects :—	
(1)	Typewriting, Dictation, Caligraphy and Correspondence . . . . .	Three papers . . . . . 50 marks each.
(2)	Commerce—	
	Any two of the following papers :	
	Business Method or Commercial Practice . . . . .	75
	Elementary Book-keeping . . . . .	75
	Indian System of Accounts . . . . .	75
(3)	Indian Vernacular (Tamil, Telugu, Sindhi, Pashto, Malayalam or Marathi) for candidates who do not take Vernacular under (iii) above . . . . .	Two papers . . . . . 150
*(4)	Domestic Science (As a separate Subject)	} For girls who have been on the rolls of recognised High Schools for the last two years.
†(5)	Drawing	

2. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects that is to say the questions set by the examiners shall be set in English, and the answers written by the candidates shall be written in English, except that in History, Geography, Economics, Elementary Civics and Domestic Science the answers may also be written either in Urdu or Hindi: provided that in the case of Classical and Vernacular languages the answer shall be written in the vernacular of the candidate, and that in the case of Indian System of Accounts the answers shall be written in Hindi or Sarafi characters.

NOTE 1.—But the examiners in classical languages paper B only may require candidates to answer some questions—not involving original composition—carrying not more than 12 marks, in Sanskrit, Persian or Arabic, as the case may be

NOTE 2.—Candidates who offer Punjabi or any other Vernacular other than Urdu or Hindi as the medium for answering their papers in History, Geography, Economics, Civics and Domestic Science may do so on payment of an additional fee of Rs. 2 per subject.

		Marks.
*Domestic Science (as a separate subject)	One written paper in addition to two Practical Examinations . . . . .	150
†Drawing . . . . .	Two papers . . . . .	150

3. The minimum number of marks required to pass the Examination shall be 33 per cent. in each subject. In each Science subject the pass percentage required shall be 33 per cent. in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only 25 per cent. in the practical examination, whereas in \*Domestic Science candidates must obtain 33 per cent of the marks in each of the oral and practical tests.

To qualify for the S. L. C. Examination a candidate must pass in

(i) English

(ii) Mathematics or Arithmetic (including Commercial Arithmetic)

or

in the case of girls Arithmetic and Domestic Science

and

(iii) any two subjects included in the schedule of subjects prescribed for the S. L. C. Examination.

To qualify for the High School Examination a candidate must pass in

(i) English

(ii) Mathematics (or Arithmetic and Domestic Science in the case of girls)

(iii), (iv) and (v) three other subjects out of which one must be from among the following :—

(1) Classical Language.

(2) Physics and Chemistry.

(3) History, Geography, Economics and Civics.

(4) \*Domestic Science.

Provided that a candidate who passes in any two subjects but fails in the aggregate of one, two or three subjects by a total of five marks or less, shall be deemed to have passed in five subjects.

*Exception.*—A candidate must obtain twenty-five per cent. of the marks in the oral and practical tests of any Science subject and in the case of \*Domestic Science thirty three per cent. of the marks in each of the oral and practical tests as already specified above.

Provided further that candidates who offer a Science Subject as one of their subjects and obtain 45 per cent. of marks in all the other subjects they have offered but fail in Science Practical by one mark, shall be deemed to have passed in that subject and that their marks in Science Theoretical and Practical shall be counted towards the total.

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\* Domestic Science referred to in paras. 1 and 4 of regulation 3 above, relates to Domestic Science as a separate subject and Domestic Science a part of the subject Arithmetic and Domestic Science as alternative to Mathematics. In Arithmetic and Domestic Science the written examination will include Arithmetic and Domestic Science (written) combined.

This combination, i.e., Arithmetic and Domestic Science will be treated as one subject but the condition for passing in the oral and practical tests in this subject will be the same as laid down in the 'Exception' above.

4. Candidates who pass the High School or S. L. C. Examination and who gain 480 marks or more shall be placed in the First Division ; those who secure not less than 350 marks, in the Second Division, and all below in the Third Division.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations of Chapter XI relating to the admission of private candidates, candidates who are *bona fide* residents of Delhi Province and have previously passed the Vernacular Title or Oriental Titles' Examinations of the Punjab or any department or University established by law for the time being in force in the country may be admitted to the Board's Examination, in English only, subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) They shall furnish a certificate from the Registrar of the University from which they have passed the Vernacular or Oriental Titles' Examination before they are admitted to the Board's Examination.
- (ii) They shall not be permitted to appear until one year has elapsed after passing the Vernacular or Oriental Titles' Examination.
- (iii) They shall pay the same fee as is paid by the candidates who take up an additional subject under the existing regulations and shall apply on the prescribed form on or before 1st November of the year preceding the Examination.

Cases of late submission of application by the above mentioned candidates shall be subject to the same rules as are applicable to similar cases of other private candidates.

*N.B.*—In the case of candidates possessing the University certificate for the Vernacular or Oriental Titles' Examination, the original certificate together with a copy of the same will have to be obtained and the original certificate will then be returned after verification.

6. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing regulations, candidates who have already passed the High School Examination of this Board and who wish to satisfy the conditions laid down for admission to institutions recognised by the other Universities and Boards of Intermediate Education, may be admitted to the Board's Examination *in subjects in which they have already passed*, on payment of Rs. 10 per subject, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25.

7. (a) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing regulations the Scrutinising Committee may admit candidates from Delhi or outside Delhi Province who have already passed the Board's High School Examination to appear as private candidates at the Board's Examination in any additional subject on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 per subject up to a maximum of Rs. 25.

(b) Candidates who have already passed the S. L. C. Examination of this Board, may be permitted by the Scrutinising Committee on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 per subject, up to a maximum of Rs. 25, to appear at the Board's Examination in any additional subject so as to qualify for the High School Certificate.

Provided that candidates in (a) and (b) above, shall submit their applications on the prescribed form together with the necessary fee to the Secretary on or before the 1st November in the year preceding the

Examination, with a certificate signed or countersigned by an Educational Officer of the rank of District Inspector of Schools, or by the Principal of his college, that he is of good character.

8. An outline of the tests in each subject is given in Appendix B. This outline can be changed from time to time by the Curriculum Committee with the approval of the Board.

9. The courses of reading prescribed by the Board are specified in Appendix C. In cases where text-books are prescribed the candidate will be required not only to show thorough knowledge of the text-book but also to answer questions of a similar standard set with a view to testing their general knowledge of the subject. Text-books can be changed from time to time by the Curriculum Committee with the approval of the Board.

10. Six weeks after the commencement of the examination or as soon thereafter as possible, the Secretary shall publish the results.

Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate showing the subjects in which he has passed.

11. The fees referred to in the regulations contained in Chapters XI and XII shall not be received in the office of the Board, but will be paid direct into the Government Treasury by the candidates. *i.e.*, Treasury receipts only will be accepted.

NOTE.—The candidate himself will be responsible for any consequence that may arise by his non-fulfilment of the instructions contained in this regulation.

APPENDIX B.

(For 1941 and 1942.)

	Marks.
<b>I.—English—Two written papers of three hours each—</b>	
<b>Paper A</b>	
(a) Grammar . . . . .	20
(b) Composition . . . . .	45
* (c) Translation of an unseen English passage into the Vernacular . . . . .	10
(d) Translation of Vernacular (unseen passages) into English . . . . .	25
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	100

\* Passages to be set shall be of a standard, equivalent to that in Paper B (a) - (ii).

<b>Paper B</b>	
(a) Two set books for intensive study .—	
(i) Poetry—Selections 800 to 1000 lines . . . . .	30
(ii) Prose—Selection 200 pages . . . . .	35
and	
(b) Six prose books of about 125 pages each for rapid reading . . . . .	35
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	100

**N.B.—1.** From among the prescribed text books in No. (i) and (ii) above one shall be changed in turn every year. In part (b) of paper B two out of the six books shall be changed every year.

**2.** Only such books shall be prescribed for rapid reading as a student may read independently and without the necessity for detailed class instruction.

**3.** In each paper the examiner will be instructed to deduct half a mark for each spelling error above five. The maximum deduction shall be five marks in each paper.

**4.** Detailed historical, Geographical and literary allusions will be excluded.

Paper B shall consist of six questions (with alternatives) two on each of the three parts. In part (b) there shall be general questions on subject matter and summaries or similar exercises on material taken from the six set books.

*For candidates whose Vernacular is English (Special papers)—*

Two written papers of three hours each—

<b>Paper A —</b>	
I.—The paraphrase of a passage in both prose and poetry . . . . .	} 100
II.—The explanation of words and phrases of more than ordinary difficulty . . . . .	
III.—The derivation of words . . . . .	

<b>Paper B —</b>	
Part I.—Composition . . . . .	60
Part II — Grammar . . . . .	40
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	100

**NOTE.—** Words and phrases for explanation shall be limited to ten of each.

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

**II.—History, Geography, Elementary Economics and Elementary Civics—**

Any two of the following written papers of three hours each —

	Marks.
(a) Indian History, one paper . . . . .	75
(b) English History, one paper . . . . .	75
(c) General Geography, one paper . . . . .	75
(d) Commercial Geography, one paper . . . . .	75
(e) Elementary Economics, one paper . . . . .	75
(f) Elementary Civics, one paper . . . . .	75

**III.—Mathematics—**

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Arithmetic . . . . .	40	}	
Algebra . . . . .	35		
(b) Geometry—			
Practical work . . . . .	20	}	
Book Propositions . . . . .	30		
Deductions . . . . .	25		

or

Arithmetic and Domestic Science for Girls—

Two written papers—

(a) Arithmetic, one paper—3 hours . . . . .		}	
(b) Domestic Science, one paper—1½ hours	25		
Two Oral and Practical Examinations—			
(i) Home nursing, care and treatment of children . . . . .	25	}	
(ii) Sewing and cutting out (including finished garments) . . . . .	25		

**IV.—Arithmetic (including Commercial Arithmetic)—**

Two written papers of three hours each, carrying 75 marks each . . . . . 150

or

Arithmetic and Domestic Science for Girls—

Two written papers—

(a) Arithmetic, one paper—3 hours . . . . .		}	
(b) Domestic Science, one paper—1½ hours . . . . .	25		
Two Oral and Practical Examinations—			
(i) Home nursing, care and treatment of children . . . . .	25	}	
(ii) Sewing and cutting out (including finished garments) . . . . .	25		

Marks.

## Physics and Chemistry—

1. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Physics . . . . .	50
(b) Chemistry . . . . .	50
2. Oral and Practical Examination . . . . .	50*
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

\*Five marks are assigned to the Practical Note Books in the case of candidates appearing from recognised schools.

## VI.—Physiology and Hygiene—

1. Oral and practical examination . . . . .	40
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a) Physiology . . . . .	70
(b) Hygiene . . . . .	40
	<hr/>
	150
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## VII.—A Classical Language—

## Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian—

## Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) 1. Grammar . . . . .	35	}	75
2. Translation of easy passages from the Vernacular into the Classical Language . . . . .	40		
(b) Translation from the Classical Language into the Vernacular ; explanation of passages . . . . .			75
			<hr/>
			150
			<hr/>

## VIII.—A Vernacular language (Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Marathi, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil or Bengali)—

## Two written papers of three hours each—

## Paper (a) Grammar and Composition—

(1) Essay . . . . .	30	}	75
(2) Letter . . . . .	15		
(3) Other exercises to test familiarity with Grammar and common idioms . . . . .	30		

## Paper (b) Questions on set books and unseen passages—

(1) Prose . . . . .	45	}	75
(2) Poetry . . . . .	20		
(3) Unseen . . . . .	10		

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150

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## IX.—Drawing—

Paper (a) Drawing in Light and Shade . . . . .	3 hours	75
Paper (b) Scale Drawing . . . . .	Marks 40 . . . . .	} 3 hours 75
Practical Geometrical Drawing . . . . .	Marks 35 . . . . .	
Paper (c) . . . . .		75
Paper (d) . . . . .		75
Paper (e) . . . . .		75

## X.—Agriculture—

1. Oral and practical examination . . . . .		50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
Paper (a) . . . . .		50
Paper (b) . . . . .		50
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

## XI.—Domestic Science (as a separate subject)—

One written paper of three hours—		
Paper—Hygiene (including Physiology)		50
Two Oral and Practical Examinations—		
(a) First aid ; Home Nursing ; Care and Treatment of Children . . . . .		50
(b) Sewing and Cutting out (including finished garments) . . . . .		50
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

## XII.—Commerce—

Any two of the following written papers of three hours each—		
(a) Business method, or Commercial Practice, one paper . . . . .		75
(b) Elementary Book-keeping, one paper		75
(c) Indian System of Accounts, one paper		75

XIII.—*Typewriting, Dictation, Calligraphy and Correspondence*—

Three papers of 50 marks each :—		
Paper (a) Typewriting, one hour . . . . .		50
Paper (b) Dictation and handwriting to be judged from Dictation, half an hour paper (30 marks for dictation and 20 for handwriting) . . . . .		50
Paper (c) Correspondence, two hours . . . . .		50
		<hr/> 150 <hr/>

## APPENDIX C.

*Courses of Reading prescribed for the High School and S. L. C. Examinations of 1941 and 1942*

## I.—ENGLISH, 1941 AND 1942.

## ENGLISH PAPER A.

The following syllabus in Grammar and Composition is prescribed :—

*Grammar* —Word functions :—Noun, adjective, verb (including participle, gerund and infinitive), pronoun, preposition, adverb, conjunction and interjection

Formation of various parts of speech from one another.

Sentence, Clause and Phrase functions.

Transformation of sentences, clauses and phrases

Direct and Indirect narration.

Punctuation

Commoner and simpler idiomatic uses of adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions.

*Books recommended for reference for 1941 and 1942.*

(a) Nestfield's Idiom, Grammar and Synthesis for High Schools, Book IV.

(b) English Grammar for High Schools—by P. C. Wren.

(c) Matriculation English Course—by Low and Briggs.

(d) Hints on the study of English—by Rowe and Webb (Revised Edition).

(e) Coronation Grammar and Composition for Indian High Schools, by J. S. Armour, M.A. (Thakar Das Anand and Sons, Lahore). Price Rs. 2-4-0.

(f) Matriculation English Grammar and Composition for Indian Schools, revised by F. H. Vincent, M.A., (Bharti Bhawan, Lahore). Price Rs 2

*Composition* —Narrative Composition—the writing of short stories and allied exercises

The writing of short descriptive paragraphs.

Expansion and contraction of sentences.

Exercises in the use of synonyms leading up to paraphrasing of simple narrative and descriptive passages.

The writing of conversations and dialogues

The accurate and economical use of words. Summarising, word counting and simple precis-writing (narrative and descriptive passages only).

The writing of easy single-sentence descriptions of common objects and the writing of telegrams.

Exercises in the use of antonyms.

Letter writing, and the writing of invitations and replies thereto.

The writing of short *impromptu* paragraphs on suggested topics.

The combination of paragraphs in an essay.

The correction of common errors (only such errors should be treated as are common among High School boys).

*\*Books recommended for 1941—*

1. 'A High School Composition' by E. E. Speight, adapted and enlarged by G. L. Sethi (Punjab edition), published by Longman Green & Co. Price Rs. 2.
2. 'English Composition for High School Classes' by H. Martin (K. and J. Cooper, Bombay).
3. 'Exercises in English Grammar and Idiom' by E. A. Macnee, M.A. (Fifth Edition)—Oxford University Press. Price Re. 1.
4. 'Oxford Course in English Composition' (Oxford University Press). Price Re. 1-4-0.

### ENGLISH PAPER B.

*For 1941—*

(a) The following books are prescribed for intensive study :—

- (i) 'Poetical Selections' by Ram Saran Das, M.A. (Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore), omitting the following poems :—

The Noble Nature by Ben Jonson ; The Scholar by Robert Southey ; The Builders by H. W. Longfellow ; The Brook by Tennyson ; Ring Out Wild Bells by Tennyson ; Vita Lampada by Sir Henry Newbolt and The Listeners by Walter de La Mare.

- (ii) 'English Prose Selections' edited by S. N. Dev, M.A. (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Re. 1-4-0. (Bound copy).

(b) The following books are prescribed for rapid reading :—

1. 'A Good Fight' by Charles Reade (Oxford University Press). Price As. 8.
2. 'Tales from Many Lands' by D. C. Sharma (Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore). Price As. 10.
3. 'Shakespeare—The Merchant of Venice' retold by Samuel Davis (G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., London).
4. 'Tales from the Boyhood of Famous Men' (Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore).
5. 'Beau Geste' (Oxford University Press). Price Re. 1.
6. 'Oliver Twist'—Dickens's (abridged, Indian Press Classics Series) by E. S. Oakley, revised by N. K. Sidhanta, M.A.

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*\*For 1942—*

(i) *Substitute* 'High School English Grammar and Composition' by P. C. Wren & H. Martin, (K & J Cooper, Bombay), price Rs. 3 for 'English Composition for High School Classes' by H. Martin

(ii) *Substitute* 'Concise Matriculation English Grammar and Composition' by F. J. A. Harding (Oxford University Press, Bombay), price Re. 1-12-0 for 'Exercises in English Grammar and Idiom' by E. A. Macnee

For 1942—

(a) The following books are prescribed for intensive study :—

(i) ' Poetical Selections ' by Ram Saran Das, M.A. (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore), omitting the following poems :—

The Noble Nature by Ben Jonson ; The Scholar by Robert Southey ; The Builders by H. W. Longfellow ; The Brook by Tennyson ; Ring Out Wild Bells by Tennyson ; Vitai Lampada by Sir Henry Newbolt and the Listeners by Walter de La Mare.

(ii) ' English Prose Selections ' edited by S. N. Dev, M.A. (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 1-4-0 (Bound copy).

(b) The following books are prescribed for rapid reading :—

1. ' A Good Fight ' by Charles Reade. (Oxford University Press). Price As. 8.
2. ' Tales from Many Lands ' by D. C. Sharma. (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore). Price As. 10.
3. ' Shakespeare—As You Like It ' retold by Samuel Davis. (G. Bell and Sons, Ltd. London). Price As. 11.
4. ' A Fight for Education ' by W. M. A. Jones. (Oxford University Press, Bombay). Price 1s.
5. ' Beau Geste ' (Oxford University Press). Price Re. 1.
6. ' Oliver Twist '—Dickens's (abridged Indian Press Classics Series) by E. S. Oakley, revised by N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

## HISTORY. GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS AND ELEMENTARY CIVICS, 1941 AND 1942.

The following syllabi have been prescribed :—

### HISTORY.

History of India for 1941 and 1942—

- (1) Influence of Geography on Indian History.
- (2) Pre-Aryan India in bare outline only.
- (3) The Aryans—their advent, their civilisation, society, government and religion—their sacred books, Vedas, Upanishad and the Epics.
- (4) Buddhism and Jainism—Lives of Buddha and Mahavir—Main doctrines of Buddhism and Jainism.
- (5) Alexander's invasion—Battle with Poros.
- (6) The Maurya Dynasty—Chandra Gupta, his government, Megasthenes and his account of India.
- (7) Asoka—his conquest of Kalunga—his conversion to Buddhism—Propagation of Buddhism ; his Edicts.
- (8) Kanishka—The extent of his empire—his zeal for Buddhism—Mahayana Buddhism.
- (9) The Gupta Empire—Chandra Gupta I—Samudra Gupta, his conquests—Chandra Gupta II (Vikramaditya), Fahian's account of India.

- (10) Revival of Brahmanism—Progress of Art and Literature in the Gupta period—The Golden Age of Hinduism.
- (11) Harsha—The extent of his Empire—Hieun Tsang's account of India.
- (12) The Rajputs—their origin—The political conditions of India on the eve of Muslim invasions from North West, a brief reference to the principal kingdoms of the Rajputs.
- (13) A brief account of the spread of Hindu Culture abroad (Chinese, Turkistan and Hindu Colonies in Champa, Kambodia, Java, Sumatra, etc.).
- (14) The rise of Islam—Its spread in Arabia and Persia—The invasion of Sindh under Mohammad Bin Qasim.
- (15) Mahmud of Ghazni—Invasions of Lahore, Kangra, Somnath, etc.
- (16) Mohammad Ghori—The first and second battles of Tarain.
- (17) Slave Kings—Qutb-ud-Din, Altamash, Razia Begum, Nasir-ud-Din, Balban.
- (18) Khilji Kings—Ala-ud-Din, his conquests, methods of Government, Malik Kafur and his South Indian campaign.
- (19) The Tughlaks—Mohammad Tughlak—Feroze Tughlak—The invasion of Timur and its consequences.
- (20) Ibrahim Lodi, 1517-1526—Break-up of the Sultanate of Delhi.
- (21) The Bahamani Kingdom and its break-up—Vijayanagar Empire and the battle of Talikota.
- (22) Contact of Hinduism and Islam—Fusion of Hindu Muslim Cultures—Bhakti Movement—Ramanand, Kabir, Chaitanya, Guru Nanak and others.
- (23) The Mughals—Political condition of India between 1398-1526. Babur—First battle of Panipat—Rana Sangram Singh—Humayun, his wars with Sher Shah—Sher Shah's administration.
- (24) Akbar—Second battle of Panipat—his religious policy—his conquests, his dealings with the Rajputs—his administration—The Din-i-Ilahi—Important personages at his court.
- (25) Jahangir—Khusrō's rebellion—Nur Jahan and Prince Khurram's revolt—Sir Thomas Roe
- (26) Shah Jahan—his buildings—Wars in Southern India—The War of Succession.
- (27) Aurangzeb—his war with the Rajputs—The rise of the Marathas under Shivaji—Shivaji's administration—Aurangzeb's Deccan campaigns—his character and religious policy.
- (28) The decline of the Mughal Empire—Rise of the Sikhs under Guru Gobind Singh and Banda—The invasions by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali—Causes of the decline of the Mughal Empire—the rise of the Sikh political power in the Punjab—The rise of the Peshwas.

- (29) **The coming of the Europeans—Vasco-Da-Gama—Struggle between the English and the French in the Deccan—The causes of the success of the English—Dupleix—Clive, and the conquest of Bengal—Mir Jaffar and Mir Qasim—Haider Ali.**
- (30) **Lord Clive—The territorial founder of British Empire in India.**
- (31) **Political condition of India about the middle of the 18th Century.**
- (32) **Warren Hastings—Rohilla War—Regulating Act—Nand Kumar—The Begums of Oudh—Raja Chet Singh—Pitt's India Bill.**
- (33) **Cornwallis—Permanent Settlement of Bengal—Sir John Shore and the non-intervention policy**
- (34) **Lord Wellesley—War with Mysore—Subsidiary System of Alliances—Wars with the Marathas—Nana Farnavis—Treaty of Bassein—Anglo-Maratha relations.**
- (35) **Lord Minto I—Rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh—Metcalf's Mission to the Court of Ranjit Singh.**
- (36) **Marquis of Hastings—The Nepal War—The extirpation of the Pindaris—The last Maratha War.**
- (37) **Lord Amherst—The first Burmese War.**
- (38) **Lord Bentinck—his Reforms, social, administrative and educational.**
- (39) **Lords Auckland and Ellenborough—First Afghan War, Annexation of Sind.**
- (40) **Lord Hardinge I—First Sikh War.**
- (41) **Lord Dalhousie—Second Sikh War—Annexation of the Punjab—Second Burmese War—Doctrine of Lapse—his Reforms.**
- (42) **Lord Canning—The Indian Mutiny—Its causes, course and consequences—Queen Victoria's Proclamation.**
- (43) **India under the Crown—Lord Canning.**
- (44) **Lord Lytton—Second Afghan War.**
- (45) **Lord Dufferin—Third Burmese War—The Indian National Congress.**
- (46) **Lord Curzon—his internal administration—Partition of Bengal—Creation of N. W. F. Province—Reforms in various departments—Indian Universities Act—Ancient Monuments Act—Punjab Land Alienation Act.**
- (47) **Lord Minto II—Morley-Minto Reforms.**
- (48) **Lord Hardinge II—The Coronation Darbar—The Great War and India's share in it.**
- (49) **Lord Chelmsford—The Declaration of August 1917—Rowlatt Act—The Satyagraha Movement—Government of India Act, 1919.**

The following books are recommended for the use of students for 1941 :—

- (a) 'A History of India—From the Earliest Times to the Present Day' by J. H. Gense (Macmillan & Co). Price Rs. 2. (Bound copy). English, Urdu and Hindi editions..

OR

- 'A History of India' by David Sinclair, M.A. (1936 edition). Oxford University Press. Price Re. 1-12-0.

OR

- 'A New History of India' by Ishwari Prasad (revised English, Urdu and Hindi editions), published by Indian Press, Allahabad. Price Rs 2-8-0.

OR

- 'Tarikh-i-Hindustan' by Syed Abdul Qadir (Urdu edition). Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore. Price Rs. 2.

OR

- 'A School History of India' by Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan (Logmans Green & Co.). Price Rs. 2.

- (b) 'Students Historical Atlas of India' by Prof. Sita Ram Kohli, M.A. (1936 edition). (Indian Press, Punjab Branch, Lahore), Price Rs. 2.

OR

- 'An Atlas of Indian History' by E. W. Green (Macmillan & Co.). Price Rs. 2.

OR

- 'Oxford Pictorial Atlas of Indian History' by K. Srinivas Kini and Bhawani Shanker Rao, revised edition (Oxford University Press). Price Re. 1-4-0.

*For 1942—*

- (a) 'A History of India—From the Earliest Times to the Present Day' by J. H. Gense, (Macmillan and Co.). Price Rs. 2, (Bound copy). English Urdu and Hindi editions.

OR

- 'A Concise History of the Indian People' by H. G. Rawlinson (Oxford University Press). Price Rs. 2-8-0.

OR

- 'A New History of India' by Ishwari Prasad (revised English, Urdu and Hindi editions), published by Indian Press, Allahabad. Price Rs 2-8-0.

OR

- 'Tarikh-i-Hind' by Bakhsi Ram Rattan and Moulvi Mohd. Shafi, Parts I and II (Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore). Price Re. 1 each.

OR

- 'A School History of India' by Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan. (Longmans Green & Co.). Price Rs. 2.

(b) 'Students Historical Atlas of India' by Prof. Sita Ram Kohli, M.A. (English, Urdu and Hindi editions 1939). (Indian Press, Punjab Branch, Lahore). Price Rs. 2.

OR

'Historical Atlas of India' by Charles Joppen. (Longmans Green & Co.). Price Re. 1-8-0.

OR

'Oxford Pictorial Atlas of Indian History' by K. Srinivas Kini and Bhavani Shanker Rao, revised edition (Oxford University Press) Price Re. 1-4-0.

*History of England for 1941 and 1942—*

- (1) Britain under Roman Rule.
- (2) Saxon Britain in general outline.
- (3) Alfred and the Danes.
- (4) William the Conqueror—Domesday Book—Feudal System—Effects of Norman Rule.
- (5) Henry II—his dominions—his laws—his quarrel with Thomas Becket.
- (6) King John—his dealings with the Barons—The Magna Charta.
- (7) Henry III—his quarrel with Simon de Montford
- (8) Edward I—his Laws—Brief account of his wars with Scotland—The Model Parliament. Edward II and the Battle of Bannockburn.
- (9) Richard II—The Peasants' Revolt—Wycliff and the Lollards—Joan of Arc.
- (10) The Wars of the Roses—Their principal causes, events and the effects
- (11) The Tudor Kings—Henry VII—Establishment of strong government.
- (12) Henry VIII—Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell—The Renaissance—The Age of Discovery—Martin Luther and the Reformation.
- (13) Edward VI and Mary—The Catholic reaction in the reign of Mary.
- (14) Queen Elizabeth—The importance of her reign—Church Settlement—Mary Queen of Scots—The Principal Explorers—The Spanish Armada—East India Company.
- (15) King James I—The Gunpowder Plot—The quarrel between the King and the Parliament
- (16) Charles I—The Petition of Rights—The Civil War—Execution of the King.
- (17) The Commonwealth—Oliver Cromwell.
- (18) The Restoration of Charles II—Clarendon and his Code.
- (19) Titus Oates—The Test Act—Habeas Corpus Act—Whigs and Tories.
- (20) James II—The Revolution of 1689, its causes and effects

- (21) William and Marv—The Bill of Rights—Conquest of Scotland—Conquest of Ireland
- (22) Queen Anne—Marlborough and the War of Spanish Succession.
- (23) George I—The establishment of Party System of Government in England.
- (24) The administration of Walpole—The War of Austrian Succession—The Seven Years' War—The Elder Pitt.
- (25) George III—John Wilkes—Stamp Act and the War of American Independence.
- (26) The Industrial Revolution.
- (27) The French Revolution, its causes and main events—The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- (28) The Younger Pitt—Nelson and Trafalgar—Wellington and Waterloo
- (29) George IV and William IV—The period of Reforms—Howard and Jail Reforms—Wilberforce and abolition of slavery—Reform of the Penal Laws—Roman Catholic Relief Act—The Reform Bill of 1832.
- (30) Queen Victoria—The Anti-Corn Law League Agitation—The Chartist Movement—The Crimean War and Miss Florence Nightingale—The Second Reform Bill—The Third Reform Bill—Ireland and Home Rule Bill—Sir Robert Peel, Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, Gladstone
- (31) Edward the Peacemaker—Parliament Act of 1911
- (32) George V—The Great War, its causes, main events, results—The League of Nations.

\* The following books are recommended for the use of students.

*For 1941—*

• Blackie Senior Histories' Book I, II and III.

OR

• Highroads of British History' Book VII (T. Nelson & Sons, The Indian School Supply Depot, Calcutta)

OR

• 'History of England' by H. L. O. Garrett, M.A. (Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore) Price Re 1-12-0 (Bound copy). English and Urdu editions

OR

• 'The Clarendon High School History of England' by A. M. Smyth—1935 edition (Oxford University Press).

\* *For 1942—*

• 'History of England for High Classes' by L. Rajinder Krishan Kumar and Jugal Kishore—(R. S. Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore, (Urdu & Hindi editions) price Re 1 & Rs. 1-2-0 respectively be added to the books recommended for 1941.

## GEOGRAPHY.

*General Geography 1941 and 1942.*

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

*I.—Physiography*

The shape of the earth, Rotation and Revolution. Day and Night—Seasons ; Latitude and Longitude and the Times—Time and its relation to Longitude. The Compass.

The Ocean—its chief movements, currents, waves, tides (omitting causes) ; the effect of tides on shipping, trade and climate.

The Atmosphere—temperature, pressure, winds (land and sea breezes' monsoons, trade and westerly winds)—Climatic Regions—Relation to vegetation.

*II.—Economic Geography.*

*Vegetation*—World distribution of most important products, e.g., wheat, rice, cotton, tea, sugar and other products. Relation of vegetation to Industry. Animals—The distribution of man as to race, religion, etc. Occupation—Fishing, Forestry, Agriculture, Mining, Manufacture.

*Commerce*.—Interchange of commodities · trade-routes—land, water and air , towns, the causes of their rise.

Combination of the above factors in the determination of Natural Regions.

*III. - World Geography.*

The world treated according to its major natural regions ; their characteristic physical features, climate, products and countries or part of countries with important towns included in the natural regions.

(Questions on separate countries not to be asked).

(a) The Equatorial Region.

(b) The Tropical Region of Short Summer Rainfall.

(c) The Monsoon Region.

(d) The Mediterranean Region

(e) The temperate region (Western Margin, Central Portion and Eastern Margin).

(f) The Tundras.

India to be studied regionally in greater detail with regard to its physical features, climate, vegetation, population, occupations, means of communication, trade and important towns.

IV. *Map Drawing*.—Candidates may be required to draw and fill up in the outlined map of the continents, India or the Punjab or Delhi Province illustrating in each case selected features such as mountain

ranges, rivers, direction of winds, rainfall, density of population, rail ways, towns, land, water and air routes.

*N.B.*—Candidates are expected to illustrate their answers with the help of simple diagrams and sketch maps.

*N.B.*—Emphasis will be laid on causes and effects rather than on facts.

The following books are recommended for the use of students for 1941 and 1942 :—

‘ New Matriculation Geography ’ by W. Bell, M.A. (Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore). Price Rs. 2. English, Urdu and Hindi editions.

OR

‘ India, World and Empire ’ by Herbert Pickles, B.A., B.Sc. (Oxford University Press).

The following books are recommended as reference books for the use of teachers —

‘ Modern Geography of the World ’ by Sohan Lal (Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad). English, Urdu and Hindi editions.

‘ A Concise Geography of the World ’ by L. Dudley Stamp (Longmans Green & Co.).

#### *Commercial Geography for 1941 and 1942*

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

- (1) Definition of commerce, meaning of commercial geography, its scope and importance.
- (2) Principles of commercial geography—Natural regions of the world with reference to physical features, soils and climate, etc., and their influence on commerce and industry.
- (3) Products of cold regions, temperate lands and hot lands with special reference to cereals, fruits, animal products, forests, vegetable fibres, fisheries, etc.
- (4) Mining and Manufactures—Distributions of minerals, considerations affecting distribution of great industries, growth of cities and their causes, occupations—fishing, forestry, pasturing, agriculture, mining, manufacture, trading
- (5) Transport—Geographical conditions affecting trade routes by land and sea; various means of transport, their advantages and disadvantages, comparison of water and land transport; air routes and ports, effect of transport agencies on development of trade, commerce and industry.
- (6) Interchange of commodities—Products, exports and imports of the various countries of the world; great trading centres, facilities for international trade—shipping, banking and insurance.
- (7) A brief study of commercial geography of all the countries of the world with special reference to India, Great Britain, U. S. A., Germany and Japan.

*Books recommended.*

(a) 'The World Geography' Book III, by Lay (Macmillan and Co.).

(b) 'Essentials of Commercial Geography' Mukerji and Stamp (Longmans Green and Co.).

(c) 'A Commercial Geography of the World' by O. J. R. Howarth (Oxford University Press).

(d) 'India—A general, economic and regional study' by B. N. Mehta, —Urdu and Hindi editions (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2-4-0.

## ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS, 1941 AND 1942.

*Economics.*—Meaning of. Its scope and importance.

*Sources of Supply.*—Nature of land. India's natural resources, Soil, climate, raw materials and sources of power. Importance of labour in production. Efficiency of labour in India. Conditions of factory labourers in Delhi. Part played by Machinery in Modern industries. Advantages and disadvantages of Machinery. Scope of Machinery in Indian industries. Division of Labour.

*Capital and Organisation.*—Why people save? Importance of capital in production. Saving and Hoarding. Slow growth of Capital in India. Importance of organisation in production. The services rendered by Captains of industries. Large-scale production and its limitations.

*Middle-men.*—Services rendered by merchants, and travelling traders, by carriers of the world, and by bankers. The part played by village mahajans in India.

*Producers of goods.*—Four kinds of producers: (1) Farmers and Planters, (2) Hunters and Fishermen, (3) Miners and (4) Manufacturers—work done by each class and its importance. Diminishing and Increasing returns.

*Wants.*—Wants of man. Necessaries, Comforts and Luxuries, Characteristics of wants. How new desires produce new wants and new wants create fresh activities and desires. Illustrations from inventions connected with textile industries and means of transport and communication.

*Consumption of Goods.*—Meaning of consumption. Productive consumption. Connection between saving and consumption. Diminishing and total Utility. Indian Family Budgets.

*Market.*—Meaning of. The world market for certain things. Supply and demand. Influence of communications on India's village economy.

*Value*—What is a valuable thing? Value in use and value in Exchange. Useful things and scarce things. Cost of production. Causes of value in exchange.

*Money*—Barter and its inconveniences Functions of money. Qualities of good money. Importance of habit in the use of money. Paper money as an Instrument of credit. Standard and token Coins. Gresham's Law. Hundies and Cheques.

*Distribution of Wealth.*—Net and Gross Interest Profits Rent of a House. Rent of Land Real and Money Wages.

\* Books recommended for 1941.

1. "The Wants of Man" by Bowtell, M.A., B.Sc., published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., Parkar Street, Kingsway, London.

2. "Elementary Economics for High Schools" by Prof. Hirde Narain, M.A. (Hindi and Urdu editions).

3. "Muashiat Ke Ibtidai Asool" (معاشیات کے ابتدائی اصول) by Prem Chand, B.A. (Cantab). Oxford University Press, Bombay, omitting the following portions :—

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Pages 26 and 27 ,      | قومی آمدنی کا اندازہ |
| (2) Pages 67 and 68 ;      | ٹیک پر وقت کا اثر    |
| (3) Pages 159 to 162 ; and | پیدائش بڑھنے کی حد   |
| (4) Pages 198 to 200.      | معاوضہ مندر لگان     |

4. "Arthshastr Ke Prarambhik Niyum" by Prem Chand, B.A. (Cantab). Oxford University Press, Bombay, omitting the following portions :—

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Pages 20-21 ,          | جائزہ کا अनुमान                 |
| (2) Page 53 ;              | लक्षक पर समय का प्रभाव          |
| (3) Pages 124 to 126 ; and | परिमाण बढ़ने की सीमा            |
| (4) Pages 154 and 155.     | लगान रूपी प्रतिकर (Quasi rent). |

ELEMENTARY CIVICS FOR 1941 AND 1942

†The following syllabus has been prescribed for the Examination of 1941 :—

A

1. Control and co-operation (Law and Order) as evinced in :—

- The home.
- The school.
- The village community.
- The provincial Government
- The Government of India. Emphasis to be placed on the need of creating public authorities. A few typical instances of public officers (e.g., Lambardar, Tahsildar, Deputy Commissioner) with explanation of the duty of members of the public in co-operating with authority.

\* For 1942—

Substitute "Elementary Economics" by Jathar & Beri, (Oxford University Press, Bombay), price Rs. 1-12-0 for "Wants of Man" by Bowtell, omitting.—  
 Pages 53—60  
 Page 84  
 Pages 112—114.  
 Pages 127—138.  
 Pages 186—197  
 Pages 210—219

† For 1942—

The following be added to the syllabus for 1941.—

Revid para. 2 as 2 (a) Para. 2 (b) will constitute thus —

' 2 (b). Elementary notions of the following -

Democracy, Dictatorship, Communism, Capitalism, Nazism and Fascism '.

2. The wider community of the British Commonwealth. The ideas of representative and of responsible Government, illustrated in varying forms and degrees by the different types of Government of the constituent members of that Commonwealth, the idea of service for society on the part of the individual to be emphasised throughout, and illustrations and comparisons to be drawn from school life whenever possible. (The function of the Crown as symbolic and unifying to be noticed.) Recent Political Reforms in India as illustrating an approach to responsible and representative Government. Meaning and responsibilities of the vote

## B

Need of permanent machinery for essential public services :—

*The legislature—*

- Its function in (a) making laws,  
 (b) influencing the administration,  
 (c) voting supplies.

The meaning and importance of bye-laws, illustrated, *e.g.*, in Municipal and District Boards.

*Administration—*

Upholding the law.

The policeman and the citizen.

The judge—Securing justice and punishing crime.

Objects of punishment and changing character of treatment of criminals illustrated in reformatories.

Right of appeal.

## C

*Education.*—The attempt to make good citizens. Grades and types of schools. The state of educational progress in India. Duty of the citizen in the matter of the spread of education. The press and public opinion.

## D

*Taxation.*—The individual's contribution for public services. Different ways in which he is made to contribute. Main items of taxation.

## E

*Defence of the Country.*—Army, Navy, Air Force. Purpose and maintenance. Dangers of Militarism.

*Books recommended for the use of students for 1941 and 1942.*

1. Citizenship by J. Willatt (Oxford University Press).
2. Elements of Civics by Prof. Hirde Narain (Urdu and Hindi editions).
3. Indian Citizenship by Dr. Beni Pershad, M.A., Ph.D. (Indian Press, Allahabad). Price annas 12.
4. Itna To Jano Hi (in Hindi) by Shri Jiv Nath Shastri, B.A., B.T. (Sharda Mandir Limited, Delhi) Price As 10.

*Reference books for teachers.*

1. Citizenship by Lay (Published by Macmillan).
2. Latest Delhi Administration Report.
3. Latest Delhi Municipal Report.

**\*MATHEMATICS, 1941 AND 1942.**

*Arithmetic.*—Numeration, Notation, The Four Fundamental Rules, Factors and Prime Numbers, G. C. M. and L. C. M., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, including simple forms of recurring decimal, Practice, Percentage, Ratio and Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest, Proportional parts, Profit and Loss, Present Worth, and Discount, Bankers' Discount, Averages, Square Roots, Areas and Volumes of Rectangular Figures, Decimal approximations, Time and Work, Time and Distance, Chain Rule, Alligation, Simple cases of Stocks and Shares.

*Algebra.*—Simple Equations with one or more unknown quantities and Problems. Involutions and Evolutions, Factors, H. C. F. and L. C. M., Fractions, Indices, Surds, Ratio and Proportion, Simple Identities and Eliminations, Simple Graphs of Equations of the first Degree.

*Geometry.*—The paper in Geometry shall contain questions on Practical and on Theoretical Geometry. Every candidate shall be expected to answer questions in both branches of the subject.

The questions on Practical Geometry shall be set on the construction contained in the annexed Schedule A together with easy extensions of them. In cases where the validity of a construction is not obvious, the reasoning by which it is justified may be required.

The questions on Theoretical Geometry shall consist of theorems contained in the annexed Schedule B, together with questions upon those theorems, easy deductions from them, and arithmetical illustrations. Deductions shall be set to test students in their intelligent grasp of individual theorems. Any proof of a Proposition shall be accepted, which appears to the Examiner to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject; the order in which the theorems are stated in Schedule B is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.

In the proof of theorems and deductions from them, the use of hypothetical constructions shall be permitted. Proofs which are only applicable to commensurable magnitudes shall be accepted.

**SCHEDULE A.**

Bisection of angles and of straight lines.

Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.

Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.

Construction of parallels to a given straight line.

Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.

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\* For the Examination of 1941 and 1942, no books have been recommended for Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportions.

Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

Construction of tangents to a circle and of common tangents to two circles.

Simple cases of the construction of circles from sufficient data.

Construction of a fourth proportional to three given straight lines and a mean proportional to two given straight lines.

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

Construction of a square equal in area to a given polygon.

Construction of a circle about or in a given triangle.

Division of a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.

Construction on a given line of a figure similar to a given rectilinear figure.

To find a point in a given straight line such that the sum of the distances of two given points from it is a minimum.

Two sides of a triangle being given, to construct a triangle such that its area is maximum.

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## SCHEDULE B.

### *Angles at a Point.*

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

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

### *Parallel Straight Lines.*

When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

- (i) a pair of alternate angles are equal, or
- (ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal, or
- (iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles, then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

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

### *Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Areas.*

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

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

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

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

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

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2,$$

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

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

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

#### *Loci.*

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

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

#### *The Circle.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

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

The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is greater than a right angle.

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

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

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

### *Proportion : Similar Triangles.*

If a straight line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, the other two sides are divided proportionally; and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular, their corresponding sides are proportional; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle, and likewise the external bisector externally.

The ratio of the areas of similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the square on corresponding sides.

## ARITHMETIC AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE, 1941 AND 1942.

(For female candidates who take up Arithmetic and Domestic Science as an alternative subject to Mathematics either for the High School or S. L. C. examinations.)

### *Arithmetic.*

\*The following syllabus in Arithmetic is prescribed for 1941 and 1942.—

Numeration, Notation, The Four Fundamental Rules, Factors and Prime Numbers, G. C. M. and L. C. M., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions including simple forms of recurring decimals, Ratio and Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest, Proportional Parts, Profit and Loss, Simple Discount, Averages, Square Roots, Areas of rectangles. The Calendar, Elementary Graphs, Practice, Invoices, Calculation of income tax and ordinary Rates and Taxes, Simple Bank Transactions and Calculations in connection with Savings Bank, Provident Fund and Insurance, Household Budgets and Accounts.

### *Domestic Science.*

The course is in three parts :—

(i) Home Nursing, (ii) Care and Treatment of Children and (iii) Sewing and cutting out.

### THEORETICAL.

As a basis for the teaching of Hygiene and Home Nursing there should be a preliminary simple treatment of the following topics of Elementary Physiology :—

The Human skeleton, the organs of digestion, the circulation of the blood, the nervous system, respiration, excretion.

#### (i) *Home Nursing.*

*Note.*—None of the work is to be purely theoretical. Practice must be given in every point which allows of practical work.

*Room.*—Bed, bedding, furniture, light, warmth, ventilation.

*Nurse.*—Health, dress, duties, and qualifications of a nurse. Necessity of keeping the patient quiet.

*External Remedies.*—Poultices, plasters, fomentations, ice, baths—hot and cold, temperature of baths.

*Food.*—Kind of food and preparation, way of giving.

*The Sick Room.*—Administration of medicine, pulse and temperature charts, bathing, changing of garments and bedding.

*Infectious illness.*—Precautions during illness, disinfection of room, clothing and bedding. After illness, use of disinfectants.

*Convalescence.*—Occupations, visitors, rest and food.

*Bandages.*—Bandages—Roller.

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\* Questions will be of straight-forward and practical nature. Candidates will not be expected to solve complicated problems.

(ii) *Care and Treatment of Children.**Infants* (Age 0—1 year)—

Normal development of the infant, weight, height, power of movement, eruption of teeth, intelligence. Action of the Bowels.

Bathing of infants.

Clothing of infants.

Feeding of infants.

Exercise and Sleep.

Training and Discipline.

*Children* (Age 1—6 years)—

Development of children from one year to six years as above.

Cleanliness.

Clothing (according to season).

Food for these ages : arrangement of meals.

Sleep and rest.

Exercise, games and occupations, training and discipline.

## PRACTICAL AND ORAL EXAMINATIONS.

(a) *Home Nursing, etc.*

*Cookery.*—The examination and criticism of foods ; washing of vegetables ; fruits and grains ; inspection of ghee ; the keeping of food in houses ; preparation of invalids' and infants' food, as Benger's arrowroot, porridge ; milk pudding, suji cooked in milk, vegetable puree (vegetable pulped and sieved).

*House Wifery.*—Cleaning of rooms ; methods of sweeping ; disposal of dust, dusting of furniture and of walls. How to dispose of animal pests, as rats, mice, flies, crickets, moths, etc.

Cleaning brass and silver ; washing up china and enamel dishes, cutlery, etc. Keeping compound clean and disposal of rubbish. Providing and storing good drinking water. Instructing servants.

*Laundry.*—Washing of babies' woollies and dainty fabrics.

*Home-nursing.*—The making of poultices and fomentations ; the application of ice. Demonstration of changing of bedding and of patients' garments ; and of use of disinfectants during and after illness.

*Personal Hygiene.*—The care of hair, nails, teeth, etc.

*Care and Management of Children.*—Bathing and dressing babies and small children. Washing of babies' bottles.

Visit to Infant Welfare Centres.

*\*(b) Sewing and Cutting out.*

*For 1941 and 1942—*

To be able to cut out from a given pattern and do any part of the making up (by hand or machine), the following garments :—

*Women's or Childrens'.*—Kurta, Blouse, Pyjamas, Qamis.

*Children's.*—Kurta, Pyjamas, Dress (Simple), Knickers.

To show ability to knit socks and to knit a simple pattern according to written instructions given in stitches required and suitable for jumpers, vests or socks.

To be able to mend stockings and tears (by darn or patch) in cloths or house linen.

To tack, hem, run, gather, set into bands or yokes, pipe edges, whip and sew on lace, sew on buttons, tapes, fasteners, hooks & eyes, blanket stitch and herring bone, button hole.

*Books recommended for 1941 and 1942—*

1. Home Nursing for Indian Women living in Indian Style—by Lady Petrie and Dr. Ruth Young, M.B.E. (St. John Ambulance Association).
2. Science of Health—by Pratt and Young (Oxford University Press).
3. A Manual of Mothercraft—by M. I. Balfour, C.B.E., W.M.S. (St. John Ambulance Association).

*Books recommended for the use of teachers—*

- (i) Domestic Science for High Schools in India—by Neddham and Strong (Oxford University Press).
- (ii) "Physiology and Public Health" by Charles Banks (Macmillan and Co.).
- (iii) "Food" by Robert MacCarrison (Macmillan & Co.).
- (iv) "Needlework for Junior Schools" by Gertrude Fearnside, published by Evans Brothers, Ltd., Montague House, Russel Square, London, W. C. I.
- (v) "Needlework for Senior Schools" by Gertrude Fearnside, published by Evans Brothers, Ltd., Montague House, Russel Square, London, W. C. I.
- (vi) "Sewing in Junior Schools" by Emily Wellbank and "Sewing in Senior Schools" by the same author, obtainable from the Indian School Supply Depot, Calcutta.

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\*Candidates are required to bring with them their year's work for the purpose of showing to the examiner.

ARITHMETIC (INCLUDING COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC) FOR  
1941 AND 1942.

*Paper A.—Arithmetic (S. L. C.)* . . . . . Three hours.

Numeration, Notation, the Four Fundamental Rules, Factors and Prime Numbers, G. C. M. and L. C. M., Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, including simple forms of recurring decimal, Practice, Ratio and Proportion, Simple Interest, Discount, Proportional Parts, Profit and Loss, Averages, Square Roots, Areas and Volumes of Rectangular figures, Decimal approximations, Time and Work, Time and Distance, Chain Rule, Simple cases of Stocks and Shares.

*Paper B.—Commercial Arithmetic* . . . . . Three hours.

Percentages, Rates and Taxes, Alligations, Annuities, Contracted Methods, Metric System, Simple and Compound Interest, Present Worth and Discount, Bankers' Discount, Average due date, Stocks and Shares, Money and Exchange.

URDU, 1941 AND 1942.

*Urdu Paper (A).*

*For 1941 and 1942—*

'Mumtazul Qawaid' by Prof. Zafar Tabban (The Premier Publishing Co.).

*Or*

'High School Urdu Grammar & Composition', published by Young Men & Co., Delhi. Price Re. 1.

*Urdu Paper (B).*

*For 1941—*

'Nisab-i-Mahmud' by Mohammad Hussain (Royal Educational Book Depot, Delhi). Price Rs. 2 (Bound Copy).

*For 1942—*

'Tohfah-i-Adab' by Agha Mohammad Ashraf (S. Chand & Co., Delhi). Rs. 2.

HINDI, 1941 AND 1942.

*Paper (a) Grammar —*

The following syllabus has been prescribed :—

I. Orthography. Emphasis to be laid on correct spelling (वर्ण विचार)

II. Parts of Speech :— (वाक्य ष्टंड)

(a) Nouns— (संज्ञा)

(i) Kinds (भेद)

(ii) Gender (लिंग)

(iii) Number (वचन)

(iv) Case (कारक)

(v) Declension (रूपरचना)

## (b) Pronouns— (सर्वनाम)

(i) Kinds (भेद)

(ii) Declension (रूपरचना)

## (c) Adjective— (विशेषण)

(i) Kind (भेद)

(ii) Degrees of Comparison (तुलना)

## (d) Verb (क्रिया)

(i) Kinds (भेद)

(ii) Voice (वाच्य)

(iii) Tense (काल)

(iv) Mood (प्रकार)

(v) Number (वचन)

(vi) Person (पुरुष)

(vii) Gender (लिंग)

(viii) Nominal Verbs (नाम धातु)

(ix) Compound Verbs (संयुक्त क्रिया)

(x) Causal Verbs (प्रेणार्थक क्रिया)

## (e) Adverb (क्रिया विशेषण)

(i) Kinds (भेद)

(ii) Formation (रचना)

## (f) Post-Positions (सम्बन्ध बोधक)

## (g) Conjunctions (समुच्चय बोधक)

## (h) Interjections (विस्मयादि बोधक)

## III. Parsing (शब्दबोध)

## IV. Derivation (व्युत्पत्ति—उपसर्ग प्रत्यय)

## V. Compounds (समान् sandhi (संधि))

## VI. Punctuation (विरामादि)

## VII. Proverb and idiomatic use of words and phrases (मुहावरा)

(i) The following books are recommended for study and reference :—

(a) 'Hindi Vyākaraṇa Sāra' by Ram Prasad Mishr, M.A. (Hindi Bhawan, Lahore), Price As. 12.

Or

'Hindi Vyākaraṇa' by Pt. Krishan Chand Vidyalankar (Sharda Mandir Ltd., Delhi), Price Re. 1 (Unbound copy).

(b) 'Hindi Piyush' Part I, by S. N. Chaturvedi and B. N. Sharma (University Book Depot, Agra), Price Re. 1 (Bound copy).

Or

'Nootan Hindi Nibandh Rachna', by Shri Laxmi Pershad Bharadwaj (Sahitya Prakashak Mandal, Chandni Chowk, Delhi), Price As. 12 (Unbound copy).

\***(ii)** The following books are recommended for rapid reading and as model of style :—

‘Vira Bharat’ compiled by Pt. Gauri Shanker, 1931 edition (Bharat House, Lahore), Price As. 14 (Unbound copy).

and

‘Vaigyanik Chamatkara’ by Pt. Vimal Dass, M.A. Shastri (The Premier Publishing Co., Delhi), Price As. 12.

Or

‘Rajput Bachehe’ by Acharya Shri Chatur Sen Shastri (Sharda Mandir, Limited, Delhi), Price As. 12 (Unbound copy)

and

‘Parivartan’ by Babu Ganga Prasad (Bharatiya Sahitya Mandir, Delhi), Price As 14 (Unbound copy).

*Paper (b)—*

(i) *Poetry—*

‘Kavya Kunj’ by Shri Dev Chandra Visharad (Second edition), published by Hindi Bhawan Lahore, Price As. 14 (Bound copy).

(ii) *Prose—*

(a) ‘Vahmi Rogi’ by Dr. Lakshman Sarup, published by Messrs. Moti Lal Banarsi Das, Lahore (1933 edition), Price As. 14 (Unbound copy).

(b) ‘Adarsh Charitawali’ by Pt. Ram Dhan Shastri, printed by Chandra Printing Press (1937 edition), Price Re. 1 (Bound copy)

(c) ‘Hindi Gadya Manjari’ by Pt. Raj Narain Sharma, published by Frank Bros. & Co., Delhi, Price Re. 1 (Bound copy).

#### PUNJABI, 1941 AND 1942.

*For 1941—*

*Paper (a) Grammar and Composition —*

‘Punjabi Vyakaran Bodh’ by Mohan Singh. (Latest edition).

*Paper (b)—*

‘Punjabi Matriculation Course of the Punjab University. (Latest edition). Price Re 1-12-0.

‘Nawab Khan’ by Sardar Jodh Singh, M.A. (Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore). Price As. 8.

*For 1942—*

*Paper (a) Grammar and Composition :*

‘Punjabi Vyakaran Bodh’ by Mohan Singh. (Latest edition).

*Paper (b)—*

‘Punjabi Matriculation Course of the Punjab University. (Latest edition). Price Re. 1-12-0.

‘Nawab Khan’ by Sardar Jodh Singh, M.A. (Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore). Price As. 8.

‘Uttam Kahanyan’ by Dr. Mohan Singh. (Devi Das Janki Das, Delhi). Price As. 10.

\**For 1942—*

*Substitute* “Adhunih Avishkar” by Vasudev Sahai, price As. 12 (Messrs. Ram Narain Lall, Allahabad) for “Vaigyanik Chamatkara” by Pt. Vimal Dass.

## BENGALI, 1941 AND 1942.

For 1941—

*Paper (a)—Grammar and Composition.*—Knowledge of the fundamental rules of Grammar and ability to write idiomatic Bengali shall be required of the candidates. The following book is recommended :—

'Matriculation Bengali Composition' by Rasmay Mitra and Satya Kinkar Biswas.

*Paper (b)—*

(i) *Poetry—*

(a) 'Matriculation Bengali Selections' (5th edition—1937), published by Calcutta University. Following pieces only have to be done :—

1. Atma Bilap (Michael Madhusudan Dutt).
2. Ghumanta Shishu (Dwijendra Lal Roy).
3. Dharaya Devata Chahi (Kamini Roy).
4. Devta (Atul Prasad Sen)
5. Pujarini (Rabindra Nath Tagore).
6. Sri Dhar (Kumud Ranjan Mallik).
7. Himalayashtak (Satyendra Nath Dutt).
8. Sravana (Akshay Kumar Baral).

(b) Meghnadbadh Kavya—Canto IV.

(ii) *Prose—*

'Matriculation Bengali Selections' (5th edition, 1937), published by the Calcutta University, following pieces only have to be done :—

1. Niti Siksha (Gangaprasad Mukhopadhyaya).
2. Deva Mandir (Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya).
3. Valmikir Jai (Haraprasad Shastri).
4. Michael Madhusudaner Sesh Jiban (Jogindra Nath Basu).
5. Gupta Dhan (Rabindra Nath Tagore).
6. Dipa Nirvan (Swarnakumari Devi).
7. Sir Asutosh (Bepin Chandra Pal).
8. Niyamer Rajatwa (Ramendra Sunder Trivedi).
9. Bangalir Bisishtata (Panchcowri Bandyopadhyay).
10. Pragaitihashik Mahen-jo-Daro (Kunja Govinda Goswami).
11. Matsarya (Aswini Kumar Datta).
12. Nalandar Mahavidyala (Rajani Kanta Gupta).
13. Hindu Samudra Jatra (Akshaya Kumar Maitreya).

NOTE.—The following books are recommended as showing the standard up to which the candidates will be expected to have read :—

Rajanikanta Gupta	.	.	.	.	.	'Pratiya'.
Rabindranath Tagore	.	.	.	.	.	'Chhuti Para'.
Dineschandra Sen	.	.	.	.	.	'Behula'.
Kumud Raychaudhuri	.	.	.	.	.	'Deshbandhu'.
Jaladhar Sen	.	.	.	.	.	'Himayala'.
Abanindranath Tagore	.	.	.	.	.	'Rajkahini Part II'.
Jitendranath Majumdar	.	.	.	.	.	'Arther Sandhan'.

For 1942—

Paper (a) *Grammar and Composition*.—Knowledge of the fundamental rules of Grammar and ability to write idiomatic Bengali shall be required of the candidates. The following book is recommended :—

‘ Matriculation Bengali Composition ’ by Rasmay Mitra and Satya Kinkar Biswas.

Paper (b)—

(i) *Poetry*—

“ Matriculation Bengali Selections ’ (5th edition, 1938 reprint), published by the Calcutta University. Following pieces only have to be done :—

1. Bhratribhakti (Krittibash Ojha).
2. Annad r Atmaparichaya (Bharatchandra Roy).
3. Umar Abhiman (Ramprasad Sen).
4. Sita-O-Sarama (Michael Madhusudan)
5. Dosh Prem (Rangalal Banerjee).
6. Jakshyer Alaya (Dwijendra Nath Tagore).
7. Buddhist Upadesh (Nabinchandra Sen).
8. Sarat (Rabindra Nath Tagore).
9. Pujarni (Rabindra Nath Tagore).
10. Pratidhi (Rabindra Nath Tagore).
11. Durbhaga Dosh (Rabindra Nath Tagore).
12. Bharat Tirtha (Rabindra Nath Tagore).
13. Himachale (Bijoychandra Mazumdar).
14. Hashi-O-Asru. (Dwijendra Lal Roy).
15. Durbar (Rajani Kanta Sen).
16. Belajaya (Pranatharath Roychoudhury).
17. Devata (Atulprasad Sen).
18. Amara (Satyendranath Dutt).
19. Sridhar (Kumudranjan Mullick).
20. Dekkha-Ebar-Jagatake (Kazi Nazrul Islam).
21. Prarthana (Humayun Kabir).

(ii) *Prose*—

“ Matriculation Bengali Selections ” (5th edition—1938 reprint), published by the Calcutta University. Following pieces only have to be done :—

1. Atmajibani (Devendranath Tagore).
2. Sakuntalar Patrigrihajatra (Iswarchandra Vidyasagar).
3. Hindusamaj-O-Kupamandukata (Bhudev Mukherjee).
4. Palmau (Sanjibchandra Chatterjee).

5. Banglabhasha (Bankimchandra Chatterjee).
6. Seva Parama Dharma (Akshaya Chandra Sarkar).
7. Bankimchandra (Sivanath Shastri).
8. Balmikirjay (Haraprasad Datta).
9. Matsarya (Aswini Kumar Datta).
10. Dipnirvan (Swarnakumari Devi)
11. Sesh Jiban of Michael Madhusudan Datta (Jogindra Bose).
12. Sir Ashutosh (Bepinchandra Pal).
13. Kabijiban (Rabindra Nath Tagore).
14. Ramer Sumati (Sarat Chandra Chatterjee).
15. Bilater Katha (Charu Chandra Datta).
16. Kabi Fardousir Prativa (Mohamad Baraktulla).

NOTE.—The following books are recommended as showing the standard upto which the candidates will be expected to have read —

Rajanikanta Gupta . . . . .	' Prativa '.
Rabindranath Tagore . . . . .	' Chhutr Para.'
Dineschandra Sen . . . . .	' Behula '.
Kumud Raychaudhuri . . . . .	' Deshbandhu '.
Jaladhar Sen . . . . .	' Himayala '.
Abanindranath Tagore . . . . .	' Rajkumari Part, II '.
Jitendranath Majumdar . . . . .	' Arther Sandhan '.

#### PASHTO, 1941.

Baharistan-i-Afghani, by Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah Rizwani. No Grammar book is prescribed or suggested. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

- (۱) پشتو رسم الخط کے خاص حروف
- (۲) ضمیرون کا استعمال اور ذہ آور ما کا فرق
- (۳) اسمائے اشارات
- (۴) اسمائے استفہام اور خوی اور خا کا فرق
- (۵) مؤنث اور مذکر بنانے کے طریق
- (۶) جمع اور مفرد کے قاعدے
- (۷) فعلوں کی بناوت
- (۸) فعلوں کی گردانیں
- (۹) خواص فعل متعدی
- (۱۰) حروف جارہ کا استعمال

## PASHTO, 1942.

(1) Baharistan-i-Afghani, by Qazi Mir Ahmad Shah Rizwani.

(2) Desparli Gul, by Abdullah Jan Asir, Islamia High School, Peshawar City. Pages 128. Price Annas 12. (Bound).

No grammar book is prescribed or suggested. Syllabus the same as for 1941.

## SINDHI, 1941.

*Prose—*

Maulvi Abdur-Razzaq, Danaec-a-ja-Sabaqa. Price As. 8.

*Poetry—*

Mirza Asad Beg, Ajeeb Jawahir. Price As. 4.

NOTE.—The syllabus in Grammar is the same as for the Matriculation Examination of 1939 of the Bombay University.

## MARATHI, 1941.

Selections in Marathi published by the Bombay University for the year 1939.

मराठी साहित्य व व्याकरण विभाग १ व २ by Mr. M. S. Mone, (Chitrashala Press, Poona 2) is recommended.

NOTE.—The syllabus in Grammar is the same as for the Matriculation Examination of 1939 of the Bombay University.

## SINDHI AND MARATHI, 1942.

The same courses and syllabus as for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University for the corresponding year.

## TELUGU, 1941.

The Telugu Text-Book for Group A for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of the Madras S. S. L. C. Board for the year 1939.

NOTE.—The syllabus in Grammar is the same as for the S. S. L. C. Examination of the Madras S. S. L. C. Board for the year 1939.

## TAMIL, 1941.

The Tamil Text-Book for Group A for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of Madras S. S. L. C. Board for the year 1939.

NOTE.—The syllabus in Grammar is the same as for the S. S. L. C. Examination of the Madras S. S. L. C. Board for the year 1939.

## MALAYALAM, 1941.

The Malayalam Text-Book for Group A for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of Madras S. S. L. C. Board for the year 1939.

NOTE—The syllabus in Grammar is the same as for the S S L C Examination of the Madras S. S. L. C. Board for the year 1939

## TAMIL, TELUGU AND MALAYALAM, 1942.

The same courses and syllabus as for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University for the corresponding year (copies of the Selections can be had of the Registrar, University of Madras, University Buildings, Chempauk, Madras).

## PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY, 1941 AND 1942.

## PHYSICS.

*\*Syllabus for 1941 and 1942.*

Greater emphasis should be laid on the experimental portions and on the applications of fundamental principles in every-day life. Space, time and matter. Methods of observation. Recording Experiment. Measurement. Simple measurements of length, area, volume, mass and density in British and Metric Systems. Use of spring balance and the simple form of the school balance. Three states of matter and their characteristic properties. Bramah Press; Pressure of fluids; Principle of Archimedes; Specific gravity of solids and liquids and their determination by Hydrostatic balance. Floating bodies, Hydrometer. Balloon. Airship. Atmospheric pressure. Simple Barometer. Statement of Boyle's Law including its application to simple problems. Air-pump. Water Pump and Siphon.

Simple ideas of Velocity, acceleration. Graphic representation, Elementary notions of Inertia, Momentum, Force. Three laws of motion. Mass and weight. Laws of gravitation. Centre of gravity. Equilibrium of two forces: three states of equilibrium of a body

Moment of a force; principle of lever; simple pulley. Definition of Machine and "mechanical advantage".

Source and effects of heat and temperature. Mercurial Thermometer, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer.

Units of heat, specific heat, thermal capacity, latent heat of water, latent heat of steam. Measurement of specific heat of a solid and latent heat of water by the method of mixture. Simple definition of water equivalent of the calorimeter.

Change of state. Fusion. Determination of melting point. Freezing mixture. Evaporation and boiling. Determination of boiling point, Experiments to illustrate change of boiling point with pressure. Moisture in air. Condensation of water vapour. Dew point. Cloud, Rain, Snow.

*\*For 1942—*

In para. 4, line, 1, between 'temperature' and 'Mercurial thermometer' the following be added:—

'Linear and Cubical Expansion'.

Conduction of heat, good and bad conductors, convection, ventilation, convection currents in nature. Radiation of heat. Good radiators, good absorbers and good reflectors of heat rays. Conditions for the formation of dew.

Sources of light. Light travels in straight lines, pinhole images, shadows, eclipses.

Reflection of light, laws of reflection of light, image of object by reflection from a plane mirror.

Refraction of light; laws of refraction of light, experimental determination of index of refraction of glass and water by the simple application of the law. Refraction through a prism. Dispersion by a prism. Colour of bodies.

Convex lens; real images by a convex lens; experimental determination of focal length of a convex lens. Convex lens used as a magnifying glass. Principles of Photographic Camera. Magic Lantern. Astronomical Telescope and Microscope.

Electrification of bodies. Positive and Negative Electricity. Gold-leaf Electroscope. Conductors and insulators, charging an Electroscope by friction and conduction. Electric induction, charging an Electroscope by induction. Electricity resides on surface. Electrophorus. Lightning conductors.

Simp's voltaic cell; local action and polarisation; description of Bunsen's cell, Daniell cell; Leclanche cell, two or more cells in series, Production of heat and light by electric current. Oersted's experiment; Principle of galvanoscope. Electromagnet. Electric bell. Electrolysis and electroplating

Properties of a magnet, magnetic induction making of a magnet Magnetic meridian and Geographical meridian, mariner's compass.

### PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

1. The use of the yard, foot, and inch, the metre, centimetre, millimetre and calipers in the measurements of simple length, areas and volumes.

2. The use of the spring balance and a simple school balance.

3. To find the relative density of a liquid by means of relative density bottle.

#### *Mechanics.*

4. To find the relative density of a solid by Archimedes' principle.

5. To show the action of a siphon.

6. To determine the centre of gravity of plane figures.

#### *Heat.*

7. To show that liquid and gases expand when heated.

8. To determine the water equivalent of the calorimeter.

9. To determine approximately the latent heat of water, by method of mixture.

10. To determine the melting point of wax and naphthalene.

11. To determine the boiling point of water.

12. To show the effect of reduced pressure on the boiling point of water.

*Light.*

13. To prove that the angle of incidence and reflection are equal.
14. To verify the laws of refraction, and to trace the path of rays through a prism.
15. To find the focal length of a convex lens.

*Magnetism & Electricity.*

16. To charge a gold-leaf electroscope and electrophorus.
17. To set up a single Daniell cell and a Leclanche cell.
18. To determine the direction of an electric current by a magnetic needle.
19. To magnetise steel using a bar magnet.
20. To make a simple electro-magnet.

## CHEMISTRY.

*Syllabus for 1941.*

*Introductory.*—Definition of Science, Science of Chemistry. Matter. Three states of matter, atomic constitution of matter.

*Water.*—Common sources of water and its impurities. Boiling point and freezing point. Its solvent properties. Solubles and insolubles. Saturated solution, super-saturated solution. Decantation, filtration, evaporation, distillation, crystallisation. Amorphous and Crystalline states. Deliquescent and efflorescent substances. Purification of substances by Crystallisation.

*The atmosphere.*—Introductory study of air. The burning of substances in air. Heating of metals in air. Rusting of iron. Presence of Oxygen and Nitrogen in air. Water vapour, carbon dioxide and impurities in air. Composition of air. Air—a mixture. Air—essential for the life of plants and animals.

*Oxygen.*—Preparation and properties of oxygen. Oxidation. Uses of Oxygen.

*Mixture and Compounds.*—Elements. Compounds. Physical and Chemical changes. Atoms. Molecules. Chemical Symbols. Chemical Nomenclature.

*Nitrogen.*—Its preparation from air. Properties of Nitrogen. The part it plays in the Atmosphere.

*Formulae and Equations—*

*Hydrogen.*—Electrolysis of Water. Composition of water. Action of metals on water. Other methods of getting Hydrogen. Preparation and properties of Hydrogen. Reduction.

*Carbon.*—The different varieties of Carbon and how obtained. The burning of Charcoal. Action of heat on coal and wood.

*Carbonates.*—Limestone, chalk, marble, action of heat on carbonates. Quicklime, slaked lime, mortar and cement.

*Carbon dioxide*.—Its properties. Plants and Carbon dioxide. Respiration.

*Combustion and Flame*.—Burning of a candle and the parts of a candle flame.

*Common salt and Hydrochloric Acid*.—Preparation of acid and its properties. Preparation and properties of Chlorine gas. Tests for Hydrochloric acid and the elementary study of other chlorides.

*Nitre and Nitric Acid*.—Preparation and properties of Nitric Acid; Test of Nitric Acid and other nitrates. Action of heat on nitrates. Oxidation by nitrates. Gunpowder. Elementary study of few other simple nitrates.

*Salammoniac*—(Ammonium Chloride) and ammonia. Preparation and properties of ammonia. Tests for ammonia and ammonium salts.

*Sulphur*.—Action of heat on sulphur. Allotropic forms. Burning of Sulphur in air and examination of the gas and its solution in water. Sulphur dioxide and sulphurous acid. Sulphuric acid from sulphur and ferrous sulphate. Properties of sulphuric acid. Test of sulphuric acid and sulphates. Elementary study of other sulphates.

*Phosphorous*.—Yellow and red varieties. Fire. Matches.

*Metals*.—Characteristics of metals and alloys. Sources and properties of the undergiven metals and their common ores :—

Iron, copper, lead, aluminium, silver and mercury.

Simple method of obtaining oxides, hydroxides, chlorides, nitrates and sulphates with special reference to those of sodium and potassium metals.

*For 1942*—

*Introductory*—Definition of Science, Science of Chemistry Matter Three states of matter, atomic constitution of matter

*Water*—Common sources of water and its impurities. Boiling point and freezing point. Its solvent properties Solubles and insolubles. Saturated solution, super-saturated solution Decantation, filtration, evaporation, distillation, Crystallisation Amorphous and Crystalline states. Deliquescent and efflorescent substances Purification of substances by Crystallisation.

*The atmosphere*—Introductory study of air The burning of substances in air Heating of metals in air Rusting of iron. Presence of Oxygen and Nitrogen in air. Water vapour, carbon dioxide and impurities in air. Composition of air Air-amixture Air-essential for the life of plants and animals

*Oxygen*—Preparation and properties of oxygen. Oxidation Uses of Oxygen

*Mixture and Compounds*—Elements Compounds Physical and Chemical changes. Atoms. Molecules. Chemical Symbols Chemical Nomenclature. Elementary use of chemical formulæ and simple equations.

*Nitrogen*.—Its preparation from air. Properties of Nitrogen. The part it plays in the Atmosphere.

*Hydrogen* — Electrolysis of Water. Composition of water Action of metals on water Other methods of getting Hydrogen Preparation and properties of Hydrogen. Reduction.

*Carbon* —The different varieties of Carbon and how obtained. The burning of Charcoal Action of heat on coal and wood

*Carbonates* — Limestone, chalk, marble, action of heat on carbonates. Quicklime, slaked lime, mortar and cement

*Carbon dioxide* —Its properties. Plants and Carbon dioxide Respiration.

*Combustion and flame* —Burning of a candle and the parts of a candle flame.

*Hydrochloric Acid and Chlorine.*—Preparation of hydrochloric acid and its properties Preparation and properties of Chlorine gas Tests for Hydrochloric acid Elementary study of Sodium Chloride.

*Nitric Acid and Nitrates* —Preparation and properties of Nitric Acid. Tests of Nitric Acid and nitrates Action of heat on nitrates. Oxidisation by nitrates. Gunpowder Elementary study of Potassium Nitrate and Lead Nitrate

*Salammoniac* —Ammonium Chloride Preparation and properties of ammonia Tests for ammonia and ammonium salts.

*Sulphur* —Action of heat on sulphur Allotropic forms , Burning of sulphur in air and examination of the gas and its solution in water. Sulphur dioxide and sulphurous acid Sulphuric acid from sulphur and ferrous sulphate Properties of sulphuric acid Test of sulphuric acid and sulphates Elementary study of sodium, calcium and Magnesium Sulphates

*Phosphorous* —Yellow and red varieties. Fire. Matches

*Metals* —Characteristics of metals and alloys Sources and properties of the undergiven metals and their common ores :—

Iron, copper, lead, aluminum, silver and mercury.

Simple method obtaining oxides, hydroxides chlorides, nitrates and sulphates with special reference to those of sodium and potassium metals.

## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR 1941 AND 1942.

For 1941—

1. Cutting, bending, drawing out, and rounding edges of glass tubing. Use of the Universal clamp, boring holes in corks and fitting up a gas generating apparatus.

2. *Physical & Chemical Changes.*—Action of heat on common substances as sugar, wax, blue vitriol, etc.

3. *Mixtures and Compounds* —Making and separating a mixture of chalk and salt, sugar and sand, copper and sulphur.

Making of a compound as copper sulphide and iron sulphide and attempt to separate its constituents

4. *The Atmosphere.*—Rusting of iron in air. Heating metals in air as lead, tin, copper

The preparation and properties of oxygen.

The properties of nitrogen.

5. *Water*.—To show presence of water and carbon dioxide in air.

Its solvent action on salt, nitre and chalk.

Filtration. Making of saturated solutions and crystals, as alum potassium nitrate, common salt, blue vitriol.

Water of crystallisation, efflorescence and deliquescence.

Action of sodium on water.

6. *Hydrogen*.—Different methods of preparing hydrogen. Action of acid on metals.

7. *Acids : Bases : Salts*.—Mixing of acids and water. Simple test of acids and basic solutions.

Neutralisation of acids with bases and the making of salts as sodium chloride, potassium nitrate, calcium chloride.

8. *Charcoal*.—Action of heat on wood, starch, sugar. Action of heat on charcoal.

9. *Carbon dioxide*.—Preparation and properties of carbon dioxide.

Action of the gas on lime water.

Action of heat and acids on Sodium Carbonate.

10. Sodium Chloride and Hydrochloric Acid. Potassium Nitrate and Nitric Acid.

11. Salammoniac and Ammonia.

12. *Sulphur*.—Action of heat and solvents on sulphur.

*Note*.—Candidates will be expected to possess an elementary idea of atoms and molecules and the use of symbols, and formulæ in representing simple chemical reactions

*For 1942*—

1. Cutting, bending, drawing out and rounding edges of glass tubing. Use of the Universal clamp, boring holes in corks and fitting up a gas generating apparatus

2. *Physical and Chemical Changes* —Action of heat on common substances as sugar, wax, blue vitriol, etc

3. *Mixtures and Compounds* —Making and separating a mixture of chalk and salt, sugar and sand, copper and sulphur.

Making of a compound as copper sulphide and iron sulphide and attempt to separate its constituents

4. *The Atmosphere* —Rusting of iron in air Heating metals in air as lead, tin, copper.

The preparation and properties of oxygen.

The properties of nitrogen.

5. *Water* —To show presence of water and carbon dioxide in air.

Its solvent action on salt, nitre and chalk.

Filtration Making of saturated solutions and crystals, as of alum, potassium nitrate, common salt and blue vitriol.

Water of crystallisation, efflorescence and deliquescence.

Action of sodium on water, etc.

6. *Hydrogen* —Different methods of preparing hydrogen. Action of acidson metals. Properties of hydrogen.

7. *Acids : Bases : Salts.*—Mixing of acids and water. Simple test of acids and basic solutions

Neutralisation of acids with bases and the making of salts as sodium chloride, potassium nitrate, ferrous sulphate

8 *Charcoal*—Action of heat on wood, charcoal, starch and sugar.

9. *Carbon dioxide*—Preparation and properties of carbon dioxides. Action of gas on lime water.

Action of heat and acids on Sodium Carbonate, Calcium Carbonate.

10 Preparation and properties of Hydrochloric Acid, Chlorine and Nitric Acid

11. Preparation and properties of Ammonia. Its solubility in water.

12 *Sulphur*—Action of heat and solvents on sulphur Burning of sulphur Sulphur dioxide and its properties.

NOTE—Candidates will be expected to possess an elementary idea of atoms and molecules and the use of symbols, and formulæ in representing simple chemical reactions

*Books recommended for 1941.*

#### PHYSICS.

‘*Matriculation Physics & Chemistry*’ by R. Gregory, P. A Dhond and M. R. Ingle. (Macmillan & Co.). Price Rs. 3. (Bound copy).

*Or*

‘*A New High School Physics*’ by S. R. Anand, M.Sc., published by the University Book Depot, Egerton Road, Delhi. Price Rs. 2.

#### CHEMISTRY

‘*Matriculation Physics & Chemistry*’ by R. Gregory, P. A Dhond and M. R. Ingle. (Macmillan & Co.). Price Rs. 3. (Bound copy).

*Or*

‘*School Chemistry*’ by N. A. Yajnik. (Atmaram & Sons, Lahore), 1931 Edition

*For 1942—*

#### PHYSICS.

‘*Matriculation Physics and Chemistry*’ by R. Gregory, P. A Dhond and M. R. Ingle (Macmillan & Co) Price Rs 3. (Bound copy).

*Or*

‘*A New High School Physics*’ by S. R. Anand, M.Sc., published by the University Book Depot, Egerton Road, Delhi. Price Rs 1-12-0.

Or

' A Class Book of Science, Part I-Physics ' by Prem Singh, M.Sc. and Ram Bheja Mal Seth, M.Sc., published by Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore. Price Rs. 1-12-0.

Or

' Physical Science for Matriculation Classes, Part I-Physics, by Sh Munir-ud-Din, M Sc , Bawa Bhagat Ram, B.A., B.T., & Lala Kundan Lal Kapur, B.Sc , B.T., published by Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore. Price Rs. 1-12-0.

### CHEMISTRY.

' A Class Book of Science, Part II—Chemistry ' by Prem Singh, M.Sc , and Ram Bheja Mal Seth, M Sc , published by Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

Or

' Matriculation Physics and Chemistry ' by R. Gregory, P. A. Dhond and M R. Ingle. (Macmillan & Co). Price Rs. 3. (Bound copy).

Or

' Physical Science, Part II-Chemistry ' by Sh. Munir-ud-Din, M.Sc , Bawa Bhagat Ram, B T. and Lala Kundan Lal Kapur, B Sc , B.T., published by Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore Price Re 1.

Or

' Matriculation Chemistry ' by A. L. Aggarwal, M Sc , published, by S. Chand & Co , Delhi. Price Re. 1.

Any of the following may be used as a guide for practical work for 1941 and 1942 :—

- (i) " Assignments in Practical Elementary Science " by Dr. R. H. Whitehouse and Mabel Whitehouse.
- (ii) " Text Book of Practical Science " by Hari Ram Gupta. (Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra). Price Rs. 1-4-0.

### SANSKRIT, 1941 AND 1942.

*Paper (a)—Grammar.*

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

1. Classification of letters, 2. Chapters on Sandhi, 3. Declensions of nouns and Pronouns (सर्वनाम), 4. Numerals, 5. Degrees of comparison, 6. Conjugations of verbs in लट, लोट, लड and विधिलिङ्ग as well as in लृट, 7. Causals and Desideratives, 8. Voice, 9. Feminine affixes, 10. Compounds, 11. कारक, 12. कदन्त.

The following books are prescribed for study and reference :—

‘ The Simplified Sanskrit Grammar ’—Revised and enlarged—1936 edition, by Parma Nand Shāstri (Thakur Das Anand & Sons, Lahore.) Price Rs 1-4-0.

Or

‘ A Manual of Sanskrit Grammar ’—by P. Ganpat Rai, M.A and Sant Gokal Chandra Shāstri, B A,—1936 edition. Price Rs 1-4-0.

Or

‘ Subodh Sanskrit Vyākarnam ’ by Indra, M A. (Ram Lal Suri & Sons, Lahore). Price Re. 1

*Paper (b)—Text Books.*

The following books are prescribed as text books for 1941 :—

‘ Sāhitya Sudhā ’—Parts I and II, by Jagjivan Khem Chand, 1935 edition, published by Sāhitya Bhawan, Baroda.

*For 1942—*

‘ Sanskrit Pathavah,’ Parts I and II, by Pandit Ramdat Bharadwaj price As 12 each (The Indian Press, Limited, Allahabad).

ARABIC, 1941 AND 1942.

(a) “ Mirqatul Adab ” by M. Zafar Iqbal (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons).

(b) “ Bakuratul Adab ” by M. Zafar Iqbal (Al-maktabatul-Hijazia, Beadon Road, Lahore), 1929 Edition.

(c) Grammar—Kitab-us-Saraf } by H. Abdur Rahman.  
Kitab-un-Nahv }

PERSIAN, 1941 AND 1942.

*For 1941 and 1942—*

1. ‘ Nisab-i-Farsi ’ by Moulvi Abdul Rahman and Syed Azhar Ali. Price Rs. 1-8-0. (S. Chand & Co., Delhi)

2. ‘ Matriculation Persian Grammar. (Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore). Price As. 12.

Or

‘ A New Method Grammar of Persian Language ’ by Syed Wazirul Hasan, M.A. (Delhi), Hons. in Persian (Panj.), (The University Book Depot, Delhi). Price Re. 1. (Bound copy).

## PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, 1941 AND 1942.

*Physiology Paper (a)*—

## I. The General Build of the Body.

The form and position in the body of the following internal organs :—

The pharynx, Mouth (teeth, tongue and tonsils) gullet, stomach and intestines ; the salivary glands, the liver spleen and the pancreas, the larynx, trachea and lungs ; the heart ; the diaphragm ; the kidneys and the bladder ; the brain and the spinal cord ; Nose, Eyes and the Ear.

The form and relative position of the following parts of the skeleton :— Skull, vertebræ, ribs, sternum, scapula, clavicle, humerus, radius, ulna, carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges (of the hand) ; pelvis, femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, metatarsus, phalanges (of the foot).

Muscles and their action. Origin and insertion of muscles. Structure of a typical joint, with examples of ball-and-socket, hinge and pivot joints. Different kinds of levers with examples of them in the body. Chief source of heat production in the body. Temperature regulation.

The chemical composition of the body.

## II. Food and its Digestion.

The parts of the alimentary canal and the associated glands. Different kinds of food-stuffs. Examples of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and salts and vitamins in common articles of food. The changes produced in food by mastication and by the action of saliva. The chief changes produced in food by digestion in the stomach and in the small intestine. The action of pancreatic juice and bile. The object of digestion.

## III. The absorption of food.

Form and function of Villi. Absorption of different kinds of food into intestinal blood and intestinal lymphatics. Portal circulation and the part the liver plays in the storage of carbohydrate food.

## IV. The blood and its circulation.

Composition of the blood. Microscopical appearance of the blood, Coagulation of the blood.

The structure of the heart and the course of circulation through its various chambers. The distinction between arteries, capillaries and veins. The course of circulation. Proofs that the blood circulates. Functions of the blood.

## V. Respiration and Excretion.

The structures forming the thorax. Mechanism of respiration. Inspiration and Expiration. Differences between the inspired and the expired air. Changes which the blood undergoes during its circulation in the lungs.

The structure and functions of the kidneys.

The structure and functions of the skin.

## VI. Nervous System.

\*Central nervous system. Functions of the brain and the spinal cord, Sensory and motor nerves. Reflex action. Different kinds of sensations.

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\*For 1942 and 'structure and' in the second line from the bottom.

*Hygiene paper (b)*—

I. Results of improved Hygienic conditions in England and India. Preventible and non-preventible diseases. Bacteria as our friends and foes. Resisting power and immunity.

II. Causes and prevention of Infectious diseases, *viz.*,

- (a) Those conveyed by direct contact, *e.g.*, Ringworm, Ophthalmia, Hydrophobia ;
- (b) Those conveyed through air, *e.g.*, Small-pox, Measles, Mumps, Whooping cough, Tuberculosis ;
- (c) Those conveyed through water and food, *e.g.*, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhoid, ; Kala-azar ;
- (d) Those transmitted through the agency of insects, *e.g.*, Plague and Malaria.

## III. Air.

Composition of air. Inspired and expired air. Natural agents for purifying the atmosphere. Object of ventilation. Quantity of fresh air required. Methods of securing proper ventilation. Evil effects of overcrowding and bad ventilation.

## IV. Water.

Sources of water supply. Impurities in water. Effects of drinking impure water. Purification of water.

## V. Food.

Different kinds of food-stuffs. Common articles of food, their composition and food value.

General principles of diet in health and disease.

Beverages. Aerated waters. Tea, coffee, cocoa. Effect of alcohol, tobacco and other intoxicating drugs.

## VI. Personal Hygiene. Functions of Clothing.

Cleanliness of the skin, hair, nails, teeth, eyes, etc.

Exercise and recreation. Rest and sleep. Social custom, such as early marriage and purdah.

## VII. Domestic Sanitation.

Site, construction, and drainage of the house. Other requisites of a well kept home.

## VIII. Public Sanitation.

Proper disposal of refuse. Conservancy and water carriage systems. Incineration. Septic tank method.

Flies as carriers of disease. Fly control. Mosquito control. Rat control and destruction of rat-fleas.

Natural, physical and chemical disinfectants and their use.

Part which individuals and the local bodies should play in the control of infectious diseases.

## IX. Rural Sanitation.

Unhygienic conditions in our villages. Possible remedies.

**\*PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, PRACTICAL, FOR 1941 AND 1942.**

In the practical examination candidates will be required to show a practical acquaintance of the following :—

Human Skeleton (articulated and disarticulated) ; types of joints ; Natural Levers.

Viscera in a dissected rabbit ; dissected specimens of heart, blood-vessels entering and leaving the various chambers of the heart, trachea, lungs and kidneys, from goat or sheep or a knowledge of Viscera, etc., etc., as acquired by models and charts in case of pupils who have scruples against dissection ; models of eye-ball, ear and brain.

Appearance under a microscope of blood, milk and starch.

Radial pulse ; use of clinical thermometer ; respirations per minute\* effect of muscular exertion on rate of respiration ; result of breathing into lime water.

Microscopic appearance of a drop of diluted milk starch grains from potato ; Iodine test for starch. Appearance presented when a solution of white of eggs is boiled. The general process of digestion as exemplified by the action of Benger's liquor pepticus (artificial gastric juice) on coagulated egg albumen ; effect of boiling the liquor before use. Use of lactometer.

Formation of a real image by a convex lens ; demonstration of the existence of the blind spot ; simple test for short sight and long sight, simple tests for hearing ; demonstration of a reflex act.

Identification of larva and adult stages of *Culex*. Anopheles, and the following other disease-carrying insects : Sandy-fly and House-fly. Identification and mode of employment of commoner disinfectants. Microscopic appearance of cotton, woollen and silk fibres and of admixture.

† *Books recommended for 1941 and 1942.*

1. "Elementary Physiology and Hygiene" by Bhatia and Suri. (Longmans).

2. "Manual for the Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation". (St. John's Ambulance Association).

3. "The Science of Health" by H. E. H. Pratt and Dr. Ruth Young, M.B.E (Oxford University Press).

†4. "Hygiene for High Schools" by Miss E. Chawner, B.A. (Uttar Chand Kapur and Sons, Lahore).

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\*No guide book is recommended for practical work in Physiology and Hygiene.

†For 1942—

Substitute 'Manual of Human Physiology' and 'Manual of Hygiene' by Mir Mohd. Jamil, & N Izhar-ul-Hasan, price Rs. 1-10-0 & Rs 1-6-0 respectively (Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore.)

## DRAWING, 1941 AND 1942.

*For all candidates.**Paper A—**Marks.*

*Drawing in Light and Shade* from a group of at least three common objects, one based on the circle such as lota, ghara, etc., one rectangular in form such as book, box, etc., and one irregular such as fruit, vegetable, loaf, etc. The group to be drawn and shaded in pencil, sepia, Indian Ink or water colour (as preferred by candidate) so as to express them correctly in light and shade. The drawing to be well arranged on a half Imperial sheet of Drawing paper. Accuracy of form should be particularly emphasised (3 hours). . . . . 75

*Paper B—*1 *Scale drawing* from objects such as the following :—

- (a) School form or bench.
- (b) Stool with elliptical top
- (c) Rectangular table with drawers.
- (d) Drawing desk
- (e) Vertical black-board and stand.
- (f) Almirah.

In scale drawing the scale must first of all be drawn on the paper and the dimensions of the various parts of the objects clearly shown on the drawing. Plan, elevation, and side elevation must be shown . . . . . 40.

2. *Practical Geometrical Drawings*, as in New Gill's Plane Geometry.

Plane Geometry, problems 1 to 135.

Solid Geometry, problems 294 to 316 . . . . . 35 (3 hours) 75

*For Girls only.**Paper C—*

*Painting in water colour* on a sheet of paper or on a whatmanboard (size about 14" × 10") to be supplied by the candidates, a study in water colour will be required. The group to be copied will be arranged from objects in common use, with a suitable background and may include flowers and fruits (3 hours). . . . . 75

*\*Paper D—*

*Drawing from the flat.* A print of some historical or natural object or ornament to be copied on either an enlarged or a reduced scale in any medium (3 hours) . . . . . 75

*Paper E—**Design and Decorative Composition, (i) or (ii) or (iii).*

Three questions will be set but only one must be attempted (3 hours) . . . . . 75

*\*For 1942—*

*Paper D—* Drawing from the flat Candidates will be required to draw in outline some historical or natural object or ornament to be copied from a print or a clear photograph on an enlarged or reduced scale.

(i) Space-filling. A given space to be filled with a design based on a plant (drawing of which will not be given) to be selected from the following list :—

\*Bougainvillea, Convolvulus, Geranium, Hibiscus, Honey-suckle, Lily, Lime, Oleander, Orange, Orchid, Poinsettia, Vine.

(ii) A design based on a given print of an historical style of ornament.

(iii) A design in relation to two of the following crafts :—

Needle-work, Script-writing and Lettering, Leather-work, Pottery

Credit will be given for good lettering. A design in black and white will only be accepted if the purpose stated precludes the use of colour

NOTE I.—Girls may offer any two of the above groups, A, B, C, D and E. If offering groups A and C water colour may not be used as medium in group A.

2. Candidates cannot use rulers and drawing instruments in Drawing Papers A and C
3. Candidates are expected to bring Drawing Board as well as other instruments to the Examination Hall.

*Books recommended :—*

New Gill's Plane Geometry.

Plane Geometry, problems J to 135.

Solid Geometry, problems 294 to 316.

*The following books are suggested for the use of teachers :—*

- (1) A Manual of Drawing, Part II, by W. W. Rawson (Longmans Green & Co.)
- (2) Vere Foster's Water Colour Series. Flower painting for Beginners by Ethel Nisbet, Parts I, II, III and IV (Blackie & Son).
- (3) The Art for All Water Colour Series—Flowers No. 1—by J. Little Johns, R.B.A., R.B.C., A.R.W.A. (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, London).

## AGRICULTURE, 1941 AND 1942.

### *Syllabus.*

*Paper A—*

*Plant Life—*

The living plant and its parts.

Functions of leaf, stem and root.

Parts of the flower and function of each part.

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\*For 1942—

Bougainvillea, Convolvulus, Geranium, Hibiscus, Sunflower, Lily, Lime, Oleander, Orange, Poppy, Poinsettia, Nasturtium.

The seed, its parts and their functions. Comparison of different types of seeds and fruits.

Natural methods of seed and fruit dispersal.

Conditions necessary for germination of seeds.

Methods of propagation of plants.

Conditions for healthy growth of plants in general.

Principal elements required by plants as food.

Elementary ideas concerning transpiration, respiration and assimilation. Elementary study of common Fungi and soil bacteria.

*Paper B—*

*Elementary Agriculture—*

Classification of soils based on texture, their physical properties. Suitability of different soils for various farm crops.

Difference between soil and sub-soil.

Tillage, its objects and practices.

Seed sowing methods and practices in the Province.

Irrigation, its necessity, and methods of application.

Manures commonly used or available in the Province, object of manuring.

The teaching in both the above subjects must be supplemented by actual observations in the field and a study of the local agricultural conditions.

*Detailed Syllabus of Practical work in Agriculture.*

Practical work should consist of (a) Manual work on the school farm and field observations, and (b) experimental work.

*Manual Work.*—This should consist of:—

(i) the handling and working of agricultural implements and tools both indigenous and improved wherever available, particularly the following:—

- (1) Desi Hal or Munna, (2) Sohaga, (3) Raja or Meston plough, (4) Bar Harrow, (5) Drill, (6) Khurpa, (7) Dranti, (8) Kas (Spade), (9) Jandra and (10) Por or Nali.

(ii) Growing of Common Rabi and Kharif field crops and vegetable and looking to the details of cultivation such as inter-tillage and harvesting, etc., of the most important of them.

*Field observations:—*

1. Classification of soils; Identification of the following types of soils and the suitability of each for various crops: sandy soil, sandy loam, clay loam, heavy clay, soil with excess of salts, soil with excess of organic matter and sub-soil.

2. Identification of seeds and plants of common Rabi and Kharif crops.

3. Identification of common weeds and if possible of their seeds.

4. Study of root-systems of plants.—Making lists of plants having (a) deep roots, (b) shallow roots, (c) fibrous roots, (d) top roots, (e) roots with nodules. Students should have some idea of the functions of root nodules and those of the different root systems in the economy of plant life.

5. Study of the names and prices of the various parts of the following implements : (i) Munna or Desi Hal, (ii) Iron plough, (iii) Yoke or Panjali.

6. Information regarding prices and uses of all the tools employed by an ordinary zamindar in the locality.

7. Familiarity with the various methods employed for sowing and harvesting the principal grain, fodder and other crops grown near the school.

8. Familiarity with the following agricultural products and with the methods of their manufacture : Gur ; Shakarkand ; Rab or Let, ropes made of san, cotton, sankukra and alsı ; flour of wheat, maize, gram, Bajra and Juar ; Oil both sweet (Mitha) and bitter (Karwa) oil cakes of Sarson and Toria, cotton and linseed (alsı)

9. Identification of the following crop pests with description of some and knowledge of preventive remedial measures to be adopted against them—(i) Cotton bollworm, (ii) sugarcane borer, (iii) Aphis (Tela), (iv) white ants, (v) smut, (vi) rust.

10. Knowledge of local agriculture Calendar.

*Experimental works.*—This should consist of :—

(a) Experiments to illustrate the physical properties of sand and clay with special reference to (i) their relative weights, (ii) their permeability to air and water, (iii) their relative water holding capacity.

(b) Experiments to illustrate that air, heat and moisture are essential for germination of seeds

(c) Experiments to show that light is essential for the healthy growth of plants.

(d) Experiments to illustrate the functions of root and leaf in plant life.

(e) Growing seeds at intervals and preparing graphs to illustrate the optimum seasonal conditions of securing satisfactory germination.

(f) Experiments to illustrate the process of germination of a seed and the functions of the various parts.

(g) Testing germinating capacities of different samples of seeds. Causes of failure in germination.

The following books are recommended :—

(1) First Book in Agriculture by C. Benson (Macmillan & Co.).

(2) Nature Study by E. Thompson (Longmans Green & Co.)  
omitting the portions on birds.

(3) " Rural Science " by J. J. Green.

## DOMESTIC SCIENCE, 1941 AND 1942.

The course is in five parts :—

1. Hygiene, 2. First Aid, 3. Home Nursing, 4. Care and treatment of children, 5. Sewing and cutting out.

*Theoretical.*

As a basis for the teaching of Hygiene and Home Nursing there should be a preliminary simple treatment of the following topics of the Elementary Physiology :

The Human skeleton, the organs of digestion, the circulation of the blood, the nervous system, respiration, excretion.

1.—*Hygiene.*

*Note*—Great importance should be attached to practical work wherever the subject admits of this.

*Air*—Composition of air ; ventilation, importance of fresh air, diseases caused by impure air ; anæmia, debility, predisposing to consumption and lungs diseases. Danger of charcoal stoves ; sleeping with head covered.

*Water*.—Composition of water, quantity of water required, sources of water supply, springs, deep wells, surface wells, rivers, tanks, how water is polluted, how to prevent pollution, how to purify water, boiling, filtering and its dangers. Diseases caused by impure water : cholera, enteric, dysentery, hookworm diseases, etc.

*Houses*—Choice of a house, its situation, floors and roofs, windows. Cleanliness of house and garden, burning of all rubbish. Importance of light, air and dryness. Disposal of sewage.

*Food*.—Composition of food, food values, preservation of food, cooking of food ; drinks and condiments. Diseases caused by eating food polluted by flies, rotten or stale food, overripe fruits.

*Personal Hygiene*—Cleanliness, bathing, clothing, exercise, early marriage : Importance of temperance, use of *pan*, opium and other drugs, spitting. Function of the skin as an excretory organ, dangers of dirty skin, dirty clothes, bedding parasites. Regular habits concerning sleep and meal times.

*Diseases*.—Conveyed by the bites of insects ; Malaria, Lahore sore, Tropical sores, relapsing fever by mosquito.

Plague by rat flea. Contagious diseases :—Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Small-pox, Measles, Whooping Cough.

Caused by flies : Diarrhœa of infants, Dysentery, Enteric.

2 —*First Aid.*

*Bandages*.—Triangular to head, chest, to fasten splints and as slings. Rollers ; to limbs and fingers.

Bleeding of different kinds, how to stop bleeding. How to render first aid to persons suffering from cuts, bruises, sprains, scalds, burns, dislocation and broken limbs.

What to do in cases of suffocation, drowning, choking, snakebites, stings of insects, bites by mad dogs, foreign bodies in the eye, ear, nose, etc.?

How to treat cases of fainting, sun-stroke, epilepsy ?

### 3.—*Home Nursing.*

*Note*—None of the work is to be purely theoretical. Practice must be given in every point which allows of practical work.

*Room*—Bed, bedding, furniture, light, warmth, ventilation.

*Nurse*.—Health, dress, duties and qualifications of a nurse.

Necessity of keeping the patient quiet.

*External Remedies*.—Poultices, plasters, fomentations, ice, baths—hot and cold, temperature of baths.

*Food*.—Kind of food and preparation, way of giving.

*The Sick Room*.—Administration of medicine, pulse and temperature charts, bathing, changing of garments and bedding.

*Infectious Illness*.—Precautions during illness, disinfection of room, clothing and bedding. After illness, use of disinfectants

*Convalescence*.—Occupations, visitors, rest and food.

### 4.—*Care and Treatment of Children.*

*Children*.—Babies from birth to 7 years. Their care and training, food, sleep, exercise, play, clothing, cleanliness, surroundings.

## 5. PRACTICAL AND ORAL EXAMINATIONS.

### (a) *Home Nursing, etc.*

*Cookery*.—The examination and criticism of foods; washing of vegetables; fruits and grains; inspection of ghee; the keeping of food in houses, preparation of invalids' and infants' food, as Benger's arrowroot, porridge, milk pudding, suji cooked in milk, vegetable puree (vegetable pulped and sieved).

*House-wifery*—Cleaning of rooms, methods of sweeping; disposal of dust, dusting of furniture and of walls. How to dispose of animal pests as rats, mice, flies, crickets, moths, etc.

Cleaning brass and silver, washing up china and enamel dishes, cutlery, etc. Keeping compound clean, and disposal of rubbish. Providing and storing good drinking water. Instructing servants.

*Laundry*.—Washing of babies' woollies, and of dainty fabrics.

*First Aid*.—Demonstration of different types of bandaging with triangular bandages; of disinfecting and dressing cuts, and dressing bruises; burns and sprains.

Demonstration of action to be taken in the case of clothing catching fire, of stings by insects, snake bites, bites by mad dogs, and in cases of fainting and bleeding from the nose. Recognition of malarial mosquito.

*Home Nursing.*—The making of poultices and fomentations; the application of ice. Demonstration of changing of bedding and of patients' garments; and of use of disinfectants during and after illness.

*Personal Hygiene.*—The care of hair, nails, teeth, etc.

*Care and management of Children.*—Bathing and dressing babies and small children. Washing of babies' bottles.

Visit to Infant Welfare Centres.

*\*(b)—Sewing and Cutting out.*

To be able to cut out from a given pattern and do any part of the making up (by hand or machine), the following garments :—

*Women's or Children's.*—Kurta, Blouse, Pyjamas, Qamis.

*Children's.*—Kurta, Pyjamas, Dress (Simple), Knickers.

To show ability to knit socks and to knit a simple pattern according to written instructions given in stitches required and suitable for jumpers, vests or socks.

To be able to mend stockings and tears (by darn or patch) in clothes or house linen.

To tack, hem, run, gather, set into bands or yokes, pipe edges, whip and sew on lace, sew on buttons, tapes, fasteners, hooks & eyes, blanket stitch and herring bone, button hole.

*Books recommended for the Examination of 1941 and 1942—*

1. Home Nursing for Indian Women living in Indian Style—by Lady Petrie and Dr. Ruth Young, M.B.E. (St. John Ambulance Association).
2. Science of Health, by Pratt and Young (Oxford University Press).
3. Physiology, Hygiene and First Aid for Indian Schools (Longmans, Green and Co.).
4. A Manual of Mothercraft by M. I. Balfour, C.B.E., W.M.S., Retd. (St. John Ambulance Association).

*Books recommended for the use of teachers—*

1. Domestic Science for High Schools in India, by Needham and Strong (Oxford University Press).
2. First Aid to the Injured, by Cantlie (St. John Ambulance Association).
3. Physiology and Public Health, by Charles Banks (Macmillan & Co)
4. Food, by Robert MacCarrison (Macmillan & Co.).
5. Needlework for Junior Schools, by Gertrude Fearnside, published by Evans Brothers Ltd., Montague House, Russell Square, London, W. C. I.

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\* Candidates are required to bring with them their year's work for the purpose of showing it to the Examiner.

6. Needlework for Senior Schools, by Gertrude Fearnside, published by Evans Brothers, Ltd., Montague House, Russell Square, London W. C. I.
7. Sewing in Junior Schools, by Emily Wellbank and "Sewing in Senior Schools" by the same author, obtainable from the Indian School Supply Depot, Calcutta.

### COMMERCE, 1941 AND 1942.

Any two of the following papers :—

(1) *Business Method or Commercial Practice*.—Office routine. Drafting simple business and official letters ; preparation of telegrams and cablegrams, including a knowledge of simple codes. Docketing, filing, copying and despatch of letters. Ordinary postal regulations, use of postal forms such as Money orders, V. P. P., Acknowledgments, Registration, and Insurance forms. Post Office Savings Bank accounts. Telephone ; simple duplicating and other labour saving appliances. Meaning of ordinary commercial terms and abbreviations. Preparations of simple commercial documents, such as indents, invoices, bills of exchange, promissory notes, statement of accounts. Nature and use of bills of lading and railway receipts. Simple banking transactions involving the nature and use of cheques, deposit slips and pass books.

#### *Books recommended.*

1. Business Training and Correspondence by S. R. Gupta, M.A., B.Com. (Gupta Bros, & Co Khurja City, U. P.)

2. " Commercial Practice, Part I " by Govil and Gupta (Gautama Bros., Cawnpore).

(2) *Elementary Book-Keeping*.—Elementary theory of Double Entry book-keeping. Preparation and keeping of the Cash Book and Bought and Sold books. Returns books. Bills Receivable and Bills Payable books. Journal and ledger, recording therein simple transactions involving purchases and sales, bills receivable and payable, real, personal and nominal accounts, such as rent, salaries, interest, discounts, bad debts and depreciation. Drawing up the Trial Balance. Closing the ledger and preparing Trading and Profit and Loss accounts and Balance Sheet. Simple banking transactions involving the nature and use of cheques, deposit slips and Pass books and preparation of Bank Reconciliation Statements. The nature and use of Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes. Petty cash and Imprest system.

#### *Books recommended for 1941.*

1. *Elementary Book-keeping*, by Arthur Fieldhouse (Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd., London).

2. *Elements of Book-keeping*, by B. S. Sodhi, B.Com. (Bombay) (Macmillan and Co.).

3. Elementary Book Keeping by E. E. Spicer and E. C. Pegler.

4 High School Book-keeping & Accountancy by G. S. Govil, (Gupta Bros. & Co, Khurja City, U. P)

For 1942—

(1) Elementary Book-keeping, by Arthur Fieldhouse (Simpkin Marshall & Co, Ltd, London).

(2) High School Book-keeping & Accountancy, by G. S. Govil, (Gupta Bros. & Co, Khurja City).

(3) Book-keeping and Accounts, Part I, by Jai Narayan Vaish, Registered Accountant, Lecturer in Advanced Accounting and Auditing, Commercial College, Delhi

(3) *Indian System of Accounts*.—The systematic use of books of accounts used in (1) a small retail business, Nakal Bahi, Rokar and Khata, (2) a cloth commission agent's business, Pallabahi, Jama bahi, Nam bahi, Rokar (kacchi and pakki) khata, (3) a wholesale cloth business, Satti Bahi (kacchi khatbandi), Dher Bahi, (4) Preparation of Roznama, Chitta (kaccha and pakka); easy problems on interest, brokerage, and commission.

#### TYPEWRITING, DICTATION, CALLIGRAPHY AND CORRESPONDENCE FOR 1941 AND 1942.

\**Typewriting*.—(i) Typing a letter with Carbon copies, (ii) Typing a simple tabular statement, (iii) Typing from a rough and unarranged draft in manuscript containing common abbreviations. A knowledge of the mechanism of a typewriting machine is expected of all candidates in Typewriting.

*Books recommended—*

1 Pitman's or Remington's Typewriting Manual.

2. "Touch Typewriting", published by Frank Bros. and Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

#### *Dictation and Correspondence.*

The following will indicate the test and standard of study :—

The taking down from Dictation of a passage of the standard of the reading books prescribed for the High School Examination in English.

The arrangement and statement in tabular form and chronological order of the substance of each of a number of documents forming a connected correspondence on some particular subjects.

The expression in the form of a brief, connected and well-composed narrative of the substance of an official or commercial correspondence, a public speech, evidence in a court of law, or a lengthy prose passage.

The drafting of letters in official or commercial form from rough notes giving the substance of the communications to be issued.

Spelling, Handwriting and Composition to receive special attention.

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\* In typewriting the "Touch" system only is allowed.

## APPENDIX D.

The following scale of fees has been prescribed by the Board :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Admission fee for candidates from recognised Schools. . . . .	3	0	0
	} per subject.		
2. Admission fee for male Private candidates . . . . .	25	0	0
3. Admission fee for female Private candidates . . . . .	3	0	0
	} per subject.		
4. Additional fee for one or more Science subjects . . . . .	2	0	0
5. Fee for appearing in an additional subject . . . . .	10	0	0
	} per subject (subject to a maximum of Rs. 25).		
6. *Fee for duplicate Roll Number card . . . . .	2	0	0
7. Fee for scrutiny of marks and rechecking of results . . . . .	10	0	0
8. *Fee for knowing marks obtained by a candidate—	Rs. 2 per subject (subject to a maximum of Rs. 5).		
9. *Fee for duplicate Result Card . . . . .	0	8	0
10. *Fee for duplicate certificate . . . . .	3	0	0
11. Late fee . . . . .	5	0	0
12. Late fee for receipt of fee for Science subjects . . . . .	1	0	0
13. *Fee for a migration certificate . . . . .	3	0	0
14. *Fee for a date of birth certificate . . . . .	3	0	0
*Urgent fee to be charged in the case of certificates that are required to be issued by the office within 48 hours from the receipt of the application . . . . .	1	0	0
Price of a complete set of question papers for a year . . . . .	0	8	0

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\* Note.—Fees mentioned in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11 and 12 shall be credited to the Delhi Treasury under head “ XXVI—Education. E. General, Admission Fee ” and others under head “ XXVI—Education. E. General. Miscellaneous,” by the candidates in their own names.

## APPENDIX E.

## RULES REGARDING THE AWARD OF BOARD'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four scholarships each of the monthly value of Rs. 10 *plus* tuition fee in the College in which the scholar elects to study are awarded as follows :—

(i) One scholarship is awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks at the Board's High School Examination.

(ii) One scholarship is reserved for female candidates and is awarded to the candidate who secures the highest number of marks at the High School Examination of the Board.

(iii) One scholarship is awarded to the candidate who stands highest in order of merit at the High School Examination of the Board with one of the following Science subjects :—

- (a) Physical Science.
- (b) Physiology and Hygiene.
- (c) Agriculture.
- (d) Domestic Science.

(iv) One scholarship is awarded to the candidate who stands highest in order of merit at the High School Examination of the Board with all the subjects other than those specified in (iii) above.

The following rules have been prescribed for the award of Board's Scholarships :—

(1) The scholarships shall be awarded every year on the result of the High School Examination of the Board.

(2) Every scholarship shall be tenable in a constituent college of the Delhi University for 24 months from the 1st day of May, provided that until such time as a women college with Science classes is established in Delhi, the scholarship shall be tenable also in the Intermediate science classes of the Lady Hardinge College.

(3) A candidate to whom a scholarship has already been awarded by a Board, University or Government, shall not be considered for any of these scholarships, although he may be eligible for it under (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv).

(4) Scholarships are given on the express understanding that the holder shall attend a college as a regular student and pursue his studies with industry. Every scholar shall present his bill for scholarship every three months through the Principal of the College in which he carries on his studies, together with a progress and character report from the Principal of the College. If it should appear at any time that the scholar fails to make satisfactory progress, or has been guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance he shall, after due warning by the Chairman, be reported to the Board, who may diminish or withdraw the scholarship.

(5) If two or more candidates obtain the same number of marks and are all eligible for any of the scholarships under (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv), the scholarship shall be equally divided between or among them and each shall receive the same fraction of this tuition fee as of the scholarship.

## BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI.

## APPENDIX F.

*Standing orders of the Chairman, dated 2nd April 1928 in respect of the condonation of shortage of attendances.*

\* (1) I shall not ordinarily object to a boy sitting for the Examination if he has already appeared in a previous year for it and failed without his putting in full number of attendances for the year subsequent to his failure provided that the Headmaster of the school recommends him ; and

(2) I do not propose to make any deviations from the required 70 per cent. of the attendances required. If a boy has been ill then clearly he has not been able to work efficiently during the year and he is, therefore, ordinarily not prepared for the examination. If he has not been ill then there is ordinarily no reason why he should not have put in at least 70 per cent. of the attendances. In both cases there is ordinarily no reason for exemption.

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\* Failures of other Boards and Universities do not come under the purview of this order.

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI.  
APPENDIX G.

*List of permanently recognised High Schools as it stood on 1st January, 1940.*

1. Anglo-Arabic High School, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.
2. Anglo-Arabic High School, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
3. Anglo-Sanskrit V. J. High School, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
4. Bengali Boys' High School, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
5. Birla High School, Subzimandi, Delhi.
6. Commercial High School, Charkhe Walan, Delhi.
7. D. A. V. High School, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
8. Delhi United Christian High School, Delhi.
9. District Board Anglo-Vernacular High School, Mahrauli (Delhi Province).
10. Fatehpuri Muslim High School, Delhi.
11. Government High School, Delhi.
12. Hailey Rifah-i-Am High School, Narela (Delhi Province).
13. Hira Lal Jain High School, Pahari Dhiraj, Delhi.
14. L. N. Girdhari Lal Kshatriya Upkarak High School, Bagh Diwar, Delhi.
15. Modern High School, New Delhi.
16. Municipal Board High School, New Delhi.
17. Raisina Bengali High School, New Delhi.
18. Ramjas High School, No. 1, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
19. Ramjas Collegiate High School, No. 2, Anand Parvat, Delhi.
20. Ramjas High School, No. 3, Kucha Natwan, Delhi.
21. Ramjas High School, No. 4, New Delhi.
22. Shri Mahabir Jain High School, Egerton Road, Delhi.
23. St. Stephen's High School, Mori Gate, Delhi.
24. V. S. Jat High School, Khera Garhi (Delhi Province).
35. Baptist Mission Gange High School for Girls, Delhi.
26. Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School, Delhi.
27. Municipal Girls' High School, New Delhi.
28. Queen Mary's High School, Tis Hazari, Delhi.

*List of provisionally recognised High Schools as it stood on 1st June, 1940.*

1. D. A. V. High School, New Delhi.
2. Punjabi Islamia High School, Delhi.
3. Sanatan Dharam High School, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.
4. Union Academy, New Delhi/Simla.
5. Anglo Arabic High School for Girls, Daryaganj, Delhi.
6. Arya Samaj Girls' High School, Chaori Bazar, Delhi.
7. M. B. Girls' High School, Delhi City.
8. Francis High School, Daryaganj, Delhi.

## BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI.

## APPENDIX H.

*Attention of candidates is invited to the following facts.*

(1) The High School Examination of this Board is recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University by the Universities of Punjab, Delhi, Calcutta, Benares, Aligarh, Nagpur, Andhra and Osmania.

(2) The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, has recognised the High School Examination of the Delhi Board, as equivalent to its High School Examination for purposes of admission to its Intermediate Examinations, provided that a student after passing the High School Examination of the Delhi Board with any *five* of the following six subjects, *viz.*—(1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Vernacular, (4) History (Indian and English), (5) Geography, and (6) any one of the following subjects:—

- (i) Additional Mathematics, (ii) Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian), (iii) Physics and Chemistry, (iv) Physiology and Hygiene and (v) Mechanics,

should have passed the High School Examination of this Board, in the remaining *one* subject before he is allowed to appear at its Intermediate Examination.

(3) The Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, has recognised the High School Examination of this Board as equivalent to its High School Examination “provided a candidate has passed the Examination in five of such subjects as are recognised for the High School Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Examination, United Provinces”

(4) The Bombay University has recognised the High School Examination of this Board as equivalent to its Matriculation Examination if passed in English, Mathematics, Additional Language; Elementary Science (or Domestic Science in the case of girls) and any two of the three subjects, History, Geography and Economics, provided that the candidate has obtained 40 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable in English and 35 per cent. in each of the other subjects.

(5) The Mysore University has recognised the High School Examination of this Board as equivalent to the S. S. L. C. Examination of their University, provided that they have taken up the subjects for which they seek admission and satisfy the differential minima conditions which are applied to Mysore S. S. L. C. candidates.

(6) The Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, has recognised the High School Examination of this Board as equivalent to its High School Examination provided a candidate has passed the examination in five full subjects excluding (except in the case of female candidates) Physiology and Hygiene and Domestic Science.

(7) The University of Rangoon has recognised the High School Examination of this Board as equivalent to their Matriculation Examination subject to the candidate's passing the special examination in English conducted by that University.

## BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI.

## APPENDIX I.

[Certificates and affidavits required under Regulation 3(b) of Chapter XI.]

The certificate on page 2 † of the form of application and the affidavit shall be as follows :—

*Certificates.*

I certify (i) that the candidate whose  
post card sized photograph (unmounted) (in the case of male candidates  
only) attested by me is attached herewith, is a *bona fide* resident of this  
province within the meaning of the regulations in this behalf, (ii) that  
he bears a good moral character, (iii) that he has not already passed the  
High School Examination, (iv)\* that his name has not been borne on the  
rolls of a recognised or unrecognised school at any time since 15th April  
of the year preceding the Examination and (v) that he has signed this  
application in my presence.

† The Leaving Certificate from the recognised school last attended  
by him (which will not be returned) duly countersigned by the Inspector  
of Schools of the Education Department  
or the affidavit duly attested by a First  
Class Magistrate is attached.

Signature....

Designation..

Full Address.....

## Affidavit No. I

I,..... on my personal knowledge solemnly  
affirm and declare before the attesting Magistrate and vouchsafe that  
..... son of ..... alive, de-  
ceased born on ..... a private candidate for the  
High School Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Delhi,  
for 19 .., has never had his name borne on the rolls of any recognised or  
unrecognised school and that he is a *bona fide* resident of Delhi Province  
within the meaning of the Board's Regulations in this behalf.

\* Permission in no case shall be granted to a candidate to appear as a  
private candidate who having been at a school any time during the year  
previous to the Examination has failed to obtain promotion to the 10th class.

† All certificates from schools outside the Province of Delhi shall be  
countersigned by the Inspector of Schools of the Division or Circle in which the  
schools are located.

‡ The certificate on page two of the form of application should be signed by  
the Head Master of a recognised High School or a Member of the Board, but  
neither of the two shall sign more than 10 forms of application.

I solemnly affirm that this declaration of mine is true, it conceals nothing, and no part of it is false.

Signature.....  
Designation.....  
Relationship with the candidate, ..  
.....

Attested under the Court Seal of .....  
Magistrate, First Class.....

Signature.....

Dated ..... Designation.....

OR

Affidavit No. II (for candidates whose fathers are dead and who are above 18 years of age).

I,..... born on ....., a candidate for the High School Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Delhi, for the year 19 , and son of..... deceased, solemnly affirm and declare before the attesting Magistrate and vouchsafe that I have never had my name borne on the rolls of any recognised or unrecognised school and that I am a *bona fide* resident of Delhi Province.

I solemnly affirm that this declaration of mine is true, it conceals nothing and no part of it is false.

Signature of the candidate.....

Dated. . . . . Full Address.....

Attested under the Court Seal of.....  
Magistrate, First Class.....

Signature.....

Dated ..... Designation.....







