

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1908.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 250, 30th March 1908.

Secondary Education.

Requesting the Director of Public Instruction to convene a conference of representative educationists and to formulate definite proposals on the subject of the improvement of — in the Madras Presidency.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Simla, the 10th October 1906.

No.—758.

I am directed to address the Government of Madras upon a subject which the Government of India wish to be thoroughly considered, namely, what steps should be taken in the near future for the general improvement of secondary education throughout India.

2. Attention was directed to this question in paragraph 10 of the Home Department letter No. 466, dated the 6th November 1901, which discussed the conclusions arrived at by the Simla Educational Conference of September 1901: and the correspondence with local Governments which resulted has been of value in enabling certain matters of importance to secondary schools—such as the conditions to be insisted on for recognition, the training of teachers, the institution of a school final examination, and the development of particular courses of study—to be thoroughly discussed and in some measure settled.

At the same time the measures of University reform now in progress have brought into prominence some defects in the schools which prepare boys for matriculation; while the need for improvement in secondary education increases as the commercial and industrial development of the country proceeds. The Government of India believe that there exists a widespread feeling among the educated classes of the country in favour of the improvement of secondary schools and they regard it as a matter of importance to enlist this feeling on the side of progress. The Governor-General in Council therefore desires that with the permission of the Governor in Council a general survey of the requirements of secondary education in the Madras Presidency may be undertaken at an early date, and that a definite programme for improvement may be formulated and submitted for his consideration.

3. The exact measures which are desirable and feasible in each province can only be determined by the local Government. The Government of India do not propose in this letter to do more than attempt to indicate generally the standard at which they desire to aim. They would ask local Governments to take these general observations into consideration in making their proposals, and at the same time to hold themselves free to indicate any other reforms which they regard as desirable.

4. The main suggestions which the Government of India have to make as regards the standard of improvement to be borne in mind are—

(a) That there should be a Government high school in each district.

(b) That a sufficiently high standard of qualifications should be maintained amongst the teachers in all such Government schools. The Government of India would define the standard to be sought by saying that for the vernacular classes there should be trained vernacular teachers: and for other classes, graduates or trained men who are not graduates. No teachers should be employed in the anglo-vernacular classes who are neither graduates nor trained in anglo-vernacular colleges. A proportion of the staff should be trained graduates.

(c) That the pay of the teachers should be so fixed as to command the services of men having these qualifications and should in fact suffice to attract a fair stamp of graduates. The schools cannot expect to secure the best graduates; but it is very desirable that they should be in a position to obtain a fair average including some of the best men. The question of the rates of pay which it may be necessary to offer for this purpose is discussed in the next paragraph.

(d) That the equipment of the schools should be improved where necessary, and if science is taught that the apparatus should be of a kind to enable the students to take part in some practical work.

(e) That hostel accommodation should be provided for all the boys who do not reside with their parents or guardians and that the hostels should be under the supervision of responsible resident members of the teaching staff.

5. It is probable that the pay to be offered to teachers will differ in the different provinces, but it is of importance to provide that it should everywhere begin at a fair minimum and rise to a fair maximum. With this view the Government of India would suggest that for teachers in anglo-vernacular schools the minimum limit should if possible be Rs. 40 per mensem and that the pay of the highest grades (head-masters for example) should rise to not less than Rs. 400 a month. The teachers should be regularly graded according to the accepted standards of grading, and all the teachers in Government secondary schools should receive pensions on retirement. There are at the present time a limited number of head-masters in the Indian Educational Service. These are a valuable class of officers and their number should be increased. For the present the Government of India suggest that one such head-mastership in each Commissioner's Division or Inspector's Circle would perhaps be sufficient. On this point the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the views of the Governor in Council.

6. The measures suggested in paragraphs 4 and 5 relate to secondary schools maintained by Government. These are intended to serve as models for other schools, and it is expedient therefore that their proper organization and equipment should make the first call on such funds as may be available. But it is desirable that aided schools should also be taken into consideration though it is probably not possible at the present time to define precisely the standard which they should be expected to attain. I am to request that the Government of Madras will consider, after taking into account the cost of effecting improvements in Government schools, what would be a reasonable and corresponding degree of improvement to expect from aided schools and what would be the cost of obtaining it.

7. In most provinces the number of the Inspectors has recently been revised and augmented so as to suffice for the regular inspection of all the high schools in each province. But in some provinces it is perhaps doubtful whether the inspectorate is sufficiently strong to enable it in addition to its other duties to give the requisite time to the regular inspection of all high schools, and I am to ask that this matter may receive consideration. I am to ask that it may also be considered whether the inspecting staff is able adequately to test and advise as to the teaching in all subjects, especially science, drawing and the oriental languages, or whether it requires strengthening in these respects.

8. The Government of India have so far dealt only with the question of anglo-vernacular schools. But the condition of middle vernacular schools which derived no benefit from the grants made for primary education is probably equally in need of sympathetic consideration, and I am to suggest that the Government of Madras will consider the cost of placing these institutions also in a thoroughly satisfactory condition as regards staff and equipment.

9. Finally, I am to refer to the provision of funds for the measures which will be seen to be necessary as the result of the inquiry which the Government of India have suggested.

During recent years the Government of India have made special allotments to provinces in aid of primary education, and also in aid of University and of technical and European education: but they regret that they can hold out no hopes of affording similar assistance from imperial revenues in the present instance. It should be clearly understood that the whole cost of such improvements in secondary education as may be undertaken must be met from provincial revenues.

Order—No. 250, Educational, dated 30th March 1908.

The Government of India suggest that the question of improving secondary education in this Presidency should be taken into consideration. They desire that a general survey of the requirements of secondary education may be undertaken and that a definite programme for improvement may be formulated and submitted for their consideration.

2. The main suggestions of the Government of India are the following :—

(a) That there should be a Government high school in each district.

(b) That a sufficiently high standard of qualifications should be maintained amongst the teachers in all such Government schools. The Government of India define the standard to be sought by saying that for the vernacular classes there should be trained vernacular teachers, and for other classes graduates or trained men who are not graduates. No teachers should be employed in the Anglo-vernacular classes unless they are either graduates or men trained in Anglo-vernacular colleges. A proportion of the staff should be trained graduates.

(c) That the pay of the teachers should be so fixed as to command the services of men having these qualifications and should in fact suffice to attract a fair stamp of graduates. The schools cannot expect to secure the best graduates, but it is very desirable that they should be in a position to obtain a fair average including some of the best men.

(d) That the equipment of the schools should be improved where necessary, and if science is taught, that the apparatus should be of a kind to enable the students to take part in some practical work.

(e) That hostel accommodation should be provided for all the boys who do not reside with their parents or guardians and that the hostels should be under the supervision of responsible resident members of the teaching staff.

3. The Government of India consider that for teachers in Anglo-vernacular schools the minimum limit of pay should, if possible, be Rs. 40 per mensem and that the pay of the highest grades (headmasters for example) should rise to not less than Rs. 400 a month. The teachers should be regularly graded according to the accepted standards of grading, and all the teachers in Government secondary schools should receive pensions on retirement. For the present, the Government of India suggest that one headmastership in each Inspector's circle should be on the cadre of the Indian Educational service.

4. The measures above suggested relate to secondary schools maintained by Government. These schools are intended to serve as models for other schools, and it is expedient therefore that their proper organization and equipment should make the first call on such funds as may be available. The Government of India consider it desirable that aided schools should also be taken into consideration, although it is probably not possible at the present time to define precisely the standard which they should be expected to attain; and they request the Government of Madras to consider and report as to what would be a reasonable and corresponding degree of improvement to expect from aided schools and what would be the cost of obtaining it.

5. The Government of India also desire that the question of improving the condition of middle vernacular schools which derived no benefit from the grants made for primary education and of placing them in a thoroughly satisfactory condition as regards staff and equipment, should be considered. Middle vernacular schools as such do not appear to be in existence in this Presidency at present; but when the new Educational rules are in full operation, they will, it is believed, bring into existence higher elementary schools which will take the place of the middle vernacular schools referred to by the Government of India.

6. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the various suggestions made by the Government of India should be considered by a conference of representative educationists. The Director of Public Instruction will accordingly be requested to convene a conference at as early a date as possible and to formulate definite proposals

on the subject. He is also requested to submit a full report in regard to the inclusion of the headmastership of the model schools in the Indian Educational Service and to the improvement of aided secondary schools and middle vernacular schools referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 *supra*.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction (Order only).

Recd 17/10
Adm. Secy Secy 17/10

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1706



No. 758

FROM

H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Home Department.
Education.

Simla, the 10th October 1906.

SIR,

I AM directed to address *the Government of Madras* upon a subject which the Government of India wish to be thoroughly considered, namely, what steps should be taken in the near future for the general improvement of secondary education throughout India.

2. Attention was directed to this question in paragraph 10 of the Home Department letter no. 466, dated the 6th November 1901, which discussed the conclusions arrived at by the Simla Educational Conference of September 1901: and the correspondence with local Governments which resulted has been of value in enabling certain matters of importance to secondary schools—such as the conditions to be insisted on for recognition, the training of teachers, the institution of a school final examination, and the development of particular courses of study—to be thoroughly discussed and in some measure settled.

At the same time the measures of University reform now in progress have brought into prominence some defects in the schools which prepare boys for matriculation; while the need for improvement in secondary education increases as the commercial and industrial development of the country proceeds. The Government of India believe that there exists a widespread feeling among the educated classes of the country in favour of the improvement of secondary schools and they regard it as a matter of importance to enlist this feeling on the side of progress. The Governor General in Council therefore desires that *with the permission of the Governor in Council* a general survey of the requirements of secondary education in *the Madras Presidency* may be undertaken at an early date, and that a definite programme for improvement may be formulated and submitted for his consideration.

3. The exact measures which are desirable and feasible in each province can only be determined by the local Government. The Government of India do not propose in this letter to do more than attempt to indicate generally the standard at which they desire to aim. They would ask local Governments to take these general observations into consideration in making their proposals, and at the same time to hold themselves free to indicate any other reforms which they regard as desirable.

4. The main suggestions which the Government of India have to make as regards the standard of improvement to be borne in mind are—

(a) That there should be a Government high school in each district.

(b) That a sufficiently high standard of qualifications should be maintained amongst the teachers in all such Government schools. The Government of India would define the standard to be sought by saying that

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for the vernacular classes there should be trained vernacular teachers: and for other classes, graduates or trained men who are not graduates. No teachers should be employed in the anglo-vernacular classes who are neither graduates nor trained in anglo-vernacular colleges. A proportion of the staff should be trained graduates.

- (c) That the pay of the teachers should be so fixed as to command the services of men having these qualifications and should in fact suffice to attract a fair stamp of graduates. The schools cannot expect to secure the best graduates; but it is very desirable that they should be in a position to obtain a fair average including some of the best men. The question of the rates of pay which it may be necessary to offer for this purpose is discussed in the next paragraph.
- (d) That the equipment of the schools should be improved where necessary, and if science is taught that the apparatus should be of a kind to enable the students to take part in some practical work.
- (e) That hostel accommodation should be provided for all the boys who do not reside with their parents or guardians and that the hostels should be under the supervision of responsible resident members of the teaching staff.

5. It is probable that the pay to be offered to teachers will differ in the different provinces, but it is of importance to provide that it should everywhere begin at a fair minimum and rise to a fair maximum. With this view the Government of India would suggest that for teachers in anglo-vernacular schools the minimum limit should if possible be Rs. 40 per mensem and that the pay of the highest grades (head-masters for example) should rise to not less than Rs. 400 a month. The teachers should be regularly graded according to the accepted standards of grading, and all the teachers in Government secondary schools should receive pensions on retirement. There are at the present time a limited number of head-masters in the Indian Educational Service. These are a valuable class of officers and their number should be increased. For the present the Government of India suggest that one such head-mastership in each Commissioner's Division or Inspector's Circle would perhaps be sufficient. On this point the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the views of the Governor in Council.

6. The measures suggested in paragraphs 4 and 5 relate to secondary schools maintained by Government. These are intended to serve as models for other schools, and it is expedient therefore that their proper organization and equipment should make the first call on such funds as may be available. But it is desirable that aided schools should also be taken into consideration though it is probably not possible at the present time to define precisely the standard which they should be expected to attain. I am to request that the Government of Madras will consider, after taking into account the cost of effecting improvements in Government schools, what would be a reasonable and corresponding degree of improvement to expect from aided schools and what would be the cost of obtaining it.

7. In most provinces the number of the Inspectors has recently been revised and augmented so as to suffice for the regular inspection of all the high schools in each province. But in some provinces it is perhaps doubtful whether the inspectorate is sufficiently strong to enable it in addition to its other duties to give the requisite time to the regular inspection of all high schools, and I am to ask that this matter may receive consideration. I am to ask that it may also be considered whether the inspecting staff is able adequately to test and advise as to the teaching in all subjects, especially science, drawing and the oriental languages, or whether it requires strengthening in these respects.

8. The Government of India have so far dealt only with the question of anglo-vernacular schools. But the condition of middle vernacular schools which derived no benefit from the grants made for primary education is probably equally in need of sympathetic consideration, and I am to suggest that the Government of Madras will consider the cost of placing these institutions also in a thoroughly satisfactory condition as regards staff and equipment.

C.No.1706, from the Government of India, No.758, dated 10th October 1906.

ORDER:-

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The Government of India suggest

that the question of improving Secondary Education in this Presidency should be taken into consideration. They desire that a general survey of the requirements of secondary education may be undertaken and that a definite programme for improvement may be formulated and submitted for their consideration.

2. The main suggestions of the Government of India are the following:-

(a) That there should be a Government high school in each district.

(b) That a sufficiently high standard of qualifications should be maintained amongst the teachers in all such Government schools. The Government of India define the standard to be sought by saying that for the vernacular classes there should be trained vernacular teachers: and for other classes graduates or trained men who are not graduates. No teachers should be employed

Paras 1-2 of India's letter.
p. 1 of 4.

Para. 4 of India's letter. do.

Para 4 of India's letter
p. 2. 74

— do . do —

— do — do —

Para 5 of India's letter do

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employed in the Anglo-vernacular classes ^{unless} ~~who~~ are ^{men} neither graduates nor trained in Anglo-vernacular colleges. A proportion of the staff should be trained graduates.

(c) That the pay of the teachers should be so fixed as to command the services of men having these qualifications and should in fact suffice to attract a fair stamp of graduates. The schools cannot expect to secure the best graduates, but it is very desirable that they should be in a position to obtain a fair average including some of the best men.

(d) That the equipment of the schools should be improved where necessary, and if science is taught, that the apparatus should be of a kind to enable the students to take part in some practical work.

(e) That hostel accommodation should be provided for all the boys who do not reside with their parents or guardians and that the hostels should be under the supervision of responsible resident members of the teaching staff.

3. The Government of India consider that for teachers in Anglo-vernacular schools the minimum limit of pay should if possible, be Rs. 40 per mensem and that the pay of the highest grades (headmasters for example) should rise to

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to not less than Rs.400 a month. The teachers should be regularly graded according to the accepted standards of grading, and all the teachers in Government secondary schools should receive pensions on retirement. For the present the Government of India suggest that one headmastership in each Inspector's Circle should be ^{on the} ~~number~~ ^{Cadre} of the Indian Educational Service.

4. The measures above suggested

relate to Secondary schools maintained by Government. ^{Schools} These are intended to serve as models for other schools, and it is expedient therefore that their proper organization and equipment should make the first call on such funds as may be available. The Government of India consider it desirable that aided schools should also be taken into consideration, although it is probably not possible at the present time to define precisely the standard which they should be expected to attain, and ^{they} ~~request to be informed as to~~ what would be a reasonable and corresponding degree of improvement to expect from aided schools and what would be the cost of obtaining it.

The G.O.

5. ~~They~~ also desire that the

question

Para-6 of India's letter.
p.2 of it.

The Govt of India is to consider and report
~~do do~~

Para-8 of do do

Para 8 of India's letter, p. 2
d.c.f.

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4.

question of improving the condition of Middle Vernacular schools which derived no benefit from the grants made for primary education and of placing them in a thoroughly satisfactory condition as regards staff and equipment should be considered. Middle Vernacular schools as such do not appear to be in existence in this Presidency at present; but when the new Educational Rules are in full operation, they will, it is believed, bring into existence higher elementary schools which will take the place of the Middle Vernacular schools referred to by the Government of India.

6. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the various suggestions made by the Government of India should be considered by a conference of representative Educationists. The Director of Public Instruction will accordingly be requested to convene a conference ^{at} as early a date as possible and to formulate definite proposals on the subject. He is also requested

to submit a full report in regard to the inclusion of the headmasterhip of the model schools in the Indian service & to the improvement of the Aided and Secondary schools and Middle

Vernacular schools referred to in paragraph³ 4 and 5 supra.

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