

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1915

Enclosures

Spare copies

Letter No. 500, 8th May 1915.

Training of officers of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Service.

Addressing the Under Secretary of State for India for further information regarding the
— by deputing them to study the educational systems of England and other countries.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 14th December 1914.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 5509.

With reference to G.O. Mis. No. 701, Educational, dated 12th June 1914, calling for proposals for giving effect to the suggestion contained in Resolution XV, moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd April 1914, to the effect that selected officers of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services should be deputed to study the educational systems of England and other countries, I have the honour to state that, as already reported in my letter R.C. No. 5509, dated 10th November 1914, I have consulted the Director of Special Inquiries, Board of Education, Whitehall, as to what training it would be useful and practicable for the selected officers to receive, and to submit herewith copies of my letter to that officer and his reply thereto. I am prepared to accept his suggestions, viz., that each of the officials selected should spend two years in England, of which the first year is to be devoted to training as a private student in the post-graduate department of the London Day Training College and the second year to practise as a supernumerary teacher without pay in certain elementary schools and to visits to a number of schools in company with selected Inspectors of the Board, and the course he outlines would, I think, give as satisfactory a training as we could hope for. The only point as to which I am in some doubt is whether a full year's course at the London Day Training College is necessary for persons who have taken the degree of L.T. in an Indian University. This, however, is a matter that might well be settled in each individual case in consultation with the Day Training College authorities and the Director of Special Inquiries. The visiting of schools for which the Board would appear to be willing to arrange towards the close of the second year might perhaps to some extent be carried on during the year of training.

I propose that the officer selected should, as in the case of Government Technical Scholars, be given ordinarily £150 sterling a year in addition to any tuition fees which will, for the Day Training College Course, it is understood, amount to £10-10-0 per annum, and that he should satisfy the following conditions :—

(1) that he is a native of India, viz., a person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purpose only ;

(2) that he is physically fit to undergo the course ; and

(3) that he executes a bond to serve the Government for a period of at least five years on return after completing the course. In special cases it might prove necessary to increase the allowance to a maximum of £200 a year.

I should not lay down any hard and fast limit of age, but of course only persons of a suitable age would be recommended. The officer sent home might qualify for the London University teachers' diploma, but this is not essential.

If these proposals are approved, I could select two or three officers, say two men and one woman, to proceed to London in time for the commencement of the Day College Course in September next.

I may add that the London Day College enjoys a high reputation and Professor Adams is recognized as a leading authority. Information about the college will be found in the London University Calendar, page 315.

2. It would be for consideration whether in future years for the sake of variety of experience other officers should not go through similar courses at other centres such as Manchester, Leeds or Edinburgh where there are also excellent schools of pedagogy.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Dated—Madras, the 27th August 1914.

No.—D.O. 100.

It is the intention of the Government of Madras to send from time to time some of their junior officers to England for some training that would fit them for succession to such important offices as that of Inspector of Schools, and I now write to consult you as to what training it would be useful and practicable for them to receive. The men selected would be men who had graduated in arts with credit at the Madras or some other University and had after training in our Teachers' College obtained the degree of Licentiate in Teaching. They would have had several years' experience of teaching or inspecting work in this country, and some of them would have received part of their education in Europe. They would be, I should say, from 25 to 30 years of age. They would of course be quite familiar with English. For men such as I have described above further academical training does not seem necessary. Our object in sending them would be to enable them to study British systems of education with a view to higher educational ideals and a completer realization of the possibilities of educational practice. With these objects in view it seems essential that they should be brought into close touch with school work both as teachers and inspecting officers, as only in that way could they obtain an insight into the working of either the schools or the department. I shall be much obliged if you will let me know whether it is possible for our men to be given employment in this way. It need not of course be remunerative nor indeed remunerated as they will *ex-hypothesi* be supported by the Madras Government. All that we should ask would be that it afforded sufficient variety of experience and did not involve independent responsibility. It seems probable that it had better be preceded by a period of study in a training school. In fact a year in a training school with another year or eighteen months of practical experience suggests itself to me as likely to effect fairly well the objects we have in view.

(2)

Letter—from F. FRANK HEATH, Esq., Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W.

To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 12th November 1914.

When I received your letter of the 27th August (D.O. No. 100 of 1914) outlining a scheme for the training of certain of your junior officers of the Education Department, it seemed to me that London would be the place in which an experiment of this kind might best be first attempted. I therefore consulted one of the officials of the London County Council and through him the matter was brought before the Education Committee of that body. I have now received an intimation that the Council are prepared to admit a certain number of officials of the Madras Education Department to the post-graduate Department of the London Day Training College as private students on payment of the fee charged to students admitted from outside the London area. Further, the Council are prepared to employ these officials on the completion of their year of training as supernumerary teachers without pay in certain elementary schools for a period not exceeding one year. It is understood that the Council would have the power to exclude from service in public elementary schools any student who seemed from his previous course at the Day Training College unlikely to succeed in this probationary service in London.

The Board would be willing, on their part, to arrange for each Madras official to visit a number of other schools in company with selected Inspectors of the Board. It is suggested that these visits, during which the Madras official will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with our methods of inspection, should take place towards the close of the second year.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 500.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department,

To

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Dated Ootacamund, the 8th May 1915.

SIR,

The Government of Madras have had recently under consideration the question of improving the training of officers of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Service by deputing them to study the educational systems of England and other countries. Under their orders their Director of Public Instruction addressed the Director of Special Inquires, Board of Education, Whitehall, on the subject, and I am to enclose, for your information, the annexed copies of the correspondence which has passed between them.

You will observe that it is there suggested that the special training referred to should be for two years, the first of which is to be devoted to training as a private student in the post-graduate department of the London Day Training College, and the second to practising as a supernumerary teacher without pay in certain elementary schools and to visiting a number of schools in company with selected inspecting officers of the London Board of Education. It appears to the Madras Government that the course of training above outlined devotes an undue proportion of the time to the study of teaching, and that, in his letter to Mr. Heath, Mr. Stone did not emphasise sufficiently the point that it is desirable more particularly to train our men for the duties of inspector rather than for those of teachers or professors. The appointment of an inspector of schools in this Presidency demands in a special degree administrative knowledge and involves touring over a considerable area; and what is more especially required is that the officer should obtain a close insight into the whole range of the work of an inspector in Great Britain—administrative and other—in all grades of schools, elementary, secondary and technical. Moreover, so far as teaching proper is concerned, the men selected will be those who have obtained the Madras degree of Licentiate in Teaching and who have displayed special ability and have received partial training for the inspectorate. This being so, the Government of Madras feel that to devote their first year, as is contemplated in Mr. Heath's letter, to study as pupils in the London Day Training College and to employ them for so large a proportion of their remaining time as supernumerary teachers, might not be using the period of their deputation to the best advantage in the interests of their future work here as inspectors. Mr. Heath's letter contemplates, indeed, that the

men selected should visit a certain number of schools, but this is to take place only towards the close of the second year of their stay at home. For the reasons given, the Government of Madras deprecate such an arrangement and they trust it may be possible so to arrange matters as to give effect to their wishes in this respect.

Further, in order that the maximum of profit may be derived from the experiment, the conditions under which it is to be carried out should be as nearly as possible comparable to those under which these officers will in the future have to carry on their inspecting work. It may be doubted whether in respect of the size of schools and classes, of the conditions of attendance, of the character of the homes from which the children come and, generally, in regard to the conditions of life and labour, London affords the most suitable training ground for men whose field of work will in no sense be largely urban in character. Except perhaps in the City of Madras itself, even urban conditions in this Presidency resemble rather those of rural districts than cities and towns in the United Kingdom. It would seem, therefore, worth considering whether the proposed course of training might not with greater advantage be carried out under more definitely rural conditions either in England, Scotland or Ireland.

I am accordingly to request your assistance in procuring advice as to how the course of training desired may best be secured. I am to add that, after the preliminaries are settled, formal sanction to the institution of the scheme will be applied for through the proper official channels. The advice now sought is necessary to enable the Madras Government to settle the preliminaries.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH LETTER No. 500, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 8TH MAY 1915.

[SUBJECT.—*Deputation of officers selected from the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services to study the educational systems of England.*]

Previous papers :

G.O. 689, Educational, 26th July	1913.
" 255, Financial, 2nd April	1914.
" 701, Educational, 12th June	"
" 965 " 15th August	"
" 1025 " 31st "	"
" 785, Financial, 29th October	"

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th December 1914, No. 5509.

The Director of Public Instruction's proposals seem generally acceptable. The cost on account of the allowance of each official sent for training and his tuition fee (exclusive of the journey to and from England and the travelling to be done in England) as estimated by the Director ranges between Rs. 4,657½ and Rs. 6,157½ for two years.

2. If the proposals are approved, the Director states that he would arrange to send two men and one woman to London in time for the commencement of the Day College course in September next. It does not, however, seem admissible to incur any expenditure on this account in the present situation. Orders are solicited whether, with the concurrence of Financial, the Director of Public Instruction may be merely told that the proposals should be held in abeyance in view of the present situation. The sanction of the Government of India will have to be obtained for incurring this charge. The Secretary of State has directed that the holders of even the already sanctioned scholarships should not proceed to England, if they were to prosecute their studies in some of the Universities, e.g., London.

Cf. letter No. 690, Educational, 26th July 1913.

Cf. G.O. 965, Educational, 15th August 1914, and G.O. 1075, Educational, 31st August 1914.

P.R.—11-1-15.

S.A.—19-12-14.

C.R.—22-12-14.

May not this lie over till the general situation betters? or should it be pushed through now?

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—11-1-15.

I suggest that sanction of the Government of India may be asked for now, and that in so doing we should state that we do not intend to act upon it until the financial situation improves. The request is based on a resolution of Legislative Council accepted by this Government, and may take some time under consideration.

P[ENTLAND]—12-1-15.

Draft letter to India which should go to Financial for acceptance.

P.R.—15-1-15.

A draft order and a draft letter to India are submitted for approval. If approved, they may be sent to Financial for acceptance.

2. It has been assumed that the present is to be only an instalment in the scheme of periodical deputations. It cannot be said when the second batch will be sent and what will be its strength. Apparently it will depend in a measure on the success of the first and the needs of the service at that time. Subject to approval, this has been inserted in the draft.

S.A.—16-1-15.

C.R.—25-1-15.

Draft letter to India is sent to Financial for acceptance.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—5-2-15.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The discussions in the case are silent as regards the following points:—

(1) What will be the status of the officers selected for training during the two years they will be away from their work?

Article 1138-A, Civil Service Regulations.

(2) Will Government provide for their passage to England and from England?

Articles 203-A and 411, Civil Service Regulations.

(3) Will the two years spent under training count for leave and pension?

It seems desirable to settle these points also.

2. There is no objection to the draft letter as it stands being accepted.

T.H.R.—20-2-15.

The answer to points (2) and (3) above is apparently in the affirmative, and will

These points should be referred to in the letter.

A.B.—6-3-15.

Cf. article 84-A, note 3, Civil Service Regulations.

Cf. article 1121-A, Civil Service Regulations.

In regard to point (1) the officers to be selected will belong to the Provincial or Subordinate Educational Service, should have graduated in arts with credit and should also have obtained the L.T. degree. The pay of officers of the Provincial Educational Service ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 700 and that of the Subordinate Service from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200. Now the stipend to be allowed is £150 a year and in some cases £200 a year, the monthly equivalent of which in India is Rs. 187½ or Rs. 250. Apparently then it is contemplated not to select men or women who are drawing more than Rs. 250 a month or that if any such are selected that it is not proposed to

I doubt whether anything need be said about this. I presume that generally a Provincial Service man in the lowest grade will be selected but any way it will always be a junior officer who will be sent I imagine.

A.B.—6-3-15.

raise the stipend in their case. Educational Department may perhaps be asked if this is the intention. It is better that this point should be cleared up before proceeding further in the matter.

B. LAVILLE—2-3-15.

Will Educational please note remarks above and mark for the Honourable Member (Financial)?

A. BUTTERWORTH—6-3-15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

As regards point (1) raised in Financial office-note, attention is solicited to the portion marked A in paragraph 4 on page 5 of the draft letter to India, wherein it is stated that the officer selected should have had some years' experience of actual teaching or inspecting work. From this it will be seen that the officer selected will be a permanent incumbent in the Educational Department. He will naturally retain the status of his permanent appointment, and be considered to be on deputation for the period of training.

2. With reference to point (2), it is submitted that their passage to and from England will have to be provided by the Government. It may be fixed at second-class rates.

3. In regard to point (3), it is submitted that the period of training should count for leave and pension.

4. The addition to paragraph 4 of the draft letter is for approval.

S.A.—10-3-15.

C.R.—22-3-15.

Draft letter to India for approval.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—24-3-15.

Demi-official—from H. G. STOKES, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 7th April 1915.

His Excellency the Governor would be glad to discuss this with you when next you come to him.

Note for His Excellency the Governor.

I submit copies of the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone's letter, dated the 27th August 1914, to the Board of Education, London, and Mr. Heath's reply thereto, dated the 12th November 1914. I think that Mr. Stone's letter has not adequately emphasized the point that the training needed is what would be necessary to fit the men for *inspectorships*. An inspectorship of schools in this Presidency is a very responsible appointment and requires of its holder a great deal of administrative and touring work. Further the men sent are to be picked men who would have obtained the local degree of Licentiate in Teaching and have made a mark in the department. To keep in this way for a year in the London Day Training College those who are intended and already partly trained for the inspectorate would not, I fear, be of the maximum benefit to them in the time which is available, nor would the proposal to employ them (after completing the year of training) as supernumerary teachers. In Mr. Heath's letter it is stated that arrangements would be made for each of our men visiting a number of select schools in company with an inspector; but these visits would take place towards the close of the second year. I think that it is a mistake so to reduce and to put this important duty of training under an inspector quite in the end. What is wanted is that the officer sent should obtain a close insight into the whole range of administrative and touring work of an inspector in all grades of schools, elementary, secondary and technical. I would therefore bring out this point prominently, viz., that the training needed is such as could be obtained by seeing at close quarters the methods of work of an inspector. For this purpose it would probably be well to arrange for the men sent being attached as early as possible to selected inspectors of schools. I recognize that acquaintance with the latest methods of teaching would also be necessary and this need not be ignored; but my point is that in Mr. Heath's letter to Mr. Stone far too much time is allotted for obtaining acquaintance with mere teaching work and the importance of obtaining a close knowledge of the work of an inspector is not adequately brought out.

I suggest also for consideration that in order that the maximum profit should be derived from this experiment, the conditions under which it is to be carried on should be as nearly as may be comparable to those under which these future inspectors may have to carry on their inspecting work. I doubt whether in size of schools and classes, conditions of attendance, of the homes from which the scholars come, and generally of life and labour, London affords the most suitable training ground for those whose field of work will in no sense be largely urban in character. Except perhaps in Madras City itself, even urban conditions here resemble rather those of rural districts than of cities and towns in the United Kingdom. Accordingly it would seem worth considering whether the proposed course of training might not with greater advantage be carried out under more definitely rural conditions, either in England, or Scotland or Ireland.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—12-4-15.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
To—H. G. STOKES, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Dated—the 12th April 1915.
No.—3904-1, Educational.

Please submit the accompanying note (with enclosures) to His Excellency the Governor.

Demi-official—from H. G. STOKES, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 15th April 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has made some slight changes in your note. Would you kindly look through it again and if you approve and have no further alterations to suggest, return it to me, so that he may send it home as arranged?

I quite agree. Tell the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor so and send back the note, making the necessary corrections in *red ink* in the office copy of the note in our file.

P.R.—16-4-15

The necessary corrections have been made in red ink in the office copy of the note.

2. The following draft demi-official to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor is submitted for approval:—

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
To—H. G. STOKES, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Dated—the 20th April 1915.
No.—3903-4, Educational.

I have looked through the note which accompanied your demi-official of the 15th instant and have no alterations to suggest therein. I accordingly return it for re-submission to His Excellency the Governor.

S.A.—19-4-15.

C.R.—19-4-15.

P.R.—20-4-15.

I will write to Sir John Struthers privately enclosing a copy of this note. He is, I think, a member of the India Office Committee which advises upon educational appointments. No doubt I shall hear from him whether this is or is not the case. Apart, however, from this step which is unofficial and private, I think your note in the form of a letter should be the next step in the official correspondence and should now be prepared for despatch in the ordinary course.

Please let me have for the purpose of sending to Sir John Struthers copies of this note or better perhaps, of your letter as it stands and also of the two letters referred to in its first sentence.

P[ENTLAND]—26-4-15.

A draft letter to the Under Secretary of State for India is submitted for approval.
C.R.—29-4-15.

Draft for approval. After despatching it, I shall submit a copy of it (with copies of the enclosures) to His Excellency the Governor.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—1-5-15.

His Excellency has revised the draft which is returned for issue.

(By order.)

H. G. STOKES—6-5-15.

Issue.

P.R.—7-5-15.

[Letter No. 500, Educational, dated 8th May 1915.]

Letter 500 Vol 9 8.5.186P

To

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Sir,

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recently under consideration the question of improving the training of officers of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Service by deputing them to study the educational systems of England and other countries. Under their orders their Director of Public Instruction addressed the Director of Special Enquiries, Board of Education, Whitehall, on the subject, and I am to enclose for your information the annexed copies of the correspondence which has passed between them.

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Education. It appears to the Madras Government that the course of training above outlined devotes an undue proportion of the time to the study of teaching, and that, in his letter to Mr. Heath, Mr. Stone did not emphasise sufficiently the point that it is desirable more particularly to train our men for the duties of inspector rather than for those of teachers or professors. The appointment of an inspector of schools in this Presidency demands in a special degree administrative knowledge and involves touring over a considerable area; and what is more especially required is that the officer should obtain a close insight into the whole range of the work of an inspector in Great Britain - administrative and other - in all grades of schools, elementary, secondary and technical. Moreover, so far as teaching proper is concerned, the men selected will be those who have obtained the Madras degree of Licentiate in Teaching and who have displayed special ability and have received partial training for the inspectorate. This being so, the Government of Madras feel that to devote their first year, as is

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Further, in order that the maximum of profit may be derived from the experiment, the conditions under which it is to be carried out should be as nearly as possible comparable to those under which these officers will in the future have to carry on their inspecting work. It may be doubted whether in respect of the size of schools and classes, of the conditions of attendance, of the character of the homes

from which the children come and, generally, in regard to the conditions of life and labour, London affords the most suitable training ground for men whose field of work will in no sense be largely urban in character. Except perhaps in the city of Madras itself, even urban conditions in this Presidency resemble rather those of rural districts than cities and towns in the United Kingdom. It would seem, therefore, worth considering whether the proposed course of training might not with greater advantage be carried out under more definitely rural conditions either in England, Scotland or Ireland.

I am accordingly to request your assistance in procuring advice as to how the course of training desired may best be secured. I am to add that, after the preliminaries are settled, formal sanction to the institution of the scheme will be applied for through the proper official channels. The advice now sought is necessary to enable the Madras Government to settle the preliminaries.

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Notes in CS
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ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Educational

DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 191 .
 G.O. No. *50050*, dated *8.5-* 191*5*.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence..... *9*
 (b)
 (b)
 Notes..... *18*

Brief subject..... *See reverse*

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(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

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