Educational (1902) Department.

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ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Secondary Education

Addressing the Govt of India on
Object of the Secondary Education in
Madras Presidency.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1902} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1902. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 191, 192, 5th April 1902.

APRIL.

Secondary Education.

Addressing the Government of India on the subject of the — in the Madras Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-law, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, No. Cl. 23, dated 13th March 1902.

I have the honour to offer the following remarks on the question of secondary education dealt with in paragraph 10 of Mr. Hewett's letter communicated with G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901:—

(i) *Recognition.*—The conference recommended, and the Government of India approve, that the recognition of secondary schools should be granted by the university on certain conditions, and it is apparently contemplated that Government should accept the university list. In Madras recognition is granted by Government acting through the Educational department, and the university accepts the departmental list. The form of application for recognition is enclosed, and the conditions are practically the same as those specified by the conference with the exception of the first, fifth and sixth. Unless the university employs a staff of inspectors of its own it must depend on the Education department for information as to the condition of schools. But the Education department already inspects these schools, and it seems useless to duplicate inspection. I therefore think the Madras system does all that is needed and that it should be retained.

I have already given reasons why I think the condition as to fees should be omitted. It is, I think, desirable to adopt conditions (i) and (vi) relating to the general desirability of the institution and to its financial stability, and I propose to introduce them from next year.

(ii) *Teachers in Secondary Schools.*—All teachers who are to be employed in secondary schools have to undergo a practical examination in teaching before obtaining a certificate. If they are to teach in English they have to give a lesson (in English) before the examining board. On the board there is always an English inspector or a native inspector of high standing who is quite competent to examine in English. English is more generally spoken in this presidency than it appears to be in most of the others and it is generally idiomatic and free from gross errors of pronunciation. Renewed instructions will however be issued to the board of examiners for teachers' certificates to pay particular attention to this matter.

(iii) *Bifurcation of studies.*—It cannot be said that much has been done in the way of bifurcation of studies in secondary schools. Managers are not as a rule prepared to go to the expense of opening special classes which will be attended by only a few of their pupils. And there is the further difficulty that for any kind of special education to be successful, at least as much general education in English, mathematics, etc., as is now given in secondary schools is a necessary preliminary. A few schools have, however, opened classes in commercial subjects, a few others in elementary engineering while drawing is compulsory in high school classes. These classes are aided by special grants, and scholarships are given to pupils reading in them. Beyond continuing this system, encouraging its extension wherever the necessity is felt, and providing for commercial and other subjects in the upper secondary examination, I do not think it is necessary to do anything at present.

(iv) *Commercial education.*—As stated above commercial classes already exist in connection with a few high schools. In these book-keeping, commercial correspondence, shorthand and type-writing are taught. There are also special schools of commerce, one a Government school at Calicut and other private schools in Madras. There is no necessity for Government undertaking the direct teaching of commercial subjects in Madras itself and there is no Government institution in Madras to which commercial classes could be attached. The technical examinations in commerce are, I consider, quite equal in standard to those of the London Chamber of Commerce, but there is no objection to European schools preparing candidates for the latter if they prefer to do so.

A register will be opened of successful candidates in the commerce examinations and endeavours will be made to find employment for them.

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION.

Schools for General Education.

1. Name of school.	
2. Date of establishment as an upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary or lower primary school.	
3. Name of responsible manager.	

4. Forms or classes	Nomenclature.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the date of application.	Average attendance during the term immediately preceding the application.
	Sixth form		
	Fifth „		
	Fourth „		
	Third „		
	Second „		
	First „		
	Fourth standard or class ..		
	Third „ „ ..		
	Second „ „ ..		
	First „ „ ..		
	Infant „ „ ..		

5. Staff.

Name of Teacher.	Age.	Forms or classes under instruction.	Total Service. In the school.	Total Service. In other recognized schools, the names of such schools being specified.	Highest general education test passed and year.	Highest technical examination passed and year and subject.	Highest grade of trained teachers' certificate and year.	Highest grade of untrained teachers' certificate and year.	Highest grade of technical teachers' certificate and year and subject.	Total period of service in recognized schools *on the 1st April* 1895 of (i) teachers holding general education certificates only and (ii) teachers holding neither general education nor teachers' certificates.

6. Accommodation and sanitation.

Total area of (*a*) School building. (*b*) Offices. (*c*) Play-ground.	
Number of class-rooms and the superficial and cubical area of each room, with the maximum number of pupils likely to be taught in each room.	
Sanitation, latrine and water-supply.	

	Ordinary.	Special.
7. Furniture, apparatus and appliances (information separately for each form or class should be given).		
8. If a library is provided, whether a catalogue and a register of books taken out are kept.		
9. Fees in each form or class.		
10. The registers maintained, and whether in the prescribed forms.		

DECLARATION.

I, the responsible manager of the above school, declare that the school fulfils all the conditions specified in the Madras Educational Rules, and I promise to comply with all the conditions relating to the recognition of schools affording public instruction which are laid down in the Madras Educational Rules, including those relating to annual promotions and payment of fees and admission and withdrawal of pupils.

Station _____

Date, _____

Manager.

Order—No. 191, Educational, dated 5th April 1902.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

Letter—No. 192, Educational, dated Fort St. George, 5th April 1902, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to refer to the tenth paragraph of Mr. Hewett's letter, No. 466, Education, dated 6th November 1901, on the subject of secondary education.

2. The Conference held at Simla recommended the recognition of secondary schools by the University after the Syndicate had satisfied themselves on certain points, and considered that no secondary school should be placed on the Government list unless it fulfilled these conditions. The Government of India accepted the recommendations. I am directed to point out that the practice in Madras is the reverse: the act of recognition is by Government in the Educational department while the University accepts the departmental list. The conditions of recognition are laid down in the second chapter of the educational rules and the form of the application for recognition will be found at appendix B in those rules. Except in respect of the general desirability of the particular institution, the scale of fees, and financial stability, the conditions which are now enforced in Madras are practically the same as those recommended by the Conference. Unless the University employs a staff of inspectors, it must depend on the department for information about schools, and as the department already inspects the schools in question, nothing further is required, as the duplication of inspection is of course undesirable. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore considers that the Madras system does all that is needed and should be retained. The conditions dealing with the scale of fees are now under discussion, and the Director has promised to introduce those relating to "desirability" and "financial stability" with effect from the 1st instant.

3. The Government of India next request that arrangements may be made to test the knowledge of English of teachers who are candidates for employment in secondary schools by requiring them to show facility in English pronunciation and idiom by a *vivâ voce* examination before an Englishman. With reference to this request I am to state that in the Madras presidency all teachers who are to be employed in secondary schools have to undergo a practical examination in teaching before obtaining a certificate. If they are to teach in English, they have to give a lesson in that subject before the examining board, and on this board there is always an inspector who is either an Englishman or a native of standing and regarded as competent to examine in English. The Government of India may perhaps not sufficiently realise the extent to which English is spoken in this presidency in comparison with other parts of India. The English spoken by educated Madras natives is as a rule fairly idiomatic, and is free from any very gross errors of pronunciation. The Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates will, however, be again desired to pay particular attention to this point.

4. As regards the bifurcation of studies some schools have opened classes in commercial subjects and a few others in elementary engineering, while in high school classes drawing is compulsory. Special classes are aided by special grants and scholarships are given to pupils reading in them. Beyond continuing this system, encouraging its extension wherever the necessity is felt, and providing for commercial and other subjects in the upper secondary examination, the Governor in Council is disinclined to take any steps at present, but he will give the matter the further consideration it deserves when a decision as to the school final examination has been arrived at. I am, however, to point out that the Madras Government have not entirely refused to accept the upper secondary examination as a qualification for the superior appointments in the public service.

5. In the matter of commercial education, the Government of India consider it desirable that arrangements should be made for imparting such education at some Government institution in the presidency town. There are, however, private commercial schools in the city and there are no Government institutions to which commercial classes could be suitably attached. The Governor in Council does not therefore think it necessary at present to establish any public commercial school or class in Madras Town.

European schools may prepare candidates for the examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. A register of the successful candidates in those examinations and in the Madras technical examination in commerce will be opened, and endeavours made to find employment for them.

M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

Ed. A. F. Ecclestone.

1,000—16-11-00.

Educational (1902) Department.

[redacted] for 191-2 5/4/02 6

CURRENT No. 420.

From

[Name] The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. Stuart, M.A.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

DESPATCHED
13 MAR 1902

SECRETARY TO GOVT. MINR. EDUCATIONAL DEPTT. 3 MAR 1902

No. Cl. 23

Dated 13th March *190*

Enclosures One printed form.

Received *190*

Registered *190*

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks on the resolutions of the Educational Conference with regard to Secondary Education in the Madras Presidency.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

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I have already given reasons why I think the condition as to fees should be omitted. It is I think desirable to adopt conditions (i) & (vi), relating to the general desirability of the institution, and to its financial stability, and I propose to introduce them from next year.

[E. 17]
500—20-9-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

3

NOTE FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Please see the portions marked in pencil of the Director's letter in ft°. No 191 Edl dt 5th April 1902. It is presumed that he does not require specific instructions to fulfil the promises made by him but it may perhaps be well to ask him U.O. We have told the Govt of India that action will be taken on these lines.

Pdj 11/5/2 Mr Stuart has already taken steps in the matter in question. No further action is necessary.

12.5.2

Madras.

[Stitch with the original ft the G.O.]

No. , EDUCATIONAL, MARCH 1902. 7

ORDER—No. 191, Educational, dated 5th ~~March~~ April 1902.

The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter letter No. 192. Educational, dated 5th March 1902.]

(True Extract.)

~~M. HAMMICK,~~
Secretary to Government.

To Hd. D.P.I.

Desp 29/4

Pay 25/3/2

28.3.2

W.M. 9.iv.02

His Excellency the Govr.

4-4-02

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From

M. HAMMICK, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Home Department,

Dated Fort St. George, April 1902.

Sir,

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I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P.T.T.
27-3-2.

~~M. HAMMICK~~,
~~*Secretary to Government.*~~

A.T.P.
28-3-2.

M.H.
1-4-2.

4-4-02

First copy sent to Press.

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Despatched in print.

Number of copies required. { Order complete. / Letter only. 40 / Order complete with Letter. 25

Read again G.O., No. , 190 . Dated

Current No.

Enclosures to C.No.

Order of Government.

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for printing in original.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.