

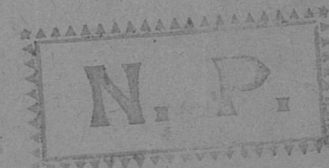
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Educational (1902) Department.

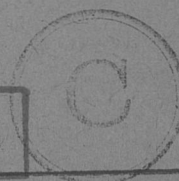
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INDEXED.
ORIGINAL



[Despatch Abstract.]

Training of Educational Officers - stating that
the views expressed by the Govt. of India on the
Commend themselves to the Govt. in Council & asking
the D.P.I. to give the earliest possible intimation
of impending vacancies in the Indian Educational
Service.

BACK PAPERS.

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Government {1902} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

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1902.

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ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 461, 7th August 1902.

N. P.

AUGUST.

Training of Educational Officers.

Stating that the views expressed by the Government of India on the — commend themselves to the Governor in Council, and asking the Director of Public Instruction to give the earliest possible intimation of impending vacancies in the Indian Educational service.

Inspectors and Directors may, however, derive some benefit from visiting the latter class of institutions. Inspectors of schools of the Indian Educational Service might also accompany Inspectors in England on their tours, and the Board of Education at Home would probably be willing to facilitate anything of this kind. Educational officers willing to devote part of their furlough to work of this kind should, as suggested, be considered to be on special duty with corresponding allowances. Any officer wishing to be placed on special duty should be required to send in a statement beforehand, showing how he proposes to employ his time, for the approval of Government. If the officer were already in England the approval might perhaps be given by the Secretary of State or by the Board of Education. An officer so employed should also be required to send in a report, when his special duty was over, showing what work he had done.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 21st July 1902, No. Cl. 58.

I have the honour to make the following remarks on paragraph 22 of Mr. Hewett's letter read in G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901, regarding the training of officers of the Indian Educational service:—

1. Officers appointed to this service have to pass a vernacular test before becoming eligible to draw increments of pay. The test, though fairly easy, is I think sufficient, and an officer who has passed it is in a position to converse on ordinary subjects, though not very fluently. Whether he afterwards acquires greater fluency depends on the medium in which he is placed. If he is sent out to the mufassal as an Inspector his surroundings compel him to acquire a certain facility in the particular language that is spoken in his circle: and two of the three Inspectresses and one of the two European Inspectors have passed not only the compulsory test spoken of above, but also the Higher Proficiency examination in one or more of the vernaculars spoken in South India.

An officer employed in a mufassal college has not so much occasion to speak the vernacular, and if he keeps up the amount that he has learnt for his compulsory test, that is about all. In the Presidency town most of the natives who come in contact with Europeans speak English, so that a Professor in the Presidency college gets no practice in the vernaculars and probably generally forgets most of what he learnt when he first came to the country. I do not however think this would be remedied, even if it be necessary to remedy it, by any increased stringency in the compulsory test. As long as an officer is a Professor in a college, ability to speak an Indian vernacular is of very little use to him, and if and when he goes out as an Inspector he can improve his knowledge more easily by conversing with the natives than by studying for an examination. Moreover there is no one vernacular which, like Hindustani in the North, will carry a man over the whole Presidency: to be fully qualified, an officer would have to be able to speak at least four vernaculars.

2. I doubt whether a preliminary training in the science of teaching would be of much benefit to a Professor in a college. The important thing is a knowledge of the subject he has to teach, and it is very seldom that a man possessing a thoroughly competent knowledge of his subject is entirely unable to impart that knowledge to his pupils. Where such men exist a preliminary training would serve of course to detect and eliminate them, and so far it may be of use; but in cases where a man has had successful experience as a teacher I would dispense with preliminary training.

3. Teachers of scientific and technical subjects should certainly be encouraged to make themselves acquainted while on furlough with the latest developments in the subjects which they have to teach and in the methods of teaching them. But, here again, I think this can be done better by visiting laboratories and institutions where teaching is actually carried on than by attending training schools or colleges.

Inspectors and Directors may, however, derive some benefit from visiting the latter class of institutions. Inspectors of schools of the Indian Educational service might also accompany Inspectors in England on their tours, and the Board of Education at Home would probably be willing to facilitate anything of this kind. Educational officers willing to devote part of their furlough to work of this kind should, as suggested, be considered to be on special duty with corresponding allowances. Any officer wishing to be placed on special duty should be required to send in a statement beforehand, showing how he proposes to employ his time, for the approval of Government. If the officer were already in England the approval might perhaps be given by the Secretary of State or by the Board of Education. An officer so employed should also be required to send in a report, when his special duty was over, showing what work he had done.

ORDER—No. 461, Educational, dated 7th August 1902.

The views expressed by the Government of India in paragraph 22 of Mr. Hewett's letter recorded in G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901, commend themselves to the Governor in Council. He considers that the Director should invite the attention of all officers of the Indian Educational Service to the rules for the examination in Oriental languages of the European and East Indian officers of the department, as contained in G.O., No. 573, Educational, dated 15th September 1896.

2. The Director should give the Government the earliest possible intimation of impending vacancies in the Indian service so that the Secretary of State may have a sufficiently long notice and thus be enabled to arrange that the officer selected shall have some preliminary training in the science of teaching.

3. The Government would be glad to receive and consider any proposals for affording to Inspectors and teachers of scientific and technical subjects opportunities of acquainting themselves, while on furlough, with the most recent developments in all matters connected with teaching.

(True Extract.)

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Secy. to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

2. I doubt whether a preliminary training in the science of teaching would be of much benefit to a Professor in a college. The important thing is a knowledge of the subject he has to teach, and it is very seldom that a man possessing a thoroughly competent knowledge of his subject is entirely unable to impart that knowledge to his pupils. Where such men exist a preliminary training would serve of course to detect and eliminate them, and so far it may be of use; but in cases where a man has had successful experience as a teacher I would dispense with preliminary training.

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Ed. A. F. Eccleston.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 461, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
7TH AUGUST 1902.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. Cl. 58, dated 21st July 1902.

[SUBJECT.—Director's remarks on the observations of the Government of India regarding
the training of officers of the Indian Educational Service.]

This letter may now be simply recorded. Please see draft placed below.

P. T. THARYAN—24-7-02.

Yes. No report to the Government of India is required.

A. T. PRINGLE—24-7-02.

There can, I think, be little doubt that a man, who has gone through a course of training in teaching, will make a better professor, other things being equal, than one who has not, and before I left Simla Mr. Orange, the new Director-General of Education, had elaborated proposals on this subject. The Director of Public Instruction may, therefore, be told that he should give the Government the earliest possible intimation of impending vacancies in the Indian Educational Service so that the Secretary of State may be given a sufficiently long notice.

2. As regards men already in the service the idea is that they may be deputed to investigate special branches of education, not in the United Kingdom only but in America, Japan, Egypt and the continent of Europe, and that they should be required to submit a report on what they have seen for the benefit of other Educational officers throughout India. Dr. Bourne is now at home, and it seems probable that he could obtain valuable information on the teaching of his special subjects in England or abroad, and I suggest that the Director be told to communicate with him and then submit "well-considered proposals." The special duty should not last more than six months and the European scale of pay will be given.

3. The rules about the vernacular tests to be passed by Educational officers will be found in G.O., No. 573, Educational, dated 15th September 1896. It is to be regretted that, with their ample leisure, officers of the Educational department do not more frequently try to pass the High Proficiency and Honours Examinations. One explanation is that many of these officers are mathematical or science men with no taste for languages.

H. A. STUART—28-7-02.

The opinions of the Government of India commend themselves to me in full. The suggestions of the Secretary are approved. I daresay that outside the Inspectorate the vernaculars are of small value, but it is strange how little Educational men trouble themselves with acquiring a fair knowledge of them.

J. T. THOMSON—29-7-02.

The revised draft order and demi-official placed below may issue.

P. T. THARYAN—1-8-02.

A. T. PRINGLE—2-8-02.

H. A. STUART—4-8-02.

[G.O., No. 461, Educational, dated 7th August 1902.]

5
Educational (190₂) Department.

CURRENT No. 1087

From The Honorable Mr. G. H. Stuart, M. A.,

[Name]

Director of Public Instruction,

[Designation]

[Station] Madras.

DESPATCHED
21 JUL 1902

No. CL-58

Dated 21st July 1902.

Enclosures Nil

Received 21 JUL 1902 190 .

Registered DO 190 .

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks on para 22 of Mr. Hewett's letter read in G.O. No. 678, Educational, dated, 21st November 1901, regarding the training of officers of the Indian Educational Service.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O. 678 of 21-11-01 Desp. no. 5 of 4-6-97
" 573 of 15-9-96

FURTHER PAPERS.

intimation of impending vacancies in the Indian service so that the Secretary of State may have a sufficiently long notice and thus be enabled to arrange that the officer selected shall have some preliminary training in the science of teaching.

3. The Government will be ~~glad to receive & consider favourably proposals for~~ ^{any pro-} ~~proposals~~ for affording ^{to} inspectors and teachers of scientific and technical subjects opportunities of acquainting themselves, while on furlough, with the most recent developments in all matters connected with teaching.

Hus
1/8/12
14.8.02

To
The D.P.O. 28/8

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
190 .

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G.No.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITO.

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