

Educational (1902) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 736

DATED 1. 12. 02

INDEXED.



ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Training Institutions

Addressing the Govt of India on the
subject of the adoption of the draft
Tables relating to —, the appended
the annual report on public instruction

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.

Enclosures

Regd.

} 1902.

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ORIGINAL

Letter, No. 736, 1st December 1902.

DECEMBER.

Training institutions.

Addressing the Government of India on the subject of the adoption of the draft tables relating to — to be appended to the annual report on public instruction.

Training Institutions—cont.

Classes of institution.	Number of students who have passed, before entering the training institution, the course of							Classification of students on the 31st March according to race or creed.												
	M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Ex- trance.	School, final.	Incom- plete second- ary school course.	Com- plete primary course.	Incom- plete course in primary school.	Sans- krit title exam- ination.	Arabic title exam- ination.	Other qualify- ing course.	Euro- peans and Euro- peans.	Native Christ- ians.	Brah- mans.	Non- Brah- mans.	Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsees.	Others.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
1. Training institutions for teachers in European schools— (a) For masters .. (b) For mistresses .. 2. Training institutions for masters for native schools— (a) For secondary school teachers— English .. Vernacular .. (b) For primary school teachers. (c) For indigenous school teachers. 3. Training institutions for mistresses for native schools— (a) For secondary school teachers— English .. Vernacular .. (b) For primary school teachers. (c) For indigenous school teachers. 4. Any other modes of training may be here specified, e.g., students sent out of the province to be trained—and the particulars given in the succeeding columns.																				

B.

Training Institutions.

for the official year.

EXPENDITURE in Rupees

									Masters in native schools.			Mistresses in native schools.								
									For secondary schools.	For primary schools.	For indigenous schools.	For secondary schools.	For primary schools.	For indigenous schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Managed by Government.	Provincial revenues .. Local funds .. Municipal funds .. Fees .. Subscriptions .. Endowments and other sources .. Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.	Provincial revenues .. Local funds .. Municipal funds .. Fees .. Subscriptions .. Endowments and other sources .. Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Maintained by Native States.	Provincial revenues .. Local funds .. Municipal funds .. Fees .. Subscriptions .. Endowments and other sources .. Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under private management aided by Government.	Provincial revenues .. Local funds .. Municipal funds .. Fees .. Subscriptions .. Endowments and other sources .. Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under private management unaided.	Fees .. Subscriptions .. Endowments and other sources .. Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Stipends or scholarships held in training institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																				Grand Total.

C.
Employment of trained teachers.

RETURN of the number of trained teachers employed in certain institutions on the 31st March, and of the proportion borne by such teachers to the total number employed in the institutions.

Class of institution in which the teachers were trained.	Training colleges for teachers.		Arts colleges.		Boys' high schools.		Boys' middle schools, English.		Boys' middle schools, Vernacular.		Girls' high schools.		Girls' middle schools, English.		Girls' middle schools, Vernacular.		Primary schools for boys.		Primary schools for girls.		Total.	Proportion of trained teachers to total employed.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
1. Training institutions for teachers in European schools —																						
(a) For masters																						
(b) For mistresses																						
2. Training institutions for masters for Native schools —																						
(a) For secondary { English school teachers { Vernacular																						
(b) for primary school teachers																						
(c) For indigenous school teachers.																						
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(a) For secondary { English school teachers { Vernacular																						
(b) Primary school teachers ..																						
(c) For indigenous school teachers.																						
4. Any other modes of training may be here specified, e.g., students sent out of the province to be trained—and the particulars given in the succeeding columns.																						

Endt. No. 213, Educational.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

16th August 1902.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated Madras, 6th November 1902, Ref. on C. No. 6666.

In returning the papers bearing endorsement No. 213, Educational, dated 16th August 1902, on letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Education), No. 695, of 7th August, I have the honour to say that the proposed general tables for training institutions are not suited to this presidency and that it will be difficult to fill them up in such a way as to give a clear idea of the condition of things here in regard to the training of teachers.

2. Training institutions in Madras are of four grades, namely, (1) training colleges with two departments—first grade, the qualification for admission to which is the possession of a University degree; and second grade, to which men are admitted who have passed the First examination in Arts; (2) upper secondary training schools, the qualification for admission to which is the passing of the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation or some equivalent examination; (3) lower secondary training schools, the qualification for admission being a pass in the Lower Secondary examination; and (4) primary training schools, the qualification for admission being a pass in the Primary examination. The course of training is different for each grade, though the length of the course—one year—is the same for all. The work done in the first-grade department of training colleges is tested by the examination for the degree of Licentiate of Teaching conducted by the University, and diplomas are given to successful candidates. In the second-grade departments of training colleges and in training schools, the final examinations are conducted by the Board of Examiners for Teachers' Certificates, and the certificates given to successful candidates bear titles corresponding to those of the institutions or departments of institutions in which the candidates have been trained. A lower secondary training school has generally also a primary department, and an upper secondary training school has generally both a lower secondary and a primary department, while the two training colleges have also all grades of training school departments attached to them.

The L.T. degree entitles the possessor to teach any form, in school or college; the second-grade collegiate certificate qualifies for teaching upper secondary (high school) forms; the upper secondary teachers' certificate qualifies for teaching lower secondary (middle school) forms; the lower secondary certificate qualifies for teaching upper primary classes; and the primary teachers' certificate qualifies for teaching lower primary classes. There are no training schools specially intended for Europeans or for teachers of European schools; such teachers attend the ordinary training schools.

There are also no training schools for indigenous school teachers: such teachers are prepared in the "Sessional schools" for the Primary examination and, if successful, they are admitted to the primary training schools.

It will be seen that the classification of schools in column 1 of tables A and C will not give a proper idea of the training schools in Madras. If, for instance, under 2 (b) the entry be the number of primary training schools only, omitting primary departments of training colleges and of secondary training schools, the numbers in column 3 opposite 2 (b) will be less than the number of primary teachers under training, while, if primary departments of secondary training schools be included under 2 (b), a false idea will be formed of the number of separate training institutions.

I append a draft of a set of tables which I propose for use in this Presidency instead of those forwarded with the letter of the Government of India.

In tables A and B I have substituted District funds for Local funds, and in the latter I have also separated Endowments from Subscriptions and other sources for the reasons given in paragraphs 1 and 2 of my letter printed in G.O., No. 518, Educational, dated 29th August 1902.

LETTER—No. 736, Educational, dated 1st December 1902, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Williams's letter No. 695, dated 7th August 1902, forwarding three draft tables relating to training institutions, which it is proposed to append to the annual report on public instruction, and enquiring whether there is any objection to their adoption.

2. In reply I am to state that the tables are not suited to this presidency and that it will be difficult to fill them up in such a way as to give a clear idea of the condition of things here in regard to the training of teachers. Training institutions in Madras are of four grades, namely, (1) training colleges with two departments one for graduates and the other for persons who have passed the first examination in arts; (2) upper secondary training schools for those who have passed the upper secondary or the matriculation or some equivalent examination; (3) lower secondary training schools for those who have passed the lower secondary examination; and (4) primary training schools for those who have passed the primary examination. The course of training is different for each grade, but the length of the course (one year) is the same for all. The work done in the senior department of training colleges is tested by the examination for the degree of licentiate in teaching conducted by the University, and diplomas are given to successful candidates. In the junior department of training colleges and in training schools, the final examinations are conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates and the certificates given to successful candidates bear titles corresponding to those of the institutions or departments of institutions in which the candidates have been trained. A lower secondary training school has generally also a primary department, and an upper secondary training school has generally both a lower secondary and a primary department, while the training colleges have also all grades of training school departments attached to them.

3. The degree of licentiate in teaching entitles the possessor to teach any form in school or college; the second grade collegiate certificate qualifies for teaching upper secondary (high school) forms; the upper secondary teachers' certificate qualifies for teaching lower secondary (middle school) forms; the lower secondary certificate qualifies for teaching upper primary classes; and the primary teachers' certificate qualifies for teaching lower primary classes. There are no training schools specially intended for Europeans or for teachers in European schools; such teachers attend the ordinary training schools. There are also no training schools for indigenous school teachers: such teachers are prepared in the "sessional schools" for the primary examination, and, if successful, they are admitted to the primary training schools.

4. The classification of schools in column 1 of the proposed tables **A** and **C** will therefore not give a proper idea of the training schools in Madras. If, for instance, under 2 (b) the entry is the number of primary training schools only, omitting primary departments of training colleges and of secondary training schools, the numbers in column 3 against 2 (b) will be less than the number of primary teachers under training, while, if primary departments of secondary training schools are included under 2 (b), a false idea will be formed of the number of separate training institutions.

5. For use in this presidency His Excellency the Governor in Council would prefer a set of tables in the annexed form. In tables **A** and **B** "District funds" have been substituted for "Local funds," and in the latter "Endowments" have been separated from "Subscriptions and other sources" for the reasons given in paragraph 2 (4) and (18) of Mr. Stuart's letter No. 519 of the 29th August last.

M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

A.
Training institutions.

[illegible]

[illegible]

B Training institutions.

EXPENDITURE in rupees for the official year.

[illegible]

Employment of trained teachers.

RETURN of the number of trained teachers employed in certain institutions on the 31st March, and of the proportion borne by such teachers to the total number employed in the institutions.

[illegible]

Employment of trained teachers—cont.

Return of the number of trained teachers employed in certain institutions on the 31st March, and of the proportion borne by such teachers to the total number employed in the institution—*cont.*

[illegible]

Educational (1902) Department.

CURRENT No. 1204

From

[Name] _____

[Designation] The Govt of India

[Station] Home dept Simla

No. 695

Received 15 8 1902

Dated 7 8 1902

Enclosures _____

Registered 19 8 1902

SUBJECT.

Forwarding draft tables relating to training institutions to be appended to the annual report on public instruction & requesting to be informed whether there is any objection to their adoption.

BACK PAPERS.

403. 167 n

FURTHER PAPERS.

Educational (1902) Department.

URGENT.

CURRENT No. *168*

From

[Name] *The Honble Mr G. A. Stewart, M. A.,*

[Designation] *Director of Public Instruction;*

[Station] *Madras.*

DESPATCHED

6 NOV. 1902

Report No. *6666 of 02.*

Received *7. 11.* 1902.

Dated *6th November* 1902

Enclosures *one file of papers in original & 3 statements.*

Registered *7. 11.* 1902.

SUBJECT.

Resub. ? with remarks endorsement No. 213, Educational, dated 16 August last regarding statistical tables relating to Training Institutions in this Presidency.

BACK PAPERS.

*Mem. 213-2 16-8-02
403 SC 15-7-02
732 SC 10-12-01*

*732 SC 10-12-01
141-142 SC 12-3-01*

FURTHER PAPERS.

*712
8-11-02*

5
To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

In returning the papers bearing endorsement No 213, Educational, dated 16th August 1902, on letter from the Government of India, Home Department - Education - No 695 of 7th August, I have the honour to say that the proposed general tables for Training Institutions are not suited to this Presidency and that it will be difficult to fill them up in such a way as to give a clear idea of the condition of things here in regard to the training of teachers.

Training institutions in Madras are of four grades, namely, (1) Training Colleges with two departments; 1st grade, the qualification for admission to which is the possession of a University degree; and 2nd grade, to which men are admitted who have passed the First Examination in Arts, (2) Upper Secondary Training schools, the qualification for admission to which is the passing of the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation or some equivalent examination, (3) Lower Secondary Training schools, the qualification for admission being a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination, and (4) Primary Training Schools, the qualification for admission being a pass in the Primary Examination. The course of training is different for each grade, though the length of the course, one year, is the same for all. The work done in the 1st grade department of Training Colleges is tested by the examination for the degree of Licentiate of Teaching conducted by the University, and diplomas are given to successful candidates. In the 2nd grade departments of Training Colleges, and in Training schools, the final examinations are conducted by the Board of Examiners for Teachers' Certificates and the certificates given

No. 736, EDUCATIONAL, 18th NOVEMBER 1902.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated Fort St. George, November 1902.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Williams's letter No. 695, dated 7th August 1902, forwarding three draft tables relating to training institutions, which it is proposed to append to the annual report on public instruction and enquiring whether there is any objection to their adoption.

2. In reply I am to state that the tables are not suited to this presidency and that it will be difficult to fill them up in such a way as to give a clear idea of the condition of things here in regard to the training of teachers. Training institutions in Madras are of four grades, namely, (1) training colleges with two departments, one for graduates and the other for persons who have passed the First Examination in Arts; (2) upper secondary training schools for those who have passed the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation or some equivalent examination; (3) lower secondary training schools for those who have passed the Lower Secondary examination; and (4) primary training schools for those who have passed the Primary examination. The course of training is different for each grade, though the length of the course (one year) is the same for all. The work done in the senior department of training colleges is tested by the examination for the degree of licentiate in teaching conducted by the University, and diplomas are given to successful candidates. In the junior department of training colleges and in training schools, the final examinations are conducted by the Board of Examiners for Teachers' Certificates and the certificates given to successful candidates bear titles corresponding to those of the institutions or departments of institutions in which the candidates have been trained. A lower secondary training school has generally also a primary department, and an upper secondary training school has generally both a lower secondary and a primary department, while the training colleges have also all grades of training school departments attached to them.

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4. The classification of schools in column 1 of the proposed tables A and C will not thus give a proper idea of the training schools in Madras. If, for instance, under 2 (b) the entry be the number of primary training schools only, omitting primary departments of training colleges and of secondary training schools, the numbers in column 3 against 2 (b) will be less than the number of primary teachers under training, while, if primary departments of secondary training schools be included under 2 (b), a false idea will be formed of the number of separate training institutions.

5. For use in this presidency His Excellency the Governor in Council would, ~~under the circumstances,~~ prefer a set of tables in the annexed form. In tables A and B of this set, "District funds" have been substituted for "Local funds," and in the latter "Endowments" have been separated from "Subscriptions and other sources" for the reasons given in paragraph 2 (4) and (18) of Mr. Stuart's letter No. 519 of the 29th August last.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
M. HAMMICK,
Secretary to Government.

24/11/2

24/11/2

4/11/2

Ec 1204

5

12

Letter
T. G. E. Ed

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190

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