

207-17-13-02

Educational (190) Department.

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G.O., No. 357

DATED 23-5-05

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ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Medical College, Practical Physics

*Declining to receive from 15, of 16th January 1905
on the subject of ^{the payment of} remuneration for a separate
course in Practical Physics, at the Medical College,
Madras.*

Refers with note

to date on 10/6/05

Declining to reconsider G.O., No. 15 of 16th January 1905, on the subject of the payment of remuneration for a separate course in practical physics at the Medical College, Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 15, Educational, dated 16th January 1905.

ABSTRACT.—Declining to sanction the payment of a separate honorarium for a nominally separate course in practical physics at the Medical College, or to recommend to the Government of India that the honorarium already paid for lectures in experimental physics should be raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,200 on the inclusion in the course of lectures in practical physics.

READ—also the following paper :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 6th May 1905, R.C., No. 1473.

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, copies of the marginally-noted communications on the subject of extra remuneration for a separate course in practical physics at the Medical College referred to in G.O., No. 15, Educational, dated 16th January 1905.

Letters from the Professor of Chemistry, dated 21st February and 28th March 1905.

Letter from the Principal of the Medical College, No. 460, dated 23rd February 1905.

Pros. Ref. on C. No. 1473, dated 3rd March 1905.

ENCLOSURES.

From the Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Madras, dated 21st February 1905.

With reference to paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 15, Educational, dated 16th January 1905, declining to sanction an extra allowance for the proposed course of practical physics and ruling that the lecturer in experimental physics should extend the scope of his lectures so as to include practical instruction in what the students are defective, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to forward this letter of explanation and to request a reconsideration of the order of Government.

2. The proposed course of practical physics is not what Government has understood it to be (a nominally separate course), but it is to be a course of practical exercises which each student is to perform for himself in a separate class organized for this special purpose. It is as much a separate course as the courses of practical chemistry, practical anatomy or practical biology, i.e., it is distinct from the systematic course of lectures. Such exercises cannot be taught by the lecturer in physics extending the scope of his lectures, nor would it be profitable for the lecturer to show these experiments each of which would take up nearly the whole lecture hour. Such exercises must be taught by each student performing the experiment for himself and the teacher, if he does his work well, must give his attention throughout the whole time of the class meeting to each student individually. In this way, the course of practical physics exercises is in reality a separate course quite distinct from the course of lectures, and cannot be substituted by any extension of the scope of the lectures already given.

3. I beg to add that I am quite ready to give this separate course of practical physics without extra remuneration and intend to continue even a part of it, as I had already done this before any question of remuneration entered into the proposal to institute this course. But I respectfully ask that Government may be pleased to reconsider the subject because when the remuneration of Rs. 700 was fixed for the course of physics lectures, it was fixed for a course of 40 meetings and the proposed practical course will require an additional 25 meetings or so, which will make a total of about 65 meetings instead of 40. While Government have said that they were not prepared to sanction the payment of a separate remuneration, they have practically ruled that the physics course is to be extended from 40 to 65 meetings. As the question of admitting students to the Medical College after they have passed in physics will take time to develop, I request in the meantime that either an extra remuneration may be sanctioned, since the course is in reality a "separate course" and not only nominally so, or that it may be left to the option of the lecturer in physics to give this extra course or not.

From the Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Madras, dated 28th March 1905.

With reference to your No. M./2022, dated the 15th instant, communicating the Director of Public Instruction's Proceedings, Ref. on C. No. 1473, dated 13th instant, I have the honour to say most respectfully that the intentions of Government, viz., that the lecturer in physics should give a course of practical physics without receiving extra remuneration have been quite clear; but Government have implied their reason for this decision by stating that they considered the practical course to be only "a nominally separate course." In my former appeal for a reconsideration by Government of this order, I explained (1) that the practical physics course was not merely a nominally separate course, but that it was so in reality, because this course could not be taught by "enlarging the scope of the lectures" as Government wished; (2) that when the remuneration of Rs. 700 was originally fixed by Government it was so fixed with reference to a definite number of lectures (40), of which the course was to consist, and that Government in expressing their belief that this practical course was to be only a "nominally separate course" did not realise that the lecturer's duties would be increased by more than 50 per cent. On these grounds, I again ask for a reconsideration of the orders of Government; and in doing so I respectfully request that the question might be reconsidered, quite apart from my personality in the matter. As far as I am concerned, I repeat that I have already given a short practical course before any question of remuneration entered into it, and that I will do the same again and so carry out the wishes of Government. I would add in this connection that this is not the only instance in which I have imposed upon myself extra teaching duties purely in the interests of the College students, without asking for any remuneration.

2. Now, whereas I had voluntarily undertaken to perform the extra duties of giving a course of practical physics, purely in the interests of the students themselves, and whereas this course is not prescribed by the University for its medical degrees and was not included in the course when Government originally fixed the remuneration for it, Government have now by their order practically made this extra course of practical physics compulsory both on the lecturer and on the students also. I do not question the right of Government to impose these extra duties without increasing the remuneration, but I respectfully urge that (1) the order of Government in making the practical course compulsory does not recognise that it was originated by me as a voluntary course and (2) it would be difficult to tempt any other lecturer to accept the appointment in future if the course is to be *compulsorily* extended from 40 to 60 or 70 meetings, unless the remuneration is increased, since Rs. 700 for 60 or 70 meetings would not be an adequate remuneration. I therefore ask that the extra course of practical physics may as hitherto be considered a voluntary course if there is to be no separate remuneration for it, and that it be left to the option of the lecturer to give it or as much of it as he can find time for. If Government will trust me, I will do all in my power to carry out its wishes.

3. On all these grounds, I respectfully ask that the Director of Public Instruction may be pleased to forward my former letter as well as this to Government with his support of my case.

From the Principal, Medical College, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 23rd February 1905, No. 460.

In forwarding the enclosed letter from the Professor of Chemistry, dated 21st February 1905, I have the honour to state that I agree entirely with Lieut.-Col. J. L. Van Geyzel, I.M.S. The course that he recommends (and now carries out) is entirely separate from the systematic course of lectures and could not be made a part of the latter. In my opinion, such a course is more important than the systematic course itself and is, in the present day, absolutely essential. The honorarium he proposes is very moderate. The only point on which I disagree with Lieut.-Col. Van Geyzel is his suggestion that this course should be optional. I consider that it should be compulsory.

PROCEEDINGS of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd March 1905, Ref. on C. No. 1473.

The Director considers that the intention of Government is clear, viz., on the one hand, that the remuneration should not be altered, and, on the other, that the lecturer in experimental physics should give the practical instruction as well as deliver the lectures. The expression "enlarge the scope of his lectures" is obviously intended to mean the scope of the teaching in physics done by him. There is nothing to prevent some periods being devoted entirely to practical work.

2. In paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 15, Educational, dated 16th January 1905, it is suggested that the University should be addressed on the desirability of students being given an opportunity of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the elements of physics, chemistry and biology. The Principal is requested to be good enough to state his views on the subject in consultation with the College Council.

ORDER—No. 351, Educational, dated 23rd May 1905.

The Government are not prepared to reconsider their order No. 15, Educational, dated 16th January 1905. The order has been correctly interpreted by the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, Ref on C. No. 1473, dated 3rd March 1905.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 351, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 23RD MAY 1905.

[SUBJECT.—*Payment of remuneration for a separate course in Practical Physics in the Madras Medical College.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1473, dated 6th May 1905.

Please see the notes and orders in G.O., No. 15, Educational, dated 16th January 1905, in which the Government declined to sanction the payment of a separate honorarium for a nominally separate course in practical physics proposed to be instituted at the Medical College, or to recommend to the Government of India that the honorarium already paid for lectures in experimental physics should be raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,200 on the inclusion, in the course, of lectures in practical physics. On the other hand the Government observed that the lecturer in experimental physics should enlarge the scope of his lectures so as to include practical instruction in the matter in which he found that students were defective. The Professor of Chemistry who is also Lecturer in Experimental Physics and who is affected by the order requests a reconsideration of the same on the ground that the course in practical physics referred to is in reality a separate course quite distinct from the course of lectures already given and cannot be substituted by any extension of the scope of these lectures. The Professor of Chemistry suggests that if there is to be no separate remuneration for lectures in practical physics the extra course proposed to be instituted may as hitherto be considered as a voluntary course and that it may be left to the option of the lecturer to give it or as much of it as he can find time for. The Principal of the Medical College does not approve of the suggestion to make the course optional but considers that it should be compulsory.

2. The revision of the regulations for medical degrees is now under consideration (G.O., No. 240, dated 11th April 1905). It seems therefore unnecessary to make any changes at present. If the students got on till last year without this special course, they can apparently go on as well till the regulations are altered. But if the Professor is anxious to give them any extra course of his own free will and to the extent he can find time for, there is no objection.

It is not a question of the "professor's own free will." It is what Government direct.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-5-05.

3. The payment of the extra remuneration applied for requires the sanction of the Government of India. When application was made for the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 700 for a course of 40 lectures in physics, we said that till then the Professor of Chemistry delivered those lectures, but that it was impossible for him to do so any longer. Nevertheless soon after the remuneration of Rs. 700 was sanctioned (G.O., No. 639, Educational, dated 2nd September 1892), the very same Professor became the Lecturer and found time to do the duties both of Professor of Chemistry and of Lecturer in Physics. If application has now to be made for a further remuneration (of Rs. 500), we shall apparently have to make the admission that the same professor can now find time to do still more work.

4. Orders are solicited.

P. T. THARYAN—17-5-05.

A. GALLETT—17-5-05.

Doctor VanGeyzel has put forward his claims for a reconsideration of the order in a very temperate manner.

2. He states that the class was originally started by him as an optional class, entirely outside the range of his ordinary duties or the College curriculum. He asks that if special remuneration be not allowed he may continue to regard the course as optional, and states that he will give what time he can towards it. If the course is made compulsory he considers that an additional honorarium should be paid.

3. The Principal of the Medical College considers that the course should be compulsory as already ordered by Government.

4. As the revision of the course for medical degrees is under consideration, the course might perhaps be made compulsory for one year, and an honorarium of Rs. 250 (Rs. 10 per lecture) sanctioned for the one year only. This is within the power of the Local Government.

H. D. TAYLOR—18-5-05.

The question is being made one of so much knowledge being communicated to students unfitted for it in 40 lectures. The Professor is trying to put Government into a corner: so much was supposed requisite for instruction and to be paid for accordingly, so much more is found requisite, therefore says the Professor—pay me.

2. The Director has clearly understood and clearly states the meaning of Government in the order that was issued. There is no necessity to make any further glosses. Tell Doctor VanGeyzel.

3. The mischief lies in the students that are unprepared for instruction in physics and the University must remedy that.

J. T[HOMSON]—19-5-05.

Draft please.

H. D. TAYLOR—19-5-05.

A draft is placed below for approval.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—20-5-05.

A. GALLETTI—22-5-05.

Approved.

H. D. TAYLOR—23-5-05.

[G.O., No. 351, Educational, dated 23rd May 1905.]

• Educational (190⁵) Department.

CURRENT No. 843

From

[Name] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

R.C. No. 1473/5

Dated 6th May 1905

Enclosures 4

Received 8-MAY-1905

Registered 8-5-1905



SUBJECT.

Submitting for orders of Government copies of certain correspondence regarding the payment of remuneration for a separate course in Practical Physics, Medical College, Madras.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

Perlu 5/5

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AD AGAIN G.O., No.
190

DATED

CURRENT No.

843

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

843

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
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2/1905

The Govt. are not prepared

to reconsider their order no.

15 dated 16th January 1905.

The meaning of the

is clearly as follows.

Reorganization of the Govt.

Reorganization of the Govt.

Reorganization of the Govt.