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Nos. 5 & 6

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South Indian Teacher

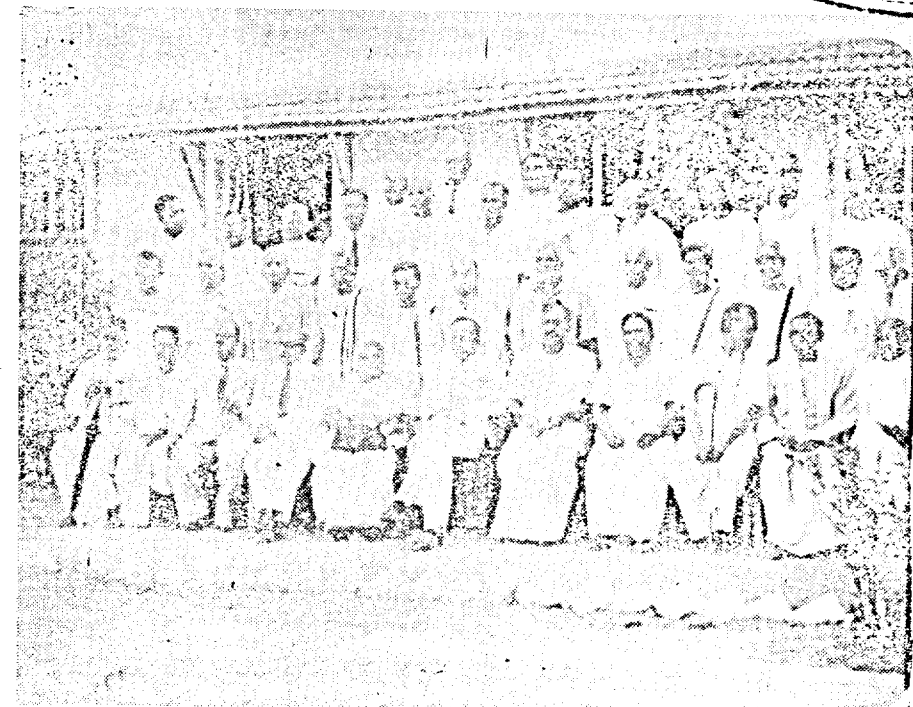
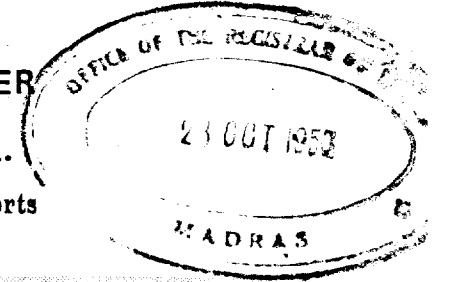
THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE S. I. T. U.

JUNE—JULY 1950

CONFERENCE NUMBER

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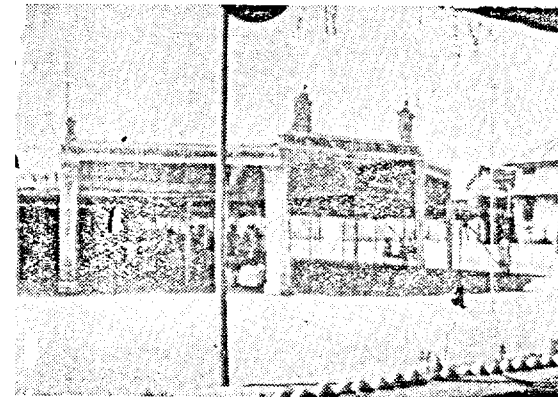
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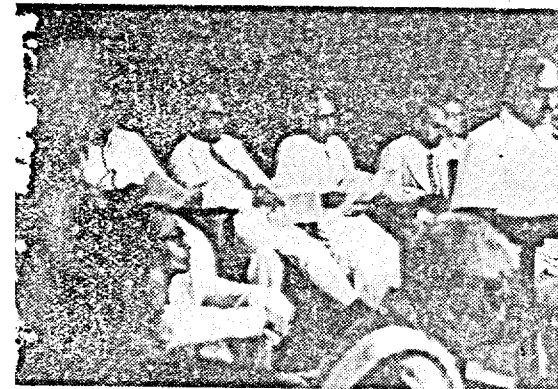
MADRAS 2.



1. The entrance to the spacious Kottagai where the Conference was held.



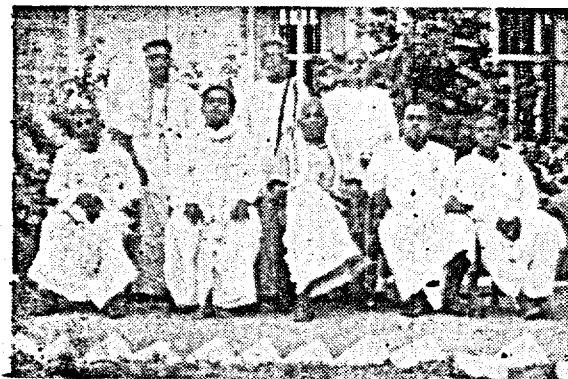
2. Inside view.



3. A view of the delegates.



4. The President of the Union and the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon conversing.



13. Members of the Reception Committee of the Conference.



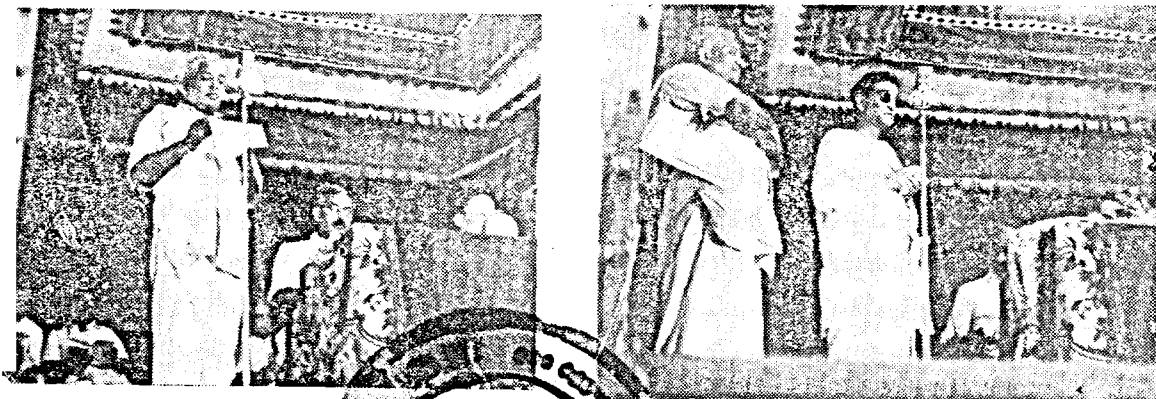
14. The Hospitality Committee.



5. Hon. Sri Madhava Menon delivering his Opening Address.



6. Prof. A. Rama Iyer delivering the First Sabhesan Memorial Address after unveiling the Portrait of Sabhesan.



7. Sri Somanathan Chettiar reading the Welcome Address.

8. Sri S. Natarajan felicitating the Hon. Mr. Madhavan Menon & Mrs. Madhava Menon on their Silver Wedding Day.

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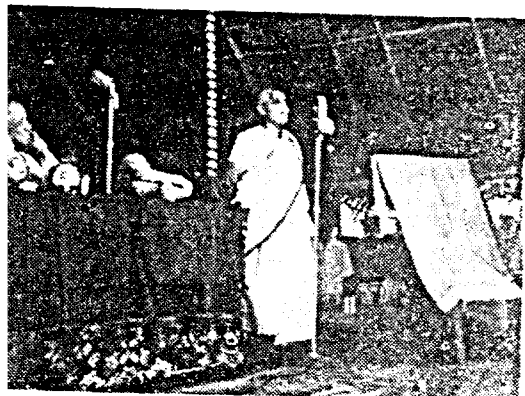
9. Dr. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar being installed as President.



10. Dr. Alagappa Chettiar delivering his Presidential Address.

To 21, N 30

NSD-28-5-54



11. Srimathi Kuttimalu Anna declaring the Exhibition open.



12. Sri C. D. S. Chetty addresses the Secondary Education Section.

THE SOUTH INDIAN TEACHER

Vol. XXIII

JUNE-JULY 1950 323

Nos. 5 & 6

THE FORTIETH MADRAS STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, DEVAKOTTAI

11th, 12th, and 13th May 1950

PROCEEDINGS

The 40th Madras State Educational Conference was held at Devakottai on May 11, 12 and 13 in the presence of about 500 delegates. The number of delegates attending the Conference according to districts was: Anantapur (1), Chingleput (6), Chittoor (1), Coimbatore (2), North Arcot (10), South Arcot (19), Kurnool (2), Madras (79), Mathurai (28), Ramnad (181), Salem (3), Tanjore (32), Tirunelveli (66), Tiruchirapalli (40) and Malabar (1).

There was a departure this year in the conduct of the proceedings owing to the necessity to consider educational questions arising out of the introduction of the Reorganised Scheme of Secondary Education and the publication of the Report of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government of India. There were four Sectional Conferences: (1) The University Education section; (2) The Secondary and Technical Education section; (3) The Primary and Basic Education section; and (4) Administration, Organisation and Inspection section. For

want of time the first and the third sections conducted the proceedings simultaneously.

The Reception Committee left little to be desired in the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates.

The proceedings began at 4 p.m. with the hoisting of the National Flag by Dr. S. Subramanyam, M.L.A., and the prayer was conducted by the pupils of the 'Tamil Isai Palli'. The delegates, visitors, the Minister for Education and other invitees assembled in the beautifully erected Conference pandal.

Dr. Subramaniam speaking about the significance of the National Flag said it was won after a great deal of suffering by the people and it was the duty of teachers to inculcate respect for the flag in the minds of pupils and the rising generation to retain the freedom which had been won.

Then Sri AL. AR. Somanathan Chettiar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read the welcome address.

WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. President, Mr. and Mrs. Madhava Menon and Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Reception Committee, it is my privilege to extend a very cordial welcome to you all to this, the 40th Session of the Madras State Educational Conference. Ramanathapuram District had the honour of holding a session a quarter of a century ago, and we are proud to have this session here in Devakottai this year. The present Conference meets at the hottest part of the year as is usually the case. But the failure of the monsoon this year has intensified the discomforts still more. The Reception Committee has done its best to make your stay as comfortable as possible. But still there may be many shortcomings and draw-backs and it is our earnest request that you may pardon us for the imperfections in our arrangements.

Though Devakottai is not situated in a fertile part of the State, it cannot be said that it is lacking in modern amenities of life. There has been water scarcity here, but it is greater this year as it is throughout the State. Educational facilities available here are quite adequate, there being two High Schools for boys, one for girls and a large number of Elementary Schools.

This district backward in education till recently has made a spurt and it can well compare with other districts, in the field of education. Not a little of the credit for this goes to the distinguished president of this evening. His founding of the Alagappa College at Karaikudi has fulfilled a long-felt need in this part of the State. His further effort to establish a Teachers' Training College at Karaikudi is most welcome. We are really fortunate in having a great benefactor of education to preside over our deliberations. On behalf of the Reception Committee I heartily welcome him to our midst.

It is quite fitting that men in authority who are entrusted with the planning of Education should take part in such conferences as that would facili-

tate interchange of views and give the decisions arrived at these conferences a reality that they otherwise would lack. We are happy today to have our Education Minister the Honourable Sri Madhava Menon to inaugurate the conference. It was really kind of him to have agreed to this in spite of great personal inconvenience. On behalf of the Reception Committee, I have great pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to him.

As usual an Educational Exhibition also has been arranged for and we are really fortunate to have Mrs. Kuttiammalu Amma to open the same. I accord her also a very warm welcome.

All of us know the great disparity between the supply and demand of trained teachers. In the absence of trained teachers, most institutions have to appoint untrained men and we know the resultant difficulties and the loss of efficiency. Certain professions are crowded and the teaching profession is certainly not one of them now. The phenomenal demand for more high schools and colleges in recent years has produced a greater demand for qualified teachers. The profession, it must be admitted, has not attracted the best available talents. It is due to various reasons, not the least among them being the unattractive salaries that the teachers get.

The state has moved in the matter in recent years and has done much in the matter of revision of scales. But because of the rising spiral of prices, even with the increased remuneration, teachers are unable to make both ends meet. One way of solving the problem, particularly in the case of Secondary Schools and Colleges, is by raising the School and College fees. But already most schools and colleges are levying much higher fees than the standard rates fixed by the State. This is felt to be a heavy burden by many parents. Any further increase is, therefore, unthinkable. Hence, if the economic position of the teachers is to be improved at all, it is the State that should step in and do the needful.

This Conference is the first one to be held after our country has attained full sovereign status as a democratic republic; and it is a note-worthy feature that we have a record number of delegates nearly 900, the highest figure reached so far. This shows that the teachers are eager to see that education in our country is so planned and reorganised on national lines as to make every child a useful and better citizen, worthy of our traditions.

The presence of officers of the Education Department here today is a happy augury and a matter for great satisfaction to all of us. This shows that the gap between the department and the teachers is rapidly narrowing and that very soon we can see the teacher in his rightful place in society and that he is given a real share in the shaping of Education.

It cannot be said that the existing arrangements for imparting even primary education are adequate. Expansion almost ten-fold is necessary before anything like adequate arrangement can be said to have been made. But that depends upon getting the necessary personnel and finance. The money spent in the cause of education is a gilt-edged investment which will give a sure and a fair return. The state should not stint in spending over education but it should take care that the money is usefully spent.

No national benefit is likely to accrue from opening large numbers of additional schools unless you have first secured the means of raising the numbers and calibre of teachers required. It is necessary to furnish them with the training and knowledge requisite to discharge their responsibilities. One way of encouraging a teacher to maintain a high standard of tuition is the holding of refresher courses. Not the least valuable part of all such courses lies in the opportunity given to teachers to mix together informally in their leisure time and exchange ideas and experiences. It is the responsibility of the State to arrange for such refresher courses and the duty of managements to afford the necessary financial help to teachers for undergoing the courses.

For the improvement of Elementary and Secondary Education it is imperative that facilities available for University Education are increased. It will not be out of place here to point out the necessity for maintaining the high standards for which our State was famous till recently throughout the country. I am really sorry, as all others interested in education in this part of the country will be at the recent deterioration of the standards set up by the Universities and the Government for their various examinations and the resultant deterioration in the quality of the material that gets out of schools and colleges. The students, these days, generally do not interest themselves in equipping their minds thoroughly. It is the duty of the Government, the Universities, the managements of Colleges and Schools and more than all these the teachers, to see that the students get out of their Alma Mater fully equipped for their future careers.

The reorganised scheme recently introduced is partly in working and partly on the anvil. As a layman, I have to point out that many problems have been created for the teachers, the pupils, and the parents, and the educational world is in a fluid state. But one thing is certain; that the need for reorganising education thoroughly is felt by all, and there is sincere effort towards it. Various problems have to be tackled, solutions found, schemes planned and carried out successfully. It is for you, experts in the line, to discuss the problems thoroughly and come to an agreed understanding on all aspects of the reorganisation and the betterment of the teaching profession. I note with satisfaction that a new departure has been made and that the different aspects of education are to be discussed and tackled in sectional conferences and agreed findings made.

Ladies and Gentlemen I hope that the proceedings of this Conference may lead to some permanent improvement in our educational methods and that every delegate will enjoy his stay in Devakottai. I am afraid that Devakottai has no special attractions in itself. For those of you,

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however, who can spare an extra day, it will be worth your while to visit the Rameswaram Island and places nearby. During this hot season a sea-bath at Danushkodi might prove a pleasant change for you.

Let me conclude by once more extending to you all a cordial welcome and bidding you godspeed in your work.

JAI HIND!!

OPENING ADDRESS

The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Education, opened the Conference.

The Minister said that it was usual to say that he was obliged to the organisers and felt great pleasure at having been able to be present at the Conference; but he really did not know whether he should be grateful or thankful since there was nothing for him to say which he had not said during the last year. If he said anything it might be something in the nature of throwing cold water. Mr. Natarajan (the President of the S.I.T.U.) was irresistible and disarmed all opposition with his persuasiveness and gave him no option. It was indeed a privilege to meet so many co-workers from all parts of the State which always reminded him of the unity of the State which should make us forget that we were Tamils, Telugus, Malayalis and Kannadigas at least for the time being.

The Minister then paid a tribute to the service rendered by Sri M. S. Sabhesan to the cause of education in the province and said that his passing away was a loss not only to workers in the field of education but also to the whole country. The spirit which guided Mr. Sabhesan should also guide us.

Continuing Mr. Madhava Menon said that he had a cursory glance at the Presidential Address about to be read by Dr. Alagappa Chettiar. The President was going to tell them that there was no use putting problems and conundrums. The Government themselves were responsible for the problems. It was very true. Quoting a Sanskrit proverb, the Minister said that he was proverbially poor and like the man referred to was in a similar position of not

being able to fulfil his ambitions. Nobody liked to have problems. The man in the street wanted relief. It was true that there was no use of hurling problems on people who were needy; but sometimes they had to think aloud with people who were charitable enough to think alike. So he expected charity and sympathy.

After referring to the declaration of India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic on 26th January 1950, the Minister said that great expectations were raised; but he wanted teachers, the intellectuals in the country, to think of Independence as only the starting point for work and nothing more. The Nation had to work for its salvation.

Speaking about the work of the Elementary School Teachers' Unions affiliated to the apex, the S.I.T.U., he said that he would like to see that they paid as much attention to educational questions as to service conditions. (Personally he could boast that he knew more than the teachers themselves.) He wanted them to think also of the future of the children and the problems relating to them.

In connection with the work of Teachers' Organisations he would like to touch upon another matter. Separation into Andhra and non-Andhra Associations was not desirable. The problems of teachers were the same. Again the Andhra Province was not likely to be given in the near future. Separation would certainly be advantageous to those who were against teachers. Fissiparous tendencies would only weaken Teachers' Organisations. There was no necessity to talk of separation at the present time.

His feeling in regard to the position of teachers had become poignant after he became minister, but they had to face facts. It had been said that financial difficulties should not stand in the way of improving the lot of teachers and that education should have priority. He agreed with that view; but when he was Minister for Agriculture he saw the position of forest rangers. He felt considerable pity for their life and thought that they should be given priority. There were other departments, for example, Health and Food, which clamoured for priority. Priority was a ticklish question. Nevertheless, the question of improving the service conditions had not been lost sight of. His ambition was to give Rs. 30 to every Elementary School teacher from April first. The service condition of the graduate teacher was also bad. They had to make things easy by comparison. There were graduates (in Government service) who could never hope to become upper division clerks. Then there was the demand for the free education of teachers' children. The question might naturally be asked "Why should the teacher alone get free education for his children? Why not the other employees of Local Boards also?"

The Minister then referred to his visit to Malabar and the stereotyped petitions for exemption from craft qualifications. Teachers having agreed to learn some craft at the time of fixing the scales of salaries, it was not fair now to demand exemption. Learning a craft was neither difficult nor costly. No provision was necessary. Anybody could learn spinning. So, those who wanted exemption showed that they did not want to work.

Referring to Basic Education the Minister said that it was the only solu-

tion for free and compulsory education. Education should be able to pay something for itself. They did not want to earn by child labour though money might be the result. Basic Education was nothing more than making the child use his hands, eyes and brain. In this connection he said that we were attracted more to things with a western garb. One of his radio talks on Basic Education was listened to by an American Ambassador who told him that that was exactly what they were doing in America; only they called it Progressive Education. He wanted to see Basic Education succeed and a sum of money had been sanctioned for research. He would promise more if the experiment was useful. He wanted the S.I.T.U. to take up the question.

Concluding, the Minister spoke about indiscipline in schools. Teachers themselves were split into more than one camp. The co-operation of all teachers was necessary to improve discipline. He always sought the co-operation of teachers. So when the Headmasters told him that the abolition of the selection had resulted in want of efficiency he yielded to their wishes. He gave the greatest consideration for guidance from teachers and so he would appeal to them for greater co-operation.

Sri S. Natarajan then thanked the Minister for opening the Conference.

Sri S. Natarajan proposed Dr. Alagappa Chettiar to the chair. He was seconded by Mr. Somanathan Chettiar, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Dr. Alagappa Chettiar then took the chair.

Messages were read by Sri S. S. Narayanaswami Iyer, General Secretary of the Conference.

MESSAGES RECEIVED

1. From The Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Agriculture.

"I am glad to find from the programme of the Conference that you are discussing several important educational subjects. I trust your discussions and resolutions will stimulate interest and throw light on some of the current problems on education. Wishing success to your deliberations."

2. From Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Judge, High Court, Madras.

"I thank you for your kind invitation to the 40th Madras State Educational Conference. I regret I am unable to attend the same. However, I am sure the Conference will deal with the several educational problems that face the people of South India in a practical and far-sighted manner under the distinguished presidency of our friend Dr. Alagappa Chettiar. I wish the Conference every success."

3. From Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao, M.L.C., Madras.

"Your very kind invitation for the 40th Madras State Educational Conference. I regret very much for my inability to be present on the occasion. I have no doubt under the wise guidance of Philanthropist-educationist, the deliberations of your Conference will be successful."

While the Conference will of course give its attention to the future of the various grades of education and the proposals under consideration to reorganise them, it should not fail to emphasise the fact that success of any reorganisation depends largely on the status, emoluments and conditions of service of those who will be required to give effect to these reorganisation proposals. Any attempt to by-pass this important aspect will recoil and the result will be most disappointing. I request you all to give concrete expression to this idea and demand the position of the teaching

profession should be improved consistent with the dignity of the vocation. You may also ask for a charter of rights.

Thanking you again and wishing your Conference every success."

4. From Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, M.L.A. (Central), Member, Constituent Assembly.

"As a former President of one of your annual conferences I am always interested in these annual functions. States in India are undoubtedly spending more money on Education but we seem to be making no progress. If anything, we slid down considerably even in the matter of concentration on education problems. It seems with the various currents now operating, educational advancement is a thing of the past. The deterioration is pronounced in our State. It is up to the teaching profession to assert itself and call a halt to the policy of drift, that seems to inform the activities of Government, Central or State. Direct participation of the professional teacher in the administration, control and inspection of the educational system, seems the only short-term remedy now available. I would suggest that the Conference concentrates on this aspect of the problem. I wish the Conference all success."

5. From The Hon'ble Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

"Received your kind invitation for the Fortieth Madras State Educational Conference and I wish the Conference all success."

6. From The Hon'ble Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works.

"Hon'ble Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam thanks the Reception Committee for the invitation to the 40th Session of the Madras State Educational Conference and wishes the function every success."

7. From The Hon'ble Sri T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health.

"Thanks for your kind invitation to the 40th Session of the Madras State Educational Conference to be held at Devakottai on the 11th instant. I wish the Conference all success."

8. From Sri Karumuthu Thiagarajan, Mathurai.

"Received your invitation of 2nd May 1950. I am leaving for Kodaikanal today. I regret my inability to attend the Conference. Excuse me. God will help for the success of the Conference."

I am enclosing herewith a cheque for Rs. 25 as donation. Kindly accept."

9. Sri A. Gopalan, District Educational Officer, Ramnad.

"I wish that many a knotty problem of education facing the teachers and the Educational Department is discussed thoroughly and helpful decisions made for the guidance in the strengthening and reshaping of educational programmes of the province."

10. From Sri M. J. Sargunam, Principal, Union High School, Coimbatore.

"I am sorry that I am unable to attend the Conference."

On behalf of the Educational workers of this State, I send my greetings to the large number of delegates to this Conference and wish them all success."

11. Sri S. Lakshmanan, Somasundaram Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore.

"As I was on tour for the last fortnight, I have got some important and accumulated work to be attended to in this week and hence I request you kindly to excuse me if I am unable to attend the Conference in person. I wish all success for the Conference."

12. From Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, Indian Tariff Board, Bombay

"Thanks very much for sending me the invitation for the 40th Session of the Madras State Educational Conference. Owing to previous engagement, it would not be possible for me to attend. I am extremely happy to note that this Conference is going to be presided by our esteemed friend, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar. As you are aware, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar has done yeoman service for the cause of education in our province. Therefore, he is eminently suited to preside over this Conference and give his advice and guidance."

I had the privilege of presiding over this Conference a few years ago at Calicut. I have been closely following the activities of your organisation and I can say without any hesitation that your organisation has been very effectively tackling all problems connected with education in our state. A Conference of this nature is very necessary in order to exchange views and chalk out programmes for the future. I am more than confident that delegates of the Conference will discuss vital and important problems connected with education of our province. May all powerful God be with you all in your endeavours and it is my prayerful wish that the Conference would be a very great success."

13. From Sri R. Arunachalam, Kaleeswarar Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore.

"It will give an opportunity for the teachers and others interested in the cause of education to meet and exchange

views. In the changing times in which we live and the new set-up and the opportunities for the young, a correct educational scheme is necessary for the advance of the country and I hope the Conference will be a success."

14. From The Secretary, Mysore State Education League, Bangalore City.

"I am glad to have received your kind invitation to attend the 40th Madras State Educational Conference to be held at Devakottai between the 11th and 13 May, 1950. How I wish I were able to be with you and participate in your deliberations! A previous engagement of mine prevents me to take the journey now."

I wish the Conference every success.

May I kindly request you to convey my best respects to Sri S. Natarajan, President of the S.I.T.U. and other office-bearers of your organisation?"

15. From Sri C. S. Rathnasabhapathi Mudaliar, Coimbatore.

"Mr. C. S. Rathnasabhapathi Mudaliar thanks the Chairman and the Secretary of the 40th Madras State Educational Conference, Devakottai, for their kind invitation for its 40th session on the 11th, 12th and 13th May, and begs to be excused for his inability to respond to the invitation due to prior engagements. He wishes the function all success."

16. Messages wishing the Conference success were received from the following persons:—

- (i) Mr. R. Nagaraj, Mathurai.
- (ii) Adheenakartha, Kunnakkudi.
- (iii) Regional Representative, The British Council, Madras-2.
- (iv) Mr. Marakayar, Mandapam.
- (v) Mr. Saila Chowdhury, Cuttack.
- (vi) Mr. V. K. Eradi, Chaluram, Calicut, Malabar.
- (vii) Mr. N. S. AR. Arunachalan Chettiar, Latchumipuram, Kanadukathan.

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OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION

Srimathi Kuttiammalu Amma, M.L.A., then declared the Exhibition open. She said that to see the creative work of children was a pleasure to all, especially to a mother. They had in India works of art superior to those in other countries. Children must be taught to realise this and to feel proud of their coun-

try. This feeling, she was sorry to say, was sometimes missing as at the time of hoisting the National Flag. Children must be taught the proper way of hoisting the flag. She concluded that she had great pleasure in declaring the exhibition open.

UNVEILING THE PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PROF. M. S. SABHESAN.

Prof. A. Rama Iyer, Retired Principal, National College, Tiruchirapalli, then unveiled the portrait of the late Prof. M. S. Sabhesan and delivered the First Sabhesan Memorial Address.

Friends,

I know what a rare honour and privilege it is to be called upon to unveil the portrait of our late leader and to deliver the First Prof. Sabhesan Memorial Address, and I am profoundly grateful to the Working Committee of the South India Teachers' Union for having conferred this privilege and honour on me. I am conscious of the fact that there are several others among us who know the late Prof. Sabhesan more intimately than I and can speak of him and his work with greater authority. But, when the call came to me, I unhesitatingly responded to it out of a compelling sense of duty. I can only hope that I shall not grievously disappoint your expectations.

To know the late Prof. Sabhesan was in itself a liberal education, and I thank God that it was given to me to know him and even to earn his regard in some measure. If, as Sir Richard Livingston has emphasized so well, the essence of education is to get to know human greatness, we shall be all the better for letting our minds dwell for a while on the intellectual and moral greatness of our departed leader.

Prof. Sabhesan was, as you know, Professor of Botany at the Madras Christian College, for more than 35 years and he was by all accounts a bril-

liant teacher. He never shirked his primary duty as teacher, namely, to give of his best to his students. It is by no means a rare sight to find teachers scamping their real work on the plea that they have other work to attend to. Prof. Sabhesan did a marvellous amount of public work, and one often wonders how he was able to find the time and energy for it; but he never forgot that whatever else he did or did not do, his first duty was to his students and to his college.

Prof. Sabhesan realised from the first that an educated man, particularly a teacher must make it his business to disseminate knowledge in all possible ways. In pursuance of this ideal, he gave several courses of popular lectures on Botany, which were remarkable for their lucidity and charm. He was quite unlike the modern 'specialist' teachers, who rather pride themselves on their ignorance of even the ABC of any subject but their own. He was a confirmed enemy of this kind of narrow specialization. He made it a point to make himself fairly conversant with many other subjects, so as not to be at sea in any company of educated men or even specialists. "Everything of something and something of everything" should be the motto of an educated person or one who claims to be cultured, and this was Prof. Sabhesan's motto. He could discuss any subject with understanding and with due discrimination.

Prof. Sabhesan was never afflicted by a 'superiority-complex'. The college

professor who looks down on the teachers of a lower grade is by no means a rare phenomenon still—in spite of such shining lights as Professors S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer and M. S. Sabhesan. All honour to these leaders who steadily set their face against this kind of caste system in the sphere of education and made common cause with teachers of all grades. Both the Madras Teachers' Guild and the South India Teachers' Union bear the indelible impress of these two great personalities; but the initiative and drive were provided mainly by Prof. Sabhesan. The Madras Teachers' Guild Co-operative Society, Ltd., and the S.I.T.U. Protection Fund, Ltd. were both founded by Prof. Sabhesan's exertions, and their position of unassailable stability is due to the foresight, the courage, the persistence, (the obstinacy, shall I say?) and the business acumen of Prof. Sabhesan. The two mouthpieces and organs of the S.I.T.U.—the South Indian Teacher and the Balar Kalvi—also owe their birth and growth to Prof. Sabhesan's vision and initiative and will to succeed. What more substantial monuments could we think of for this great leader of ours?

Not that it was all smooth sailing in those days; far from it. We can imagine with what disfavour the authorities must have viewed an 'agitator' like Prof. Sabhesan. He had to face the hostility of the powers-that-be and the lethargy and indifference of the very teachers for whom he toiled. It was by no means an easy task for him to rouse his fellow teachers to a sense of their duties as well as their rights. While agitating for an improvement in their salaries, prospects and conditions of service, he also strove unceasingly to make them realise their duty of improving their equipment and doing their work in the spirit of disinterested service. A man with a lesser determination and will-power should have thrown up the sponge and retired from the field; but Prof. Sabhesan was of a different mettle and he knew not defeat. Unhasting but unrelenting, vigorously denouncing wrongs but never going beyond the bounds of decency

and propriety, never losing faith in the righteousness of his cause or the rightness of his methods even in the midst of detraction and unthinking denunciation by the impatient rank and file, never losing his serenity or urbanity—he marched steadily forward until he had the happiness of finding the S.I.T.U. virtually recognised by the government as the accredited mouthpiece of the teaching profession in the State of Madras.

Prof. Sabhesan could not have achieved all this without the active co-operation of a number of loyal and devoted as well as highly efficient colleagues. It would be invidious to mention names, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the late Sri S. T. Ramanujam, than whom the teaching profession in this part of the country has had no greater friend or more earnest servant. I know from close association with Sri S. T. R. what a man of sterling worth he was but how difficult to deal with! It speaks volumes for Prof. Sabhesan's capacity for leadership that he should have enlisted the willing co-operation of such a man of unyielding convictions as Sri S. T. Ramanujam. When I think of Prof. Sabhesan and his band of loyal co-workers, I am irresistibly reminded of Tennyson's Ulysses and his mariners—"One equal temper of heroic hearts, . . . strong in will to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

Those of us who have had the occasion to listen to Prof. Sabhesan's speeches know that he was far from being a rhetorician. He had definite, clear-cut views on every subject, and could express them with telling simplicity and directness. There was nothing vague or woolly or wishy-washy about his thought or expression. He could call a spade a spade, and when criticism was called for, he gave it without fear or favour. It has been a most exhilarating experience for me to go through the pages of the Sabhesan Shashtiabdapurthi Commemoration volume which contains his addresses and writings.

Friends, if we are really sincere in paying homage to the memory of Prof. Sabhesan, what is it that we should do?

SUPPLEMENTARY READERS

—FOR NON-DETAILED STUDY—

1. BARLOW'S NAGANATHAN AT SCHOOL.—10th Edition.

This book is written in a simple direct style worthy of imitation by schoolboys. It should prove to Indian boys what "Tom-Brown's School Days" is to English boys. (Prescribed as one of the Non-detailed texts for the S.S.L.C. Examination, 1948.)

2. COCKS'S TALES AND LEGENDS OF ANCIENT INDIA.—3rd Edn.

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3. WREN'S STORIES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS—7th Edition.

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4. WREN'S REYNARD THE FOX. *With Illustrations.*—3rd Edition.

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—*The Punjab Educational Journal*, (July, 1928.)

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Obviously it is our duty to try and emulate him in his work outside the classroom as well as inside it. If only we teachers tried to do it, do you think that our District Guilds and the S.I.T.U. itself would be what they are today? Let us not lay the flattering unction to our souls that we have done our duty by our organisation and that there is nothing more that can be demanded of us. How many of our Teachers' Associations are really active? How many teachers in each district are members of the District Guild? And how many even of those who are members make it a point to attend the meetings of the Guild and take an active part in the discussions? How many of us have ceased to ask the Secretary, "What has your Guild done for me?" and started asking each himself, "What have I done for our Guild?" What is indicated here is a fundamental change of attitude. The first step towards realisation of our goal, it seems to me, is that each one of us teachers, to whatever grade we may belong, should become thoroughly 'Union conscious' and deem it an honour as well as a duty to be a member of the Union. The subscriptions we are called upon to pay are low enough in all conscience, and yet it pains me beyond measure to find brother-teachers often complaining as if a subscription of 8 annas or one rupee for a whole year were beyond their means. As one who has been actively connected with the working of a District Guild—a Guild which has or at any rate had the reputation of being one of the best Guilds in our State—I can unhesitatingly declare that no effective improvement in our work can be thought of without a substantial increase in our rates of subscription. Is it extravagant to demand that a teacher with a salary (not income) of Rs. 100 a month should put aside a modest sum of Re. 1 a month for the Guild? Where there is a will there is a way; and if even such modest demands are capable of shocking some of us, it only means that we are blind to basic realities.

I take it you know something of the part I have played in the agitation for

improved salaries and conditions of service for teachers of all grades. I am certainly not satisfied with the so-called revised scales of pay in vogue at present. I may be pardoned if I am not prepared to accept the Government's plea that the present financial position makes it impossible for them to think of improving the salaries still further. Have the Government paused to consider why it is that there is a woeful shortage of trained teachers at present? Certainly not for want of training colleges, though that may be a contributory cause, but principally, of course, because the salaries offered make it inevitable that none but those who are unable to get into another profession or who are blessed with an overdose of the spirit of contentment would think of teaching as a career. If it is an indubitable fact that "upon the education of the people of this country the future of this country depends", does it not follow that there can be no disservice to the country than to let its children be educated by third-rate teachers? When will our Government awake to the realisation that sound education is the soundest form of national investment, and that the teaching service is the most essential of all 'essential services'?

I feel it our duty to agitate ceaselessly for better salaries and better conditions of service for teachers of all grades. Let us not hesitate to demand better treatment at the hands of educational authorities, because we are entitled to it. One can hardly listen without indignant scorn to lofty exhortations to famished teachers from high-placed and prosperous persons to lead lives of plain living and high thinking! One is often tempted to exclaim: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they are talking about!"

Having said this, I am also bound regretfully to admit that we as a body have not yet realised the value of organised and persistent work for self-improvement in every direction. In my Presidential Address at the Rishi Valley Conference in 1941, I ventured to put in a strong plea that every Teachers' Guild must take up the systematic study

of the different aspect of education. Each Guild, I said, must become an educational laboratory in which systematic investigation and research in educational problems are carried on from year's end to year's end. How many of our Associations and Guilds have taken up this kind of work? How many of us have taken the trouble to make a thorough study of the syllabuses in the several subjects under the Reorganised Scheme of Secondary Education? How many of our teachers now working the scheme have cared to acquire a general idea of the scheme as a whole? In the field of the new-type intelligence and achievement tests alone, there is infinite scope for work; and yet how many of our Associations or Guilds really mean to do anything about it?

If we teachers fail to get the respect in society that is our due, is it entirely owing to our low salaries? Can you honestly contend that salary is the only criterion by which men are judged? A postman, I suppose, is paid twice as much as an elementary school teacher, but is he treated with twice as much respect as a teacher? Who would think of offering a chair to a postman, and who but a brute would refuse to offer one to a teacher? Even the humblest teacher can be sure of being treated with due respect, if he gives evidence of efficiency and moral worth. One need not be a genius to be an efficient teacher, the secret of efficiency is simply earnestness and persistence. At no stage should a teacher imagine that there is nothing more for him to learn; a teacher who ceases to be a student is not worthy of his hire. Let us compel admiration and respect by our ability and character, and by our single-minded devotion to the high task we have taken upon ourselves. Can we deny that we are so often guilty of remissness and lethargy, and even a cynical attitude to the idealists in our ranks? If you will excuse my quoting from myself, I may ask: "How many of us make it a point to keep themselves abreast of educational development in the outside world? How many of us have even a general idea of the wonderful advance being made in other

countries, especially in America, in the field of educational theory and practice? How many of us are believers in improved methods of teaching? How many of us are interested in the fascinating subject of child-psychology? How many of us honestly believe in studying the individual child, so as to suit their method to his or her special attitudes or needs? How many of us believe in the child-mind developing in an atmosphere of freedom? In other words, how many of us have outgrown medieval ideas of discipline? How many of us are above adopting in their dealings with their pupils the attitude of 'I'm Sir Oracle, and when I ope my lips let no dog bark'? How many of us are book-lovers and readers, not to speak of book-buyers? How many of us have taken the trouble to cultivate a sense of humour, so as to see themselves as others see them, and do as not to imitate the egregious school-master who offered to teach Charles Lamb the elements of composition? On the moral side, how many of us have the strength lightly to bear their joys and sorrows, and never to bend their knees before insolent might?"

Rightly has the Report of the Radhakrishnan Commission on University Education emphasized that "The teacher is the corner-stone of the arch of education." I have already lamented the grievous error of our government in not awaking to this sober fact. "Progress cannot outstrip the supply of teachers" as was rightly pointed out by the Sargent Report on Post-war Educational Development in India. The need for improvement is not merely on the quantitative side, but also on the qualitative side. The future of our country is gloomy indeed, if something tangible is not done without delay to attract some of the best products of our universities to the teaching profession. Let us hope that the government will realise their duty in this regard, so that the India of tomorrow may be able to hold her head high among the nations of the world. In the meanwhile, what shall be the duty of us who are already in the profession? Let us do all we can to emulate the noble example set

by teachers like Professor Sabhesan. Let us never forget that we are the true man-makers and nation-builders; let us raise ourselves by our own efforts to the full height of our stature, and discharge our duties in the spirit of disinterested service and sacrifice, so as to win the approbation of our conscience. Let us not by any means be ashamed of idealism; for the teacher who is not an idealist is no better than a mere mercenary. If the salt shall lose its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? If gold rust, what shall iron do?

"This is my prayer to Thee, my God
—strike, strike at the root of
penury in my heart.
Give me the strength lightly to bear
my joys and sorrows.
Give me the strength to make my
love fruitful in service.
Give me the strength never to

disown the poor or bend my
knees before insolent might.
Give me the strength to raise my
mind high above daily trifles.
And give me the strength to sur-
render my strength to Thee with
love."

In the night there was Bharata Natyam and Abhinayam by Sara and Prabha, pupils of the Tamil Isai Palli, Devakottai.

At 8-30 p.m. there was the Subjects Committee meeting and the draft resolutions were discussed and modified.

Friday, 12th May, 1950.

Between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. on the 12th May 1950 there were sectional conferences. The section on University Education was presided over by Prof. C. S. Srinivasachariar and that on Primary and Basic Education was presided over by Sri K. Arunachalam of Gandhi Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam.

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3. Address in full.
4. Age (date of birth.)
5. Educational qualifications :
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6. Salary required.
7. Married or unmarried.
8. If married, will the wife be able to teach Tamil or Music.

S. I. T. U., TRIPPLICANE, }
24-6-1950. }

T. P. Srinivasavaradan,
Secretary.

REPORT OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION SECTION

Prof. C. S. Srinivasachariar presiding, the University Education section of the 40th Madras State Educational Conference met at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 12th May, 1950, in the N.S.M.V.P.S. High School Hall.

Prof. S. Srinivasan, Vice-Principal, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi and Convener of the section, said that the University Sectional Conference was a new departure this year, and expressed his hope that in future it would become not only popular but also quite representative of the University teachers.

In his presidential address Prof. Srinivasachariar, after a rapid survey of the recommendation of the various educational commissions including the Hunter, Sadler and Sargent Committee Reports, said that the Inter-Universities Board was going to have a special session in August in Nagpur to consider the Radhakrishnan Commission's Report. He referred to the recent meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the South Indian Universities and expressed his agreement with the conclusions arrived at their meeting. He said that every university was conscious of its excellence and superiority and no university should be put out of shape by any sudden revolutionary change. He felt that the report left many things very much as they were before.

Referring to the position of English, he did not know in what period of time it could be given up and be substituted by Hindi.

Prof. A. Rama Iyer said that the chapter on the aims of university education was the most eloquent chapter in the whole report and the aims set out there were absolutely unexceptionable.

Referring to the use of Tamil medium, he said that Tamil medium had proved an unqualified success in the National College at Tiruchirapalli.

Mr. C. D. S. Chetty, Principal of the Thyagaraja College, Madhurai, pleaded for the continuance of the present structure of the university education of keeping intermediate and degree classes together. He also felt that the regional

language would serve the best needs of higher education. The teaching staff in the college at present was about the weakest link in our university and stressed the need for improving their service conditions.

Prof. E. N. Subramaniam of the Madanapalle College said that the lack of discipline among students in colleges and schools about which so much was heard at present, was only a reflection of the general indiscipline prevalent in the country in every walk of life. The problem of discipline, he said, was not a matter for the teacher alone, but was as much a matter for the press, the political leaders and other agencies in the country. He expressed the hope that the modest recommendations of the Commission in regard to salary scales of the teaching staff particularly in aided colleges would be immediately implemented.

Mr. K. Panchapakesa Iyer, Rajah's College, Pudukottai, outlined the main recommendations of the Commission in regard to moral and religious instruction and gave his whole-hearted support to the recommendations.

Messrs. N. S. Krishnamurthi Iyer, R. Mahadevan and Avadhanar also spoke.

Mr. S. Natarajan, President of the S.I.T.U., speaking on People's Colleges pointed out the urgency in view of the extension of the primary education and the introduction of adult suffrage and expressed the hope that the People's colleges on the lines of the Folk Schools of Denmark would be started in India.

The convener suggested that the S.I.T.U. should take more interest in university education and persuade the University Teachers' Union to affiliate itself with the S.I.T.U. He also requested the S.I.T.U. to take up with the Government the question of the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code with a view to securing more liberal grant to aided colleges.

With a vote of thanks to the President and the speakers the sectional conference came to a close.

S. SRINIVASAN,
Convener.

REPORT OF

THE BASIC AND PRIMARY EDUCATION SECTION

The Basic and Primary Education Section of the Conference met at 8 a.m. on 12th May, 1950 in the Conference Pandal in the N.S.M.V.P.S. High School, Devakottai, Mr. K. Arunachalam, Headmaster of the Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam, presiding.

Mr. S. Natarajan, President of the South India Teachers' Union, explained the need for a special session on Basic Education and welcomed Mr. K. Arunachalam and requested him to preside over the session.

Mr. K. Arunachalam in his presidential address gave an account of the genesis and principles of Basic Education and traced briefly the history of its progress in Madras State. He said that division of basic schools as junior and senior basic was not desirable and expressed the hope that full 8 year course basic schools would come to be established by gradual stages. He was of opinion that self-sufficiency was not an impracticable ideal to be attained and quoted the instance of Bihar where basic education taken as a whole was found to be nearly self-sufficient. He also referred to the need for rural colleges, suitable literature for basic school children and felt sure that basic education would work a silent revolution in the land.

Mr. V. B. Murthi of Madras then spoke about the policy of the Madras State in Basic Education. He said that the Madras Government have accepted the policy of converting all the elementary schools into basic schools, but they have not done much towards implementing the policy. The number of basic schools was only about a hundred, and the number of training schools about 38 and at this rate of progress it would take decades to realise the ideal of basic education for all boys and girls in the State. He pointed out to the vastness of the problem of providing free and compulsory education for all between the ages of 6 and 14 and said that Gandhiji's ideal of self-sufficiency alone would enable the nation to pro-

vide education for all within the shortest possible time. He made the following suggestions:—

1. That a comprehensive 10 years' plan for expansion of Basic Education was needed.
2. That the expansion of Basic Education should be tagged on with the Firka Development schemes.
3. That finance may be found from the proceeds of the Sales Tax, if necessary, increasing the rates on luxury articles inasmuch as Basic Education is for the benefit of the masses.

Mr. Rudrappaswami, Basic Education Officer, explained the policy of the Government. He said that provision is made for converting compact areas into Basic Education areas and short courses are arranged for teachers. He referred to the needs of Basic Schools, like land for garden, equipment, etc. and said that any plan to make specified areas to go Basic would be carefully considered by the Government. He was of opinion that self-sufficiency principle was the only way to give education for all, and that it would lead to productive work and creation of wealth.

Mr. K. Narayanan of Abhiramam initiated a discussion on the need for various types of literature for children in Basic Schools. In doing so he said, good books in simple language must be available for pupils about the craft they study, about their social environment and natural phenomena. Reference books of various kinds were also needed for pupils and teachers. He conceded the fact that text books had only a secondary place in basic schools, yet he pleaded for more books of the right kind to meet the needs of the rich curriculum of the basic schools.

Mr. S. Padmanabhan of Tellicherry said that there was confusion in the minds of the people about the scope of basic education and pleaded for planning, experiment and research in basic education.

Mr. Ranganatha Sastry of Tiruchy stressed the need for guide books with the syllabus worked out in detailed correlation monthwar; and also for reference books for teachers.

Mr. Rudrappaswami explained at length the nature of the problem of literature and said that it was a difficult problem and that books bearing on the new type of work were no doubt needed and that efforts would be made to publish suitable books based on actual careful work at Basic Training Schools.

Mr. G. Krishnamurthy of Tiruchy initiated the discussion on self-sufficiency in Basic Education. He explained the implication of the term self-sufficiency and stressed the need for planning. He also said that it was necessary to decide what kind of society we would like to build up, a society based on cottage industry or mechanised industry and then to proceed with the scheme of mass education.

Mr. Doraikannu Mudaliar of Madras said that the time for discussing the merits of basic education was long past and that the S.I.T.U. had committed itself to basic education. The problem of teacher-supply was not formidable as it would be possible to transform the existing trained teachers of all grades into basic teachers by arranging for short term courses and so, according to him, there should be no delay in implementing the plan of converting all the existing primary schools into basic schools.

Mr. Thiagarajan of Ramnad Basic Training School spoke about correlation in Basic Schools. He tried to remove the common misconception that correlation is everything in basic education and explained how in teaching a craft, various subjects could be correlated successfully. The child, he said, is a growing organism, loving activity, full of the instinct of curiosity and keen social sense. All these, he said, should be harnessed to make the child understand his physical and social environment. Whatever the degree of correlation achieved, an integrated education through activity and experience was the objective.

Mr. K. Arunachalam summed up the discussions and said that self-sufficiency as Mahatmaji said was the acid test of Basic Education and he was sure that Basic Education would lead to productive education and culture for all.

The session concluded with the vote of thanks by the Convener.

V. B. MURTHI,
Convener.

At 3 p.m. the Sectional Conference of Administration, Organisation and Inspection met under the presidency of Sri E. H. Parameswaran. Opening the discussion the President said that bifurcation of the inspectorate was necessary. A lot of time of the District Educational Officers had to be wasted in the scrutiny of vouchers, registers, etc. He would therefore recommend two officers, one for the purposes of audit and another in connection with academic work.

Mr. Krishnamurthi of the A.I.R., Tiruchirapalli, spoke on school broadcasts. He said that South India had progressed far in the matter of school broadcasts. In no other area in India was such a co-ordinated system of school broadcasts. In no other area was found such a large number of schools equipped with listening sets. The number of such schools was 280. In most of these schools were supplementary loud-speakers. Separate programmes were being broadcast for Tamil and Telugu areas. The programmes were planned with great care. The advice of educationists was taken and no pains were spared to see that they were made useful; but the usefulness of these broadcasts depended ultimately on teachers. Most of the broadcasts were made by teachers themselves. At the receiving end also the co-operation of teachers was essential. Pupils needed a certain amount of help and guidance from teachers. The programmes were printed many months in advance and sent to schools. They included talks by eminent men like Dr. Krishnan whom the pupils had no chance to hear. Dr. Krishnan spoke on how he began to take interest in Phy-

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sics. Mr. Ramalingam Pillai on another occasion talked on how he became interested in poetry. And then there were broadcasts describing the working of industries, the manufacture of sugar for example. The sounds of the machines were actually reproduced.

The purpose of these broadcasts, continued Mr. Krishnamurthi, was to supplement rather than supplant teaching in schools, hence probably the complaint by some that these broadcasts were not closely allied to the syllabuses.

They had also broadcasts on languages, for instance, Hindi. These lessons were exceedingly popular. They were directed to the general listener. A Committee of experts in Delhi adjudged our broadcasts as the best and recommended that they should be adopted in the north. It was their desire to introduce Hindi lessons in school broadcasts. Here again the intention was to supplement and not supplant school lessons. The broadcasts would only have conversations which would familiarise students with Hindi idioms. The emphasis would be on spoken Hindi.

Two things were necessary if school broadcasts were to be fruitful of results. First there must be the introduction before the broadcasts and then recapitulation at the end. There should be a teacher in charge of broadcasts. He should study beforehand the subject-matter of the broadcasts. For this purpose the pamphlets supplied by the A.I.R. might be used. The introduction might not take more than two or three minutes. At the end questions might be asked, but these should not be formal, for this might antagonise the boys. The loud-speaker must be fitted in a place which was acoustically good. The A.I.R. was ready to help schools in such technical matters as the choice of radio sets and loud-speakers.

Another important thing in connection with school broadcasts was selection and elimination. Not all boys could listen to a particular programme. It was also not necessary that broadcasts should be arranged every day of the week. Too frequent listening was not good. Twice a week was a good arrangement.

Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar remarked

that he had heard the National Prayer sung in different ways in Madras, Bengal and Delhi and asked if it was not possible to organise the National Prayer every day so that there might be uniformity.

Mr. Krishnamurthi replied that during the previous year they had broadcasts of the authentic version once a week. These were intended to help the pupils. A daily prayer was a different question. The National Anthem was intended to be sung only on specific occasions. Would it be proper to broadcast it every day? Did all schools open at the same time?

Replying to Sri V. Arunajatai, the lecturer said that there was not much of follow up work. This involved the appointment of additional staff and organisation which we did not have at present. The officer said that they welcomed criticisms even of a stringent type.

Mr. T. P. Santhanakrishna Naidu on behalf of the Government said that grants for the purchase of radio sets must be made under Part II of the proposals. The Government had the option to take it up or drop it.

Regarding the radio hour being considered as part of the school time-table, Mr. K. S. Chengalroyan complained that teachers had to work one hour extra every day. He wanted the broadcast time to be changed especially the broadcast at 12-30 p.m. At that hour the broadcasts were not useful as the pupils were hungry and were eager to go home. He suggested that a special teacher might be given ten periods of work in connection with broadcasts.

Rev. D. Thambuswamy, Sri K. A. Vanchi Iyer, Sri N. R. Viswanatha Iyer and Sri T. V. Neelakantam also took part in the discussion.

Sri V. Arunajatai then spoke about Tests and Records in schools.

Mr. V. Arunajatai in initiating the discussion on Tests and Records said:

Examinations as we know them today are an imported product. They were originally intended to select deserving pupils from the primary to the secondary course. They were also used to

select candidates for the various high administrative services. It will be seen that selection is the underlying principle in these cases. The same outlook seems to dominate the present day examinations. They do not try to find out how much the pupil knows, how much he has achieved and progressed. Wide differences in standard are observed in the annual examination question papers of the schools for each form. The same defect is to be noticed in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination papers also. We ought not to base our school promotions on a system of examination which has such defects. There is great need for popularising New Type Tests and basing class promotions not solely on the results of the annual and terminal examinations as they are now conducted, but taking into account the results of New Type Tests administered to pupils from time to time in the course of each year of work. A certain percentage of marks in each subject may be reserved for these types of tests also. This may be tried as an experimental measure. But this means that suitable tests should be standardised. The S.I.T.U. is working in this direction and hopes to achieve some definite results with the help and co-operation of all.

Craft, Activities and Bifurcated courses of studies are some of the special features of the new scheme and there is need for tests to measure the aptitudes, abilities and achievements of pupils in these directions also. Personality has a great part to play in the education of a child and this must be measured—a very difficult task indeed. In U.S.A. and other countries there is the system of visiting experts and counsellors to advise pupils on the choice of a career. But we do not have any scientific methods for offering remarks on the personality traits of pupils. Any judgment based on imperfect knowledge or insufficient data or inadequate observation of pupils is likely to do more harm than good. The Government must see to it, that proper training is given to teachers in the art of administering New Type Tests and in assessing the personality traits of pupils based on some scientific methods.

The cumulative record proposed by the Committee appointed by the Government and as modified by the Secondary Education Board should examine the two proposals given above and incorporate them in their report. There is need for the report being in the regional language and greater provision should be made for associating the parent's desires regarding the pupil's future career and for ascertaining the parent's views on pupil's behaviour problems, if any. The task of maintaining a record of this type involves much time and strain and this must be taken into account in assigning the total number of periods of work for each teacher. On the whole the Report suggests welcome reformation and is well worth a trial.

Rev. D. Thambuswami who next spoke sounded a note of warning in the maintenance of records especially those relating to the personality traits on the five-point scale. He would, however, recommend a trial of these records in a few schools in Forms I to III on an experimental basis.

At 6 p.m. the Reports of the Sectional Conferences were presented and resolutions were taken up. Dr. Alagappa Chettiar presided. Resolutions 1 to 5 were passed after which the President had to leave the Conference on account of the pressure of business.

Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's Concluding Speech.

Dr. Chettiar said that he had been told by the Deputy Director that action had already been taken on many of the resolutions and there was no need to move them. And then there was a cynical friend who told him that there was no need for such conferences. But he dissented from that view. No conference in any part of the world could achieve its purpose completely. The purpose of the conference was to give opportunities for members of the profession to understand each other's point of view. Such opportunities had been offered in abundance at Devakottai. He thanked the Minister for Education for his unqualified support to the aims of

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the S.I.T.U. He also thanked the Government for sending officers of the Education Department to watch their proceedings.

Referring to the remarks of the Minister for Education about priorities, the President said that he knew that no purpose could be achieved 100%. He only pleaded for a great degree of support to the cause of education. He hoped that the Minister would continue to plead for Education with his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Before concluding his part in the Conference, he thanked Sri Somanathan Chettiar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, for the excellent arrangements. Only those who had intimate association with the Chettiars could appreciate their difficulties in endeavouring to make the Conference a success. The community was now not as prosperous as some imagined. In fact their position was pitiable considering the situation in Burma.

Referring to the remarks of the Minister that he was at the Conference on account of the persuasiveness of Sri S. Natarajan, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar said that he for his part had absolutely no difficulty in complying with the request. He accepted the offer almost by post. He prayed that the Teachers' Organisation would move in rapid strides to their goal.

Sri Somanathan Chettiar and Sri V. Arunajatai thanked Dr. Alagappa Chettiar for having presided over the deliberations of the Conference.

Saturday, 13th May, 1950.

REPORT OF

THE SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION SECTION

Sri S. Natarajan, President of the S.I.T.U., requesting Sri C. D. S. Chetti to preside over the Sectional Conference said that Sri C. D. S. Chettiar was one of the best friends of the teaching profession.

The President in the course of his address said that it was wrong to think that our present day boys were inferior to English or American boys or to those

some 20 years back. Now that the regional language was made the medium of instruction, it would be possible to raise the standard of our pupils. Regarding the question of discipline, he said, given the right content of education, boys would have zest in their work. He further said that teachers of today were as good as teachers of 20 years back. If a proper atmosphere is created, then there will be no question of indiscipline. He felt that the Government had not done the right thing when they revised the scales of salaries of the different grades of teachers. The teachers should try to be students throughout their life. If the teachers are not properly respected today, the parents are more to blame; because they have allowed the teachers to starve. He appealed to the Government to give education as high a priority as external affairs. The time has come when the Government and the public recognise the need for giving good salary scales to teachers. At the same time he had appealed to the teachers to dedicate themselves to the work so as to deserve the salaries they demanded.

The discussion on the various topics then began. Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan in initiating the discussion pointed out that the University Commission had recommended the extension of the present high school course by two years. The report gave that the causes of low standards in schools and colleges were (i) overcrowding in schools and colleges, (ii) misfits taking to teaching profession, and (iii) the profession not attracting the best men on account of the low salaries offered. The report brought out the negligence of the universities of their primary duty of organising refresher courses for teachers in high schools. As regards the content of general education the report of the Commission said that the content should be such as to make a pupil to lead a full life.

Rev. D. Thambuswamy said that he saw no reason for extending the high school course. There were certain other courses not leading to the university and they did not require any ex-

tension of the present course. His suggestion was that if university education required one more year of secondary education, it might be done so. To raise this standard he suggested the opening of polytechnic institutions and providing facilities for pupils to get training for jobs in life after school years.

Sri S. Srinivasa Iyer of Cheyyar said that one of the reasons for the low standard is the admission of students with very low qualifications to training institutions. Teachers must be given facilities to travel widely to enrich their experience and knowledge.

Sri V. B. Murthi was of the opinion that the secondary education course might begin after the senior basic and might be had for 3 or 4 years. He stressed on the need for reorganising secondary education. It was better to extend the secondary education course up to the age of 18 and make it complete in itself, leading to various professions and that the university should be intended for specialisation and research.

Sri Ramudu Iyer of Tiruchy also participated.

Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar of Madras was of the view that the secondary education course should be extended by one more year.

Sri R. Mahadevan, Sri K. Padmanabhan, Sri A. Devanayagam and Sri S. S. Avadhanier pleaded for the extension of the school course.

Srimathi S. Chinnappa of Tanjore was for the extension of the school course.

Sri A. Rama Iyer of Tiruchy pointed out that if University Education did not improve, secondary education would not improve. Those who were opposing the improvement of university education were adopting a short-sighted policy.

Sri P. Doraikannu Mudaliar of Madras and Sri N. Subramaniam of Tanjore spoke on 'Co-ordination of activities with reference to social studies and citizenship training'. The latter pleaded for organising science clubs in schools.

Sri S. R. Balasubramania Iyer of Tirukattupalli pointed out the drawbacks in the social studies syllabus and

pleaded for a modification of the same. Sri V. Antoniswami and Sri S. Dharmarajan were also of the same view.

Both Sri A. S. Narayanan of Palghat and Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan of Madras spoke for the necessity of cutting down the elementary science syllabus as it was heavy.

Sri J. Vaidyanathan of Madras spoke on the mathematics syllabus and he pleaded for more periods for the composite syllabus.

The President in his concluding remarks said that the social studies syllabus required a thorough modification. He was not in favour of extending the High School course, since our country could not afford to have any extension. He suggested to the S.I.T.U. to have sub-committees for drawing up syllabuses from 1st Standard to VI Form.

With a vote of thanks by the Convener, the meeting came to a close.

T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN,
Convener.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE CONFERENCE

This Conference records with deep sense of sorrow the demise of Sri M. S. Sabhesan. (All standing)

Moved from the Chair.

RESOLUTION I. *With a view to making Basic Education and the Reorganised Scheme of Education a success, this Conference urges the Government and the Universities to conduct Refresher Courses in important centres in each district. It also requests Government to encourage the conduct of such Refresher Courses by the South India Teachers' Union or its affiliated District Guilds by giving them financial aid for such purpose.*

Moved by Sri N. S. Krishnamurthi Iyer (Mayuram).

Seconded by Sri Manickam Pillai.

Sri N. S. Krishnamurthi Iyer referred to the elaborate records which had to be kept under the Reorganised Scheme of Education and the paucity of teachers trained to do the work. He described how, for want of finance the work of training teachers was handicapped. Sri S. V. Srinivasan (Deva-

kottai) pleaded for the selection of teachers from elementary schools for refresher courses.

RESOLUTION II. *This Conference welcomes the proposed changes in the training of graduate teachers and is of the view that the methods adopted for the training of teachers of other grades needs a thorough re-examination and modification to suit the needs of modern education. It is further of opinion that suitable modifications should be made in respect of qualifications prescribed for teachers in training schools and colleges so as to ensure that only teachers of experience and merit are appointed for suitable posts in the training institutions.*

Moved by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan (Madras.)

Seconded by Sri K. Narayanan (Abhiramam).

Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan referred to some of the new subjects like Audio-Visual education which had been accepted by the University for the B.T. Course. These changes were welcome; but there were certain defects in the appointment of staff to training colleges. Teachers from Arts Colleges were transferred to training colleges. These had no school experience. In this connection he would remind them of the recommendation of the Radhakrishnan Committee which said that at least 50% of the teachers in training colleges should have school experience.

Sri K. Narayanan said that teaching experience in schools was necessary not only for the professors but also for the principals.

RESOLUTION III. *The Conference notes that the basis of grant to training schools has been revised to ensure the payment of 2/3 of the net cost. But it is of opinion that aided training schools and colleges should be helped with the full net cost as they have no fee income.*

Moved by Sri Madhuram.

Seconded by Sri A. M. Kanniappa Mudaliar (Kancheepuram).

Sri Madhuram said that the resolution was self-explanatory and non-controversial. As such no speech was neces-

sary. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

Sri Kanniappa Mudaliar said that in spite of advertisements qualified teachers were not available. It was not going to cost the Government much. So they wanted the entire net cost.

RESOLUTION IV. *This Conference is of the view that the courses of studies in Oriental Schools and Colleges be reorganised so as to be more in accord with the schools and colleges for general education without in any way detracting from their special purpose. It requests Government and the Universities (a) to revise the scales of salaries and service conditions obtaining in these institutions bringing them on a line with those obtaining in similar institutions of general education, (b) to adopt the same basis of grant to those institutions as for institutions of general education and (c) to give Oriental Colleges adequate representations in the University bodies.*

Moved by Sri P. Doraikannu Mudaliar (Madras).

Seconded by Sri P. D. Kannappa Mudaliar (Madras).

Sri P. Doraikannu Mudaliar said that the term Oriental was a relic of British rule. Teachers educated in these colleges were looked down upon with undeserved contempt. For instance an ex-Minister for education said that the pandits could not know how to put on or off the switch of an electric light. This putting on or off of the switch may come under general education and so they should be given general education.

Sri P. D. Kannappa Mudaliar speaking in Tamil stressed the need for improving the general knowledge of pandits. The fault was not that of pandits. The scheme was at fault.

Sri Venkatrama Sastri of Dharmapuri supported the resolution.

RESOLUTION V. *This Conference is of the view that the various Government Orders in respect of salaries of teachers of Indian Languages need a thorough re-examination and the scales of salaries of these teachers be suitably fixed so as to ensure satisfaction and contentment.*

Moved by Sri T. S. Narasimharaghavan (Madhurai).

Seconded by Sri A. K. Paranthamanar (Madras).

Sri Narasimharaghavan pointed out how while the scales of salaries of other teachers were clear those of the teachers of the languages gave rise to a lot of confusion. The various G.O.'s in this connection were the cause of anomalies. The classification into many grades made matters worse. There was a lot of discontent among teachers of languages on account of this state of affairs. So a thorough re-examination of the scales was necessary.

Sri Paranthamanar complained that Indian languages were really neglected though in theory they had been assigned the first place. The most unfortunate thing was the division of pandits into grades I and II. Vidwan qualification was insisted on for teaching Form I while the same was said to be sufficient for VI Form. He suggested that the lower qualification, Vidwan Preliminary was sufficient for teachers in Forms I to III.

Sri V. Venkatraman, Hindi Pandit (Paramakudi) described the pitiable state of the Hindi Pandits. They were forgotten when the scales of salaries for other teachers were fixed. The Hindi Pandits had been working at great sacrifice for the cause of Hindi before the language was introduced in schools. They had been teaching the subject collecting only annas four from each pupil. The conditions under which they worked were very difficult. There were the Black Shirt and the Anti Hindi movements. The rider to G.O. 996 was mischievous. While in respect of other teachers their qualifications determined the scales of salaries, in respect of Hindi Pandits the classes taught by them had also to be considered. Qualifications were ignored and caste system was introduced.

RESOLUTION VI. *This Conference urges Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission in regard to teachers' scales of salaries, provident fund, dearness allowance and other benefits to teachers under all agencies.*

Moved by Sri S. Srinivasan (Cheyyar).

Seconded by Sri A. S. Narayana Iyer (Palghat).

Sri Srinivasa Iyer deplored that while in other countries teachers were fighting for a 'professional' wage, we had to fight for a 'living' wage. One of the members of the Parliamentary Board had remarked that teachers in India were the worst paid in the world. Mere passing of resolutions was not enough. They must create the necessary sanction by strengthening their organisation and giving it cent per cent support.

Sri Narayana Iyer advocated provincialisation of secondary education and said that the implementation of this resolution would pave the way for provincialisation.

RESOLUTION VII. *This Conference urges Government to take immediate steps to ensure that the status and emoluments of teachers employed in various grades of educational institutions maintained by Government, local bodies and aided managements are uniform throughout.*

Moved by Sri S. Dharmarajan (Ramnad).

Seconded by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan (Madras).

Sri Dharmarajan pointed how, on account of the difference in the scales of salaries of teachers in schools under local bodies and private managements, teachers were migrating from one school to another. This was not conducive to loyalty of teachers to their schools or the children reading in them.

RESOLUTION VIII. *This Conference urges the Government immediately to adopt the scale of Rs. 60—4—120 to the secondary grade teachers.*

Moved by Sri S. S. Avadhanar (Katpadi).

Seconded by Sri V. Arunajatai (Madras).

Sri Avadhanar said that he had not the 'honor' but the 'horror' of moving the resolution. The Tamil Pandits had been given the scale of Rs. 60—4—120 but not the secondary grade teachers. It was a 'Pandora's Box' opened by

Sri Avinashilingam Chettiar which had created a split among teachers. The demand was a modest one and the Government must grant it.

RESOLUTION IX. *This Conference notes with regret that very few managements of aided elementary schools have complied with the Government Order No. 1154, Education, dated 5th June, 1947. It is of opinion that as the managements are unable to comply with the G.O., it is the duty of the Government to take steps to ensure to the teachers the minimum salary they themselves fixed in the said G.O. It therefore urges Government to increase their grant to teachers in aided elementary schools by Rs. 5 a month per teacher.*

Moved by Sri K. S. Chengalroya Iyer (Kaveripatnam).

Seconded by Sri S. R. Narayana Rao.

Sri Chengalroya Iyer hoped that before next September elementary school teachers would get Rs. 2 out of the Government grant for teachers and Rs. 3 from the grant to the managements so that the minimum of Rs. 30 fixed by Government could be received by all teachers.

RESOLUTION X. *The housing problem being still very acute in urban and semi-urban areas, this Conference requests Government to direct payment of house rent allowance to teachers and other employees under aided managements, such expenditure being treated as an approved item of expenditure for assessment of grant.*

Moved by Sri M. R. Srinivasan (Madhurai).

Seconded by Sri A. Thirumalai (Madras).

Sri Srinivasan said that many managements were in a position to pay house rent allowances to their employees and they were willing to do so, but the Government stood in the way as there was no order treating the allowance as an approved item of expenditure. This allowance was a just claim as it was paid to employees under Government. He prayed that Government would be pleased to pass orders enabling managements to pay the allowance to teachers.

Sri Thirumalai narrated the difficul-

ties of the housing problem in Madras and how in spite of his answers to the queries of the authorities nothing could be achieved. He pleaded for a helpful attitude on the part of authorities.

RESOLUTION XI. *This Conference reiterates its resolution of the previous years that free education be given to the children of teachers of all grades and in all institutions.*

Moved by Sri G. Krishnamurthy (Tiruchirapalli).

Seconded by Sri R. Mahadevan (Mayuram).

Sri Krishnamurthy said that even high paid officers of the railway got free passes for their families. It was a concession which the railways gave to their employees. But teachers were not given a similar concession. There was a stage when statistics were collected and an attempt was made to give this concession; but afterwards nothing was heard. The demand for this concession was not beggary. It was a legitimate demand. The argument of the Minister for Education for denying this concession to teachers was not valid. The speaker asked if poorly paid servants in departments other than the railway were given such a concession. Did they ask for it?

Sri R. Mahadevan said that this concession was enjoyed in part by teachers in aided schools. Many managements were giving such concessions. They were even advertised in papers when applications were invited for teachers' posts. Again women teachers enjoyed this privilege. The resolution only asked that the concession be extended to those teachers who were not getting it.

RESOLUTION XII. *This Conference urges Government (i) to increase their contribution to the Teachers' Provident Fund from half anna in the rupee to one anna in the rupee, (ii) to insist on managements contributing a similar amount and (iii) to ensure a decent rate of interest for the Provident Fund deposits.*

Moved by Sri A. R. Krishnan (Tinnevely).

Seconded by Sri S. S. Narayanaswamy Iyer (Devakottai).

The mover said that the Savings Bank interest was very low. As such teachers could not have a decent amount at the time of retirement. The Local Bodies paid an amount equal to that of the teacher at the end of every year; but the Government paid their contribution to teachers in aided schools only at the time of retirement. So it was but just that Government should pay teachers an equal amount as other employers did.

Sri S. S. Narayanaswamy Iyer said, that they were only asking that teachers in aided schools be placed on an equal footing with teachers in Local Bodies as regards the management's contribution.

RESOLUTION XIII. *This Conference is of the view that the statutory age of retirement of teachers be fixed at 58 and that so long as the present shortage of teachers continues, the services of teachers may be extended up to the age of 60 by one year at a time.*

Moved by Sri V. Antoniswamy (Tuticorin).

Seconded by Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar (Madras).

Sri Antoniswamy referred to the recent G.O. permitting teachers to work in schools till the age of 60. He said that the order was vague. Hence they asked for a statutory right that the teachers' normal age of retirement should be fixed at 58. Under the present condition of shortage of teachers this age might be extended to 60.

Sri S. S. Avadhanar opposed the resolution.

Sri S. Srinivasan of Cheyyar supported the resolution and said that the appointment of untrained teachers had brought down the efficiency of schools. Re-employment was different from extension of service up to 58. Re-employment was permitted by Government perhaps with a view to benefit managements financially; but this was bad. So the age of retirement must be statutorily fixed at 58.

RESOLUTION XIV. *This Conference requests Government to take steps to constitute a Teachers' Council for examining all cases of professional misconduct*

and to take action only on the recommendations of the said Council.

Moved by Sri E. N. Subramaniam (Madanapalle).

Seconded by Sri E. H. Parameswaran (Ambasamudram).

Sri Subramaniam reminded teachers that he had been often pressing for a charter of rights for teachers. This charter must include freedom from fear, freedom from want, academic freedom and right of appeal in cases of victimisation. He would also remind teachers that rights had corresponding responsibilities. Professional misconduct may arise out of different causes. The time had come when teachers must consider cases of professional misconduct in the interests of the children entrusted to their charge.

RESOLUTION XV. *This Conference is of opinion that the existing scheme of Provident Fund is a very inadequate provision for old age. It urges Government to take early steps to introduce a scheme of Provident Fund-cum Insurance-cum, Gratuity and Pension for teachers. In this connection the Conference desires to suggest a compulsory scheme of Insurance for Teachers, either in the S.I.T.U. Protection Fund, Ltd. or in the Postal Insurance.*

Moved by Sri S. Natarajan (Chairman).

Seconded by Sri V. B. Murthi (Madras).

RESOLUTION XVI. *This Conference views with concern the shortage of qualified Physical Education Teachers. It is of the view that vigorous steps should be taken to train an adequate number of teachers every year possibly by opening Colleges of Physical Education or by opening Physical Education section in the training colleges. It further urges Government to revise liberally the scales of salaries of Physical Education Teachers so as to attract the right type of men and women.*

Moved by Sri H. Visveswaran (Ambasamudram).

Seconded by Sri Devanayagam

Sri Visveswaran said how Physical Education Teachers wanted to be only

Secondary Grade teachers since by doing so they could supplement their meagre incomes by private tuition. Unless the scale for Physical Education Teachers was liberalised it was not possible even to retain the present number.

CONCLUDING SESSION

The President, Sri S. Natarajan, winding up the proceedings said that the session on the whole was a success although it was not possible to complete the deliberations of the sectional conference on Organisation, Administration and Inspection.

The resolutions of the Conference, he said, were not extravagant but modest.

Commending the resolution relating to the creation of a Teachers' Council, he said, that the teaching profession should have a high ethical code and should dedicate themselves to the service of the youth and the achievement of the objectives of true education. He joined in the hope expressed by Dr. Alagappa Chettiar in his address, that leadership in education would pass into the hands of teachers and that the Government would be guided by the advice of the S.I.T.U. on all matters pertaining to education.

In conclusion he conveyed his thanks to the Reception Committee for the good arrangements they had made for the conduct of the Conference and for having attended to the convenience of the delegates.

Messrs. O. R. M. OM. SP. SV. Meyyappa Chettiar, Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee, K. A. Vanchi Iyer, President of the Working Committee of the Conference and S. S. Narayanaswami, General Secretary of the Conference, offered thanks on behalf of the Reception Committee. Sri V. Arunajatai, Secretary of the S.I.T.U., Sri V. Antoniswamy of Tuticorin and Sri E. N. Subramanyam of Madanapalle, proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of the delegates.

Certificates of merit were awarded to the S. M. S. Vidyasala, Karaikudi, O.V.C. High School, Manamadurai and Muslim High School, Abhiramam, for the exhibits they had sent to the Conference Exhibition.

Sri M. R. Srinivasan, President, Madurai District Teachers' Guild, invited the S.I.T.U. to hold its 41st session of the Madras State Educational Conference in Madurai district next year.

With the singing of *Jana Gana Mana* the Conference came to a close.

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THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION

ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING

The Annual General Body meeting of the South India Teachers' Union was held at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 13th May 1950 in the Conference pandal at Devakottai, with Sri S. Natarajan, in the chair.

The Secretary, Sri V. Arunajatai, read the notice of the meeting and presented the 41st Annual Report of the work of the Union for the period 1st April 1949 to 31st March 1950. As copies of the report were already distributed to the delegates, Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan said that the report might be taken as read.

The President of the Union, Sri S. Natarajan, welcomed the members and said that the year was one of strenuous activity for the Union and the affiliated Guilds. He thanked them for their co-operation. It was very kind of the Presidents of the District Guilds to respond to the call of the President of the Union twice during the year. This made an impression on the Education authorities. He expressed his thanks to the members of the Executive Board and the Working Committee for their hearty co-operation.

The Union did useful work in connection with the investigation into the reading habit of children and the framing and standardising of achievement tests. All these involved considerable work in addition to the regular work of correspondence.

Members with grievances asked for guidance from the S.I.T.U. and they had to be answered.

He also thanked the Secretary and the Journal Secretaries for their co-operation and Rev. D. Thambuswamy and Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan for the help and suggestions they gave at the informal fortnightly meetings of the City Office-bearers of the Union and also at the Executive Board meetings.

Sri E. H. Parameswaran (Ambasamudram) moved that the Report be adopted. Sri S. Dandapani (Tanjore) seconded the proposal.

Sri E. N. Subramanyam (Madanapalle) supported the proposal. He referred to the passing away of Sabhesan and exhorted the members to go ahead following the footsteps of the great and noble soul. The Devakottai Conference, he said, was an epoch-making one, for a new era of co-operation with the Government had dawned. This co-operation and collaboration, he affirmed, would be more fruitful with integrated loyalty to leadership. He said, "Freedom of the spirit is more important than other kinds of freedoms and teachers alone can take up the challenge of the times and help in securing the freedom of the spirit."

Sri S. S. Avadhanar (Katpadi) pleaded that Taluk Teachers' Unions must become the prime electorate in sending representatives to the S.I.T.U.

Sri S. Srinivasan (Cheyyar) spoke in praise of the tremendous expansion in the activities of the Union and wanted that the Executive must concentrate its efforts on the starting of a press of its own which alone would help in bringing much-needed publicity to the work of the Union. He laid stress on three points, namely, (i) Every member of the Union must become a member of the Protection Fund, (ii) Every member must subscribe to the South Indian Teacher and Balar Kalvi, and (iii) Every Association must be represented at the annual conference of the Union. He pleaded for cent per cent membership of the Union.

Sri S. Subramaniam (Tiruvannainal-lur) pointed out the grievances of the Pandits and wanted the Union to work for them also.

The Secretary replying to the observations of the members said that he would bear in mind their suggestions. As regards the redress of grievances of individual teachers, he said, that the S.I.T.U. would take up cases where principles were involved. Where no principles were involved, the redress would depend on the co-operation of members.

The motion that the Report be adopted was carried unanimously.

The election of Office-bearers for the year 1950-51 was then proceeded with.

President :

Sri S. Srinivasan proposed that Sri S. Natarajan be elected President. Sri V. Aravamuda Iyengar seconded.

As there was no other nomination Sri S. Natarajan was declared elected as President.

Vice-Presidents :

Prof. E. N. Subramaniam (Madanapalle), Sri J. David Chelliah (Virudunagar) and Prof. A. Rama Iyer were nominated. Prof. Rama Iyer withdrew. As there were no other nominations, Prof. E. N. Subramaniam and Sri J. David Chelliah were elected Vice-Presidents.

Secretary :

Sri V. Arunajatai proposed Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan. Sri N. Subramaniam seconded. Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan was unanimously elected Secretary.

Joint Secretary :

There were four nominations. (i) Sri G. Krishnamurthy (Tiruchy), (ii) Sri S. Narayanaswamy (Devakottai), (iii) Sri S. Srinivasan (Cheyyar) and (iv) Sri S. S. Avadhaniar (Katpadi).

Sri G. Krishnamurthy was declared elected as Joint Secretary.

Treasurer :

There were two names proposed (i) Sri S. Swaminathan (Hindu High School, Madras) and (ii) Sri P. V. Ramaswamy (P. S. High School, Mylapore, Madras).

Sri S. Swaminathan was declared elected as Treasurer.

Vigilance Committee :

The following constituted the Vigilance Committee :—

1. Sri V. Antoniswami (Tuticorin) (Convener).
2. Sri P. V. Ramaswamy, P. S. High School, Mylapore, Madras.
3. Sri C. A. Samuel, Voorhees High School, Vellore.
4. Sri B. S. Narayanan, Nurani High School, Palghat.
5. Sri S. R. Narayana Rao, Higher Ely. School, Sermadevi.

The following amendment to the rules of the Union was then considered :

In Rule 5 (Office-bearers, etc.), paragraph 2, line 2, after the words 'one representative' insert the words 'or two representatives, as the case may be', and in line 7, after the word 'name' insert the word 'or names', and after the word 'representative' insert the words 'or representatives'.

In Rule 5 the following may be added as paragraph 3 :

The representation for District Guilds will be on the following basis :

One representative for a District Guild having membership up to and including 400 and two representatives for a District Guild having membership over 400.

N.B.—For purposes of calculation of membership, members of Municipal, Taluk and Range Teachers' Unions will not be taken into account.

The amendment was passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair and the retiring office-bearers the meeting came to a close.

V. ARUNAJATAI,

1st June, 1950.

Secretary.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board of the South India Teachers' Union was held at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 11th May 1950 in the premises of the N. S. M. V. P. S. High School, Devakottai, with Sri S. Natarajan, President of the Union, in the chair.

The following members were present :

Messrs. G. Srinivasachari (Additional Journal Secretary), C. Ranganatha Aiyengar (Journal Secretary), P. Dorai-kannoo Mudaliar (Madras), C. A. Samuel (North Arcot), S. Sundaresa Iyer (Tanjore), G. Krishnamurthy (Joint Secretary), A. M. Kannappa Mudaliar (Chingleput), R. Bhuvarahan (Tiruchi), K. Subramania Chettiar (Salem), K. N. Pasupathi (Vice-President), S. Swaminathan (Treasurer), V. B. Murthi (Madras), H. Krishnamurthi (Kurnool), K. A. Vanchi Iyer (Ramnad), S.

Krishna Iyengar (Madhurai) and V. Arunajatai (Secretary).

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Board. It was duly approved.

The President told the members that as a result of the interview with the Chief Minister the grant of a sum of Rs. 2 to an elementary school teacher (out of the sum of Rs. 5 pressed for in the memorandum) was accepted by the Government. He further reported that the revision of the salary of secondary grade teachers was being considered by the Government. As regards house rent allowance the agitation had to be kept on. The attention of the Board was drawn to the G.O. which permits payment of annual insurance premia by teachers from out of the Provident Fund amount. The G.O. on private tuitions was then considered and the Board decided to record it and watch how it worked in the course of the year.

The annual report of the Union for the year 1949-50 was then placed before the Executive Board. The need for making Balar Kalvi self-supporting was realised by all the members who decided to appeal to all District Guilds and Teachers' Associations and Range Associations to subscribe for the journal. The payment of the honoraria for the two Journal Secretaries as and when funds became available was sanctioned, and the Secretary was authorised to arrange for the payment. The Report was unanimously adopted.

The Executive Board resolved to keep open the Sabhesan Thanksgiving Fund till 31st July 1950 and to place a sum of Rs. 700 as Fixed Deposit, the interest on which might be utilised for paying the honorarium to the person who delivers the annual 'Sabhesan Memorial Lecture'. It was suggested that the honorarium might be Rs. 25. In case this was found inadequate, the Union might enhance it by contributing from its own funds.

The payment of Royalty to the A.I.R. for publishing the broadcast talks, 'Kalvi Prasnai in Tamil' and 'Willing-

ly to School' in English, was approved. The Board resolved that these talks might be published in the form of booklets the sale proceeds of which might be added to The Sabhesan Thanksgiving Fund. The purchase of 25 'Bivoc' tents at Rs. 3 each and a stove for Rs. 12 was also approved.

The President then placed the letter from Rev. D. Thambuswamy to him on the subject of increased representation to the Protection Fund on the Executive Board of the Union. The request contained in the letter was approved and the Secretary was asked to bring the necessary amendment to the Rules at the next year's General Body meeting of the Union. In the meanwhile the convention of inviting the President and the Vice-President of the Protection Fund to the meetings of the Executive Board of the Union might be continued.

The letter to the Union from the Director of Public Instruction on the advisability of introducing a service register for secondary school teachers was read out. The Board while according approval to the principle, decided that the question might be referred to the District Guilds and the Working Committee might communicate to the Director the views of the Union on this question at an early date.

The Elementary Education Amending Bill was then discussed. The Executive Board approved of the views expressed in the Editorial of the South Indian Teacher (March 1950) and authorised the President to offer the Union's view on the same lines. The District Guilds were also requested to consider the Children's Bill recently published and communicate their views to the Union on the same.

The Executive Board resolved to request the Protection Fund to increase their annual advertisement contribution to the South Indian Teacher and the Balar Kalvi to Rs. 200 and Rs. 120 respectively.

V. ARUNAJATAI,
30th May, 1950. Secretary.

THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board of the South India Teachers' Union was held at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 1st July 1950 at the Hindu High School, Triplicane, with Sri S. Natarajan, President of the Union, in the chair.

The following members were present:

Messrs. H. Krishnamurthy (Kurnool), C. A. Samuel (North Arcot), S. Sundaresa Iyer (Tanjore), C. S. Ranganatha Aiyengar (South Arcot), E. H. Parameswaran (Tirunelveli), T. N. Sundaram (Ramnad), S. Swaminathan (Treasurer), S. Krishna Iyengar (Madurai), S. S. Narayanaswamy (Ramnad), C. Ranganatha Aiyengar (Journal Secretary), G. Krishnamurthi (Joint Secretary), J. David Chelliah (Vice-President), A. M. Kannappa Mudaliar (Chingleput), T. S. Suryanarayana Iyer (North Arcot), R. Bhuvarahan (Tiruchi), V. B. Murthi (Secretary, Protection Fund), M. P. Rajagopal (Madras), T. P. Srinivasavaradan (Secretary).

Messrs. V. Arunajatai and G. Srinivasachari and Rev. D. Thambuswamy were present by invitation.

The President in welcoming the members of the Board made a general review of the events that had taken place up to the time of the meeting. The G.O. modifying the position of the languages in the 1948 scheme was kept in abeyance. This question might be taken up again. In the capacity of the President of the Union, he issued a statement along with the President of the City Headmasters' Association and that statement appeared in the press.

He appealed to the members to strengthen their Guilds. He also told them the steps taken by the Union for the effective registration of the teachers and the graduates in the respective constituencies to the Legislative Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read, as copies of the

proceedings were sent to the members by post, and approved.

Arising out of the minutes regarding the introduction of service registers for teachers in secondary schools, the Executive Board resolved to authorise the Working Committee to send a reply to the Department on the strength of the opinions received from the District Guilds.

Tests and Records: The Board resolved to give its general approval to the Report on reform of present system of testing and awarding of marks for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination, while recording in the case of craft activities, terminal record alone might be accepted.

Co-option of Members: The Board resolved to authorise the President and the Secretary to nominate suitable persons to represent the districts where District Guilds are not existing.

Bellary District Guild: The Board resolved to authorise the Secretary to take steps to bring to the notice of the Guild the arrears of affiliation fee.

Election to the Working Committee: The following members were elected to the Working Committee:—

1. Sri Samuel Muthiah (Tirunelveli).
2. Sri R. Bhuvarahan (Tiruchi).
3. Sri T. M. Sundaram (Ramnad).
4. Sri S. Krishna Iyengar (Madurai).
5. Sri A. M. Kannappa Mudaliar (Chingleput).

Election of an Auditor: This was deferred.

Internal Auditors: Sri V. Bhuvaramurthi Rao and Sri A. M. Kannappa Mudaliar were elected internal auditors.

The Board approved of the statement issued by the President along with the President of the City Headmasters' Association on the order of the Government keeping in abeyance the G.O. modifying the study of languages in the 1948 scheme.

Insurance for teachers: Letter from Messrs. Vanguard Life Insurance Co. was read out to the members. After discussion it was resolved to accept the offer and also similar offers by other Life Insurance Companies.

Sri M. S. Sabhesan Thanksgiving Fund: The Board resolved

- (a) to place in Fixed Deposit Rs. 700 as "Sabhesan Memorial Lecture Endowment," and
- (b) to give Mrs. Sabhesan Rs. 1,500.

Ad Hoc Committees: Resolved to continue the ad hoc committees formed last year for (a) University Education, (b) Secondary and Technical Education, (c) Basic Education and (d) Administration, Organisation and Inspection. The President was empowered to nominate members and the conveners to the committees, in consultation with the Secretary.

Education Week: Resolved to celebrate this year the 20th South Indian Education Week. One day's programme will be 'Insurance for teachers—The S.I.T.U. Protection Fund, Ltd.'

Refresher Courses: It was pointed out that the Government have sent a communication that District Teachers' Guilds could run refresher courses recognised by the District Educational Officer. The Secretary was asked to send a circular to all the District Guilds informing them that expenses incurred on behalf of teachers undergoing training in refresher courses and other courses organised by the Department of Education will be taken for purposes for grant.

Nandikotkur School: The Board after hearing from the Kurnool mem-

bers, resolved to authorise the President and the Secretary to take necessary steps for the reinstatement of the teachers.

Budget: The figures for the Budget Estimate for 1950-51 were read and the deficit in the budget was brought to the notice of the members. The Board resolved to request the Guilds to contribute Rs. 20 if they pay minimum affiliation fee, and Rs. 40 if they pay more, towards meeting the deficit.

Research Section: The Board resolved to request Sri V. Arunajatai to continue as the convener of this section and sanctioned Rs. 100 for the purpose of carrying on the research work.

T. P. Srinivasavaradan,
15th July, 1950. Secretary.

WORKING COMMITTEE

Soon after the Executive Board meeting, the newly formed Working Committee met and transacted the following business:—

1. Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar was elected Journal Secretary and Sri G. Srinivasachari was elected Additional Journal Secretary.

2. The Budget estimates for 1950-51 as presented were approved.

3. The following resolution was passed with regard to operation of accounts:

"Resolved that the Secretary and the Treasurer operate jointly on the accounts, both Current and Savings Bank, of the Union and the Journal Secretary and the Treasurer jointly operate on the accounts of the South Indian Teacher and the Balar Kalvi.

T. P. Srinivasavaradan,
15th July, 1950. Secretary.

THE S. I. T. U. PROTECTION FUND, LTD.

Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting held on 12-5-1950.

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the General Body of the South Indian Teachers' Union Protection Fund, Ltd., was held at the N. S. M. V. P. S. High School, Devakottah, Ramnad District, on Friday the 12th of May 1950 at 2 P.M. with Rev. D. Thambusami (President) in the Chair.

One hundred and eleven members were present.

Sri V. B. Murthi, the Hony. Secretary, read the Notice of the Meeting dated 5th April 1950.

The Secretary then presented the Annual Report and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1949. On the motion of Sri V. Arunajatai, seconded by Sri S. Swaminathan, the Report was taken as read.

Sri C. Ranganatha Iyengar proposed that the Report be adopted and Sri A. S. Narayanan seconded the proposition. There was a discussion on the Report about the ways and means of further popularising the Fund in the course of which Messrs. S. Natarajan, L. R. Chandrasekaran, R. Mahadevan, H. Visveswaran, J. Vaidyanathan and others took part. After the Secretary's reply to the points raised by the members, the Report was adopted unanimously.

The election of Office-bearers was then proceeded with.

The Secretary explained the necessity of electing only 3 Directors now besides the President, the Vice-President and the Secretary and said that the other three directors would be elected as *Policy-holders' Directors* at a Special Meeting to be called for in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Act.

The following were elected unanimously :—

- (i) Rev. D. Thambusami as *President* (Proposed by Sri S. Natarajan and seconded by Sri L. R. Chandrasekaran).
- (ii) Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan as *Vice-President* (Proposed by Sri K. S. Varadachari and seconded by Sri K. Narayanan).
- (iii) Sri V. B. Murthi as *Secretary* (Proposed by Sri C. Ranganatha Iyengar and seconded by Sri S. Swaminathan).

Ten names were proposed for the membership of the Board of Directors. A ballot was held and the following three were declared elected :—

1. Sri E. H. Parameswaran of Ambasamudram.
2. Sri K. N. Pasupati of Kurnool, and
3. Sri K. Narayanan of Abiramam, Ramnad.

The meeting placed on record its appreciation of the services to the Fund by the retiring Directors.

Election of Auditors: Proposed by Sri V. B. Murthi and seconded by Sri K. Narayanan, Messrs. V. Soundararajan & Co., Chartered Accountants, were elected unanimously Auditors for the year 1950.

Remuneration of Auditors: Proposed by Sri V. B. Murthi and seconded by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan that the Auditors' remuneration be fixed at Rs. 275 was accepted unanimously.

The following amendments to Articles given notice of by the Board duly moved by the Secretary were unanimously approved.

(i) *Article 4* :—Delete para. 2 and substitute the following :

"Provided that the Board may admit a person between 30 and 45 years of age as a Member of the

Fund on payment by such person in addition to the prescribed premium of an over-age fee and subject to such other restrictions as set out below :—

- (a) Between 30 & 40 ; over-age fee Re. 1 per year or part of a year over 30. No restrictions.
- (b) Between 40 & 45 ; over-age fee Rs. 2-8 per year or part of a year over 40 in addition to the fee payable under clause (a). Restrictions limited to Table I only.

(ii) *Article 4* :—Delete para. 5 and substitute the following :—

"A contribution of not more than six units may be allowed in the case of members within 35 years of age, not more than four units in the case of members between 35 and 38 years of age, not more than three units in the case of members between 38 and 40 years of age and not more than two units in the case of members between 40 and 45 years of age on the date of payment of the fees qualifying for admission."

(iii) *Article 25* :—Delete para. 1 and substitute the following :—

"The Fund shall be under the control of a Board of Directors consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and six other Directors, three of whom shall, in the absence of exemption being obtained under the Act, be policy-holders' Directors elected in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Act."

(iv) *Article 25—Para. 4* :—After the words 'The Directors' and before the next word 'shall' add the following : "other than policy-holders' Directors".

(v) *Article 27* :—Delete (b) and substitute the following :—

"The Board shall have power to make transfers from the funds of the Company such amounts from time to time as may be considered necessary or desirable to the Investment Reserve Fund, Building Depreciation Reserve Fund, etc."

(vi) *Article 29* :—Delete the heading 'Finance' and substitute 'Life Insurance Fund'.

(vii) *Article 29* :—Delete the Article 29 and substitute the following :—

"The Life Insurance Fund shall include and comprise the receipts by way of Premiums, Registration Fees, Annual Subscription, interest and dividends on investments, interest on loans, rents, etc. less all the outgoings by way of claim payments, management expenses, taxes, etc."

The President in bringing the proceedings to a close expressed his hope that teachers would take advantage of the recent amendments and enrol themselves in large numbers.

With a vote of thanks by the Secretary to the Chair and the school authorities, the meeting terminated.

D. THAMBUSAMI,
President.
520, High Road,
Triplicane.
15-5-1950.

V. B. MURTHI,
Secretary.

A CORRECTION

In our Bookshelf columns of the April 1950 issue, under the Annual Report for 1948-49 of the Hindu Theological High School, Madras, for 'The Silver Jubilee

of the Founder's Day, presented on 19th December 1948', read 'the Diamond Jubilee of the Foundation of the School, presented on 19th December 1949'.

REORGANIZED SECONDARY SCHOOL COURSE

ACCORDING TO THE REVISED SYLLABUS OF
DECEMBER 1949

NEW EDUCATION SERIES

By

T. N. KRISHNAMURTI, M.A., L.T.

*Madras Educational Service, Headmaster,
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BOOK	I	For	Form	I	Rs. A. P.
"	II	For	"	II	1 0 0
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NEW SYLLABUS—MARCH 1949, SUITABLE BOOKS
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NADAIMURAI GANITHAM—Form	VI	Rs. A. P.
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GENERAL SCIENCE—Form	V & VI	Rs. A. P.
"	IV	2 4 0
"	III	1 8 0
"	II	1 6 0
"	I	1 4 0

All these books are approved by the Text-Book Committee

Vide Fort St. George Gazette Supplement to Part I-B, 13-6-1950

Consolidated List of Text-Books Supplement to Part I-B, Fort St. George Gazette, 23-5-1950

G. SRINIVASACHARI & SONS

21, Narasingapuram Street

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras,

R. G. C. No. 11403-J/46, dated 8th April 1950.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Education Department

G.O. Ms. No. 1031, Education, dated 29th March 1950.

ABSTRACT

TEACHERS PROVIDENT FUND—Diversion of funds for the payment of insurance premia of subscribers—Amendment to Rules—Approved.

READ :—

G.O. No. 2156, Education, dated 7-10-1947.

Government Memorandum No. 15970-G.2/48-10, Education, dated 6-8-1949.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. ROC. 11403-J/46, dated 28-12-1949.

ORDER :

In view of the orders of Government approving the proposal to permit subscribers to the provident fund for teachers in non-pensionable service to utilise the accumulations in their account for the payment of premia on their insurance policies, the Government hereby approve the following amendments to the rules :—

AMENDMENTS

I. After Rule 11 of the rules relating to the Fund, the following rule shall be inserted and the existing Rules 12 and 13 shall be renumbered as 13 and 14 respectively :

12. *Withdrawal from the Fund towards payment of premia for Life Insurance Policies.*

(a) Withdrawal from the Fund is also permissible, at the option of the subscriber, to meet the payment towards premia for the policy of life insurance already taken by him. Such withdrawal shall be permitted only when the amount to be withdrawn does not exceed the subscriber's own share of contribution (management's share excluded) and when the payment of premia to the policy is only annual.

(b) (i) No amount shall be withdrawn before the details of the policy actually taken by the subscriber have been submitted to the District Educational Officer (or Inspectress) and accepted by him as suitable and an intimation to that effect is received.

A policy to be acceptable shall be one effected by the subscriber on his own life and shall (unless it is a policy effected by a male subscriber which is expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife and children or any of them) be such as may be legally assigned by the subscriber to the Government.

(ii) The policy should be assigned in favour of Government in the form prescribed in Appendix G and should be submitted to the District Educational Officer for safe custody.

Notice of assignment of the policy shall be given by the subscriber to the Insurance Company, and the acknowledgment of the notice by the insurance company shall be sent to the District Educational Officer (or Inspectress) within three months of the date of assignment.

(iii) The amount to be withdrawn shall not exceed the amount required to meet the payment of premia and it shall be rounded to the nearest whole rupee.

(iv) Government will not make any payments, on behalf of subscribers to Insurance companies nor take steps to keep a policy alive.

(v) The subscriber shall not, during the currency of the policy, draw any bonus, the drawal of which during such currency is optional under the terms of the policy, and the amount of any bonus which under the terms of the policy the subscriber has no option to refrain from drawing its currency shall be paid forthwith into the Fund by the subscriber or in case of default be ordered by the District Educational Officer (or Inspectress) to be recovered by deduction from the emoluments of the subscriber by instalments or otherwise, as may be directed by the District Educational Officer (or Inspectress).

(c) (i) The subscriber who desires to withdraw from the fund or to meet payment towards insurance premia will address the District Educational Officer (or Inspectress) through the correspondent of the institution in which he or she is in service at least 30 days in advance of the due date with an application in the form prescribed in Appendix H and enclosing the Savings Bank Pass Book and the premium notice.

(ii) The District Educational Officer (or Inspectress) shall, on receipt of the application, order the sanction of the withdrawal of the amount from the Post Office and disburse the amount to the subscriber as in the case of sanction and payment of temporary advance from the Fund.

(iii) Immediately after the payment of the premia or in any case within 30 days from the date of withdrawal of the amount, the subscriber shall produce the premium receipt issued by the insurance company to the District Educational Officer (or Inspectress) through the Correspondent.

(iv) The District Educational Officer (or Inspectress) shall, after the scrutiny of the premium receipt, return the same to the subscriber through the Correspondent, with an endorsement "Scrutinised and returned. No abatement of income-tax", after making a note in the register maintained in his office for the purpose (Appendix I).

(d) When the subscriber quits the service and applies to the District Educational Officer (or Inspectress) for reassignment or return of the policy, the District Educational Officer (or Inspectress) shall reassign the policy in the form prescribed in Appendix J in favour of the subscriber and make it over to the subscriber together with a signed notice of reassignment addressed to the Insurance Company.

II. For the concluding sentence of Rule 4 of the said rules, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

"If any advances from the Fund have been withdrawn, the amount of any balances still outstanding, and the total amount withdrawn towards the payment of insurance premia, shall be added to the total amount at his credit for purposes of calculating the Government contribution."

III. Between the fourth and fifth sentence of Rule 13(a) the following sentence shall be inserted, namely:

"The total amount withdrawn towards payment of insurance premia should also be furnished in a statement and certified."

IV. The draft of the Appendices G, H, I and J to the rules suggested by the Director as a result of the amendments now made are also approved. They will be as hereunder.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX G.

Form of Assignment Rule 12(b) (ii)

I, A. B., of.....hereby assign unto the Governor of Madras the Within Policy of Assurance as security to payment of all sums which under Rule 12 of the Teachers' Provident Fund Rules I may hereafter become liable to pay to that Fund.

I hereby certify that no prior assignment of the Within Policy exists.
Dated this day of 19 ..

Signature of Subscriber.

One witness to signature.

APPENDIX H.

Form of Application for withdrawal from the Teachers' Provident Fund towards payment of Insurance Premia Rule 12(c) (i).

1. Name of the Subscriber:
2. Designation and name of the school in which he is working.
3. Name of the Insurance Company, Policy No. and amount of premia payable.
4. Amount at credit in the Savings Bank Pass Book on the date of application.
5. Amount of Subscriber's own share of contribution (Management's share excluded).
6. Amount to be withdrawn (in whole rupees)

Place.....

Date.....

Signature of the Correspondent.

Signature of the Subscriber.

APPENDIX I.

Register to be maintained by the District Educational Officer (Inspectress) under Rule 12 (c) (iv)

Serial No.	Policy No.	Amount of premium	When due	Remarks	Premium withdrawn	Premium receipts received			
						Period paid			Dated initials of the District Educational Officer (Inspectress) in token of inspection and stamping on the receipt with "No abatement of Income-tax" stamp.
						Amount	Month	Covered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

APPENDIX J.

Form of Reassignment by the Governor of Madras—Rule 12(d).

The Governor of Madras doth hereby reassign the Within Policy to the said A. B.,.....

Dated this day of 19 .

Executed by the District Educational Officer (Inspectress) on behalf of the Governor of Madras in the presence of.....	}	Signature of the District Educational Officer (Inspectress).
--	---	--

One witness who should add his designation and address.

(By Order of His Excellency the Governor)

RAJIAH D. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

Communicated.

(Sd.) N. Subramania Iyer,
for Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1013, dated 27th March 1950.

Schools—Secondary—Undertaking of private tuition by teachers employed in secondary schools—Orders passed.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. Ms. No. 1721, Education, dated 8th July 1948.

G.O. Ms. No. 2022, Education, dated 14th August 1948.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 25th March 1949, 17th January 1950 and 7th March 1950, Rc. No. 117-L-4/48.

Order No. 1013, Education, dated 27th March 1950.

As various complaints have been made about private tuition undertaken by teachers in secondary schools, the Government have considered carefully in consultation with the various Teachers' Associations in the State and the Provincial Advisory Board of Secondary Education, the question as to how it should be regulated so as to minimise the evils of the present practice and have now decided that the conditions prescribed in the Annexure to this order should be adopted by the managements of all secondary schools before permitting the teachers under their employ to undertake private tuition. The conditions will be applicable to teachers in Government Secondary Schools also.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to communicate the orders to the managements of all secondary schools under private managements and to the Headmasters of Government Secondary Schools.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor of Madras)

RAJIAH D. PAUL,
Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE

General conditions to be adopted by the management of all Secondary Schools before according permission to the teachers under their employ to undertake private tuition :—

(1) No teacher shall be permitted to undertake tuition ordinarily for more than three students in any one month and the tuition given to them shall not in any case exceed 12 hours a week, of which at least 4 hours shall be during the weekly holidays.

(2) The names of pupils and hours of engagement shall be intimated to the Headmaster leaving the matter of valuation papers of such pupils to the decision of the staff council.

(3) The undertaking of private tuition shall not encroach on games and extra-curricular activities.

(4) No teacher shall undertake tuition without obtaining the previous consent of the management.

(5) Any neglect of duty or misbehaviour of a teacher and violation of the above conditions will entail the cancellation of the permission given.

Forwarded.

(By Order)

(Sd.) N. S. Krishnaswami,
Superintendent.

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OUR BOOK-SHELF

PAST AND PRESENT : By Parkhurst and Mair. (Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price : Re. 1-14-0.)

The authors here review the industrial advancement of India on modern lines as compared with her ancient industries and make out that India is as much an industrial country as it is agricultural. The book is quite suitable for reading in higher forms of secondary schools.

PHYSICS : By C. L. Boltz. (Oxford University Press. Harraps Books. Price : Rs. 7-14-0.)

This is the fifth of Harrap's Torch books and is written by the General Editor of the series, C. L. Boltz, who is known for his popular exposition of scientific subjects. In this book he presents the elements of experimental physics, divided for convenience, into the usual parts—heat, light, sound and general. A very good text-book for matriculation class pupils.

ROTARY GUIDE TO CAREERS, NOS. 9 TO 13 : (Oxford University Press. Price : 8 annas each.)

In these books are given practical advice on the personal and educational qualifications, the opportunities and essential training required in respect of All-India Services, Defence Services, Bombay Government Services, Medical Career and Cost Accounting.

NATIONAL READERS, BOOK IV : (Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price : Re. 1-8.)

May be used as Text for IV Form. Each lesson has questions on comprehension, and grammar and composition.

GENERAL SCIENCE, BOOKS II AND III (TAMIL) : By T. P. Srinivasavaradan, S. Swaminathan and V. Narayanaswamy. (Oxford University Press. Price : Re. 1-2-0 and Re. 1-4-0.)

These books are continuation of Book I which we had occasion to review some time back and closely follow the syllabus for Forms II and III.

OXFORD MODERN MATHEMATICS (TAMIL) BOOKS I, II, III AND IV : By R. Narasimhachari. (Oxford University Press. Price : Re. 1-4-0, Re. 1-6-0, Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-12-0, respectively.)

Prepared in accordance with the syllabus of the Reorganised Scheme of secondary education, these books, written by one who is actually teaching the subject in one of the best schools in the city, cannot but be of great use as text books for the class for which they are intended.

THE REGIONAL LANGUAGE IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL : By T. P. Santhakrishnan. (The South India Saiva Sidhantha Works Publishing Society, Tirunelveli. Price : Re. 1-3.)

The author has taken pains to give constructive suggestions as to the method in the teaching of this important and fundamental subject which is to play a very important part in the Reorganised Scheme of Education.

CORAMANDEL READERS I AND II : By Prof. A. Rama Iyer. (Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price: As. 14 and Re. 1-2.)

Two excellent books suitable for Forms I and II in English, prepared in accordance with the revised Madras syllabus December 1949.

ADVENTURES OF KING VIKRAMA : By Hansa Mehta. (Oxford University Press. Price : Re. 1-4-0.)

King Vikramaditya is a romantic name around whom many legendary stories have been woven and which have inspired Indian children through the centuries. This may be read as a non-detailed text in the IV or V Form.

THE PLATE OF GOLD : An Anthology. (Oxford University Press. Price : Re. 1-12-0.)

The poems in the books have a special appeal for Indian children in thirteens, apart from their variety and richness.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS FOR TEACHING SMALL CHILDREN : By Sachi Mathur. T. C. E. Journals, Ltd., Lucknow. Price : Re. 1.

The title itself suggests the contents. Those engaged in teaching in primary schools will find this a practical guide.

JANA SIKSHAN (HINDI) VOL. 15, No. 2 : (Feb. and March 1950.)

This monthly educational journal is published by Vidyabhavan Society, Udaipur—one which was previously coming out as Balhit. Consistent with the change of name, the scope of the journal too has widened and covers all subjects under education for the people and society.

THE HINDU THEOLOGICAL HIGH SCHOOL MAGAZINE, VOL. XIX, No. 2.

As usual this journal is maintaining its high standard of production and the special features of this issue is an account of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the High School illustrated by pictures of the various events thereof.

S. P. B. V. D. SABHA HIGH SCHOOL, UPPARAPALLE. School Magazine for 1949-50.

This is the first issue of the school magazine containing articles in English and Telugu and also photographs of excursion undertaken by the pupils. The annual report of the school discloses that there is considerable scope for improvement of the strength and the keen interest evinced by the staff and the management in the maintenance of the work with the management is bearing a fairly large burden of the cost of running the school, its contribution last year being as much as Rs. 7,500 as against a total expenditure of Rs. 18,000.

THE UNION HIGH SCHOOL MAGAZINE, VOL. X, No. 1. (March 1950).

For over ten years this school magazine has been successfully conducted with English and Tamil sections and contains besides important events of the year 1949, a sketch, with portrait, of the life of late Sri S. K. Sangameswara Iyer, a teacher of the school who had put in a loyal service from 1908 to 1933.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN : By Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. (University of Delhi. Price : Rs. 15.)

In this bulky volume of 462 pages with printing on feather-weight paper, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan makes out a strong case, with his usual force of penmanship and analytical reasoning, for statutorily based library system throughout the country to help democracy in its onward and efficient march. In seven chapters he discusses the following topics, Library Service, Library Responsibility of the Union Government, Library Service and the Government of a Constituent State, Library Layout, Library Manpower, Public Library Finance and State Library Legislation, in a thirty-year programme for India. He has also included Draft Library Bills for the Union and the Constituent States. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan who has been asking for long for a Public Libraries Act for each State breathes a sigh of relief that after all at least one State, that is Madras, has enacted a Library Act. He wishes that the other States should follow his plan. The book is sure to be a valuable guide to those interested in State Library Development.

Departmental Publications received :

1. The scheme of reorganisation of Secondary education, 1948.
2. General introduction to the new syllabuses.
3. Guide Book to the teaching of English in schools.
4. Guide Book on the teaching of Mathematics in schools.
5. Guide Book to Teaching of Social Studies.
6. Guide Book on the Teaching of Music.
7. Guide Book on Gardening and Agriculture in schools (3 to 7 for Forms I to III).
8. Guide Book on Drawing and Painting in schools.
9. Guide Book on Engineering Studies. (Forms IV to VI.)
10. Guide Book on Dancing.

List of Books and Publications received:

1. Today, Nos. 25 and 26.—A pictorial review of events in Britain and elsewhere of interest to Colonials everywhere.
2. Do we ever learn?—15' Radio Script by Society for the prevention of World War III, Inc.
3. Fundamental Education Abstracts, Vol. II No. 2 and 3. (UNESCO.)
4. Fundamental Education (Quarterly Bulletin), January 1950.
5. The Education Quarterly, December, 1949.

6. The Karnatak Secondary Teachers' Association, Hubli. Annual Report for the year 1949.
7. Bulletin No. 5 of International Federation of Teachers' Associations.
8. Educational Statistics — India, 1946-47. Important statistical information in Education in the Provinces and Universities of India for the year 1946-47.

C.R.

THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION

DIARY FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1950.

The S.I.T.U. Executive Board meeting.

April 9. Study Circle — Mathematics Group meeting.

12. The Conference, Second Day Session.

12. Dates of the Conference announced in the dailies.

The South Indian Teacher, April 1950, published.

15. Circular sent to District Teachers' Guilds regarding Report on the present system of awarding marks in S.S.L.C. Examination.

13. The Conference, Third Day Session.

The S.I.T.U. Annual General Body Meeting.

Balar Kalvi, April 1950, published.

18. A meeting convened to consider Children's Bill 1950.

20. President presided over Aided Elementary Teachers' Union at Tellicherry.

24. Second meeting to consider Children's Bill 1950.

26. South Indian Teacher, March 1950, published.

21. President presided over Malabar District Aided Ely. Teachers' Union at Chovva, Malabar.

28. Balar Kalvi, March 1950, published.

Secretary addressed the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Tirunelveli District Teachers' Guild.

June 14. Circular to all Teachers' Associations to enrol voters for Teachers' and Graduates' constituencies.

May 11. The 40th Madras State Educational Conference at Devakottai, First Day Session.

17. Informal meeting of office-bearers.

THE S. I. T. U. PROTECTION FUND

Policies issued during May and June 1950 (Districtwar)		RAMNAD—	
NORTH ARCOT—		Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi ..	1
Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai ..	10	R. Sesha Ely. School, Devakottai ..	1
Municipal High School, Tiruvannamalai ..	1	Board Higher Ely. School, Peraiyur ..	2
Board Ely. School, Allinagar, Polur ..	2	Higher Ely. School, Mandapam Camp ..	1
Board Ely. School, Salayanoor ..	1	TIRUNELVELI—	
Board Mixed School, Pernambat ..	1	Sarada Vidyalaya, Viravanallur ..	1
Islamiah High School, Melvisharam ..	2	Illathar Valibar Sangam Ely. School, Tuticorin ..	3
— 17		TIRUCHIRAPALLI—	
SOUTH ARCOT—		Rajah's High School, Pudukottai ..	1
Board High School, Kattumannarkoil ..	1	— 1	
— 1		VISAKHAPATNAM—	
MADRAS—		Govt. Hill Higher Ely. School, Lagiripalli ..	1
Thyagaraya Chettiar High School, Washermanpet ..	1	— 1	
— 1		Total ..	
		30	

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EDITORIAL

We are sorry for the delay in the publication of this number. We are even more sorry for having to combine the issues for June and July. These are due to circumstances very much beyond our control. We are however taking the necessary steps to ensure the publication of the journal in time every month.

Language Study in Secondary Schools

The place of the study of languages in our Secondary Schools has been a matter of considerable controversy and unfortunately the controversy moved from the academic to a political plane. Government Orders in this regard were always marked by a policy of appeasement of group interests. The recommendations of the S. S. L. C. Board were not accepted by Government and Government's Orders on the subject were not satisfactory. These were subsequently modified and remodified and at last a new decision has been announced whereby the Regional Language or the mother tongue will be the first language and all pupils will be required to study it compulsorily. English will also be another language of compulsory study though it will be called the third language. Pupils are given the option to study either a special course in the regional language or a Classical Language or some other accepted South Indian Language. Schools are required to provide for instruction in Hindi but pupils may either study Hindi or employ themselves in learning an additional Craft or in some form of approved practical activities.

This Order, we presume, cannot cause any hardship, but may satisfy all academic standards of evaluating a scheme of studies. This does not compel pupils to study more than two languages, but provides facilities for pupils requiring to study one or two additional languages without depriving them of the opportunity to study other tool subjects. We are glad that the Government have finally decided in this manner and thus removed a serious obstacle to well planned school work. We trust there will now be a sense of security and a feeling of stability in our schools.

There is considerable speculation about changes in syllabus in certain other subjects. This arises out of the notification that the existing syllabuses will be in force up to 1950-51. The S. S. L. C. Board should notify schools in time whether they contemplate any change and if they do, it will be necessary for them to announce the changes in time before the new school year commences. They must realise that frequent changes and at all parts of the school year, produce an unsettling effect and injure efficiency in schools.

Our Conference

Our Conference at Devakottah has been acclaimed as a very well-organised Conference. The Reception Committee and particularly the Nagarathar Community have spared no pains in making the Conference a splendid success. The Conference Hall was a beautiful structure erected for the occasion. The delegates were very comfortably accom-

modated and the food arrangements were excellent as they were under the very personal supervision of the members of the Hospitality Committee.

On the deliberations side the Conference must be deemed to have made notable contribution to educational thought. Dr. RM. Alagappa Chettiar in his inimitable way told the authorities and the public how education should be given the highest priority and stressed the imperative need for a total effort in education. He gave the effective reply to the usual plea of lack of funds for educational advance and the Hon'ble the Education Minister who opened the Conference had to make an elaborate statement to meet Dr. Alagappa's charge that Government were creating and hurling problems at the public without facing the problems that matter most. Dr. Chettiar's association with the Conference contributed greatly to the success of the Conference.

Under the able guidance of Diwan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachariar, the Conference at its University Education section had a thorough examination of the University Commission's Report. In the Basic Education section, presided over by Sri K. Arunachalam, there was an interesting discussion on the principles of Basic Education and how best they could be integrated in our school system. The Secondary Education section discussed at great length the practical activities and also the scheme of work in Social Studies and Science. Sri C. D. Subramanyam Chettiar who presided over the section suggested it to the Conference to have Commissions set up to study the Syllabuses carefully. He also pleaded for a revision of the Social Studies Syllabus. The section on Organisation, Administration and Inspection

was presided over by Sri E. H. Parameswaran. It had a very thorough discussion on the effective utilisation of the Radio for educational purposes in our schools. An Officer of the All India Radio, Trichy was present and rendered valuable help.

It was a unique feature of this year's Conference that the Department of Education was officially represented by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction and by the Special Officer-in-charge of Citizenship Training and Visual Education. Their presence helped not a little in making the Conference successful. Sri T. P. Santhana Krishna Naidu, Dy. Director of Public Instruction and Sri T. V. Neelakantan, the Special Officer participated in the discussion and gave many helpful and useful suggestions.

The Devakottah Conference will be long remembered by the delegates who attended it. We take this opportunity of recording our high appreciation of the splendid arrangements made by the Reception Committee, particularly by the Chairman Sri AL AR. Somanatham Chettiar and his brothers and the Vice-Chairman Sri C. O. RM. OM. SP. S. U. Meyyappa Chettiar.

Messrs. Vanchi Iyer, the president of the Guild and Sri S. S. Narayanaswamy Iyer, the Secretary of the Reception Committee and all the other Office-bearers of the Committee did their utmost, in spite of many difficulties, and made the Conference the great success it was.

Selection and S. S. L. C.

Examination :

This very simple academic procedure has been raised to a public issue and we find a President of the Provincial

Congress Committee deploring the reported decision of Government to restore to Headmasters the authority by which they could detain such pupils as fail to come up to the standard required. The Government for reasons best known to themselves directed the school authorities to send up all the pupils on the rolls in the Sixth Form without making any selection and the effect of such an order has been most deplorable. In an inquiry conducted by the Sub-Committee on Secondary Education of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education, it was found that out of nearly 30,000 candidates promoted from Form V to Form VI in June 1948, according to the prescribed standards of promotion, 6,500 (well over 20%) had slackened in their efforts during the school year 1948-49 and over 91% of these scored very badly in the Public Examination held in March 1949. The experience of most Headmasters in the school year 1949-50 has been that there is a further deterioration in the students' application to study. The feeling that all would be sent up makes the pupils somewhat indifferent to study for the major part of the year and they wake up to the realities only when they are a few weeks before the examinations, and burning the mid-night oil at that stage, very often proves injurious to their health with little educational gain. Headmasters welcome the reported decision of Government to restore the authority to detain pupils only as a means of securing sustained effort in their pupils. We therefore urge Government to pass early orders on the subject and thus secure the benefit of its wholesome effect.

The 20th South Indian Education Week :

The South India Teachers' Union in co-operation with leading organisations interested in education has organised a Central Education Week Committee for planning a State wide observance of the 20th South Indian Education Week from October 25th to 31st. The central theme for this year's observance is CHILDREN — OUR NATION'S WEALTH. The purpose of this week is to focus public attention on the importance of education and to secure the support of the public to the schools. There is such an amount of apathy and indifference to the educational needs of our children that any amount of propaganda for education can never be regarded adequate. The needs of education are apt to be forgotten in the pressure which more immediate demands bring to bear upon our administration. Even the Central Planning Commission does not seem to have recognised the need for developing the human resources of this country. It is therefore the duty of teachers to plan an effective observance of Education Week. The Central Education Week Committee as usual is preparing a Hand-book of suggestions and other helpful material. Steps may be taken even now to constitute local education week committees with representatives of the public and teachers and an interesting programme chalked out.

Teachers and Insurance :

Elsewhere we publish the amendment to the rules governing the Provident Fund for Teachers in aided educational institutions, enabling subscribers to utilise under certain conditions a part of their Provident Fund depo-

sits towards payment of insurance premia. Such a facility already exists for teachers employed under local bodies. While this amendment does not go very far in improving the old age provision for teachers, it is of some help as it enables the teachers to have their lives insured. The S.I.T.U. Protection Fund, Ltd., is an insurance company exclusively for teachers and specially permitted to insure for sums below Rs. 1,000. There is no medical examination and the organisation spends almost nothing by way of agency commission and other overhead charges.

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V. B. MURTHI,
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