

OUR LETTER BOX

REFRESHER COURSE IN HINDI

The Refresher Course in Hindi organised by the Tamilnad Hindi Prachar Sabha, for the benefit of the Hindi Teachers of High Schools and the Hindi Pracharaks working in Hindi Premi Mandalis affiliated to the Hindi Prachara Sabha which commenced at the Town High School, Kumbakonam, on 9th May, came to a close on 14th May. At a function got up in this connection presided over by Dr. R. Mahalingam, speeches were delivered by Shri S. R. Sastri and Shri M. Satyanarayana eulogising the services rendered by the distinguished lecturers who gave a series of lectures under the Refresher Scheme.

The Course was conducted under the direction of Sri M. Swaminathan, Principal, Hindi Praveen Vidyalaya, Kumbakonam, supported by a band of experienced lecturers. The Course consisted of 23 lectures on Hindi literature, comparative study of Hindi and a South Indian language and method of teaching Hindi to South Indian pupils.

As many as 66 teachers attended the course, even though it was limited to 50 by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, of whom 7 were women teachers.

Shri P. Kakkan, President, Tamilnad Congress Committee, distributed the certificates to all the teachers who underwent the course.

S. R. SASTRI,
Secretary.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Conference of the Madras State Aided Secondary School Managements' Association has requested the Government to form immediately an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of managements and headmasters. There is already the Board of Secondary Education constituted three decades back, and a State Advisory Board of Education constituted ten years back; and these two bodies are expected to advise the Government on

matters referred to them either by the D.P.I., or the Government. I am unable to understand why the Department of Education did not place the audit rules before these bodies and obtain their considered views. I believe there is no necessity for a third advisory body being constituted by the Government.

The Education Minister assured the managements that there was no question of secondary education being nationalised for a long time to come. As Prime Minister Nehru constantly observes, the private sector is expected to work within the framework of the national policy. The private sector has a great responsibility in the administration of secondary schools. The President of the Association, Mr. Sanjeevi Naidu, stated that the departmental audit questioned such legitimate expenditure as granting pension, gratuity, leave pay for 12 months in a teacher's full career. I believe that the instructions issued for the preparation of the Financial Statements permit the 12 months' leave in a teacher's entire career; hence the departmental audit is not entitled to question this item. The Government are expected to be model employers, as Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru remarked in a recent message. Where managements do not show magnanimity enough to grant pension and gratuity, the department should, according to the Government's Labour policy, advise the managements to be humane in their treatment of teachers. Even rich managements may not like to go against departmental audit rules if such expenditure as it stated above is considered by the department objectionable. The principle of triple benefits has been conceded by the Government. The Government should encourage managements to sanction pension and gratuity benefits with retrospective effect to retired teachers who happen to be alive after years of service.

R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Principal,
Colmbatore, Srinivasa Tutorial.
18-5-'56.

S. I. T. U. PUBLICATIONS, LIMITED

Raja Annamalaiapuram, Madras-28

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(as on 31st December 1955)

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Headmaster, Christian College High School, Madras.

Secretary :

Sri T. S. RAJAGOPALAN,
Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras-5.

Directors :

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Sri V. B. MURTHI,
P. S. High School, Mylapore, Madras-4.

Sri S. D. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO,
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Sri S. NATARAJAN,
33/35, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Sri T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN,
Headmaster, Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras-5.

One vacant.

S. I. T. U. PUBLICATIONS, LIMITED

Report for the year 1955

The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Members the Report for the year 1955, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account.

Board Meeting: The Board met twice during the year, on the 8th March and 10th September 1955. The report for 1954 was considered and passed and the distribution of profit was made in accordance with the article 32 of the Articles of Association. Sanction was accorded for the publication of 'Perunthozhilin Kathai'. Sri T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar was appointed Secretary in the place of Sri S. Natarajan who resigned his office of Secretaryship.

Annual Meeting: The annual meeting of the company was held on 25th June 1955. The annual report and balance sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts were adopted. The two retiring Directors were re-elected. Messrs. V. Soundararajan & Co. were elected Auditors for the year 1955 and their remuneration was fixed. The General Body accepted the recommendation of the Board of Directors to declare 3½% dividend on valid shares paid.

Share Capital: The total number of shareholders of the Company as on 31-12-1955 was 125, with 14 A-class shares and 505 B-class shares. The paid up capital of these shares were Rs. 560 on the 14 A-class shares and Rs. 5035 on the 505 B-class shares. There is yet an amount of Rs. 15 due towards allotment money on three B-class shares.

Publications: Two thousand copies of the book "Perunthozhilin Kathai" were published during the year. The progress of the sale is satisfactory. Efforts are being made to publish at least two books during the year 1956.

Statements of Accounts: The balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company are appended. This year the account shows a loss of Rs. 53-11-4. We have to find a market for the disposal of the remaining copies of the previous publications.

The Directors offer their thanks to the shareholders for their co-operation.

(By Order of the Board of Directors)

K. KURUVILA JACOB,

Chairman.

T. S. RAJAGOPALAN,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE S. I. T. U. PUBLICATIONS, LIMITED, MADRAS.

We have audited the Balance Sheet of the S. I. T. U. Publications, Ltd., Madras as at 31st December 1955 together with the Publications and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended that date with the books of account of the Company and in our opinion and in the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956 in the manner so required and the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December 1955 and the Publications and Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit or loss for the financial year ended that date.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.

The Company's Balance Sheet and the Publications and Profit and Loss Account dealt with by the Report are in agreement with the books of account.

Telephone No. 55211,
CATHOLIC CENTRE, ARMENIAN ST.,
MADRAS-1.
4th May, 1956.

V. SOUNDARARAJAN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

S. I. T. U. PUBLICATIONS,

Balance Sheet as at

31-12-54	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	31-12-1955
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
	SHARE CAPITAL:	
	Authorised and Issued	
50,000 0 0	500 'A' class shares of Rs. 100/- each	50,000 0 0
50,000 0 0	2,000 'B' class shares of Rs. 25/- each	50,000 0 0
1,00,000 0 0		1,00,000 0 0
	Subscribed Capital:	
1,400 0 0	14 'A' class shares of Rs. 100/- each	1,400 0 0
12,625 0 0	505 'B' class shares of Rs. 25/- each	12,625 0 0
14,025 0 0		14,025 0 0
	Called and Paid-up Capital:	
	14 'A' class shares of Rs. 40/- each	560 0 0
	505 'B' class shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,050 0 0
		5,610 0 0
	Less Allotment money unpaid on 3 B-class shares	15 0 0
5,575 0 0	(Due by Directors.....Nil)	5,595 0 0
	Reserve Fund:	
nil	Transferred from Profit and Loss account	82 0 0
nil	Debit balance in Profit and Loss account transferred	49 9 9
		32 6 3
	LIABILITIES:	
100 0 0	Audit fee payable	100 0 0
75 0 0	Clerical & Rent allowances payable	75 0 0
40 0 0	Suspense receipt	10 0 0
275 0 0	Due for books purchased	342 0 0
450 0 0	Provision for Income-tax	450 0 0
..	Unclaimed dividends	42 10 6
	Profit and Loss Account:	
442 5 1	As per last balance sheet	442 5 1
	Less appropriations:	
	Reserve Fund	82 0 0
	S. I. T. Union	82 0 0
	Dividend	174 3 6
	Preliminary Exp. written off	100 0 0
		438 3 6
		4 1 7
	Loss for the year	53 11 4
	Debit balance deducted from Reserve Fund as above	49 9 9
6,957 5 1		6,572 0 9

K. KURUVILA JACOB,
T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN,
Directors.

LIMITED

31st December 1955.

31-12-54	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	31-12-1955
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Furniture:	
	At cost as per last balance sheet	78 0 0
74 0 0	Less depreciation to date	8 0 0
		70 0 0
	Stock of publications:	
1,129 12 11	As certified by the Secretary and valued at cost	1,214 12 0
	Sundry debtors for outstanding sales: (considered good)	
	Sales	694 10 0
760 11 0	Postage recoverable	78 7 0
15 0 0		773 1 0
	Prepaid Corporation tax	15 0 0
	Cash and other balances:	
	Cash with Indian Bank, Ltd., Mylapore:	
	On current account	347 6 2
	On Savings Bank account	3,031 2 1
	Cash on hand	16 12 3
3,777 13 2	Stamps on hand	3 15 3
		3,399 3 9
	Preliminary expenses:	
	As per last balance sheet	1,200 0 0
1,200 0 0	Less amount written off	100 0 0
		1,100 0 0
6,957 5 1		6,572 0 9

T. S. RAJAGOPALAN,
Secretary.

V. SOUNDARARAJAN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

S. I. T. U. PUBLICATIONS,
Publications and Profit and Loss Account

31-12-1954 Rs. A. P.		31-12-1955 Rs. A. P.
5 8 9	To stock of publications on 1st January 1955 ..	1,129 12 11
2,597 11 6	Publication charges	766 15 0
..	Consignment purchase	80 0 0
1,594 7 6	Gross profit carried down	638 5 1
<u>4,197 11 9</u>		<u>2,615 1 0</u>
300 0 0	To Clerical allowances	300 0 0
69 6 3	„ Printing and stationery	45 15 3
67 7 0	„ Postage	56 1 3
2 4 0	„ Share stamps	..
62 2 6	„ Conveyance	18 13 6
60 0 0	„ Madras Corporation tax	60 0 0
100 0 0	„ Audit Fees	100 0 0
4 4 0	„ Bank charges	3 12 0
18 0 0	„ Filing charges	21 8 0
2 15 6	„ Contingencies	18 7 6
39 5 10	„ Review and complimentary copies	79 9 0
4 0 0	„ Depreciation on furniture	4 0 0
450 0 0	„ Provision for income-tax	..
419 10 7	„ Net profit for the year	..
<u>1,599 7 8</u>		<u>708 2 6</u>

K. KURUVILA JACOB,
T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN,
Directors.

LIMITED

for the year ended 31st December 1955

31-12-54.
Rs. A. P.

31-12-1955
Rs. A. P.

	By Sales		
	Collections during the year	1,266 8 0	
	Less outstanding sales on 1-1-1955 ..	731 6 0	
		<u>535 2 0</u>	
	Add outstanding sales on 31-12-1955 ..	694 10 0	1,229 12 0
3,028 9 0			
39 5 10	Review and complimentary copies		79 9 0
..	Consignment sales		91 0 0
1,129 12 11	Stock of publications as certified by secretary and valued at cost		1,214 12 0
<u>4,197 11 9</u>			<u>2,615 1 0</u>
1,594 7 6	By gross profit brought down		638 5 1
..	By interest on Savings Bank account		16 2 1
5 0 2	By interest on Bank current account		..
..	By Loss for the year		53 11 4
			<u>708 2 6</u>
<u>1,599 7 8</u>			

T. S. RAJAGOPALAN,
Secretary.

V. SOUNDARARAJAN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

S. I. T. U. PUBLICATION, LIMITED

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the S.I.T.U. Publications, Limited, was held at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 29th June, 1956, in the office of the Company at Raja Annamalaipuram. Sri K. Kuru-
vila Jacob, Chairman, presided. Eleven shareholders were present in person.

Sri T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar, Secretary, read the meeting notice and presented the Report for the year 1955 together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account. Sri K. S. Chengalroya Iyer proposed and Sri M. P. Rajagopal seconded that the Report and the Audited statements of Accounts be adopted. The Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts were unanimously adopted.

The members suggested the publication of some non-detailed books in English and Tamil.

The President called for nominations in the place of the two retiring directors. Sri N. Subramaniam proposed

and Sri S. D. Krishnamurthi Rao seconded that Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar and Sri V. B. Murthi be re-elected directors. As there were no further nominations, Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar and Sri V. B. Murthi were declared elected directors.

The General Body specially resolved, under Section 281 of the Companies Act, that the age limit shall not apply to Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar who has attained the age of 65.

The General Body unanimously elected Messrs. V. Soundrarajan & Co. as Auditors for the year 1956 and their remuneration was fixed the same as for last year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair and the members present, the meeting terminated.

K. Kuruvila Jacob,
Chairman.

T. S. RAJAGOPALAN,
Secretary.

Madras-28,
2nd July 1956.

LANGUAGE PROBLEMS IN INDIA

Language Problems in India : By P. Kodanda Rao, Servants of India Society, Bangalore-4.

(The following is an extract from the book with the above title.—Ed.)

Vertical Bi-Lingualism in Education.—The present arrangement, under which the mother-tongue is the medium and the local major Regional language a subject, during the first four years of the child's education, may be retained. Subsequently it is better to replace the present horizontal bi-lingualism by vertical bi-lingualism. It has been already noted that at present, the local Regional language is used as the medium of instruction in all subjects upto the college level, and the English language is used as the medium for all subjects at the college level. There is a sudden shift of medium. It was said by some that the sudden shift handicapped the pupils. It was said by others that, since the English language was studied as a subject in the Secondary stage, its use as the sole medium in the college stage was no serious handicap.

Recommendations.—It is suggested here that in the *Secondary and College* levels :—

(1) the English language be the medium of instruction for Science and Applied Science subjects, with international terminology ;

(2) the Regional language (or English if parents and pupils so desire) may be the medium of instruction in the Arts subjects, with the maximum use of international terminology ;

(3) other languages, "Indian" or other, classical or modern, may be voluntary subjects ; and

(4) every pupil shall compulsorily take at least one course in each of the three categories of knowledge, namely,

the Arts, the Sciences and the Applied Sciences.

Under the scheme, every pupil, after the first four years of Primary education, will be taught through two media, English and the Regional language ; the former will be used for Sciences and Applied Sciences, and the latter for the Arts. At the same time, each pupil will be trained simultaneously for citizenship through the Arts and a vocation through Science and Applied Science.

Advantages.—There will be continuity of medium from the Secondary to the College stages, namely, English for Science and Applied Science, and the Regional language for the Arts right through. If English is to be learnt at all, it is best to start learning it as early as possible and to use it as the medium, if only for certain subjects like Science. It is not enough to learn English as a subject, like Sanskrit or Arabic, Latin or Greek. A working knowledge of English is facilitated by its regular and daily use, as and when it is used as the medium of instruction.

Under this scheme, all those who have gone beyond the first four years of education will be familiar with both the Regional language and the English language. They will have access to most modern knowledge, vocational and other, through the latter, and will improve their vocational efficiency. The resentment and humiliation that some people feel because the Regional languages are not considered fit enough for the highest education will be eliminated when these languages are used as the media for the highest level of education, if only in the Arts subjects. Linguistic units can be more easily self-contained in the Arts subjects than in the Sciences and Applied Sciences, which are much more expensive because of smaller classes and very expensive equipments. Further, the latter are more international, and are more effectively taught in national and interna-

tional institutions through the medium of the current international language, English, and the international terminology. As compulsory education of eight years, as prescribed by the Constitution, spreads and becomes universal, and the English and the international terminology. As compulsory education of eight years, as prescribed by the Constitution, spreads and becomes universal, and the English language is used as the medium for certain subjects in the last four years, practically the whole of the Indian population will acquire a working knowledge not only of the local Regional languages but also of the English language, with access to the latest knowledge of all kinds. Because of the large accession to the English-reading population in the world and the consequent increase in circulation, publications in the English language will increase and at the same time become cheaper without loss of efficiency. India may gain most by it.

Linguistic States.—Another very great advantage of the bi-lingualism of the Regional language and the English language is that there will be no case for the re-organisation of Indian States on the linguistic basis, with its attendant conflicts and its disintegrating tendency.

Linguistic Jealousies.—It will also avoid the current feeling that if Hindi be made the all-India language in education or administration or both, the people of North India will have an undue advantage over the people of South India and the consequent sense of unfairness and jealousy. It is highly fantastic to insist that, as a measure of reciprocity, the North Indian should learn a South Indian language! It is a reciprocity in disability. In so far as the all-India services are conducted in Hindi, the natural advantage which the North Indian will have cannot possibly be obliterated by the imposition of a South Indian language on him which is of no use to him and which he need not

and will not learn as well as the South Indian will have to learn Hindi. It is an unfair reciprocity which is likely to accentuate the sense of the just grievance of the South Indian against the Hindi imperialism of the North Indian. Far from strengthening the sense of Indian nationalism, it will not only weaken it but will stimulate to an unhealthy and even dangerous degree local linguistic pride and patriotism, and the demand for linguistic autonomy and sovereignty. The lesson of the recent general election in East Bengal and its linguistic implication may not be ignored in India. If, on the other hand, the English language is continued as the chosen medium for all-India, as for international communications, its value, whether an advantage or a disadvantage, will be common to both the North and the South, and neither will have an undue advantage over the other.

Approved by all the State-Governments:

EDUCATIONAL INDIA

Edited by

Prof. M. VENKATARANGAIYA, M.A.

"I have always found 'Educational India' to be lively and interesting reading and its approach to educational problems is generally enlightened and progressive."

—Prof. K. G. Saiyidain

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Office:
MASULIPATAM (S. India)

DEPUTATION OF THE S. I. T. U. TO THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

A deputation of the South India Teachers' Union led by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, President of the Union, and consisting of Sri K. M. Ramaswamy, Sri V. Arunajatai and Srimathi Saraswathi Srinivasan waited on the Minister for Education to urge on him the need for the implementation of the pension scheme, granting of house rent allowance and medical relief to teachers in aided institutions, enhancing the dearness allowance in view of the high cost of living, establishing parity of conditions of service of teachers under all agencies and for amending suitably the agreement between teachers and managements and also the Madras Educational Rules to give effectively security of tenure to teachers.

The deputation at the outset thanked the Minister for granting fee concession up to the end of the high school course to the children of elementary school teachers and other low paid servants of government.

It pointed out that while house rent allowance and medical relief were granted to the Government servants and employees of local bodies, the teachers in aided institutions were denied these benefits for which there was no justification. The Union had been asking for these benefits for the past three years. The deputation urged on the Minister the need to grant them.

Since January this year, the cost of living has been slowly rising and now it is nearly 30% above what it was six months back. The deputation urged that the dearness allowance should be proportionately increased or the prices of essential commodities should be brought down.

The pension scheme for the elementary school teachers which the Minis-

ter for Education had announced about 16 months back had not so far been implemented. The deputation requested the Minister to give effect to it. It further requested the Minister to extend the scheme to all the teachers in high schools as the additional financial commitment involved would be not more than Rs. 50,000 per annum.

The delay in the implementation of the pension scheme created an apprehension in the minds of the teachers of Malabar and South Kanara that unless the Madras State Government gave effect to it before the merger of those districts with neighbouring States, they would not get the benefit. The deputation prayed for immediate effect being given.

Further it was pointed out to the Minister that the Madras State Government should make the T.-C. State and the Mysore State agree that the scales of salaries and other allowances which the teachers in those districts were getting now should in no way be affected.

On the question of security of tenure of teachers, the deputation brought to the notice of the Minister, that the present agreement did not effectively safeguard the interests of the teachers. It suggested suitable revision of the agreement and the Madras Educational Rules so that termination of services of teachers could be done only with the prior approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

Regarding the method of voting in the ensuing bye-election to the Legislative Council from the Teachers' Constituency, the deputation told the Minister that the Union welcomed personal voting instead of postal voting, but it pointed out that unless certain facilities were provided, a good number of teachers would find it

difficult to exercise their franchise. A large number of teachers in schools under district boards were transferred to places ranging from 15 to 30 miles from places where their names were originally registered. Since it would involve expenditure to such poor teachers to go to those places for exercising their franchise, the deputation suggested that besides opening as far as possible sufficient number of polling booths covering areas lying within a radius of five miles, teacher-voters who are far away from the places of registration should be allowed to vote on declaration given by them together with identification by authorised persons in the locality. Otherwise many teachers would be deprived of their voting.

The deputation pointed out that unless the establishment was increased, the closure of Provident Fund accounts of teachers would be unduly delayed. The Provident Fund scheme came into force in 1924. Hereafter more and more teachers will retire year after year and hence the need for increasing the establishment.

Lastly the deputation brought to the notice of the Minister the disparities that now exist in respect of scales of pay, leave rules and other conditions of service between teachers under local bodies and those under aided institutions. As a first step to remove them, the deputation suggested that there should be uniform scales of pay for all categories of teachers serving under different agencies. Parity of conditions of service would promote efficiency and remove much of discontent among teachers.

PENSION FOR TEACHERS

The Minister for Education told the Deputationists that the Government have decided to implement the pension

scheme for elementary and secondary grade teachers throughout the State with retrospective effect from 1st April 1955.

Rules for the enforcement of the scheme are now being finalised and will be issued in about a week's time.

The pension scheme, announced about a year back, could not be implemented earlier, as there was some delay in getting necessary sanctions and obtaining the consent of the Auditor-General in connection with the working of the scheme. The consent has now been obtained and the Accountant-General, Madras, will work out the scheme.

The payment of pensions to secondary and elementary trained teachers and certain other categories of teachers like music instructors, etc., is likely to cost about Rs. 40 lakhs on the present scale of pay and for the present number of teachers for the next ten years.

The Minister for Education explained that the benefits of the scheme would be available to secondary grade teachers employed in high schools also.

The deputationists pleaded that the pension should be extended to the other categories of teachers too, such as L.T.'s, first grade pandits, and physical directors, as the additional financial commitment would not exceed Rs. 1 lakh per annum. The Minister said that he would examine the financial implications.

The Minister asked the deputationists to suggest to him how the present agreement could be suitably modified so as to give security of tenure to teachers in aided institutions.

The Minister further told the deputationists that the suggestions in regard to voting arrangements would be forwarded to election authorities.

EDITORIAL

THE 46th STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

We heartily congratulate the Reception Committee of the 46th State Educational Conference, Chingleput on the arrangements they had made for the successful conduct of the Conference. The Conference covered a very wide ground, discussing all aspects of Education with special reference to the State. The White Paper on Education which was published a few weeks before the Conference, is of considerable importance, and discussion at all the Sectional Conferences and at the open session centered round this White Paper. The delegates of the Conference had the advantage of having discussed this White Paper at the meetings of their respective associations; and hence the decisions of the Conference on the subject may be considered not a mere endorsement of the early decision of the Executive Board but as representing the considered views of the general body of the South India Teachers' Union. We trust that the Government when they pass final orders will take due note of these recommendations.

A noteworthy feature of this Conference was the special facility provided for Conferences of Elementary Teachers, Headmasters of Secondary Schools and Assistant Masters of Secondary Schools. The Sectional Conferences usually discuss broad policies in regard to Elementary and Secondary Education, University Education and Educational Administration. Problems like conditions of service and peculiar difficulties which sections of teachers have, are often not brought before Sectional Conferences. It is therefore a matter of gratification that the organisers of the conferences were able to find special hours when Headmasters and Assistant Masters of Secondary Schools and Elementary Teachers could meet in conferences.

An interesting exhibition was organised, but we must on this occasion desire to point out that these exhibitions serve an important purpose in focussing the educational activities of the particular district where the conference is being held. Such a purpose can be achieved only if the Reception Committee could have the fullest co-operation of all the schools in the district and of all the teachers in the district. It is unfortunate that such co-operation did not seem to have been secured by the Reception Committee in organising the exhibition. However, the organisers did a good job and the exhibition did represent some of the prominent activities of the schools of Chingleput.

We are particularly grateful to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for his great interest in the Conference. In the midst of his very heavy duties, he found it possible to be present at the Inaugural Session of the Conference and addressed the delegates on the vital problems in Education before the State. His address was of very great help in enabling the delegates to come to proper decisions during the deliberations.

It was very kind of the Chairman of the Reception Committee to have sent a message to the Conference specially as he was not quite well. Though sickness confined him to bed, he took all care to see to it that arrangements made were quite good and his message was pregnant with thoughts born of his ripe experience as Chairman of the Municipal Council of Chingleput for nearly three decades. We shall be failing in our duty if we do not express our appreciation of the good work done by Mr. T. V. Sarma, the founder Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission High School at Chingleput and all the office-bearers of the Chingleput District Teachers' Guild.

ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FROM TEACHERS' CONSTITUENCY

Election for one seat from the Teachers' Constituency has been notified and very shortly the teachers will be called upon to express their preference from amongst the competing candidates. Many problems concerning teachers and Education are coming before the Legislative Bodies and in these democratic days progress will be possible only if the legislators are presented with a correct picture of the problems connected with Education. Too often we have allowed others to speak on behalf of teachers and education. The framers of the Constitution have very wisely thought that Education is a very specialised field and as such those who are actively engaged in this field should be given the privilege of sending their representatives so that the country may have the benefit of their experience and knowledge. It is, therefore, incumbent on the teachers that when they mark their vote they take into consideration both the services rendered by the candidate, his ability to represent the cause and his association with the Teachers' Organisation. We do not know at the moment who are the contesting candidates, but we would invite the attention of the members to the need for having a very good representative, who will be an able exponent of the Union's point of view on all matters connected with Teachers and Education, and who has a good record of service in the Union.

We heartily congratulate the West Bengal Teachers for having elected Sri Manoranjan Sen Gupta, a teacher, to represent them in the West Bengal Legislative Council. We are quite certain that members of the South India Teachers' Union would discharge their duties as citizens by exercising their franchise wisely and judiciously.

S.I.T.U. BUILDING FUND

We commend the appeal of the S.I.T.U. for generous contribution to

the Building Fund. The appeal is self-explanatory. The need for a building to house the office of the Union is very urgent. The Executive Board of the Union which considered the situation arising out of the nationalisation of Life Insurance and taking over of the S.I.T.U. Protection Fund, has placed before the General Body the proposal for putting up a building. The General Body considered how best the funds necessary may be raised. The suggestion that every member may be requested to contribute at least Rupees Two is based on reality and urgency. We appeal to all members of the Union to respond to this call. We trust that District Teachers' Guilds will undertake responsibility for taking the appeal to all the teachers and help in securing the necessary funds.

TEACHERS' CHARTER DAY

At its meeting held on 30th June 1956, the Executive Board of the South India Teachers' Union has resolved to request all its affiliated Teachers' Associations to observe the 7th August 1956 as the 'Teachers' Charter Day', in accordance with the decision of the Council of the All India Federation of Educational Associations.

It is requested that all Teachers' Associations observe 7th August 1956 as the 'Teachers' Charter Day' by holding public meetings and passing suitable resolutions on the rights and responsibilities of teachers. They may also pass resolutions on the age of retirement and the extension of pension scheme to all categories of teachers and communicate the same to the authorities and a copy to the S.I.T.U.

T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN,
President, S.I.T.U.

BYE-ELECTION TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MADRAS TEACHERS' CONSTITUENCY

The date fixed for taking the poll is 26th August 1956.

As a result of the representation made by the South India Teachers' Union, the Government have issued the undermentioned Press Note. Such of the Teacher-voters as are now in places far away from the places where their names were originally registered are requested to apply immediately to the Electoral Registration Officer (Personal Assistant to the Collector of Madras) through the Local Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar or Municipal Commissioner, to transpose the entries to their present place of residence in the roll, so that they may be able to exercise their franchise at the polling station nearest to their place of residence.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

PUBLIC (INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY) DEPARTMENT.

Press Note No. 43, dated 11th July 1956

Madras (Teachers') Constituency—Bye-election—Voting by personal ballot—Correction of entries in the electoral roll.

The Election Commission's notification calling upon the Madras (Teachers') Constituency to elect a member to fill the vacancy in the Madras Legislative Council caused by the death of Sri E. H. Parameswaran, was published in an Extraordinary issue of the Fort St. George Gazette on 2nd July, 1956. The system of personal voting will be followed at this bye-election and necessary arrangements are being made in regard to the location of polling stations at suitable District, Divisional, Taluk and Sub-Taluk headquarters and Municipal Towns. In Madras City, it is proposed to locate polling stations in certain Corporation Divisional offices.

It has been represented to Government that the teachers in Local Bodies are transferred frequently and most of the teachers in District Board service are now residing in places far away from the places where their names have been registered in the electoral roll. The Government wish to draw the attention of such teacher-voters to section 22 of the Representation of People Act, 1950 (as amended recently) which provides for the correction of entries in the electoral rolls. According to sub-section (2) of that Section, any person whose name is entered in the electoral roll of a constituency may apply to the electoral registration officer for transposing the entry to another place in the same electoral roll and if the Electoral Registration officer, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to have his name shown in that other place, he shall amend the electoral roll accordingly. Thus, persons who have shifted their residence may apply to the Electoral Registration Officer *immediately* for transposing the entries to their place of residence in the roll. Unless this is done they may not be able to exercise their franchise at the polling station nearest to their place of residence. It is very important that the affected voters should act quickly in this matter to allow sufficient time for enquiry, etc. To expedite matters, voters may submit their applications through the Local Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar or Municipal Commissioner, as the case may be, who will, after enquiry, forward them to the Electoral Registration Officer (Personal Assistant to the Collector of Madras) for making necessary corrections. This does not require the payment of any fee.



