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Regd. No. M. 2347

The South Indian Teacher

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

Vol. XXX

JUNE 1957

No. 6

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Inland Rs. 5

Foreign Sh. 10

Single copy nP. 50

POSTAGE EXTRA

RAJA ANNAMALAIPURAM, MADRAS-28.

The South Indian Teacher

1957 - June

VOL. 30. NO. 6.

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THE SOUTH INDIAN TEACHER

Vol. XXX

JUNE 1957

No. 6

THE 47th MADRAS STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, TIRUVANNAMALAI

MESSAGES

(1) *From Sri T. T. Krishnamachari,
Finance Minister, India.*

Many thanks for your letter of the 3rd May, advising me that the 47th Madras State Educational Conference will be held at Tiruvannamalai from the 15th May onwards. I wish the Conference all success.

(2) *From Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam,
Minister for Home, Madras.*

I am glad to hear from you that the 47th Madras State Educational Conference is to be held at Tiruvannamalai. I have no doubt this Conference under the guidance of the great Educationist Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar will take valuable decisions on the very many interesting problems that are engaging the attention of educationists and Government. I wish the Conference every success.

(3) *From Sri R. Venkatraman,
Minister for Industries and Labour,
Madras.*

Thanks for your kind invitation. The Teachers' Union has been serving the cause of education in this State for several years and I am sure will continue to do so in future. I wish the conference success.

(4) *Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-
President, India.*

Thank you for your letter.

I am glad to know that the 47th Madras State Educational Conference will be held at Tiruvannamalai from 15th to 17th May, 1957. I wish your conference success and I hope that you will be able to discuss many important educational problems there, including the importance of standards in high schools.

(5) *From the Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor.*

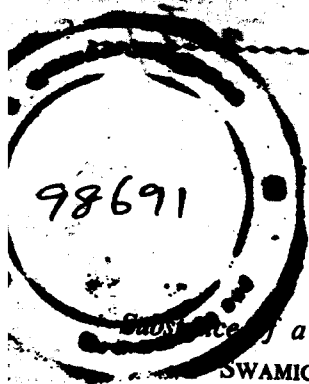
I am to acknowledge with thanks your letter dated 3rd May, 1957 addressed to the Governor and to convey the Governor's best wishes for the success of the 47th Madras State Educational Conference to be held at Tiruvannamalai, from the 15th May.

(6) *From Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy
Iyer, Delisle, Ootacamund.*

I am glad to learn that the next Madras State Educational Conference will assemble at Tiruvannamalai under the presidentship of a pioneer educationist Sri Avinashilingam Chettiar. I wish it all success.

(7) *From the President, All Bengal
Teachers' Association, Calcutta.*

I am glad to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation conveyed in your letter dated 3-5-'57. I am sure, your Conference will be a success under the able guidance of the distinguished president.



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ADVICE TO TEACHERS

*Summary of a discourse given by HIS HOLINESS SRI SANKARACHARYA
SWAMIGAL of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam to the teachers
at the Hindu Theological High School, Madras*

Each one of you has a family consisting of a few children. But collectively you belong to the family of the school, and the thousand and more students that study here are your children. You have to take care of them all; yours is a serious responsibility. Education has a two-fold purpose to serve. The first is the acquisition of *Dharma*, the other is the earning of livelihood. With regard to the members of professions other than the teacher's, the knowledge that they acquire is of little practical use to them in later life. They have to study special subjects and equip themselves for their respective professions. But in your case, the knowledge that you gathered as students you impart to children committed to your charge. Members of any profession that distinguish themselves owe their early training to you. That is the advantage you have over others.

You have to study the subjects day after day and year after year. You are students in a very real sense. You have an opportunity to maintain the buoyancy and idealism of youth

throughout your life. You become students only when you assume the role of the teacher. As students, you really educated your teachers. But when you take up the work of instruction, you have to bestow prayerful attention on your task. You have to anticipate the doubts and difficulties of students and go fully equipped to the class. All your hazy and vague ideas become clarified. You get mastery over your subject.

The teaching profession has another distinct advantage. In other professions, worldly success demands that people should say and do things against their conscience. But the teacher has it as his imperative duty to place before his pupils noble and sublime thoughts whether he feels them and acts up to them or not. It is better, however, if you live up to the ideals which you place before your boys. Your words will have greater value in that case. The pupils will seek you then instead of your going in search of them. Yours is a sacred profession involving great responsibilities.

(8) From Sri N. D. Sundaravadi-velu, Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

I thank you for your kind invitation to the 47th Madras State Educational Conference to be held at Tiruvannamalai from the 15th to the 17th May under the distinguished presidentship of Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar. I have to deny myself the pleasure of being present at the Conference as I have to be in Coonoor on those dates in connection with retraining course in Basic Education for officers of the Education Department. I hope your deliberations will be fruitful and will help the development of education on right lines. I wish the Conference every success.

(9) From Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

I have your kind invitation to the 47th Madras State Educational Conference which will be held at Tiruvannamalai from the 15th to the 17th. I regret I will not be able to attend the Conference owing to a private engagement at Madras. I am sure, under the Presidentship of Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, your Conference will deal with important topics of general interest and benefit.

Permit me to wish your Conference all success.

(10) From Sri N. Sanjeevi Reddy, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh.

I am glad to learn that the 47th Madras State Educational Conference will be held at Tiruvannamalai under the distinguished Presidentship of Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar. Mr. Chettiar is a veteran leader who has taken keen interest in the educational problems of the country. I have no doubt that under his able guidance, your Conference will be able to solve the many educational problems which the State has to confront. I wish the Conference all success.

(11) From Janab Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, India.

I am desired by Maulana Saheb to acknowledge your letter to him dated May 3, 1957 and to say that he has much pleasure in sending his good wishes for the best success of the 47th Madras State Educational Conference.

(12) From Shri D. H. Sahasrabudhe, Secretary, All India Federation of Educational Associations, Nagpur.

I am glad to know that the 47th Madras State Educational Conference is being held at Tiruvannamalai from the 15th May. The S.I.T.U. as a well-knit organisation has always been in the vanguard of the professional organisations in India and I am sure, the decisions at the next Conference will further enhance the prestige of the S.I.T.U. I trust that the deliberations at the Conference are fruitful and give a lead to the cause of education in the State of Madras.

(13) From Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

My sincerest felicitations and good wishes for a successful session of the State Educational Conference! But good wishes are no substitute for hard work and clear thinking and I hope these will characterize your efforts.

(14) From Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education, Government of Madras.

I am glad to learn that the 47th Madras State Educational Conference is being held at Tiruvannamalai on the 15th of May under the presidentship of Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar. As I am away at Kodaikanal it is not possible for me to participate in the Conference.

I wish the Conference every success.

(15) From Rev. O. Horlyck, President, The Arcot Lutheran Church, Darisanapuram, Cuddalore, N.T.

I wish that you shall have a good conference, which will be of help, not

only to our school, but to all those, who are coming to the conference. I also wish, that God will help you in the great responsibility, which has been placed on your shoulders during these days.

(16) From Sri Humayun Kabir, Minister in the Ministry of Communications, New Delhi.

Thank you very much for inviting me to the 47th Madras State Educational Conference to be held at Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District, under the Presidentship of Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar. It would have given me great pleasure if I could have attended the function, but I regret I cannot do so because of the Parliament session. In any case I wish the Conference every success.

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THE 47th MADRAS STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, TIRUVANNAMALAI

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

The 47th Madras State Educational Conference was held at Tiruvannamalai in the Danish Mission High School compound from the 15th to the 17th May, 1957. The spacious pandal and the dais were tastefully decorated with flags, festoons, buntings and lights and the place presented a grand and festive appearance.

Punctually at the appointed time of 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th May, 1957, the delegates assembled in front of the main school building round the flag staff for flag hoisting and salutation. Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, President-elect of the Conference, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Chairman of the Tiruvannamalai Municipality and other distinguished visitors were received on arrival by the organisers and conducted to the flagpost.

The function began with readings from the Bible. After a brief speech Mr. P. Palani, Chairman of the Tiruvannamalai Municipality, hoisted the National Flag. This was followed by the march-past of the N.C.C. group of the Danish Mission High School and singing of the Bharathi song on national flag by the staff and pupils. Then the gathering estimated at about a

thousand assembled in the spacious pandal.

The Conference began with prayer. Mr. T. S. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then delivered his welcome address. (Published in the May, 1957 issue of the journal).

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Mr. N. M. Anwar, inaugurating the Conference, said :

"I am deeply beholden to the authorities of the Conference for the honour they have done me in asking me to inaugurate this Conference.

Conferences like this provide an opportunity to take stock of the progress that the teaching profession has made. I am happy that Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar has been elected President and I am sure that he with his experience will give wise words of guidance and help.

The South India Teachers' Union has been acknowledged as the best organised teaching body in the whole of India. This is due to the work of several great educationists and particularly Sri S. Natarajan, Joint Secretary of the

All India Council for Secondary Education and Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan recently elected to the Legislative Council. In this connection I wish to state that a convention should be set up that the President of the S.I.T.U. should unanimously be chosen the Teachers' Representative in the State Legislative Council. The Legislators and the public have to look to you for guidance in educational planning.

The proposals in the Second Five Year Plan are not what they should be as far as educational planning is concerned and the teaching profession has not got what it deserves. Education up to the III Form stage has been made free and this may soon be extended up to the VI Form. But no educational reform can succeed unless the teachers are given a square deal. A minimum salary of Rs. 100 should be assured to every teacher and the teacher's service condition should be improved, and the State and Central Governments should put their heads together to see how this can be brought about.

Conferences of this kind should evolve a Charter of Rights for teachers. Security of service to teachers has not yet been fully assured as a number of cases taken to court would show. A charter of rights alone can set right such insecurity as is seen nowadays in schools under different agencies. The organised teaching profession should agitate for getting the Charter of Rights passed. I would request Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar to take up the teachers' cause in the State and Central Legislative Bodies and see that the salary scales of all categories of teachers are improved. Hungry teachers cannot bring up children entrusted to their care to become good citizens and society must not allow teachers to go hungry. I thank you once again for the honour you have done me and I wish that the S.I.T.U. should set an example to the rest of the country in solid and disciplined service to the teaching profession. I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Conference."

Then, Sri S. Krishnamurthy, President of the North Arcot District Teachers' Guild, extended a hearty welcome to the distinguished guests and the delegates.

"As the President of the North Arcot District Teachers' Guild and of the Working Committee of this State Educational Conference, I deem it my privilege as well as my duty to extend to all of you my most hearty welcome. We are indeed very fortunate to have as the President of the conference, Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, who is not only a distinguished citizen of this State but also a dynamic figure in the field of education.

We all have met here at a time when great changes are contemplated in the pattern of Secondary Education of our country. The Secondary Education system which had till now been serving as nothing more than a preparation for the Colleges has now to perform a triple function. It has to offer a course which, besides being complete in itself, would enable the pupil to take his place in society. It has also to train students who have the required ability to pursue a course of higher education in the University. It has also to train students for technological courses after a further specialised training. The white paper containing all these proposals is now receiving the active and careful consideration of the Government. It is therefore the duty of the conference to give the correct lead at this time. The fall in standards and the indiscipline in schools—which I believe, are a little exaggerated—are some of the problems which should engage our attention. The reform of the examination system is another matter about which we have to formulate definite proposals. I am confident that under the able guidance of our illustrious President our deliberations will bear fruit.

I think that it will not be out of place if I give you a brief history of the North Arcot District Teachers' Guild. It was started in the year 1905

and has been functioning without break as a useful teachers' organization of this district. Recently the Silver Jubilee of the Guild was celebrated. It is very encouraging to note that almost all the Teachers' Associations in the district are affiliated to it with a total strength of 1300 members. It is a matter for pride that this is the third time that the South India Teachers' Union is holding the State Educational Conference in this district.

Tiruvannamalai is a name to conjure with. Lord Arunachala is the presiding deity of this sacred town. None could have failed to be enchanted by the arresting scene of the majestic hill overlooking the town and the lofty towers of the temple. I hope that delegates would take advantage of their stay here to see interesting places in and around the town.

Friends, it is our earnest desire to make your stay as comfortable and enjoyable as possible. If there are still short comings, I would request you to forgive us.

Let me once again extend to you all a very cordial welcome."

Proposing Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar to the Chair, Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan paid a tribute to him for the great educational institutions started by him and to his services to the teaching profession while he was Minister. He said that Mr. Chettiar always consulted the teaching profession in all problems of educational re-organisation. He also referred to the services of Mr. Chettiar in restoring the regional languages to their rightful pre-eminent place in the scheme of secondary education.

The proposition was seconded by Sri A. M. Kannappa Mudaliar of Kancheepuram and supported by Sri S. S. Narayanaswamy of Devakottai, Sri S. Krishnamurthi of Arni and Sri T. S. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar took the Chair amidst cheers and was invested with the insignia of the presi-

dent's badge by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan. He then delivered his address in Tamil. (The English version of the address was published in the May, 1957 issue of this journal).

Mr. J. Soundararajan, Principal of the Danish Mission High School and Secretary, Reception Committee, read the messages received wishing the Conference success. (printed separately in this issue).

Mr. N. M. Anwar then released the Souvenir brought out by the Reception Committee in connection with the Conference.

Mr. V. Doraiswamy Iyer, Headmaster, Municipal Boys High School, Tiruvannamalai, gave an account of the various exhibits included in the Exhibition including the mathematical exhibits kindly sent by Mr. M. Parameswara Iyer of Board High School, Periakulam. He requested Mr. Nathamuni Naidu to declare the Exhibition open.

Mr. Nathamuni Naidu said that an exhibition is a necessary annexe of any educational conference. It was through exhibits that the talents of students in various kinds of arts and crafts could be spontaneously expressed and Mr. Naidu wanted that there should be no diversity between art and craft work in schools. He suggested that English and Hindi must not be neglected and he also suggested that all unspent balances in the five-year plans should be diverted to education and set apart for improving the lot of teachers. With these words he declared the Exhibition open.

With a vote of thanks the morning session came to an end.

15-5-1957 — AFTERNOON
SESSION

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION SECTIONAL CONFERENCE
AND HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.

Chairman : Sri M. Rajah Iyer,
Ramnad.
Convener : Sri C. M. Fazalur
Rahman, Pernambat.

The Administration and Organisation and Headmasters' sectional conference was held at 3-30 p.m. on 15th May, 1957 in the Conference pandal. Sri M. Rajah Iyer, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, Rajah's High School, Ramanathapuram, was proposed to the Chair by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, President of the S.I.T.U. and seconded by Sri C. M. Fazalur Rahman, Headmaster, Islamiah High School, Pernambat, and Convener of the sectional conference. The Convener in a brief speech welcomed the delegates.

Sri M. Rajah Iyer, in his presidential address said :—

A modern progressive school is not a mere "teaching shop" but is so complex and many sided in its functions that at the helm there should be a capable administrator. Classroom teaching, however important, would form an intrusion into the organising and supervising work of the administrator and to that extent it will handicap sound education. These are days of quantitative increase in enrolment in schools, and a vigilant inspectorate therefore becomes quite necessary to ensure proper standards, and to help and guide new schools, and in this difficult and essential task the inspecting officers should be assisted on the academic side by a team of expert teachers of experience.

A contented staff is the pre-requisite of sound administration, and in the matter of teachers' salary, the Centre and State Governments should be liberal in their grants.

The recent increase in the dearness allowance is indeed a welcome announcement. It is borne in full by the Government in the case of all categories of teachers except those in aided secondary schools who are about 8,000 in number. In the case of these 8,000 teachers, the increase would involve an additional commitment of twelve lakhs of rupees, out of which the Government are pre-

pared to pay one half and the managements are expected to meet the other half. It is well known that most of the managements do not have the wherewithal to meet this extra liability. If the concession is not to be a mere paper announcement, the Government should come forward to meet the extra cost involved. Besides, there is emergent need for a thorough re-examination and revision of the system of Grant-in-aid code in this State.

Highest priority must be given to the matter of providing schools with better buildings and equipment, and teachers with quarters. The existing schools should be better stabilised before new ones are started. What is wanted is effective consolidation rather than third-rate expansion. It is most unfortunate that there should be a race particularly among the local bodies to start numerous schools in a craze for statistical progress sacrificing quality. Many teachers employed in the new schools are untrained and lack the necessary knowledge of educational psychology and pedagogics. It is not enough to claim that the alternative would be no education at all to many who are at present served by these imperfect schools. In education, the pious philosophy of something being better than nothing cannot apply, for bad education is indeed worse than no education.

With these words, Mr. Rajah Iyer requested Mr. C. Varadachariar to initiate a discussion on "Selection of Inspectorate".

Mr. C. Varadachari, Headmaster, Hindu High School, Vaniyambadi, initiated a discussion on "Selecting the Inspectorate, Supervision and Inspection of Schools". He was critical of the present system of selection of the Inspectorate. He emphasised the need for implementation of the Secondary Education Commission's suggestion that a body of experts should go round the schools to study and suggest remedial measures.

Mr. V. Bhanumurthi also took part in the discussion.

Mr. T. P. Srinivasavaradhan, M.L.C., President of the S.I.T.U., then initiated a discussion on "Financial aid to secondary schools; responsibility of the Centre and the State." Stating that many schemes had been wrecked on the bedrock of finance he said that though constitutionally secondary education was the responsibility of the State, the Centre should extend financial assistance. The sources of revenue to secondary schools at present were State Government grant, educational cess, school fees and private benefactions. The other possible sources of revenue were Technical or Industrial education cess as recommended by the Secondary Education Committee, public philanthropy and contributions from religious and charitable endowments. There should be exemption from duty for amounts apportioned for general educational purposes in the wills of deceased persons.

He suggested exemption of local taxes for educational buildings, playgrounds, etc., and customs duty for scientific apparatus and other equipment bought for the schools. Central assistance might be made available for running multi-purpose schools, publication of better books for children and teachers, starting of Technical schools and Physical and Health education schools, production of educational films and audio-visual educational aids, and running of experimental schools. He stressed the need for rise in teachers' salaries.

Mr. N. Vital Rao, Headmaster, Board High School, Kalavai, and Secretary, North Arcot District Secondary Schools Headmasters' Association, initiated a discussion on "School Building and Equipment." He stressed the need for enough number of clean and well-ventilated class-rooms, a hall, a library and reading room for teachers and boys, a separate room for girl pupils, a five-acre playground, etc.

Mr. V. Antonyswamy, Headmaster, St. Thomas High School, Virapandianpatnam, Tirunelveli District, spoke on "Quarters for Staff". He said that it had not often been realised that for efficient service at the school the teacher should have suitable quarters as near the school as possible. This was particularly true of schools situated in urban areas. He felt that the presence of the Headmaster and some at least of the staff in or near the school, would be of the greatest benefit to the school-going population. This would be so particularly in the case of girls' schools. For lack of suitable quarters, there had sometimes been great difficulty in recruiting women teachers to some of the girls' schools. The State should come to the aid of the schools by fostering co-operative housing societies and by giving loans to the managements of schools on easy terms.

The President of the Conference, Mr. T. S. Avanashilingam Chettiar, explained the need for providing teachers with quarters near the school, particularly in the interest of the children entrusted to their care. If the construction of houses for teachers was made a pre-condition of the recognition of schools hereafter managements or the local people would certainly come forward to put up the quarters even as they provided buildings or land-sites for schools. He cautioned against any hasty action in the shape of compulsory diversion of the religious and charitable endowment funds to meet the needs of schools. He suggested that small committees of competent men might consider problems such as these and place the recommendations and findings before the delegates.

Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar, Journal Secretary of the South India Teachers' Union, spoke on the steps taken by the South India Teachers' Union to investigate the problem and said that the State and managements of schools should together help the teacher in this matter by giving suitable sites and by sanctioning loans for building

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houses as far as possible near the school itself. He suggested that the repayment of loan should be spread over a period of 30 or 40 years.

The Block Development Officer, Tiruvannamalai, explained how aided school teachers could be benefited by the Block Development Scheme. He said that the land must be in the name of the teacher or management and a sum of Rs. 750 could be paid in one or more instalments. The type design with two rooms and a verandah would serve a small teacher's family and by paying a small monthly rent spread over a period of 20 years the house would become the property of the teacher or the management. He also suggested that the teachers could earn a supplemental income by working in social education centres.

With a vote of thanks by Sri C. M. Fazalur Rahman, Convener, the sectional conference concluded.

TEACHER EDUCATION SECTIONAL CONFERENCE

Chairman : Sri T. P. Srinivasavaran, President, S.I.T.U.

Convener : Sri V. Antoniswamy, Virapandianpatnam

In the unavoidable absence of Sri T. P. Santhanakrishna Naidu who was to have presided over this sectional conference, his address on 'Teacher Education Problems' was read by Sri V. Antoniswamy, the Convener.

TEACHER EDUCATION PROBLEMS

The sponsors of the conference have suggested three main aspects of Teacher Education for discussion at this session namely, recruitment methods, staffing of training institutions, and improvement of Teacher Education. Much fruitful discussion is possible on these topics, but at the same time members present here may be thinking of other problems, some of them general and comprehensive like those which have been suggested, and others perhaps more specific, practical and per-

sonal. Of the latter class of problems, I am thinking of such matters as the relationship between teacher requirements as specified in departmental rules and teacher training given by training institutions, or to put it concretely for Madras State, the relationship between Madras Educational Rule 13 and the courses provided by training colleges and the talk which is going on about the discontinuance of elementary grade training, or in other words, raising the minimum educational qualification for admission to teacher training. These two topics may well come under the broader heading of recruitment though not exactly as recruitment methods, as suggested by the sponsors. A practical topic which can come under the heading of staffing of training institutions is the relationship of the staffs of training institutions to the staffs of the practising schools to which trainees are deputed as apprentice teachers under the system of teacher training prevalent in this State. Another aspect of this topic is the place of senior and experienced teachers in the scheme of extension services launched recently by training colleges and by universities for in-service training of teachers. In recent years the educational department has also been conducting in-service courses for teachers in such fields as Citizenship Training, Home Science, Home Craft, Audio-visual Techniques, Museum Techniques, etc., and utilising the services of experienced teachers chiefly from high schools both under public and private managements; and while these experienced teachers have cheerfully co-operated in the conduct of these courses, it is known that some of them have done so under difficult circumstances, some times at short notice, and have felt that they could have done more under more favourable conditions. How such conditions can be obtained is a question worth consideration at a session like the present one.

In connection with the staffing of training institutions, especially graduate training colleges, such questions arise as how to increase the facilities

for post-graduate teacher education and for advanced specialisation in such fields as Guidance and Counselling, Evaluation Methods and Criteria, Text-book production, Creative Techniques in Audio-visual methods (as distinguished from the elementary stage now in vogue), Educational Administration, etc., and also for research.

The third heading suggested to us by the sponsors of the present conference, namely improvement of Teacher Education, is such a vast subject that we may not be able to touch even its fringe in the brief time before us. But there is at least one aspect of it which I believe is in the minds of most of us and which is more specific in scope—I refer to Basic Education courses at the under-graduate and graduate levels, and also of the in-service kind called retraining. To mention a concrete problem, we find that graduate teachers who have taken Basic Education as one of their optional subjects in their B.T. course are not considered fully qualified in that field. This, incidentally, is also an example of the lack of coordination between departmental requirements and the provision of courses by training colleges. The Basic pandits claim Basic training to be an improved—some go even so far as to claim it to be perfected—form of Teacher Education. A forum like the State Educational Conference cannot afford to be either silent about this claim or, at the same time, treat it superficially one way or another. An all India evaluation committee has in recent years devoted considerable time and attention to Basic education and published its findings. If we are fortunate to have amongst us here this evening experienced exponents of the Basic system, we cannot do better than to obtain their exposition and study and examine the points brought out by them.

Chronologically, the significant events connected with Teacher Education in Madras State are: (1) The introduction of the revised courses for elementary and secondary grade tea-

chers in 1940, corresponding to the revision of elementary school syllabuses in 1939, incorporating handicrafts and influenced to some extent by the then published Wardha Scheme, as it was called; (2) the introduction at the university level, of M.Ed. course in 1943; (3) the introduction of teaching practice as a pre-vocational choice in the reorganised secondary education courses of the years following 1948; (4) organisation of in-service courses in Citizenship Training, Home Science, and Home Craft, Museum Techniques, Audio-visual methods, etc., during the past decade, corresponding to the reorganisation of secondary education; (5) development of Basic Teachers' training and in-service retraining during the same decade; (6) Reorganisation of graduate training at Bachelor's and Master's stages to correspond to the reorganisation at secondary stage; (7) The introduction of Technical Teachers' Diploma and Certificate courses corresponding to the diversified training courses. To these seven developments we may also add the less general, but not the less significant courses for teachers of pre-primary age children and of handicapped children.

The new status given to Hindi Pandits, consequent on the place assigned to the language in the revised secondary curriculum and the impetus thus acquired by pracharak training also belongs to this decade. The training of Physical Education Teachers is a similar older function which has acquired new significance and entered upon a quantitative expansion during the period.

Arising from the above brief outline, I submit to this forum the following problems for consideration, and invite others here assembled who may have found and worked out other problems to present them, and then we may confer and reach a stage of possible action in the direction of solving them.

1. Raising the minimum educational qualification for teachers' training, alleviating the transitional

hardships by retaining teaching practice among diversified courses.

2. A realistic and comprehensive revision of Madras Educational Rule 13 so as to coordinate and harmonise departmental requirements with teacher training courses.
3. Organising co-operation of school teachers and training institution staff in the pre-service as well as in-service training of teachers, together with the provision of material facilities and incentives for such co-operation.
4. Increasing the facilities for post-graduate teacher education and educational research, together with incentives to encourage teachers to avail themselves of these facilities.
5. Evolving a philosophy of education in conformity with the ideals of the nation and the needs of the country and with reference to the progress made by Basic Education in the past decade and applying this philosophy to all branches of Teacher Education.

I am not making special mention of the question of the training of teachers for pre-university and higher secondary classes, as this may be one of the details in harmonising the requirement rules with teacher training courses.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer of Katpadi said that training schools and colleges woefully lacked proper teaching personnel. The Conference of Principals of Training Colleges at Bangalore stressed this point. Training Colleges and Schools should be primarily centres of educational research. Those who have a keen sense of adventure impelling them to explore new ways should be in charge of these institutions. It is unfortunate that in many training schools and colleges men and women who have had no teaching experience

are in charge of trainees. In a matter of such vital importance as examination, the training colleges have nothing to show by way of research. The citizenship camp which every training college conducts is nothing but a series of lectures—'some barren rituals and rugged routine'. The citizenship expert himself is brought from outside because the staff of the college are all mere lecturers. People with the right qualifications should be discovered and put in charge of training the teachers.

Mr. V. Arunajatai initiating the discussion on 'Better Teacher Training' said that there was some substance in the complaint often heard that there is something wrong with the trained teacher. The low general educational equipment of those that took teacher training course, the dull and routine work of the teacher in the class room and the lack of correlation between the theory learnt in the training colleges and the facilities for putting into practice the principles learnt, were responsible for this state of affairs. He was of opinion that there must be a complete revolution in the mentality of teachers who must give up the idea of coaching pupils for examination by short cuts such as, possible questions and ready made answers. Teacher must teach pupils to think, understand and express their ideas in their own words. Moreover, better testing methods must be evolved. For these the teacher must be better trained. The following suggestions were given to bring about better teaching:

Newer and better teaching methods must be constantly brought to the attention of teachers who must be given the opportunity to practise them. Every teacher's work must be assessed periodically and promotions to higher posts must depend upon original work with regard to preparation of teaching aids and testing programme. Schools must be attached to training institutions where experiments can be carried out and results passed on to practising teachers.

Mr. K. A. Manavalan pleaded for greater facilities for the training of Pandits.

Mr. Gurumurthi emphasised discipline and character as essential requisites for selection to teacher training institutions.

The President in his concluding remarks suggested that applicants for teacher training should be interviewed and observed for a period of three months so that misfits might be weeded out. With regard to the staffing of training institutions, he said that mere academic qualifications would not do and experienced teachers must be recruited to the staff. He also suggested that trained lady teachers might be employed as part-time lecturers in view of the fact that most of them left the profession after some years.

Mr. V. Antoniswamy, Convener of the section, proposed a vote of thanks.

EVENING SESSION

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN AND THE SABHESAN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, President of the S.I.T.U., in requesting Sri S. Natarajan to unveil the portrait of the late E. H. Parameswaran and to deliver the Sabhesan Memorial Lecture said that Sri S. Natarajan was best fitted for the task as he had moved intimately with them for nearly thirty years.

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN

Sri S. Natarajan said that the late E. H. Parameswaran was a servant of the S.I.T.U. almost from its inception. E. H. P. was a teacher in the Nurani Hindu High School where he worked till 1935. He won popular support on account of the spirit of sacrifice and service he was able to infuse among the teachers. When his friend Mr. Seshu Iyer became the Principal of the Hindu College, Tirunelveli, he requested E.H.P. to come to Ambasamudram

and take up the Headmaster's post there. He worked with great success till 1953 when he retired from that school. He then became the head of the school at Chittalancheri where he was responsible for the introduction of the bifurcated courses.

He edited the magazine, *The Scholar*, which was of much use to teachers and pupils.

In all the institutions where he served, he made the Teachers' Associations work actively and efficiently. In 1952 he was elected to the State Legislative Council and his work in the Legislature was appreciated by the teachers and the Government.

He was a pillar of strength to the S.I.T.U. He along with S. T. Ramanujam worked for teachers' cause unmindful of personal difficulties. E.H.P. worked till the last and died speaking for the teachers' cause. If today the S.I.T.U. is respected everywhere, it is partly because of E.H.P.'s efforts. Calm, unruffled and smiling he was always ready to help all those who sought his advice and help.

Sri S. Natarajan concluded with the appeal that all teachers should follow his example imbibing his enthusiasm, unselfish service and spirit of dedication to the cause of teachers and pupils. He then unveiled the portrait of the late E. H. Parameswaran.

SABHESAN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Mr. Natarajan began by referring to the late Sabhesan's one burning desire that the teachers in this country should bring to bear on their work real technical skill of the profession. He said that passing on the heritage of the past to the present, preparing children for life and equipping children to meet the challenging needs of a growing world are the objectives of education. If these objectives are to be realised, the teacher must be alert and alive to the needs of the times and must function as a dynamic part of the society.

Mr. Natarajan continued that education is becoming an expanding social

service and the changing ideals of democratic philosophy make the teacher's work more responsible and difficult. He said that secondary schools should train pupils for junior leadership.

Referring to the work of the All India Council for Secondary Education Mr. Natarajan said that the Council was constituted to bring about improvement in teaching and in education. For achieving this goal the Council has been organising Seminars and Refresher Courses and giving guidance in experimentation for educational reconstruction along progressive lines. He said that such experimentation must be undertaken by teachers with their pupils in their classrooms. He was of opinion that if this programme of experimentation is to succeed, education must be kept free from rigid State control. But at the same time the State should take the entire responsibility for improving the salary and service conditions of teachers. In other respects the State must provide conditions favourable for growth, give freedom to teachers for experiment and research and pass on useful findings to be of service to all.

Mr. Natarajan said that some of these ideals were the dreams of the late M. S. Sabhesan and he appealed to the teachers to give support to the programme of the All India Council for Secondary Education.

With a vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary, Sri V. Arunajatai, the meeting came to an end.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION SECTIONAL CONFERENCE

Chairman: Sri P. R. Swaminathan, Annamalainagar.

Sri P. R. Swaminathan who presided over this section said :

"The curriculum has been drawn up by the Department and the teachers

have to merely follow it. The teacher must take an interest in the syllabus and in following the same should use his discretion to change the pattern according to the environment of his school and the type of pupils. When the syllabus is drawn the teachers should be consulted since they have to follow the same. This is now being done. Regarding language, there is a fear that some change has been contemplated now. So far as this State is concerned, the present system may be followed, since it provides compulsion for the regional language and affords opportunity to learn the national language and a classical language.

Regarding the S.S.L.C. examination, instead of dubbing some as failures, credit system may be introduced where pupils would not be called 'failed' but would be given credit for the subjects in which they have obtained good marks.

Regarding examinations, the new approach as envisaged in the report of the Secondary Education Commission, the cumulative record system would be more useful and beneficial than the present annual examination. But teachers should be serious and earnest as it involves very great responsibility.

In inviting discussion on the subject of curriculum, Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan wanted the house to consider carefully the language formula in the existing scheme and in the proposed scheme and express its opinion.

Mr. M. N. Vadivelu Mudaliar of Board High School, Arni, wanted that the position of Hindi in the reorganised scheme should be satisfactorily decided and a definite minimum number of marks assigned for a pass. He said that teachers without training in what is expected of them, might not be able to enter the particulars in the cumulative records in a manner which would give true and correct picture of the pupils.

Mr. K. S. Ramachandran of Tirupattur agreed with the new scheme so far as language teaching was concerned.

Mr. S. S. Avadhaniyar pleaded for the introduction of Sanskrit for all.

Mr. A. V. Sourirajan of Chidambaram was of the opinion that Hindi would certainly have an important place in the years to come. He said that it was his experience that pupils' attainment after four years of education in Hindi was greater than their attainment in English in the same period of time, other things being equal.

Mr. Gurumurthy said that parts I and II of the new scheme might be combined into one group and pupils given the option to choose two languages. He wanted that pupils' attainments must be judged on the basis of grades and no one should be dubbed a failure.

Mr. Aiya Naicker of Arni pleaded for insisting on greater proficiency in regional languages.

Mr. Atmanathan of Municipal Boys' High School, Tiruvannamalai, favoured the new scheme.

Mr. S. Srinivasan of Katpadi said: "The very term pre-university course is unhappy. The addition of one more year to the high school course was justified on the score that it would produce a more mature youth, and produce lower rank leaders to manage democratic institutions like the Panchayats, Cooperative Societies, Welfare Societies, etc. But as it is, it appears the university authorities have meant it only as a preparation for admission to a degree course. The present arrangement of this one year or preparation in a college has added to the strain of pupils by increasing the number of examinations. The S.S.L.C. examination is a big hurdle. As if it is not enough, another comes within a year of it. Unless the high schools are upgraded into higher secondary schools, this difficulty will go on. There is also another difficulty. The English medium defeats the very purpose of the course. In a high school the medium is bound to be the mother tongue

with some emphasis on the teaching of English. When are the high schools going to be upgraded? Definite information on these is not available. Some day sooner or later the mother tongue is bound to be adopted as the medium of instruction at the university stage. A beginning may be made in the pre-university stage. The transition from the pre-university stage to the university stage may be made easy by concentrating on the teaching of English.

Mr. S. Krishna Iyengar of Madurai asserted that the position of Sanskrit in the curriculum must be safeguarded.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar referred to the provision in the formula that in non-Hindi areas, Hindi should be taught and in Hindi areas a non-Hindi language should be taught. He said that this would lead to better understanding between the people. He stressed that facilities must be provided for the study of Sanskrit.

Mr. T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar of Madras read a paper on 'New approach to examination and evaluation'.

In the introduction he defined the word examination as a means of estimating the all-round development of the child and evaluation and guidance.

Then he described the kinds of examinations as internal and external and suggested various types of intelligence tests to assess the pupils' abilities, aptitudes, character, etc.

He then gave an account of how the teachers should evaluate the attainments of the pupils and what they should do after evaluation to remove the causes of backwardness of pupils.

He concluded by saying that examinations and evaluation are useful before beginning a lesson, while doing a lesson and after teaching. A sincere teacher's motto is "test-teach-test".

Mr. C. Ranganatha Aiyengar said that pupils who failed in particular subjects must be allowed to appear for those subjects separately to secure a pass. Pupils must not be detained for

want of minimum marks in one or two particular subjects though they might have got good marks in other subjects.

With the concluding remarks of the President, the discussion on the subject came to an end.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

Chairman: Sri T. P. Srinivasavardan, President, S.I.T.U.

Convener: Sri D. Sebastian, Municipal School, Karaikudi.

Mr. G. J. Jayanathan of Nagapattinam spoke on 'Service conditions of elementary school teachers and their status in society.' He said that differentiation in salary scales and service conditions of teachers under different agencies must go. He regretted the delay in making elementary school teachers permanent and in admitting them to the benefits of provident fund. He wanted representation for elementary school teachers on text-book committees and greater facilities to enable teachers to improve their qualifications.

Mr. V. Antoniswamy of Virapandiapatnam spoke on "Teachers' organisations and their advantages." He said that teachers were important members of society and unless the status of elementary school teachers was raised, elementary education could not make any headway. He advised elementary school teachers to become affiliated to the S.I.T.U. through the Guilds in their district and cited the example of the elementary school teachers of the Ramnad Dt.

Mr. Annamalai Pillai (ex-M.L.A.) who was requested to speak said that teachers' status would improve automatically with the improvement of the economic condition of society. He also said that housing facilities for teachers must be provided. He paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar and promised his support for the teachers' cause.

Mr. R. Sundararaman of Karaikudi deplored the attitude of lip sympathy

shown by the authorities and pleaded for minimum living wage for teachers.

Mr. T. Ramanujam of Madras advocated nationalisation of elementary education.

Mr. M. Venugopalan of Madras wanted that voting rights should be extended to elementary school teachers for the Teachers' Constituency.

Mr. V. R. Rammohan of Srirangam spoke on the need for immediate grant of house rent allowance and free medical aid to teachers.

Messrs. A. Jayaraman, M. S. Gurumoorthy, N. Doraiswamy, Nalla Ramakrishnan and R. Mahadevan also spoke.

Mr. D. Narasimhachari, Secretary of the North Arcot District Teachers' Guild, spoke of his efforts in the direction of enrolling elementary school teachers and promised to do his best in the ensuing year to bring them into the fold of the North Arcot District Teachers' Guild following the example of the Ramnad District Teachers' Guild.

With a vote of thanks the sectional conference came to an end.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRIMARY & BASIC EDUCATION

Subjects for discussion:

1. Craft work in Lower Classes.
2. Teaching of Hindi, English, etc., in higher classes.
3. Assessment of pupils.

Chairman: Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.

Convener: Mrs. Sarasvathy Srinivasan.

Due to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mohamed Ghani, Headmaster, Vaniyambadi, Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar was proposed to the chair. The convener in welcoming the Chairman pointed out that Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar was a pioneer in Basic Education and it was in the fitness of things that he happened to be the Chairman of this Sectional Conference. She requested the Chairman

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THE 47th. MADRAS STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

to give an introductory speech on the three subjects to be taken up for discussion.

The Chairman in his opening speech stated that most of the people were under the impression that there was only Spinning in the Basic Schools and nothing else. He was of the opinion that even without spinning the principles of Basic Education could be practised. But some one should come forward to experiment this on these lines. Moreover in cities it was very difficult to find space for Gardening work, Agricultural work, etc. The craft work and its activities were there only to give an opportunity for the use of the limbs and their control by children. Without spinning, the Basic Education can be practised in Schools on Personal Hygiene, Social Hygiene, Community work, etc.

On the teaching of English and Hindi in Basic Schools, the Chairman pointed out that there was provision for the teaching of English in VI to VIII Grades of Basic Schools. So also there was provision for Hindi. He added that the Committee appointed for the assessment of the students of the Post-Basic Schools found that the abilities of the Post Basic school pupils with regard to their attainments in Language, Social Studies, Community Work, General knowledge, Oral expression, etc., were in no way inferior to those of pupils of the ordinary high schools but were even better except their attainments in English. He further pointed out that the work for the teachers as well as for the Inspectors in a Basic School was too heavy. The teachers will have to maintain accounts for the craft work, see that there is no wastage and set an example to the students by observing the principles of Basic Education themselves. He therefore called upon the teachers to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of a Basic school and ensure that the principles of Basic Education were practised correctly and without giving room for any criticism. Everybody accepts that Basic Education is the best

method, but when it comes into a question of practising the same alone, there arise the difficulties.

Mrs. Sarasvathy Srinivasan, the Convener, then initiated the discussion. She stated that though the Union and State Governments have accepted that Basic Pattern should be introduced and that all Elementary Schools should be converted into Basic Schools, the progress was very poor. The White Paper issued by Madras Government states that the features of Basic Education like practice of healthy living, practice of self-reliance and practice of cultural and recreational activities may be incorporated in the curriculum of all Elementary schools. The report on the White Paper by the Legislature Committee sums up "The present position is that Basic Education is, just simply, high quality Elementary Education. On the subject of craft in lower classes, she pointed out that the Elementary Education Committee had already laid down that the Craft work could commence from III Grade onwards and in the I and II grade of the Basic Schools the programme may be so arranged as to provide for activities in general without the present emphasis on productive craft. This has been accepted by the Government.

According to the Hindustani Talmi Sangh, Hindi in Basic schools should be taught as a compulsory subject from Grade VI. But the Government in their White Paper have come to a decision to introduce Hindi only from VIII Standard or III Form. She urged that there should be a common principle in this regard for the Basic and the Non-basic schools. Regarding the place of English, English has been made a compulsory subject from VI Standard or I Form as well as from VI Grade of the Basic Schools. As regards the Assessment of pupils, she was of the opinion that the following should form the basis:

1. Assessment of the scholastic achievement of pupils.
2. Craft work of the pupils.

3. Community work.
4. Development of personality and character.
5. Health and physical development of children.

Mr. Gurumurthy who participated in the discussion said that the possibility of introducing various crafts other than spinning in Basic Schools should be explored. He stressed that from Grade I to III in Basic Schools, there should be only observation classes and the craft should be introduced only from Grade IV. As there was no text book for Basic Schools, he urged the necessity for giving proper training to teachers to handle the Basic Classes.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyer of Katpadi was of the opinion that even in the Basic Schools Examinations (written) were seen conducted as in non-basic schools. There should be a different method of assessment of pupils. The assessment should be made on the development of Mind, Heart and Limbs.

Mr. Ramakrishnan pointed out that English should be given a proper place in the Basic Schools as without the knowledge of English, a pupil coming out of a Basic School is handicapped to get admission into higher classes. He stressed the introduction of reference books and practical books for Basic Schools. He criticised the opening of non-basic schools on a large scale when it has been the decided policy of the Government to introduce Basic Pattern of Education in the State.

Mr. Sundararaman urged the necessity of introducing Mother tongue, English and Hindi as compulsory subjects in the Lower classes as it used to be in the pre-independence days.

Mr. Muthukrishnan deprecated the decision of the Government to introduce Hindi from the VIII Standard or III Form. This, he remarked, would put the Hindi Pandits into hardship as

they could not have work for 17 hours. Hence he wanted that Hindi should be taught from I Form onwards.

Mr. Venugopalan stressed that the facilities given for craft work in Basic Schools were not sufficient.

Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar in his concluding remarks pointed out that from the discussion he learnt that there were some Basic Schools whose standards of attainments were not upto the mark and perhaps these have been visited by the speakers. He wished that the good aspects of Basic Education should be grasped and there should not be exaggerated criticism. Crafts other than spinning also could be introduced according to environment. He wanted the teachers to introduce the principles of Basic Education in the Elementary schools to give an impetus to the development of the system.

With a vote of thanks by the Convener the sessions concluded.

CLASSROOM TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

Chairman : Sri S. Krishna Iyengar, Madurai.

Convener : Sri A. S. B. Philip, Tirunelveli.

The chairman mentioned the topics put down for discussion and explained their scope and invited discussion.

Sri V. B. Murthi in opening a discussion on the subject, 'Preparing pupils for democratic life in the classroom' said that certain qualities are necessary for successfully working democratic institutions and now that India is a democratic Republic and a socialistic pattern of society has become our objective, the need for training in our schools the coming generations for active and intelligent participation in our national effort when they grow, has become urgent. He referred to qualities such as toleration, readiness to co-operate with one another, making decisions after discussion and accepting

the decision of the majority, readiness to help those who are weak and backward, readiness to do one's duty, trying to bring about changes by peaceful methods, etc., and said that through group activities in the classroom the teacher could inculcate these qualities in the pupils and at the same time produce better results by securing pupil participation to the maximum extent. Group work would, he said, also give the pupils more of self-confidence, opportunities to think and express their ideas and hunt for references resulting in the mastery of the topic on hand. Group organisation for purposeful activities would promote skill in reading, speaking and writing and help the pupils get some of the social attitudes that are so necessary for group life in communities. The classroom, instead of being looked upon as something resembling a close and confined place, would become an interesting place where everyone is engaged in learning by doing. He stressed the need for starting such group activities and watching and recording carefully the social, intellectual, moral qualities and the various skills that come into play in the course of the work. Through such activities our classrooms should become brighter places and learning a happier process; and if the record of achievement in such activities is given credit to for purposes of promotion, the existing system of examination would lose most of its evils.

Mr. S. Subba Rao read a paper on 'The place of extra-curricular activities in class-room teaching.' He described extra-curricular activities as complementary to the classroom teaching. Then he referred to the various activities that equip pupils with knowledge and capacity for doing work allied with learning, and stated that extra-curricular activities are intended to develop in pupils such qualities as self-confidence, leadership, sociability, self-help and consideration for others and sense of service to family, nation and the world at large. Hobbies, stamp collection, album making, paint-

ing, photography help to acquire skill and capability; N.C.C., A.C.C. and social service enable pupils to become useful citizens; and scouting, visual education, drama and music develop individual abilities as an artist, musician, entertainer, etc.

Then he dealt with excursions as a very useful activity in education as it enables pupils to observe things in their natural setting. He pleaded that Government should give more facilities such as accommodation in train and at places of interest for excursion parties of pupils and teachers.

Mr. T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar of Madras spoke on 'Moral bias in the classroom'. He dwelt on the relation between the teacher and the pupil and the development of the child in such directions as proper appreciations, attitudes, and aptitudes, so that the development of the personality of the child may be assured.

He described the three means through which the teacher can do his good work to the children, namely, through good books, by his own example and by creating a suitable environment. He stated that the teacher "builds his own thought structure into the mind of the pupil, begets him with his own purity, strength and sweep of emotional life and breathes into him the breath of his own ethical nature."

He gave a list of the qualities that are necessary for the pupils in the classroom, viz., tolerance, neatness, honesty and sincerity, moral courage, courtesy and group-mindedness, daily prayer and co-operation.

Mr. B. R. Ebenezer of Pernambat speaking on the value of activity methods, said that the success of teaching is the interest aroused and the method is the link between the teacher and the taught. He stated that the objective of right methods should be to create love for work and to develop clear thinking. Teaching is related to life. Dynamic activity method is

different from routine method. Activity is the keynote of education and dynamic method is practical and productive.

He pointed out that there is scope for boys' activities in geography, history and languages. He suggested that syllabus can be framed in three streams to suit the levels of the pupils, namely, 1. school life to be correlated to the activities of the community, 2. museum a good educational instrument, and 3. films and radios as vehicles for teaching.

Mr. A. S. B. Philip in his paper on the 'Place of library in the school' drew the attention of all teachers to the need of a well-equipped library with a well-trained librarian in every school. He suggested that a double period in the evening in a week may be devoted to library work for the teacher and the pupils. In this the teacher should imbibe a desire for reading good books and also put the students in the right way of selecting books and magazines suitable to their level.

The Chairman in his remarks pointed out that the present aim in education is to see that the child stands on his own legs and has a confidence in himself. It is in the classroom that the pupil grows and so it is the bounden duty of the class-teacher to make the best use of the pupils' time in the class.

With a vote of thanks by the Convener, the sectional conference terminated.

CONCLUDING ADDRESS BY SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar expressed pleasure at the opportunity given to him for participating in the Conference and enabling him to understand some of the intricate problems still facing the State and the teachers.

He said: "The work of teachers is sacred and teachers must be full of

determination to do good to the children entrusted to their care. They must respect themselves and do their duty with courage and confidence. They must elevate themselves by improving their qualifications.

In-service training of teachers is very important and Teachers' Associations must take up this kind of work.

The greatest delight for a man is derived from unselfish service and if teachers have this spirit of selfless service in the cause of children and if they should be disciplined and observe a high code of conduct, they can command the respect of the community and promote the welfare of the nation."

VOTE OF THANKS

Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan referred to Mr. Chettiar's close association with the S.I.T.U. for a long time and the part he played in increasing the salaries of teachers when he was Minister. He expressed the grateful thanks of the Union to Mr. Chettiar for presiding over the Conference, for being with them throughout the sectional conferences and for his guidance and advice in redrafting the resolutions at the meeting of the Subjects Committee.

Mr. J. Soundararajan thanked Mr. Chettiar on behalf of the Reception Committee.

WORKERS' MEETING

At 9 p.m. on 16th May 1957, there was a Workers' Meeting presided over by T. P. Srinivasavaradan. There was a discussion on augmenting the resources of the Union in view of the depleted strength due to reorganisation of States. There was a general agreement that the *South Indian Teacher* and *Balar Kalvi* could be combined, not only in view of the need for economy, but also in view of the progressive tendency of the times to give great prominence to regional languages.

The delegates suggested that measures should be taken to ensure that ballot papers and draft resolutions reached affiliated associations sufficiently early.

GENERAL SESSIONS

The following resolutions were passed on the second day and the third day of the Conference:—

Moved from the Chair:

This Conference places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of P. S. Kumaraswami Rajah, Ex-Chief Minister of Madras State, B. G. Kher, Ex-Chief Minister of Bombay State and Dr. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar, for their valuable services to the cause of Education and to the Teaching Profession.

RESOLUTIONS

I. This Conference resolves to request the Government to extend the pension scheme to all categories of teachers and to the non-teaching staff in educational institutions, irrespective of the agencies they serve, taking into consideration their total services.

Moved by: Sri C. M. Fazlur Rahman (Pernambut).

Seconded by: Sri Varadachari (Madras).

II. Resolved to request the Government to grant loans to managements of schools for constructing houses for teachers and to teachers for the same purpose, from the rural housing scheme or basic education scheme or low income group housing scheme.

Moved by: Sri P. Guruswamy (Chidambaram).

Seconded by: Sri A. V. Sourirajan (Chidambaram).

III. Resolved to request the Government to implement the payment of pension sanctioned in Government Orders for those already retired from service.

Moved by: Sri V. Antoniswamy (Virapandiapatnam).

Seconded by: Sri P. Ratnaswamy (Tuticorin).

IV. Resolved to request Government to extend the free educational concessions to the end of secondary school stage to the children of teachers and non-teaching staff in secondary schools.

Moved by: Sri T. N. Sundaram (Madras).

Seconded by: Sri B. Srinivasa Iyengar (Tiruchy).

V. Resolved to request the Government to raise the age of retirement of teachers to sixty in respect of all teachers serving under private managements, local bodies and government.

Seconded by: Sri B. Srinivasa (Katpadi).

Seconded by: Sri T. Sethuraman (Tiruvannamalai).

VI. Resolved to reiterate that the Government should take immediate steps to bring into force the scales of pay of teachers as suggested by the South India Teachers' Union.

Moved by: Sri S. S. Narayanaswamy (Devakottai).

Seconded by: Sri K. S. Chengalroya Iyer (Kaveripatnam).

VII. At present there are numerous government orders regarding the fixation of the scales of pay of pandits. This creates confusion to managements, teachers and officers. This Conference, therefore, resolves that the Government should issue a circular consolidating all the G.O's regarding the same.

Moved by: Sri A. V. Sourirajan (Chidambaram).

Seconded by: Sri S. Natarajan (Viravanallur).

VIII. This Conference requests the railway authorities to grant railway

concession to teachers attending educational conferences and meetings and also to teachers undertaking educational tours.

Moved by : Sri G. J. Jayanathan (Nagapattinam).

Seconded by : Mrs. Saraswathy Srinivasan, (Madras).

IX. This Conference requests that the house rent allowance be granted to teachers and non-teaching staff in non-government schools on scales that are granted to N. G. O's.

Moved by : Sri D. S. Rangachari (Tiruchy).

Seconded by : Sri Raghavan (Madras).

X. This Conference requests that free medical aid be given to all teachers in aided schools.

Moved by : Sri S. Venkatraman (Kaniyur).

Seconded by : Sri H. Visweswaran (Ambasamudram).

XI-a. In schools under aided managements, for assessment of grant, government scales of pay are allowed in the case of certain categories of teachers and local body scales in the case of other categories of teachers, such as : Craft Instructors, Commercial Instructors, Physical Directors, etc. This disparity leads to discontent. This Conference, therefore, urges the Government to remove this disparity and allow government scales of pay for all categories of teachers for purposes of grant.

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

Seconded by : Sri P. Rathnaswamy (Tuticorin).

XI-b Pending revision of scales of salaries for teachers, this Conference requests the Government to allow first grade of pay for L.T.'s to one-third of the number of L.T.'s in each school for assessment of grant.

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

Seconded by : Sri P. Rathnaswamy (Tuticorin).

XII. This Conference, while reiterating the resolution passed in previous years on the need for suitable modification of the agreement between teachers and managements so as to ensure security of service conditions to teachers, is definitely of the opinion that the time has come for effecting such modifications without any further delay.

Moved by : Sri K. M. Sundaram (Tanjore).

Seconded by : Sri H. Visweswaran (Ambasamudram).

CONCLUDING SESSION

Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan gave a brief resume of the work of the Conference and thanked the organisers for the success that had attended the Conference.

Sri S. Krishnamurthi thanked the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Secretary, Sri J. Soundararajan, for shouldering the entire responsibility.

Sri A. S. B. Philip, Sri S. S. Avadhaniyar and Sri V. Arunajatai, Secretary of the S.I.T.U. thanked the organisers for the excellent arrangements made.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sri T. S. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar, said that he was an old boy of the Danish Mission High School and he was attracted by the request of Mr. Soundararajan and Mr. Krishnamurthy whom he knew well and respected. He thanked the teachers for giving him an opportunity to serve the profession.

Sri J. Soundararajan and Sri D. Narasimhachari thanked all those who had helped them and thus contributed for the success of the Conference.

With the singing of Jana Gana Mana the Conference concluded.

THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION

ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING

A meeting of the General Body of the South India Teachers' Union was held at 8-30 a.m. on Friday the 17th May 1957 in the Conference Pandal at the Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai. Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, President of the Union, presided.

The meeting notice was read by the Secretary, Sri V. Arunajatai.

On behalf of the Executive Board the President welcomed the delegates. He referred to the difficulties of the Union and the need for all teachers and teachers' associations for taking keen interest in all kinds of work, academic and professional, undertaken by the Union.

He also said that the syllabuses are being drafted in connection with the reorganisation of education and he wanted that opinions on the same should be sent to the office of the Union which would convene a meeting of the Executive and the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Guilds for giving expert opinion.

The Secretary then presented the Annual Report together with the audited statements of accounts.

Sri V. B. Murthi of Madras moved and Sri S. Srinivasan of Katpadi seconded that the report be adopted. The report was then thrown open for discussion.

Sri T. N. Sundaram of Madras appealed for strengthening the Union by contributing towards the Building Fund.

Sri S. Srinivasan of Katpadi said that a month's notice to teachers would help them to come prepared for effective participation in the proceedings of the Conference.

Sri S. S. Avadhaniyar of Tanjore said that the Vigilance Committee

should really be vigilant and collect information about grievances of teachers and cases of injustice. He also wanted that the S.I.T.U. Publications, Ltd. must improve its work next year.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar of Tiruchy wanted to know details of the working of the S.I.T.U. Benevolent Fund and the aid given.

Sri S. S. Narayanaswamy of Devakottai suggested the amalgamation of the *South Indian Teacher* and the *Balar Kalvi*.

Sri S. Krishna Iyengar of Madurai said that the resolutions should not be passed in a routine way and the constitution of the S.I.T.U. should, if necessary, be amended to enable delegates who may desire to bring amendments at the General Body meeting. He said that younger elements desiring radical changes could thus be accommodated.

Sri Raghavan of Madras appealed to the delegates to attend the General Body meeting in large numbers and stand united and work constructively and co-operatively.

Sri V. Antoniswamy of Virapandiapatnam pressed that the annual report should be printed in Tamil so that the work of the Union may have wider publicity and the elementary school teachers may come into the Union in greater numbers.

Sri Graham of Tiruvannamalai requested that the case of Physical Education Teachers and Tamil Pandits should not be neglected.

Sri V. S. Saravanan of Madras referred to the part played by the Madras Teachers' Guild in the matter of representation about house rent allowance and suggested that a 'Day' should be observed for getting the grievances of teachers redressed.

Sri H. Visweswaran of Ambasamudram, Sri T. S. Rajagopalan of Madras and Sri S. Venkataraman of Kaniyur also took part in the discussions.

The President and the Secretary replied to all the points raised.

Then the motion for the adoption of the annual report with the audited statements of accounts was unanimously passed.

The official amendment to the Rules of the Union was then taken up. The amendment runs as follows :—

"Under rule 5, on page 7, line 3, after the words 'Ex-Presidents of the S.I.T. Union' the following words shall be inserted :—

"and the Administrator of the S.I.T.U. Benevolent Fund."

This amendment was put to vote and was unanimously carried.

The election of office-bearers was then taken up.

The President called for nominations for the President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Treasurer of the Union. The relevant rules were read.

Mr. T. N. Sundaram of Madras proposed that Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan for the Presidentship of the Union. Sri S. Srinivasan of Katpadi seconded. As there was no other nomination, Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan was duly declared elected President of the S.I.T.U.

For the places of two Vice-Presidents, the following were proposed and seconded :—

1. Sri V. Antoniswamy of Virapandiapatnam. (Proposed by Sri P. Rathnaswamy and seconded by Sri D. Sebastian).

2. Sri S. Krishnamurthi of Arni (Proposed by Sri T. P. Gopalakrishnan and seconded by Sri C. M. Fazalur Rahman).

3. Sri T. N. Sundaram of Madras (Proposed by Sri S. Srinivasan and seconded by Sri S. Krishna Iyengar).

4. Smt. Saraswathi Srinivasan of Madras (Proposed by Sri V. Varadachari and seconded by Sri K. V. S. Sarma).

For the Secretaryship Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar proposed Sri V. Arunajatai and Sri V. B. Murthi seconded. In the absence of any other nomination, Sri V. Arunajatai was declared elected Secretary of the S.I.T.U.

For the Joint Secretaryship Sri J. Soundararajan was proposed by Sri T. P. Gopalakrishnan and seconded by Sri G. M. Fazalur Rahman. There being no other nomination, the President declared Sri J. Soundararajan elected Joint Secretary of the S.I.T.U.

For the place of Treasurer of the Union the following names were proposed :—

1. Sri V. S. Saravanan of Madras (Proposed by Sri V. Ramamurthi and seconded by Sri Raghavan and supported by Sri C. Ranganatha Aiyengar.)

2. Sri L. Mariapragasam of Madras. (Proposed by Sri P. Rathnaswamy and seconded by Sri D. Sebastian).

3. Sri S. D. Krishnamurthi Rao of Madras. (Proposed by Sri Kuppana Iyengar and seconded by Sri R. Krishnamurthi).

Voting by ballot with Sri C. M. Fazalur Rahman as the polling officer resulted in the following :—

Vice-Presidents :

1. Smt. Saraswathi Srinivasan.
2. Sri V. Antoniswamy.

Treasurer :

Sri S. D. Krishnamurthi Rao.

For the Convener of the Vigilance Committee Sri S. S. Avadhaniyar and Sri C. M. Fazalur Rahman were pro-

posed. Sri Fazalur Rahman withdrawing, Sri S. S. Avadhaniyar was declared elected Convener of the Vigilance Committee. The following were chosen members of the Vigilance Committee by the Convener :—

- (1) Sri C. M. Fazalur Rahman, (Pernambat), (2) Sri M. V. Raghavan, (Madras), (3) Sri T. Ramanujam, (Madras), and (4) Sri G. J. Jayanathan, (Nagapatinam).

Resolution expressing thanks to the retiring office-bearers for their valuable services to the Union was passed.

Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan thanked the members for re-electing him and the Secretary. He said that he took it as an expression of confidence in them and assured every one of unstinted work.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

THE SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board of the South India Teachers' Union was held at 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th May 1957 in the Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai. Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, President of the Union, presided.

The following members were present :

Messrs. P. R. Swaminathan (South Arcot), E. Venkatesalu (Coimbatore), C. Ranganatha Aiyengar (Journal Secretary), M. Rajah Iyer, (Ramnad), K. M. Sundaram (Tanjore), T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar (Madras), T. E. Santhanam (Joint Secretary), Smt. Saraswathi Srinivasan (Vice President), D. Sebastian (Pamnad), V. B. Murthi (Assistant Journal Secretary), Sri T. P. Gopalakrishnan (North Arcot), A. M. Kanniappa Mudaliar (Chingleput) and V. Arunajatai (Secretary).

Letters expressing inability to attend the meeting were received from the following :—

Sri T. Doraiswamy Iyengar (Chingleput).
Sri S. Ramiah, (Tanjore).
Sri H. Visweswaran (Tirunelveli).
Sri A. V. Ranga Rao (Tiruchirapalli).

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The President made the following statement :—

(1) The Zonal Manager had communicated to the President the decision of the Life Insurance Corporation of India that the Protection Fund Building should be given to the South India Teachers' Union on a nominal rent of Rs. 200 per annum for a period of ten years.

(2) The enhanced dearness allowance had not been given to many schools as this involves heavy additional expenditure and schools should have to levy a special fee just to cover the additional amount that would be required.

(3) Syllabus committees have been constituted but the full picture is not yet clear and the work would have to be considered at a later stage.

(4) Representations have been received regarding the position of Sanskrit Pandits in institutions where the minimum strength is not 45 in Forms I to III or IV to VI, in view of the fact that the order was to be kept in abeyance only till the end of the academic year 1957. Further representations have been made in the matter to the authorities.

(5) The Tirunelveli District Teachers' Guild has invited the Union to

hold its next Annual State Educational Conference in their district.

(6) The fixing up of the Chairman for some of the sectional conferences, the fixing of the person for delivering the Sabhesan Memorial Lecture and for unveiling the portrait of the late E. H. Parameswaran could be done by the President.

Mr. K. M. Sundaram of Tanjore wanted the Executive Board to bestow serious and immediate attention on the revision of the Agreement Form, on the question of pension to all categories of teachers and on liberalising the interpretation of the rules and on steps to be taken to avoid delay in encash-

ment of certificates when they mature because of their custody in the office of the District Educational Officer. The President promised to pursue the points.

The Annual Report together with the audited financial statements was unanimously approved.

The Executive decided to include all those who have paid delegation fee up to the evening of the 14th May 1957 in the official list.

With a vote of thanks by the Secretary the meeting terminated.

V. ARUNAJATAI

Liaison Committee of the Participants of Educational Seminars and Workshops

ANNUAL MEETING ON 15-5-'57

The Annual Meeting of the Liaison Committee of the participants of Educational Seminars and Workshops was held in the Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District, the venue of the 47th Madras State Educational Conference at 9 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th May 1957. Sri S. Natarajan, Director of Field Advisory Services and Joint Secretary of the All India Council for Secondary Education, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, presided.

The first annual report presented by the Convener of the Committee, Janab C. M. Fazalur Rahman, Headmaster, Islamiah High School, Pernambat, was discussed and members present gave each an account of the follow-up work they were doing and the projects they had organised. Sri S. Natarajan, the President, advised the members to maintain a record of the nature of the follow-up programme undertaken and the results achieved. He explained in

detail how this could be done and answered several questions asked by the members in this regard. Later the following resolutions were passed :—

1. To compile a full list of the names and addresses of all the teachers and headmasters of the Madras State who have attended Seminars and Workshops.
2. To request each participant to give a brief account of the follow-up work done and projects undertaken in his or her school.
3. To conduct a three-day workshop of these participants in July 1957 to discuss these projects and to draw up plans for further projects, with the financial assistance of the All India Council for Secondary Education and of the State Department of Education.

Delegates of the State Educational Conference who had attended workshops and seminars also attended the meeting by special invitation.

OUR BOOKSHELF

Audio-Visual Education, Vol. I, No. 1 Ministry of Education, Government of India. Price 50 nP. or Rs. 2 per year).

This inaugural issue of the quarterly magazine opens with an article on Audio-visual education in India by Sri K. G. Saiyidain followed by three other articles, school Broadcasts by M. Choksi, Limitations of Audio-visual aids by Sohan Singh, Audio-visual Education and Nationhood by J. A. Beveridge. Information on Films and Filmstrips in the Central Film Library will be found useful. Educational institutions making use of projectors will be well advised to subscribe for this journal.

India through the Ages: by A. Seshiengar. (Sri Ramachandra Book Depot, Mysore. Price Rs. 2)

This book is meant primarily for high school pupils. The subject matter is presented in terms of lesson units. Under each lesson unit, are key questions. Under 'Things to do' sample suggestions are included regarding collateral reading, hand work and other types of pupil activities bearing upon the functional learning of history.

The Shetland Bus: by David Howarth. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh. Price 4 sh.)

This book in the teaching of English series written in a simple style gives the epic story of the Norwegian Fishermen and Merchant Seamen who escaped to Britain after the invasion of their country by Germany in 1940. Plying the stormy seas in the depths of sub-arctic winter in Norwegian fishing boats, they made so many trips to land agents and supplies and to rescue refugees that 'to take the Shetland Bus' became synonymous for escape when danger was overwhelming. The story grips one's interest throughout.

Teaching of Physics in Tropical Secondary Schools: by H. F. Boulind. (Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 16.50)

We have had occasion to review in earlier issues of this journal, some of the books in the series of UNESCO hand books on the Teaching of Science in Tropical Countries, with F. Smithies as the General Editor.

Following the same method, this volume (No. VIII) discusses the subject of physics as taught in the higher classes of secondary schools. The place and treatment of this subject in junior work also is considered briefly. The chief aim of this volume is to assist the teacher of students who are beginning to specialise with a university career in view — i.e., up to the pre-university course (age group 11 to 19). The book runs to 394 pages, illustrated, well-bound and beautifully got up.

Manitha Udalai Vinthaigal: by V. S. Krishnaswamy. (Little Flower Co. Price Re. 1.25; by post Re. 1.94).

This is a book of 100 pages in Tamil dealing with the structure of the human body and the functions of its different parts. Illustrative diagrams are given wherever necessary. Very useful to everybody as a general knowledge book.

English for Primary Schools, Book III: by M. P. Cleland. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh. Price 4 sh. 6 d.)

This book is the third of the series 'English for Primary Schools' using English medium of study. There are thirty lessons. The general plan of the book ensures that the main aspects of language study are covered in every three units of study. The first unit of each group deals with composition, sentence structure and oral work. The second and third units deal with voca-

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OUR BOOKSHELF

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bulary, punctuation, interpretation, correct usage, grammar, and classification. The lessons are illustrated.

The following Collin's Comet Books are reviewed here: (William Collins Sons & Co., Ltd., 144, Cathedral St., Glasgow, C. 4. Price Re. 1 each). Each book is of 192 pages and Nos. 1, 2 and 5 have a few illustrations.

1. *Your Baby*: This book covers the period from the conception of a baby to its second year and is intended as a guide for both parents to the health of both the mother and child. It sets out in clear language what the parents should know and what they should do for themselves with special attention to the problems of parents in hot climates.

2. *The Universe and Dr. Einstein*: by Lincoln Barnett. The book gives an interpretation of Dr. Einstein's theory of relativity which has shaped the modern concepts of space, time and relativity. It gives the basic laws which according to our present knowledge govern the universe. Albert Einstein himself writes the foreword to the book.

3. *Albert Schweitzer*: by J. Feschotte. This book gives a short account of the life and philosophy of the great doctor, philosopher, philanthropist and musician who has devoted his life and genius to the relief of suffering and the brotherhood of all men of all colours. It also contains Dr. Schweitzer's own account of episodes in his childhood and his address to the French Academy on the problems of Ethics in the evolution of Eastern and Western thought.

4. *The Eisenhower Brothers*: by Bela Kornitzer. The book gives an account of the Eisenhower family and incidentally presents a social picture of America which is authentic, candid and revealing.

5. *Guide to the Moon*: by Patrick Moore. This book gives all the essential facts about our present knowledge of the Moon in a clear and accurate

presentation. The author gives a fascinating picture of the deep clefts, towering mountains and immense craters which cover the surface of the Moon.

All the above books are very handy and are useful additions to a library.

Science for Here and Now: by Herman and Nina Schneider. (Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 10.80).

This beautifully got up book seeks to give children in Lower Elementary Schools knowledge of every day science through colour illustrations and simple ideas in simple sentences. Well worth the price.

Speaking and Moving: Books 1, 2 and 3.: by Frances Wilkins. (Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 2.55 each)

These books have been specially designed for children in the lower and middle classes of the Junior School who have a poor memory for words and hesitant speech. Beginning with simplest form of dramatic play, the children are gradually introduced to formal playlets with a definite plot, but in every case the number of words to be spoken by each child is strictly limited and many of the lines are repetitive. Thus the children are given the opportunity not only to speak but also to move. Each book is divided into two sections, 1. Rhymes to act and 2. Playlets.

Traditional Tales: by E. Lucia Turnbull. No. 19. Nine Hills. No. 20. The Kings and the Cats. No. 21. Rushen Coatie. No. 22. Mollie Whuppie. No. 23. Billy Blim. No. 24. The Spell. (Oxford University Press. Price Re. 0/99 nP each.) Illustrated by Gillian Wood.

These booklets of tales for children are neatly prepared and are full of illustrations in colour. These tales may be put in dramatic form by the children who have worked on the materials of the books 'Speaking and Moving'.

Tales retold for easy reading: The early life of John Halifax. by Mrs. Craik. (Oxford University Press. Price Re. 1.60).

May be used for non-detailed study in Form V or Form VI.

General Science (Aam Science) in Urdu, Book III for Form III. (Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 2.)

This is an Urdu translation of the General Science Book III by T. P. Srinivasavaradan, S. Swaminathan and V. Narayanaswamy, which has been reviewed in an earlier issue of this journal.

English with a purpose, Books 1 and 2: by Roy Paterson. (Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd. Edinburgh. Price 5 sh. each).

These two books of the series of four books 'English with a purpose' provide a suitable graded course in the

reading and writing of English in modern secondary schools. Each of the 18 lessons in the books deals with three aspects:—the understanding of printed matter, the mastery of basic rules of grammar, and the orderly arrangement of thoughts in sentences and paragraphs.

Education Book Guide, Vol. II-1957: Prepared by National Book League. (Councils and Education Press, Ltd. Price 12 sh. 6d.)

Those that are interested in books on the following subjects may go in for them and add to their library:—Art, Biographies, Careers, Classics, Current affairs and politics, Domestic science, English, Fiction, Geography, Handicrafts, History, Hobbies, Mathematics, Modern languages, Music, Myth and Legends, Reference and General Knowledge, Religion and Philosophy, Science, Sport, Technical Books, Transport, Travel and Topography and World War II.

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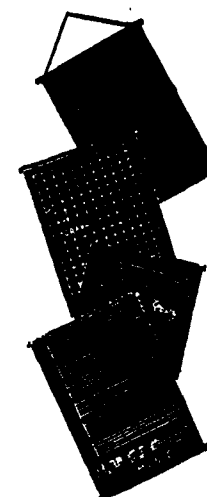
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The following publications have been received and acknowledged with thanks :—

1. *Simplified cumulative record* (with manual)—Publication No. 17 of University of Baroda—Extension service department.
2. *Hindu High School Magazine*, April 1957. (containing specially an account of the pupils' visit to Gwalior, a Coal Mine in Bihar, and Boys' excursion to Coimbatore, Guruvayur and Cochin.
3. *Education Abstracts—School Co-operatives*.
4. *Education Abstracts—Fundamental Education*.
5. *Educational Studies and Documents—Health Education*.
6. *Educational Studies and Documents—Literacy Teaching*.
7. *Fundamental and Adult Education*, July 1956.
8. *Fundamental and Adult Education*, October 1956.
9. *Commonwealth Today*, Nos. 49 and 50.
10. *The Madras Progressive Union High School Magazine*, March 1957.
11. *Indian Education Abstracts*, Vol. 2, No. 3.
12. *Banadurai High School, Kumbakonam, The Students' Magazine*, April 1957 (with ample and beautiful illustrations).
13. *Education in India*, 1953-54. Vol. II (Govt. of India).
14. *Audio-Visual Education*, Vol. I, No. 1. (A quarterly magazine of the Government of India, Ministry of Education).
15. *The place of sport in Education—* a comparative study—No. 21 of UNESCO.
16. *Education Abstracts :*
Education in Czechoslovakia, Poland and U.S.S.R.
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EDITORIAL

Delayed payment of salaries

On account of certain irregularities found in the course of audit of aided secondary schools by the Department of Education, entire grant due to the school has been withheld. This has caused hardship both to the management and to the teachers. The latter have not received salary for a number of months. The Department is not justified in withholding the entire grant. How can schools run efficiently if teachers in these days are not paid even the meagre salaries? If the Department of Education finds that the management is at fault, then, it should release the grant through the District Educational Officer and see that the salaries are paid promptly. The Government should act promptly when such delays are brought to their notice. Redtapism in such cases should go.

Non-payment of increased dearness allowance

Reports have been received that the increased dearness allowance of Rs. 5 from 1st November 1956 and the additional increased dearness allowance of Rs. 7 from 1st March 1957 have not been paid to teachers serving in local bodies and in aided institutions. The case of the former stands on a different footing. We understand that the Government issued orders to local bodies to pay the teachers the additional dearness allowance of Rs. 12. The Union has brought to the notice of the Government the non-payment of this additional dearness allowance and it is hoped that the Government will issue orders soon. Aided institutions stand in a different position. Either the Gov-

ernment should come forward to bear the entire expenditure of the increased dearness allowance or agree to pay compensation at the enhanced rates of school fees levied to meet this additional expenditure. The managements of aided institutions and the local bodies should consider it their paramount duty to pay the increased dearness allowance to give relief to their employees. They must press government to render them financial aid, if they are unable to meet the expenditure from their own resources. The aided managements should no longer delay payment of this increased dearness allowance. If the payment of this dearness allowance entails increase in the school fees, they should do so informing the government that in the absence of any commitment by the government for giving full financial aid, they have done so.

Travelling Allowance to teachers for election duty

Letters have been received from teachers in District Board schools, whose services were requisitioned for election duty in the recent elections, that they were paid actual bus fare whereas government servants deputed for similar work were paid at mileage rates. The discrimination is not justifiable. A representation has been made to the government pointing out the injustice and requesting them to remove this immediately. Further, the daily allowance paid is at such a low rate that it does not meet even the actual amount spent. The rules were made many years ago when conditions were different. It is high time that

Food for thought

At the ceremonial tasting of the first potato in England, Queen Elizabeth I spat out her one and only mouthful, glared at Sir Walter Raleigh and hissed: "Horrible!". The potato had not been salted.

For years thereafter, the tuber remained in high disfavour throughout the realm. Prejudices died, however, with the passing of time; and during the recent period of meat shortage in Europe, family dinners often consisted of the peerless potato cooked and garnished in different ways.

History repeats itself in many forms. The outcry against Vanaspati that resounded up hill and down dale (when it first appeared as a cooking medium), has now abated. More and more housewives are using Vanaspati, specifically Dalda Vanaspati, for their cooking. They appreciate Dalda as the ideal cooking medium that puts extra nourishment into their food.

This is because Dalda is a wholesome fat made from vegetable oils that are refined and hydrogenated to give it the pleasant semi-solid form that people like. Hydrogenation also prevents rancidity; and deodorisation — which is the final stage of the refining process — makes the oil a palatable and all-purpose cooking fat. As its melting point is equal to that of the body temperature it is easily digested and absorbed.

What is more, Dalda is enriched with 700 I.U. of Vitamin A and 56 I.U. of vitamin D per ounce. These vitamins are essential for health, growth and normal development of the body. Vitamin A particularly helps us to fight infections and vitamin D to build strong bones and teeth.

Dalda's airtight, hygienic tins are designed to protect it against dust and germs. And its purity and vitamin content make it more than just a cooking medium — it is a food in itself, providing the extra nourishment that is needed by growing bodies and busy adults.

HVM 294-758

the Government should remove these disparities and treat all on a par.

Our Apology

We apologise to our subscribers for the inordinate delay in the issue of this number. The dislocation of work in

the press on account of the recent 'flu' epidemic and the pressure on printing presses during the publishers' season are entirely responsible for this belated publication. The future issues of the journal will be regularised soon. We request our readers to accept our sincere apologies.

G. O.'S. AND REPRESENTATIONS

TEACHERS IN PLANNING COMMISSION SCHOOLS

In reply to a representation regarding the pay and service conditions of teachers in Planning Commission schools, the following reply has been received from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in his proceedings No. 184-P/57, dated 1-6-1957:—

All the posts of teachers in Planning Commission schools are temporary. All appointments to the posts of teachers created on account of the opening of the above schools were ordered to be made through the Employment Exchange only.

2. The teachers employed in Planning Commission schools are eligible for the special pay mentioned in G. O. No. 1985, Education dated 31-10-1956.

3. As the posts created under the Planning Commission scheme are temporary, the teachers appointed to those posts cannot be confirmed. But their service conditions are governed by the Statutory Rules for District Boards as in the case of other temporary servants under the District Boards.

S. VADIVELU,
For Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS Health, Education and Local Administration Department.

Memorandum No. 34962-E6/57-7,
Education, dated the 13th June 1957.

SUB : Education—Secondary Schools—
payment of dearness allowance
at increased rates to the teaching
and non-teaching staff.

REF : From the president, South India
Teachers' Union, letter dated
4th April 1957.

From the Director of Public
Instruction, D. O. No. Nil,
dated the 31st May 1957.

The Government have considered the representation made by the South India Teachers' Union in regard to the payment of dearness allowance to the staff in secondary schools at enhanced rates. The questions raised in the representation require detailed consideration, which can be best undertaken along with the whole question of revision of grant-in-aid rules, which Government propose to take up separately.

2. Pending final orders to be issued after such detailed consideration, Government consider it undesirable that

any special fees should be levied in order to cover the whole or part of extra expenditure on dearness allowance. No such special fees should be collected from any category of students, whether or not entitled to fee concession in respect of which compensation is payable by Government.

3. (i) Compensation for the loss of fee income caused by the various fee concessions cannot be paid at any enhanced rate of fees, over and above the rates approved in G. O. No. 549, Education, dated 28th March 1957.

(ii) In order, however, to avoid "ways and means" difficulties, the Director is requested to pay in advance to these institutions dearness allowance grant calculated at 50% along with the compensation payable for Non-Gazetted Officers concession.

4. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to issue necessary instructions to all aided secondary schools in the matter.

R. A. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Health, Education and Local
Administration Department.

Memorandum No. 119531-E.III/55-6,
Education dated 13-6-1957.

SUB: Schools — Secondary — Provision for study of Sanskrit, Arabic or Urdu — fixation of minimum strength.

REF: From Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, M. L. C., dated 21-5-1957.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Rc. No. 1365-C4-I/56, dated 27-5-1957.

The Government have decided that the orders in G. O. No. 1344, Education, dated 12-7-1956 should be held in abeyance during the school year 1957-58 also.

V. RAMASWAMI,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

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THE S. I. T. U. BUILDING FUND

The following contributions have been received and acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	nP.
Previous total brought forward ...	2,842	7
P. S. High School Masters' Association, Mylapore, Madras, 66 members at Rs. 2/- each (including Rs. 50/- from Sri P. A. Ramachandra Iyer) ...	180	00
Hindu High School Masters, Triplicane, 81 members at Rs. 2/- each ...	162	
Sri O. V. Rajagopala Iyer, Little Flower H. S., Salem ...	5	00
Staff, Ramanuja Hindu Ely. School, Ottanatham, Tirunelveli ...	2	5
Sri V. Jambunatha Iyer (Sambhavana at his daughter's marriage) Masters, Hindu High School, Alwartirunagari, Tirunelveli ...	25	
Model High School, Dr. A. C. Training College, Karaikudi ...	5	
Sri K. N. Pasupathi, Kurnool ...	5	00
G. K. N. High School, Pungamuthur, Coimbatore district :		
Mr. M. Mysami ...	2	00
Mr. A. N. Shanmugam ...	2	00
Mr. Mayuram G. P. Velan ...	5	00
Total ...	3,238	26

The South India Teachers' Union appeals to all its members to contribute liberally to the Building Fund. The Building has been completed borrowing an amount of Rs. 10,000 which has to be redeemed as early as possible. Members have to bear this in mind and come forward quickly and liberally.

C. R. AIYENGAR,

Convener,

S. I. T. U. Building Committee.

15—6—1957