

Educational (191 /) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 804

DATED 18-11-1911.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Council of Native Education.

Declining to
make a grant of Rs 600 to the _____
in regard to the formation of Village
Committees for developing elementary
education.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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[P.T.O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.]

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Papers of other departments.

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Pachaiyappa's College,
Madras, 9th October 1911.

From

Mr. S. Rajaopalachari B.A.,
Joint Secretary to
The Council of Native Education,
M A D R A S.

To

The Secretary to
THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Educational Department,
O O T A C A M U N D.

Sir,

I am directed by the council of Native Education to bring to the kind notice of His Excellency's Government the result of the Council's action in the matter of the establishment of School Boards in villages or groups of villages for the spread of Elementary Education in this Presidency.

2. The Council addressed His Excellency's Government on the same subject on the 25th May 1909 and therein detailed the successive steps taken by the Council since 1905 for seeking the co-operation of the people by the establishment of village Committees. They are as follows:--

- (a) On the 3rd May 1905 the Council sent a circular letter to the Head Masters of High Schools and others interested in the subject.
- (b) On the strength of replies received the Council sent a memorial to the Government on the 23rd March 1907.
- (c) The Government passed an order No: 742 dated 6th November 1907 stating that the work should be undertaken

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by the School Committees established under section 34 of the District Boards Act.

(d) The Council sent circular letters to the Presidents of District Boards enquiring whether such Committees were in working order.

(e) The Council were apprized by the Presidents of District Boards that no such Committees existed.

(f) The Council then addressed the Presidents of District Boards on the 10th April 1908 requesting them to establish Village Committees.

(g) The Council received sympathetic replies from seven District Boards, disappointing replies from eleven District Boards and no replies from the remaining Boards.

(h) On the 25th May 1909 the Council addressed the Government for pecuniary help and permission from the Government to establish School Committees in the District of Chingleput as an experimental measure.

(i) The Government replied on the 19th March 1910 that they were considering the recommendations of the Report of the Decentralization Commission.

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3. A summary of the replies from the Presidents of District Boards to the letter of the Council dated 10th April 1908 is given in para 2 of the Council's letter dated 20th May 1910, (a copy of which is herewith sent).

(a) The District Boards that sent favourable replies are the following:--

1. Chingleput, 2. Cuddappah, 3. Trichinopoly, 4. South Canara, 5. Tanjore, 6. Coimbatore. 7. *Guntur*

(b) The Boards that sent unsympathetic replies are the following:--

1. *Krishna* Guntur, 2. Ganjam, 3. Anantapur, 4. North Arcot, 5. Salem, 6. Madura, 7. Vizagapatam, 8. Nellore, 9. Nilgiris, 10. Tinnevely, 11. Godavari, 12. *Krishna*

(c) The following three Boards namely Malabar, Bellary and Kurnool sent no replies.

4. The Council addressed the Presidents of District Boards on the 20th May 1910 and requested them to ascertain from the Presidents of Taluk Boards whether it was not desirable that School Committees should be established for the following purposes:-

- (1) Imparting religious instruction to the children of the villages.
- (2) Supervising the instruction in 3 R's.
- (3) Apportioning money grants to village Schools.

5. The following is the summary of the replies:-

(1) CHINGLEPUT. There are no non-officials public bodies in the unions under the Chingleput Taluk Boards which would assist you and your friends in securing increased taxation. If you are desirous of enquiring further, I have no doubt that the Chairmen of the respective unions will be happy to afford you any information if you will address them direct.

(2) CUDDAPPA sent no reply.

(3) TRICHINOPOLY. Musuri Taluk Board.

The taluk Boards may give to village Panchayats some contribution, say one half of the actual cost which the Panchayat spends on Primary Education, and this system might give some appreciable success.

(4) SOUTH CANARA. Under date 11-6-1910.

There are no unions under this Board. With regard to your suggestion about the establishment of Taluk Committees for apportioning money

to village Schools the Taluk Board can do nothing in the matter as teaching grants are paid from provincial funds direct to private Schools. South Canara under date 26-8-1910. Education Committees were formed in this District only recently and that for the present they will not be able to undertake the duties which the Council of Native Education would wish them to undertake.

TANJORE. No replies were received from the Presidents of Taluk Boards since the circular letter of the Council dated 20th May were not communicated to them by the President of the District Board.

COIMBATORE. Replies from the taluk Boards of a district board member Kollegal and Pellaichi (See Appendix).

GUNTUR. The formation of Committees for the management or inspection of Schools under the control of Local Boards is provided for in section 34 of the Act and the Boards will, no doubt, take action under this section when necessity arises.

GANJAM. I consent ^{idea} the suggestions impracticable at present, so far as this District is concerned.

ANANTAPUR. (10) NORTH ARCOT. (11) SALEM sent no replies.

MADURA. I do not think it advisable to take any steps in the direction indicated beyond calling the attention of Presidents of Taluk Boards to the provisions of section 34 (1) (V) of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884,

suggesting that it may be found advantageous in certain cases to appoint Committees to superintend the larger Schools under their control, which I have done.

(13/ VIZAGAPATAM. The Elementary Schools are under the

direct management of the Taluk Boards it is for the Taluk Boards to take any action in the matter. Copies of your letter were therefore forwarded to the Presidents of Taluk Boards concerned for necessary action.

(14/ NELLORE. The Council is referred to opinion forwarded on the 22nd September 1908. "The Board is unable at present to take action in the direction indicated."

(15/ NILGIRIS. There are no Taluk Boards in this District and the District Board has no special Educational Committee.

(16/ TINNEVELLY. There is no Educational Committee on the District Board.

(17/ GODAVARI. I am not prepared to take any action in the matter.

(18/ MALABAR. Sent no reply.

(19/ KISTNA. The Board desires that the letter be circulated to all the members that they may form their own opinions and record them in writing.

(20/ DEZWADA. The formation of School Boards and investing them with any control over matters Educational and financial is too premature.

6. The Council are of opinion that so far as this Presidency is concerned there is ample provision in the Act of 1884 section 34 (1) (V) for the establishment of village Committees. The Act also provides that Sub-Committees, thus appointed under section 34, may associate

with themselves other inhabitants of local areas for the purpose of fostering educational zeal within such local areas. The President of the Chingleput District Board has pointed out that the village Committees could also be formed by the Union Panchayats being empowered under section 141 (C) of the Local Boards Act. Lastly the Government have pointed out in A.G.O., dated 19th March 1910 that the co-operation of the people could be obtained as suggested by the Decentralization Committee.

7. The Council now venture to approach HIS EXCELLENCY'S Government for the sanction of a grant of Rs. 600/- to the Council of Native Education for the payment of Honoraria and travelling allowances to their representative or representatives to travel through any particular district with a view to seek the co-operation of the people for the establishment of Village Committees whose functions be,

- (1) To establish Schools in places where there are no recognised Schools.
- (2) To look to the compulsory attendance and other clauses of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill when it becomes law.
- (3) To devise schemes of studies suitable for every locality and for every class of community.
- (4) To note how best religious instruction could be imparted to the children of the villages.
- (5) To seek the co-operation of Madathipathies and other religious leaders for the imparting of religious instruction to the children of the country.
- (6) To seek the co-operation of the people in the villages in the matter of the construction of School building

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- (7) To promote local sympathy.
- (8) To obtain voluntary contributions.
- (9) To distribute any educational cess equitably among the various schools under their charge when the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill becomes law.
- (10) To ascertain from villagers at first hand why the existing system of education has touched only a small part of the population.
- (11) To devise a sound system of education so that it may reach the whole population.

8. It might be contended that this work could be entrusted to the educational officers of the department. The Council would venture to suggest that in the spread of education the officers of the educational department should seek the co-operation of the Revenue Divisional Officers of the District and also of the people of the country. A proposal of this nature was advocated in the Council's letter dated 21st December 1908 to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras (a copy of which is herewith enclosed).

9. The Council humbly request that the Government would be pleased to sanction a grant of a sum of Rs. 600/- to be placed at the disposal of the Council to demonstrate the practicability of the scheme for the establishment of Village Committees in villages or groups of villages for the spread of education.

10. The Council would further request the Government to pass orders for the Revenue Divisional Officers and the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools giving the representative or the representatives of the Council such

help as is required by them during the time of three months which would be required for conducting and completing the work necessary for the establishment of Village Committees. The Council hope to submit a report embodying the opinions of the Revenue Divisional Officers and the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools at the end of three months in the manner indicated in the Council's letter dated 21st December 1908 to the Director of Public Instruction.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Rajagopalakrishnan

Joint Secretary to
The Council of Native Education,
Madras.

APPENDIX.

30th June 1910.

Taluk Board's Office, Kollegal

The proper method is to make the Local Boards entirely responsible for the financing and aiding of all schools within their limits. It is they that should distribute both grants from Government and the resources they themselves have set apart for education, on the advice of Inspecting Officers and their own Educational Committees. The present system under which a Taluk Board is treated merely as a Manager of Board Schools and all private schools look only to the officers of the Educational Department for control and aid is not likely to induce local bodies to feel that they are responsible for

1. Copy of the Council's letter dated 25th May 1909
to the Government of Madras.
2. Copy of the Council's letter dated 20th May 1910
to the Presidents of District Boards.
3. Copy of the Council's letter dated 25th December 1908
to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

PACHAIVAPPA'S COLLEGE,
Madras, 25th May 1909.

From

Mr. S. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B. A.,

Joint Secretary to the Council of

Native Education,

MADRAS.

To

THE SECRETARY TO

The Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council to bring to the kind notice of His Excellency's Government the following facts in connection with the establishment of school boards in villages or groups of villages for the spread of Elementary Education in this Presidency, a matter which has been under the consideration of the Council during the last five years.

2. On the 3rd of May 1905, the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Secretary to the Council, issued a circular letter to the Headmasters of High Schools and the Chairmen of Municipalities and invited opinions on the desirability of the establishment of such school boards. (Copy of the circular letter: Enclosure 1.)

3. The defects in the then existing system of Primary Education were pointed out in a pamphlet prepared by Mr. S. Rajagopalachari, Joint Secretary and this pamphlet was forwarded with the circular letter as an enclosure. It shows that the creation of school boards in various localities would tend to remedy the defects. (Primary Education Pamphlet: Enclosure 2.)

4. As many as 76 replies were received mainly agreeing to the proposals contained in the circular letter. The list of the names of the gentlemen who replied to the circular letter and the opinions of the Headmasters of High Schools and the Chairmen of Municipalities on the school board question, are herewith submitted. (Enclosures 3 and 4.)

5. Of the defects pointed out in the pamphlet on Primary Education, only one namely "Results' System" has been done away with, and the other evils pointed out are yet to be remedied. The Council while gladly acknowledging the efforts that are being made by the Educational Department for the removal of the other evils attendant upon the system of Primary Education as at present imparted, is still constrained to observe that these efforts have not so far tended to completely remove, them—a result which can be achieved only by the hearty co-operation of the people to be secured by some such means as the Council suggests.

6. On the strength of the replies received, the Council after fully considering the subject submitted a memorial to the Government on the 23rd March 1907. (Copy of the memorial: Enclosure 5.)

7. The Government passed a sympathetic order on the 6th November 1907 and pointed out that the Educational Committees contemplated by the Council should be appointed by the District Boards and Municipalities under Section 34 of the Local Boards' and Municipalities' Acts. (Copy of the G. O. No. 742: Enclosure 6.)

8. The Council then addressed the Presidents of District Boards and the Chairmen of Municipalities as to whether they had established School Committees as contemplated by Section 34 of the District Boards' and Municipalities' Acts. (Copy of the letter: Enclosure 7.)

9. On the Council's receiving disappointing replies the Council addressed the Presidents of District Boards and the Chairmen of Municipalities and requested them in their letter, dated 10th April 1908, to establish School Boards as sketched in para 10 of their letter. (Replies from the Presidents of District Boards and Municipalities: Enclosure 8. Copy of the letter of the Council dated 10th April 1908: Enclosure 9.)

10. The Presidents of some of the District Boards sent favourable and sympathetic replies while others were unwilling to take action on the representations of a non-official body like the Council of Native Education and others were indifferent. The Council ventures to think that many of the Presidents of District Boards and the Chairmen of Municipalities owing to pressure of work are unable to give their undivided attention to the all important question of the spread of Education. Hence there is the necessity for helping these hardworked men by the establishment of independent committees who may work under their control and supervision. (Copy of the replies from the Presidents of District Boards and the Chairmen of Municipalities: Enclosure 10.)

11. The Council, taking advantage of the sympathetic attitude of the Revenue Divisional Officers of the Chingleput District, addressed letters to all the Presidents of the Taluk Boards of the Chingleput District with a view to secure the co-operation of the villagers for the spread of Education. (Copy of the Council's letter dated 9th December 1908: Enclosure 11.)

12. The Taluk Board Presidents, instead of attempting to increase the number of schools, have framed rules which would only be applicable to the existing schools. (Copies of replies from the Presidents of Taluk Boards: Enclosure 12.)

13. Thereupon the Council feeling that further correspondence with the Presidents of District and Taluk Boards to be inadvisable sent a communication to the Director of Public Instruction on the 23rd December 1908 requesting him to recommend to the Government for a grant of Rs. 600 to the Council with a view to depute some members of the Council to obtain the sympathy and active co-operation of the villagers for the establishment of school boards, if possible, in every village, for starting schools to be maintained and supported mainly by the villagers with pecuniary help, if necessary, from the Government. (Copy of the Council's letter to the Director of Public Instruction: Enclosure 13.)

14. The Council regrets very much that the acting Director has declined to recommend to the Government the said grant on the plea of the general tenor of G. O. No. 742 Educational, dated 6th November 1908. (Copy of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction: Enclosure 14.)

15. For enlisting popular sympathies on the spread of education among the masses, emphasis must be laid on the religious and moral side of education and this can best be done with the help of the local committees of the sort suggested above. There is nothing absolutely novel in the above proposal.

16. "The London Times" in a leading article notes that, in the important matter of education, there is very much to be done in India and that in 1858 the expenditure on Education was £3,94,000 and the number of scholars comparatively small, and that in the year 1907 there were 4½ million males under instruction and 6,23,000 females, while the total expenditure was 3¼ millions sterling, and that when it is considered that the last census revealed only 15½ millions literate persons in India, of whom less than a million were females it must be held that a completely successful Educational policy is still far from realisation.

17. Referring to Education in England Lord Stanly of Alderly said that a central bureaucratic system of education would be most mischievous and hostile to progress. In his opinion the Government must call everywhere for local contributions bearing a definite relation to state aid and that local contributions must be associated with local public representation and management. His words are no less applicable to education here in India.

18. In these circumstances the Council humbly prays that the Government would be pleased to instruct the Presidents of District Boards to bring into existence committees for the purpose of establishing and managing schools in every village.

19. The Council understands with pleasure that the Government has appointed an assistant Inspector of Schools for each District for the spread of Elementary Education. The Council would suggest that he should be associated with the Vice-President of the District Board and nine other non-official members so as to form a District Committee in the manner detailed in para 10 of the Council's letter dated 10th April 1908. It may be left to the Presidents of the District Boards to make such modifications as they deem fit in the constitution of the District and Taluk Committees.

20. The Council further prays that the Government would be pleased to sanction the grant of a sum of Rs. 600 to be placed at the disposal of the Council to demonstrate the practicability of the scheme which this Council has been advocating for the last 5 years viz the establishment of school boards as an experimental measure in the Chingleput District. The Council desires to ascertain from the villagers to what extent they are prepared to meet an additional taxation and to what extent public opinion can be created to favour the raising of the required money. This work can only be done by a non-official body and it cannot be done without the co-operation of the Revenue Divisional Officers and the officers

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of the Educational Department. The Council would observe that in the proposal that it makes here, it is acting in the spirit of the recommendations of the royal commission upon Decentralisation as to the functions of the Sub-District Boards and District Boards.

The Hon'ble Sir S. Subramania Aiyar K. C. I. E.,
President.

The Hon'ble P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C. I. E.
Secretary.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Joint Secretary to the Council
of Native Education,
Madras.

ENCLOSURES.

1. Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar's circular letter, dated 3rd May 1905.
2. Pamphlet on Primary Education prepared by Mr. S. Rajagopalachariar.
3. List of the names of the gentlemen who replied to the circular letter.
4. Opinions of the Head masters of High schools and the Chairmen of Municipalities.
5. Council's memorial to Government dated 23rd March 1907.
6. Copy of the G. O. No. 742 dated 6th November 1907.
7. Council's circular letter to the Presidents of District Boards and the Chairmen of Municipalities dated
8. Replies to the above from the Presidents of District Boards and the Chairmen of Municipalities.
9. Copy of the Council's letter dated 10th April 1908 to the Presidents of District Boards and the Chairmen of Municipalities.
10. Replies to the above from the Presidents of District Boards and the Chairmen of Municipalities.
11. Copy of the Council's letter dated 9th December 1908 to the President of the Taluk Boards.
12. Copies of replies to the above from the Presidents of Taluk Boards.
13. Copy of the Council's letter to the Director of Public Instruction dated 23rd December 1908.
14. Copy of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

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COUNCIL OF NATIVE EDUCATION,
MADRAS, 20th May, 1910.

From Mr. S. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A.,
Joint Secretary to
The Council of Native Education,
Madras

To THE PRESIDENT OF
THE DISTRICT BOARD OF

SIR,
I am directed by the Council to forward to you the replies of the Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipalities to the circular letter of the Council, dated 10th April 1908, regarding the establishment of School Boards in villages or groups of villages and to request you to establish Central committees and Village committees for the spread of Elementary education.

2. The following is the summary of the replies :—
I. Chingleput. "A commencement towards the goal of which you aim might be made by Union Panchayats being empowered under Section 141 (c) of the Local Boards Act to manage schools within the Union."

II. Cuddappah.—"Each Taluk Board should be requested to appoint a committee under section 34 (5) and frame rules and the question of the establishment of a Central committee be postponed for a year."

III. Trichinopoly. "Trichinopoly Taluk Board is in favour of the proposal. Musuri would wait till funds become available. Arialur is unable to do anything at present owing to its backward condition."

IV. South Canara. "Committees under Section 34 (5) of Local Boards Act have been formed by 3 Taluk Boards."

V. & VI. Tanjore and Coimbatore. "The Council of Native Education is advised to carry on further correspondence with the Taluk Boards."

VII. Guntur. "Ongole and Guntur Taluk Boards are not prepared to take up the proposals. Narasarpet is of opinion that it is too soon to form village committees"

VIII. Ganjam. "The experiment should be tried in more advanced districts."

IX. Anantapur. "The Taluk Board should take action if they should think fit."

X. North Arcot. "The Presidents of Taluk Boards are opposed to the formation of committees."

XI. Salem. "Local Committees carrying on correspondence with local bodies and with the Council of Native Education at Madras would lead to confusion."

XII. Madura. "There is no such committee in any of the Taluk Boards in this District."

XIII. Vizagapatam. "I do not see my way to taking any useful action in the matter."

XIV. Nellore. "The Board is unable at present to take action in the direction indicated."

XV. Nilgiris. "The arrangements at present in force meet the requirements."

XVI. Tinnevely. The Government is not in favour of the formation of committees . . . The letter of the Council has been recorded.

XVII. Godavari. G. O., No. 742, dated 6th November 1907 has not been communicated to this Department by the Government. The President regrets that he cannot take action upon the strength of a private copy of the G. O., and hence five printed spare copies were returned.

XVIII, XIX, XX. Malabar, Bellary and Kurnool have not sent replies.

XXI. Kistna. "Recorded."

3. In pursuance of the Educational policy formulated by the Government of India in 1904 the following important changes have been made:—

(1) Owing to the re-classification of schools, elementary schools are at present intended to provide the children of the masses with a sound Elementary education in the main in the vernaculars.

(2) Schools under public management like Local Board schools and Municipal schools are excluded from the scope of the Code and they are aided by a subsidy direct from the Government.

(3) Elementary schools are paid from Local and Municipal Funds.

(4) The system of paying grants is now based on the number of teachers and the average attendance of pupils.

(5) Grant-in-aid Code is confined to schools under private management.

4. The proposal of the Council of Native Education is that the Central Committee established at every District centre, consisting of ten representative men as detailed in their letter dated 10th April 1908 to the Presidents of District Boards should apportion the subsidy they get from the Imperial and Provincial Funds and the money set apart by District Boards out of Local Funds, to the village committees. In villages or groups of villages where there are 3000 inhabitants there ought to be a village committee to supervise the education of 450 children. There should be 10 schools for these children and the village committee should be empowered to distribute only half the money at their disposal among these ten schools while the remaining half should be reserved for giving the children of the villages such instruction as would fit them for their position in life. If more funds should be required such sums should be raised from among the people either by subscriptions or donations or in any other suitable manner. If an additional sum should be required a cess can be levied.

5. The Council venture to point out that the suggestions herein made are in accordance with the views of the Chingleput District Board. The Council would be happy to obtain information from the Presidents of Taluk Boards whether there are non-official public bodies in village unions who would co-operate with the Council of Native Education in order to advocate for the imposition of additional taxation for successfully working out the system of village education.

6. In conclusion the Council earnestly desire that Central committees and Taluk committees should be established for (1) apportioning money to village schools, (2) for imparting religious instruction to the children of the villages, and (3) for supervising the literary side of the education of the children.

7. The Council would esteem it a great favour if replies are received before the 15th of July.

I beg to remain

Sir,

Your obedient servant

S. Rajagopalachari

Joint Secretary to the
Council of Native Education,
Madras.

From

MR. S. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A.,
Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education, Madras,

To

THE HON'BLE DR. A. G. BOURNE, M.A., D.S.C., F.R.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

SIR,

I am directed by the Council to bring to your kind notice the following facts in connection with the establishment of School Boards in villages or groups of villages for the spread of Elementary Education in this Presidency which has been under the consideration of the Council for the last five years.

2. The Council feels that the time has arrived for securing the co-operation of the Government in this important work. The Council, on the strength of the G.O., No. 742, dated 6th November 1907, requested the Presidents of the District Boards to establish Central Committees in the District towns and Sub-Committees in the Taluk stations and submitted a tentative scheme in para. 10 of the Council's letter, dated 10th April 1908 (a copy of which is herewith forwarded). The Chairmen of the Municipalities were also addressed on the same subject.

3. The Presidents of some of the District Boards and Chairmen of some of the Municipalities have wholly ignored the position taken by the Council and have not established such committees though there are others again who have understood our position properly and replied in a sympathetic spirit. The Presidents of four District Boards desire further correspondence with the Presidents of Taluk Boards. The question is still under consideration in three District Boards and eleven District reminders have sent no replies. The Council ventures to think that it could obtain the sympathy of the Revenue Divisional officers of the Chingleput District from the fact of their having considered the letter of the Council, dated 10th April 1908, in all its bearings.

4. The Council feels that further correspondence will not lead to much profit and therefore desires to depute one or two enthusiastic persons either from among themselves or from outsiders to start as an experimental measure Village School Boards in Chingleput District. Gentlemen thus deputed should go to the important villages in the District and get the inhabitants of such villages to interest themselves in this question of the Village School Boards. Chingleput is suggested because of its being within easy reach of Madras and because of the sympathetic attitude of the District Board authorities as referred to in the previous paragraph.

5. The plan which the Council desires to submit is that the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, the Revenue Divisional Officer and a gentleman deputed by the Council should take the necessary steps to meet the leading villagers in a conference and learn from them at first hand to what extent they would co-operate with the Government in the spread of the education of their children, and to what extent even should such expenditure involve the levying of a special cess for educational purposes.

6. The results of the Conference will be embodied in definite proposals and placed before the Vice-President of the District Board, Inspector of Schools and the Representative of the Council who will send a joint report to the Director of Public Instruction before the Government takes further action in this matter.

7. The Council requests you to obtain sanction from the Government for a sum of Rs. 600 to meet the expenditure to be incurred for the honorarium and travelling allowances of the representatives of the Council and for meeting the printing charges of vernacular pamphlets and circular letters to be sent to the villagers pointing out the imperative duty of their co-operating with the Government in the education of their children. It is expected that the work may occupy the gentlemen concerned for three months.

8. The Council desires to point out that the sum of Rs. 600 may be met from the lapses shown in column 9 of the statement appended to G.O., No. 1264 L, of 14th September 1908.

Yours
S. V. & CO., PRINTERS, MADRAS

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

the Council of Native Education

15. GANJAM DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 14-6-10.

Referring to your letter dated 27th May 1910, I have the honor to state that I consider the proposals and suggestions impracticable, at present, so far as Ganjam is concerned.

16. BELLARY DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 6-7-10.

With reference to your request of 27th in May I have the honour to state that in as much as I understand that your council is a private body I do not think that the Taluk Board Presidents are justified in entering into correspondence on such a subject.

17. KURNOOL DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 13-6-10.

With reference to your letter dated 27th May, 1910, forwarding a draft memorandum prepared by the Council of Native Education, regarding free compulsory education, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to send me two more spare copies of your letter and memorandum in question for circulation among the Presidents of Taluk Boards. Two spare copies already received are not sufficient for distribution among the Presidents of the Taluk Boards as there are four Taluk Boards in this District.

18. NILGIRI DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 24-6-10.

In reply to your letter of 27th May asking for the observations and suggestions of Presidents of District Boards and Educational Committees of District Boards on certain proposals made by the Council of Native Education, I have the honour to say that there are no Taluk Boards in this district and that the District Board has no special "Educational Committee."

19. SALEM DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 1-7-10.

With reference to your letter dated 27th May 1910, I have the honour to suggest that you should address Government for the information you want.

20. NELLORE DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 27-8-10.

With reference to your reminder dated 4th August 1910, I have the honour to refer you to this office letter No. 1171 D/D. B. dated 22nd September 1908 regarding the establishment of School Boards and to state that your letter of the 20th May 1910 has been recorded.

2. As regards free compulsory education referred to in your letter dated 27th May 1910, Taluk Board Presidents have been addressed and their replies are awaited.†

21. MALABAR DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 12-7-10.

With reference to your letter dated 27th May 1910 forwarding to me a draft memorandum prepared by the Council of Native Education regarding free compulsory education in this country, I have the honour to inform you that the subject was discussed at the last meeting of the District Board. A copy of the resolution passed at the meeting is enclosed for your information.

* Spare copies were sent, no more replies received.
† No replies were received.

Extract from the proceedings of the Malabar District Board passed at its meeting held at Calicut on Saturday the 9th July 1910.

Read letter from the Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education, Madras, forwarding a draft memorandum prepared by the Council regarding free compulsory education in this country, together with the President's note thereon.

The Board considers that the time for compulsory *education has not arrived, that primary education should be extended as widely as possible, but that there should be no increase of taxation or of rates to specially aid education.

22. PALGHAT TALUK BOARD'S OFFICE, 12-7-10.

The Board considers that the time has not yet come for *compulsory education.

23. SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 26-8-10.

Referring to your letters of the 20th and 27th May last, I have honour to state that Educational Committees were formed by the Local Boards in this District only recently and that for the present they will not be able to undertake the duties which the Council of Native Education would wish them to undertake

24. (a) TINNEVELLY DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 15-7-10.

With reference to your letter dated 27th May 1910, I have the honour to inform you that your letter with its enclosure has been communicated to the Presidents of Taluk Boards for any suggestions or observations they may have to offer. †Any replies received will be transmitted to you.

2. There is no Educational Committee on the District Board.

24. (b) TINNEVELLY DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 18-8-10.

With reference to your post card dated 4th August 1910 addressed to the Vice-President, District Board, Tinnevely, I have the honour to point out that enquiries should have been addressed to the President, not the Vice-President.

2. I am not aware of any order calling on me to supply information to the Council of Native Education, and I regret to say that my office is so overwhelmed that I cannot consent on my own responsibility to initiate investigations for casual enquirers.

25. CHINGLEPUT TALUK BOARD'S OFFICE, 30-6-10.

With reference to your letter dated 20th May 1910, I have the honour to inform you that so far as I am aware there are no non-official public bodies in the Unions under the Chingleput Taluk Board which would assist you and your friends in securing increased taxation. If you are desirous of enquiring further, I have no doubt that the Chairman of the respective Unions will be happy to afford you any information if you will address them direct.

* The question is not one of Compulsory Education.

† No replies were received.

Replies to the Circular letter of the Council of Native Education dated 20th May 1910.

26. GANJAM DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 14-6-10.

Referring to your letter dated 20th May 1910, I have the honour to state that I consider the suggestions impracticable at present, so far as this district is concerned.

27. VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 21-6-10.

Referring to your letter dated 20th May 1910, regarding the establishment of Central Committees and Village Committees for the spread of Elementary Education I have the honour to point out that as the Elementary Schools are under the direct management of the Taluk Boards it is for the Taluk Boards to take any action in the matter. Copies of your letter were therefore forwarded to the Presidents of Taluk Boards concerned for necessary action.

28. GODAVARI DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 11-7-10.

Referring to your Circular dated 4th August 1910, I have the honour to inform you that I am not prepared to take any action in the matter.

29. GUNTUR DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 15-6-10.

Adverting to your two letters dated 20th May 1910 and 27th May 1910, I have the honour to state that the first letter asks me to establish central and other committees, while the second letter asks me to obtain the opinions of the Presidents of Taluk Boards on certain matters.

2. I regret that I do not see any way to taking action on either of your communications; the formation of committees for the management or inspection of schools under the control of a Local Board is provided for in Section 34 of the Act, and the Boards will, no doubt, take action under this section when necessity arises.

I cannot undertake to obtain the opinions of Taluk Board Presidents on the controversial matters referred to in your second letter.

30. MADURA DISTRICT BOARD'S OFFICE, 26-6-10.

With reference to your letter dated the 26th May 1910, regarding the establishment of Central Committees for the spread of elementary education, I have the honour to state that I do not think it advisable to take any steps in the direction indicated beyond calling the attention of the Presidents of Taluk Boards to the provisions of Section 34 (1) (v) of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, suggesting that it may be found advantageous in certain cases to appoint Committees to superintend the larger schools under their control, which I have done.

31. TANJORE.

Presidents of the Taluk Boards of Negapatam, Mayavaram and Mannargudi have replied to the reminders of the Council of Native Education dated 4th August 1910 that the circular letters of the Council dated 20th and 27th May 1910 were not received in their respective offices.

This is due to the fact of the circular letters not being sent from the office of the President of the District Board, Tanjore, to whom the papers were sent for favour of being forwarded to the Taluk Boards.

President, Taluk Board, Kumbakonam, not having received the letters of the Council of Native Education dated 20th and 27th May 1910 replies as follows: "I may here refer you to the Taluk Board's Resolution No. 24 dated 16th December 1908 communicated to you with this office endorsement D. Dis. No. 581, T. B., dated 18th December 1908 on your letter dated 10th May 1908 regarding the establishment of School Boards in villages or groups of villages."

32. TALUK BOARD'S OFFICE, VIZAGAPATAM, 26-6-10.

Read endorsement Dis. No. 366-D, 26-6-10, from the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, communicating for necessary action letter—dated 27th May 1910—from Mr. S. Rajagopalachari, B. A., Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education, Madras, forwarding a draft memorandum regarding free and compulsory education in India.

Read also letter R. C. No. 1087 dated 6-8-10 from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam, offering his remarks on the subject.

"Recorded."

Communicated to the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, for information.

Forwarded to the Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education for information.

33. TALUK BOARD'S OFFICE VIZIANAGARAM, 30 11-10.

The Board is of opinion that a beginning could be made by granting free education in Board Schools as the income from fees is very insignificant, but that the time has not yet come for introducing compulsory education. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizianagaram Range, alone desists from the above.

34. TALUK BOARD'S OFFICE VIZAGAPATAM, 12-9-10.

The absence of suitable school buildings is in no way a bar to the spread of education * * The suggestions made to induce the boys of artisans to attend the Primary Schools are that the Standard of Primary Schools should be raised and that arrangements should be made to provide in the Primary Schools the technical education required for the village artisans and others who are not now sending their boys to the Village School. * * *

The general opinion in the villages is that a school is not required to teach a boy the ordinary profession (not learned) of his father.

All ordinary technical work required by a villager can be got by apprenticeship and without a separate school.

The capitation grant given to the Village Schoolmaster should be considerably increased * * * The fees should never be remitted in Elementary Schools but free scholarships should be granted to bright boys.

NOTE FILE.

Village Committees for developing Elementary

18

C. No. 2517 From the Council of Native Ed. No. , dated 9. 10. 1901.

SUBJECT.

Village Committees for developing
Elementary Education.

The Council of Native Education
Apply for a grant of Rs. 600 for the
payment of honoraria and
travelling allowances to their
representative or representatives
to travel through any particular
district to seek the cooperation
of the people for the establishing
of village Committees for developing
Elementary Education and for
imparting religious instruction
to the children of the country.

A similar application was made
by the Council in 1909 but the Council
was informed — vide G.O. no 140 Ed
of 19.3.10 that no action would be
taken on the Council's representation
until Govt had considered the
recommendations of the Decentralization
Commission on the subject. The
views of Govt on the matter are
contained in para 4 of the letter to
India

Page 6 of C.F.

R

S

India no. 60 of 2.2.11, wherein the policy to be advocated has been stated to be the developing and the improving of the existing system of local fund unions without making any radical changes. The arguments against the establishment of village Committees are contained in F.O. no 74225 of 6.11.07. It is for consideration whether the cooperation of the Council of Native Education is necessary and whether the grant Re, applied for should be sanctioned 3.11.11

T

File no 2577-1
 Est 113
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Page 3 of 80
 no. 140 of R
 19-3-10

S.P. 1 no. for from of remab
 11.11

2.0.11.90 of 9.11.11.

I have nothing to add to what I said before

The Council deserve perhaps some praise for the interest they are taking in these matters but they should not allow it to degenerate into interference - their proposals are premature and for too ambitious they propose to do what will require every effort of the Work Department

3 23 20

When the time comes.

The Government has in the future as they have in the past seek the advice & it may be ^{help} of the Council when suitable opportunities occur. In the meantime there is no more reason to allot \$400 for experimental purposes now than there was in March 1910.

AGM 9.11.11

A draft is submitted for approval.

Circd in Box N° 52.

TH
10.11.11 Rec.
11.11.11

J.M.
(11.11.11)

(Retype before circ.)

Done
1/11/11

To my mind there is something almost pathetic as revealing the hollowness of all this movement when John is asked for \$400 to start this movement -

If any movement is to be started, it should be started either by the T. League itself, or by some extraneous body of non-official educators who can carry out the movement at its own cost.

I agree to the draft. We might say

2) that the whole subject of Primary Education
is now specially kept to front of India,
but when we say the better -

M
16-21-22

✓
Tease

17-2-22

[fo. No 804 misd 18-11-11]

Read again G.O.No.742 Edl., dated 6-11-1907.

" " " 140 " " 19-3-1910.

Read also:-

C.No.2517, from the Council of Native Education, dated 9th October 1911.

ORDER:-
Misc.

17-804 of 18. 11. 11

Mrs. A. S. 16. 11. 11

The Government while appreciating the interest taken by the Council in the matter, consider that its proposals besides being premature, are too ambitious having regard to the magnitude of the issues involved and to the limited nature of the agencies at the disposal of the Council. On these grounds they regret that they do not feel justified in making the grant applied for. They will be glad to avail themselves of the advice and assistance of the Council in educational matters when suitable opportunities occur.



L.D.
13-11-11.

To

The Council of Native Education.
" D. P. I.

*8220
20/11/11*

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

191

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
 191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING WANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
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