

31-5-34 ✓

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1912.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 909, 22nd December 1911.

Elementary schools.

Recording papers connected with the memorial submitted by the teachers of —, Kumba-kónam range, in regard to capitation allowance and appropriation of fees.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Petition—from the head and assistant masters of board and rural upper primary schools in the Kumbakonam range.

To—His Excellency the Governor (through the Secretary to Government, Educational Department).

Dated—Kumbakonam, the 13th August 1910.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS EXCELLENCY,—We most humbly and respectfully beg to lay before your gracious Excellency the following few lines for favour of your Excellency's kind and favourable consideration and passing favourable orders.

2. This petition may be observed by your Excellency to be rather a lengthy one dealing in detail with unnecessary matters without stating in brief the main point in view. A poor man taking alms or requesting some favour from a gentleman should crave his mercy by entreating him in many kind words. But, if he goes proudly and request the favour in a few words, evidently and surely, he would gain nothing, but receive shame and insult. As the object of this petition is also a request relating to money, we are under the disagreeable necessity of laying before your Excellency the following in a lengthy way thereby giving your Excellency trouble. However, we your Excellency's subjects and servants hope that your Excellency moved with great pity on perusing this, will take great notice of the same and do us some favour.

3. In 1906 some new institutions called rural schools were started in many small villages and some primary schools managed by private bodies were also taken under the management of the taluk board and styled likewise. According to the new and current Educational rules, teachers employed therein were (1) given the new scale of pay, viz., Rs. 8, Rs. 10, etc. (according as the number of teachers appointed for each was one, two, etc.) from the very beginning of their entering service in this taluk board, (2) given capitation allowance and also to our great surprise (3) allowed to appropriate pupils' fees. We who were drawing at the old rate of Rs. 6, 7, etc., were given the new scale only in August or September 1907. We who were at that time eligible for results stipends for nearly a year were neither given the same nor paid at the increased rate. The present and the so-called increased rate of pay is only so for outward appearance, but in reality a great decrease and a sort of punishment to our long service in the department and the innumerable troubles we have been patiently encountering from a long time. Although in former days we were paid at a very low rate of Rs. 6, 7, etc., we received not less than half the rate of our pay as results stipends. For example, a teacher on Rs. 6 would get at least Rs. 9, one on Rs. 7—Rs. 11, and so on. By these, it is not to be supposed by your Excellency that our object is that the old scale of pay and the system of granting results stipends should be restored. We simply wanted to show your Excellency that the present scale is in no way beneficial to us when compared with the old. At first when rural schools were started with all the aforesaid advantages, we thought that the mode of training of rural school teachers, the subjects taught and the conduction of such schools in general would be quite different from ours. Except the fact that a certain number of candidates were selected and trained in the middle of 1905 called rural school batch, in practice, we came to see that there is no difference

between the modes of training of rural and the ordinary batch of students. When teachers specially trained for rural schools were wanting in rural schools, ordinarily trained teachers were also allowed to serve in rural schools. Finally in a very short space of time it was ruled by the Director of Public Instruction that there is no difference between the two classes of trained teachers in any respect and teachers trained for rural schools may be employed in board schools and ordinarily trained men may be employed in rural schools. By this, when hands were wanting in rural schools, teachers in board schools were appointed in them, and when hands were wanting in board schools, rural school teachers were transferred to them. When we requested our immediate superiors why teachers who are serving in rural lower primary schools are allowed to enjoy so many privileges and we only are not allowed, they pacified us saying that the schools were conducted not from local funds but from Government fund specially sanctioned for the purpose, that their existence was not certain, and that the services of such teachers enjoying so many privileges may be dispensed with if the schools do not shine properly. A year or two back that fund was also stopped and they have been placed entirely under the management of the taluk board. By the new rules, not only rural school (lower primary) teachers enjoy so many privileges, but also teachers in board lower primary schools are allowed to enjoy. Fortunate are they who are serving in board or rural lower primary schools or transferred to them from our unfortunate class of board upper primary schools. Although some schools formerly managed by private bodies but taken a few years back under the management of the taluk board got or secured the lucky name of rural schools, they, by reason of their having a 4th standard in them, as in our case, are not fortunate enough to enjoy the privileges of lower primary schoolmasters. A rule newly introduced, appears in our humble opinion, should be favourable and profitable to all alike, or, at least, to men of long service, before extending the same to new men. From these we pray that it is not to be supposed by your Excellency that we envy the position of board and rural lower primary schoolmasters. We simply wanted to bring to your Excellency's notice the similarities and dissimilarities between the two classes of schools and aspire to cope with them as we are not in any way inferior to them. With the total amount that has been hitherto given as house-rent to many of our schools one, nay two or three new buildings could have been purchased or constructed for our schools. Even though the stability of our schools was formerly, *i.e.*, when our schools were first started, unknown, yet, some years after or, at least now, when there is sufficient hope that they would continue for many future years, a building for each could have been constructed. But, before the stability or anything else is known about rural schools a new building for each was constructed at an enormous cost. To our great surprise, extensions too are yearly made to some of them even though it is clearly known that they will exist only for a few years, by reason of their having been started in such petty villages having a very few population. For such schools started in such small villages where public or private schools will have work only for three or four years, it appears, in our humble opinion, that new and separate buildings are unnecessary. It is enough if they were held in low-rented buildings or thatched sheds specially constructed for them until it clearly appears that they would continue for many years. By these, it is not to be supposed by your Excellency that we want to work in new buildings specially constructed for us. Whether our schools are held in rented or own buildings, we do not care. We simply wanted to show your Excellency that our schools deserve in every way to have a separate and own building for each. From the very beginning of the date of starting of rural lower primary schools up to the present day, board and rural lower primary schools are not conducted in any way different from ours. For some time they were conducted from Government money. Now that also was stopped and they are conducted in all ways as ours. Except the fact they retain their old name of rural, in practice, there is little or no difference between the two classes or better to say between the differently named schools. So in consideration of our long service and the innumerable troubles we are encountering from a long time, it appears, in our humble opinion, that we should be first given encouragement before extending the same to new men. If, however, it is thought that new men should be given encouragement first, there must be some difference between the qualifications of teachers or the

subjects taught, etc., in the two classes of schools. While there is nothing of such kind, all sorts of encouragement [(1) new scale of pay, (2) taking of pupils' fees, (3) receiving capitation allowance] are given to them and all sorts of troubles and losses are put upon us. The saying of the learned ancients and the old that fortune and enjoyments accumulates where a few exist and misfortune and miseries gather where a little exist is evident in our case. The only disqualification for our taking school-fees of our pupils and receiving capitation allowance is the existence of a 4th class in our schools. If we requested our immediate superiors whether we may convert our schools also into lower primary ones they would not allow us to do so. If any board or rural lower primary school is in a good condition as to admit of the opening of a 4th standard or any teacher in such schools voluntarily requested permission to open a 4th class, they would neither compel them to raise their schools as upper primary, nor allow the teacher to do so, simply because by fear that the schools would not shine as upper primary, as the pupils will have to pay at a slight increased rate of As. 6 for the IV, As. 4 to the III, As. 3 to the II, As. 2 to the I and anna 1 to the infant and the teachers should remit them without taking them for themselves, and also would not get capitation allowance. Such a kind of different treatment of your most humble servants and subjects while we have no blame on us, of any kind (except the existence of a 4th class which is thought a great disqualification for our receiving pupils' fees, etc.), deserves your Excellency's kind notice for favour of your Excellency's making or ordering to make the necessary alterations in the ruling to the effect that teachers in upper primary, i.e. (having 4th standard) schools, (1) may also appropriate pupils' fees and (2) receive capitation allowance. For the sake of our receiving pupils' fees, etc., we do not want to convert our schools into lower primary. But, we wanted to put before your Excellency's kind notice that a school having a 4th or any other higher standard above the third does not disqualify the teachers serving in it to enjoy the privileges of lower primary schoolmasters. All persons (from the meanest peasant to the highest officer) serve for earning money. Although we, in this birth or in the shape of schoolmasters have no blame or disqualification upon us, by reason of the present rules, forbidding us to enjoy the privileges of lower primary schoolmasters, it clearly appears to us that the sole reason for our having been thus differently treated should be our demerits done in our previous births. We cannot attribute this to anything else, but our demerits. If we request our superiors why our case only has been so unfavourably dealt with, they say that we have chances of promotion from Rs. 8—Rs. 10, Rs. 10—Rs. 12, Rs. 12—Rs. 15 and Rs. 15—Rs. 20, whereas rural and board schoolmasters have no such thing. To this, we beg to show your gracious Excellency the following. In the case of board and rural schoolmasters receiving Rs. 8 + nearly Rs. 4 (as fees and capitation allowance), Rs. 10 + 5, etc., most of whom are local residents of the villages in which such schools are started, and in which they are working, allowing them to remain in their villages without frequent transfers from school to school and village to village merely for the sake of gaining Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 as promotion thereby causing great trouble to their family and nuisance to the efficiency of the school, is itself a big promotion. Further, they, who are getting not less than Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 in their Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 posts, from the very beginning of their entering service in the taluk board, have no necessity to long for promotion in a board or rural upper primary school and would not accept a Rs. 12, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 post though it is involuntarily offered to them. In our schools, suitable vacancies or promotion rarely occur. In the case of one or two such occurrences, teachers qualified for the same happen to be many. Only one or two may get the promotion if he be fortunate enough to win it in the field of competition and no outsider having neither service nor any connection with the taluk board secures the same through the influence of some high recommendations. There are various instances for the latter occurrence and giving here particulars for all of them does not seem suitable or wise in this connection. We simply pointed out the same, so that it may be clear to your Excellency that our receiving promotions are not certain. From all these, it may be clearly seen by your Excellency that, although some may get promotions from Rs. 8—10, Rs. 10—12, etc., many teachers will have to remain in their Rs. 8, Rs. 10 post, etc., all through their life or for many years and may get some promotion from Rs. 10—12, Rs. 12—15, etc., only a few years or short period

before his connection with the taluk board or world ceases. By our serving in board or rural upper primary schools it does not appear to us that we may get heavenly bliss, as our case has been so unfavourably dealt with in this world itself. Now let us lay before your Excellency something regarding the rate and mode of collection of school fees in the two classes of schools—although both rural and our schools are conducted now entirely as board schools, for convenience sake, we are obliged to call our schools as board and the newly-started ones as rural—so that it may become clear to your Excellency that our case has been unfavourably treated in all ways. In board and rural lower primary schools teachers may levy fees at any rate they please, i.e., higher or lower than the prescribed minimum rate of Pies 6, Anna 1, As. 2 and As. 2½ for the infant, I, II and III standards or admit a certain number or the whole to read entirely free. If some pupils fail to pay regularly at the rate at which they are pleased to levy fees, they have no necessity to remove their names from the school records as we are obliged to do. By this, they are not only able to keep up the strength of their schools but also could get something as capitation allowance for the irregular or non-payees also. Now taking our case, not only a fixed and increased (only for outward appearance) rate of pay was fixed to us, but also to add to our troubles, an increased rate of As. 6, 4, 3, 2 and 1 was fixed to the pupils (who were formerly paying As. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Pies 6). If we request our superiors why such is the case, they say that our schools being conducted from a long time our pupils could pay at higher rates, and rural schools being newly started, pupils in them cannot pay so much. The increase in the rate of school fees led to a great downfall in the strength of our schools owing to their inability to pay at higher rates. If some pupils fail to pay regularly, we should remove their names from the school records. If we do this way every month, the school will decline in strength every month. Finally, it will end in the reduction of the staff or entire abolition of the school. To guard against any of these, if we pay from our pockets the fees of such irregular payees and afterwards receive them whenever they pleased to pay or when money is available in their hands, it is thought a great criminal offence and severe punishments are inflicted upon us. As the 26th of every month approaches our cares in collecting and remitting our pupils' fees within that period greatly increases and thereby deteriorates to a greater or less degree the sound and efficient teaching and conduction of other school works in general. Relieving the teachers from the trouble of collecting and remitting pupils' fees within a fixed period is itself a high promotion and encouragement to them. In this respect also they (board and rural lower primary school teachers) enjoy great ease and freedom. Although it is clearly known to our superiors from the school records of ours as well as theirs that many boys are dismissed from our schools for non-payment of fees and many rural school boys are paying at higher rates than As. 2-6, As. 2, Anna 1 and Pies 6, they by virtue of the rules now in force are unable to allow us to collect fees at lower rates and whenever they (pupils) are able to pay and to admit a certain number as free scholars as in the case of lower primary schools, or to compel lower primary school teachers levying at higher rates to remit the fees collected as we do. Even with all these privileges, we do not hear or see that such schools (lower primary) flourish, simply because by reason of their being started in small villages having a few population where the location of public schools with a separate public building for which is unnecessary (as they will exist or have work only for two or three years) and where even pial schools managed by a single teacher would not last longer than the above period for want of sufficient strength alone, though it may be supposed or told by some that want of income (from the poor pupils) sufficient for a teacher's maintenance is the cause of their non-continuance. As more than four years have elapsed since the starting of rural schools, most of them are in a condition as to be entirely closed (as the conduction of the schools under public management is really a loss to the Local or Government fund) or given over to the management of private and local residents of the villages if anybody be willing to take over the management. By these, we humbly pray your Excellency not to consider that we envy the position of rural schoolmasters or want to bring before your Excellency's notice the delicate position of rural schools, etc. But as our case has been so unfavourably dealt with while we are equally or better to say highly deserving in every way to be allowed to

enjoy all the privileges of lower primary schoolmasters, we are under the disagreeable necessity of bringing to your Excellency's notice the similarities and dissimilarities between the two classes of schools and entreat your Excellency to extend such privileges also to us. We are suffering very much from a long time without any sort of encouragement. As already stated we have no positive chance of getting due promotions in our life-time. Even supposing we get something it is in no way better than the income of rural lower primary schoolmasters. For, agreeably to the proverb "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush", the position of lower primary schoolmasters getting on an average not less than Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 (a teacher on Rs. 8 gets not less than Rs. 4 extra income as fees, etc., and one on Rs. 10 gets not less than Rs. 5 extra) from the very beginning of their service is a great deal better than ours who is supposed to get a promotion from Rs. 8—10, Rs. 10—12, etc., many years after our entering service. In general or professional qualifications, in service, in the mode of teaching, in the subjects taught or in any other respect, they are not superior to us. They suffer no inconveniences or work harder in any way than we. Yet all conveniences are given to them. We, in spite of all the disadvantages and troubles put upon us, are keeping up the strength of our schools and working hard for fear of losing our appointments in case the strength decreases. Whereas rural schoolmasters have not the least anxiety of any kind. Perhaps it may be said that the fees collected in lower primary schools being very small, they (teachers serving in those schools) are allowed to take them. To this, we beg to state with obedience that, if the fees realised in lower primary schools conducted by one or two teachers is small, fees collected in our schools having the same or more teachers at a slight increased rate of Rs. 6, 4, 3, 2 and 1, though may be a little large, if we are only allowed to take and distribute them among ourselves, each of us will only get a rupee or two extra. For the taluk board, spending six or seven times more than its receipt from our pupils' fees, it is not a great thing to allow us also to take the pupils' fees and give capitation allowance. If this favour only be done, it will not only be an encouragement for our long service and troubles, but also will prove as (i) a stimulant to our more hearty and satisfactory discharge of our duties (by reason of our minds will be then at ease and perform such unnecessary anxieties as collecting pupils' fees and remitting them within a fixed date) and (ii) a source for a greater progress in the strength, etc., of our schools. In these hard and famine times when paddy sells from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ a kalam on an average with a proportionate increase in the sale price of everything else, teachers on Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 cannot support themselves. At least Rs. 12 is absolutely necessary for a man and his supporter or dependant (wife, mother or whoever may be). From morning till sunset we have to work in our schools. After our school is over, we cannot work in any way and earn any additional income. Even supposing there is some way for our working and earning some extra income, your Excellency's orders forbid us to accept appointment of any kind, under any body, and receive remuneration therefor. Even the undertaking of private tuitions (which is not a permanent work and in any an obstacle to our school work) requires the sanction of the President on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools. Formerly, i.e., when the opening of rural schools was under contemplation, it appears that as they were intended to be opened in small villages where there were no public schools or the villagers could not maintain one in their villages at their own expense, it was thought that only a single teacher would have to work, that collecting strength, etc., to the school would be very difficult and so as a sort of encouragement the teacher might be allowed to take pupils' fees and given capitation allowance, and hence ruled that "the headmaster may appropriate the school fees". But, in practice, the reverse is the case in every point. Two or three teachers work in such schools having standards below the fourth. Although it is stated in the rules that the headmaster may appropriate the fees, the generous, late pensioned Assistant Inspector of Schools interpreting its meaning in the same way as we stated above and taking great compassion recommended to the President, Taluk Board, Kumbakonam, as a special case that as many rural and board lower primary schools in this range are conducted by more than a single teacher those working in such schools may be permitted to take the fees realised in their schools in proportion to their salaries. Accordingly,

it was sanctioned and teachers are receiving in the same way. Hence, we stated in the previous paragraphs that a Rs. 8 teacher gets not less than Rs. 12 as fees and capitation allowance. Some say, that once before, a similar petition praying for permission to allow also teachers in upper primary schools, i.e., having standards above the third, to take pupils' fees and receive capitation allowance was submitted in this or some other range, but was not sanctioned. The fact that your gracious Excellency or any of the officers of our department once refused to grant our request, it appears in our humble opinion, will not preclude us from applying on the same subject on any other future occasion. Even the Great Almighty changes his orders once passed if his humble devotees frequently requests for the same. Similarly, your gracious Excellency as God and our Protector has every sort of power. All the aforesaid facts may not be clear or known to your Excellency before. Now, we fully hope that all our miserable circumstances will be clear to your kind Excellency.

4. So, we most humbly and respectfully entreat your gracious Excellency to take all the above into your Excellency's kind and favourable notice and to order that teachers in schools having standards above the third may also appropriate pupils' fees in proportion to their salaries as at present or equally among them and may receive capitation allowance, so that we (who are deserving in every way to enjoy the privileges of lower primary schoolmasters but owing to our misfortune disallowed to enjoy them) may, at least, be able to enjoy them now and no difference between the incomes of us and those of lower primary schoolmasters may any longer exist. If for want of sufficient fund or for any other reason the above prayer could not be granted, we entreat your Excellency at least to raise our fixed salaries from Rs. 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 to Rs. 12, 15, 17, 20 and 25.

If necessary, your Excellency may circulate this among all inspecting officers in the Presidency for their opinions and remarks.

A similar petition has been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, through the Inspector of Schools, VI Circle, during his honour's stay here as President in the Annual Educational Exhibition and Elementary School Teachers' Association held on the 9th and 10th ultimos. Our humble prayer is not a great thing for your gracious Excellency as to consider for sanction. It is only a petty affair to be granted without hesitation and consideration.

Further, we beg to state with great obedience that your Excellency's granting any one of our above prayers will not only relieve us from our miseries at once, but also enable us to remember until our existence upon earth the great, favourable and unforgettable reign of our present new King and Emperor His Most Gracious Majesty George V and ever pray the Almighty for his long and joyful life and every sort of prosperity.

Greatly begging and entreating your Excellency to forgive us for the trouble we were obliged to give and awaiting and expecting your Excellency's kind and favourable orders with much impatience.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 24th November 1911.

No.—Ref. on C. 6664/10.

I have the honour to state that a petition has been received in this office from the teachers in board elementary schools in the Kumbakonam range regarding capitation allowance and appropriation of fees, and I also understand that a similar petition has been submitted direct to Government. All the inspecting officers, through whom the petition has been submitted, recommend that the petitioners may be told that the matter will be considered when the educational rules are next revised. It may then be found possible to raise the scale of salaries of the teachers or at any rate to raise their minimum pay.

2. I think that the petitioners have no real grievance; and it is no concern of theirs what teachers in third standard schools get in the way of emoluments. They can be and are advanced in position and pay in their own schools, and are posted from one school to another according to their merits and may draw any pay given to them by the district board varying in amount from Rs. 8 to possibly Rs. 40.

Teachers in third standard schools are seldom of sufficient merit to warrant their promotion.

Order—No. 909, Educational, dated 22nd December 1911.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 909, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 22ND DECEMBER 1911.

[SUBJECT.—*Petition from teachers in Board Elementary Schools.*]

From A. Sundaramayya, dated 13th August 1910.

This is a petition from the teachers in the board elementary schools in the Kumbakonam range and may therefore be transferred to the Local and Municipal Department for disposal.

T.K.—20-8-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—20-8-10.

S. H. SLATER—22-8-10.

To the Local and Municipal Department.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

The petitioners' requests are—

(1) that teachers in board schools having standards above the third may also appropriate the fees collected from the pupils, in proportion to their salaries or equally;

(2) that they may also receive capitation allowance; and if the above requests cannot be complied with,

(3) that their salaries may be raised from Rs. 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 to Rs. 12, 15, 17, 20 and 25.

The above three requests relate to the modification of rules 83, 84 and 82 respectively, of the Educational rules, which is a subject to be dealt with in the Educational department. The case may therefore, it is submitted, be retransferred unofficially to that department.

T.K.—30-8-10.

N. CHENGAL RAO—30-8-10.

This is clearly a matter for Educational not Local and Municipal.

L. M. WYNCH—1-9-10.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see paragraph 5 of the petition, which contains the requests of the memorialists, who are teachers of board upper primary (higher elementary) schools in the Kumbakonam range.

2. The whole point of the petition is that teachers in board upper primary schools, that is, in schools having standards above the third, are worse off than their fellows in the lower primary schools, who are granted capitation allowances (rule 83 of the Educational Rules) and are allowed to appropriate the school fees [rule 84 (1)], which concessions are not granted to teachers in upper primary schools. Petitioners pray either that the above concessions may be granted to them or that

Vide rule 82 of the Educational Rules.

their scale of salary may be raised from the existing rates of Rs. 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 to Rs. 12, 15, 17, 20 and 25 per mensem.

3. The capitation allowance was designed to encourage masters to do their best to attract pupils as well as to render the teaching profession in its lowest grades more attractive—*vide* paragraph 11 (ii) of the Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 509, Educational, dated 31st July 1906, and also Mr. Butterworth's marginal note on page 36 of the notes with that Government Order. The rate of Re. 1 for capitation allowance for boys mentioned in rule 83 is the maximum

Page 17 of the Educational Rules.

and may be reduced, if funds will not permit the grant of the allowance at that

rate. When proposing the allowance, the Director of Public Instruction estimated that it might average Rs. 2 a month to each teacher—*vide* paragraph 11 (ii) of the Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 509, Educational, dated 31st July 1906, and paragraph 187 of the notes to that Government Order, page 36. No information is, however, available as to the amount which a teacher of a board school actually earns by way of capitation allowance in lower primary schools.

The permission to appropriate the school fees which is granted to the headmasters of schools containing the four lower standards only, was meant to do

away with the system of keeping accounts in a large number of petty schools and thus enable such pupils as would prefer to pay their fees in kind to attend the board elementary schools. It was first proposed that no fees at all should be prescribed for these lower primary schools, but on further consideration this proposal was abandoned as forming a change of a momentous character and as interfering with private enterprise—*vide* paragraph 11 (iii) of the Director's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 509, Educational, dated 31st July 1906 and the notes on pages 37 to 40 and paragraph 13 on pages 116 and 117 of the notes to that Government Order. After a careful consideration of the whole question, the Government decided to allow the teacher in lower primary schools (schools containing the four lower standards only) to appropriate the fees, making his own arrangements for their collection and laid down

Vide paragraph 11 (iii) of Dr. Bourne's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 509, Educational, dated 31st July 1906.

Vide Dr. Bourne's demi-official, dated 3rd July 1906 on page 112 of the notes to G.O. No. 509, Educational, dated 31st July 1906—also paragraph 15 of Honourable Member's note on page 117 of the same.

Instruction then calculated that the average income from fees in each of these lower primary schools would amount to Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem. There is, however, no information as to what a teacher actually receives by way of fees in lower primary schools.

4. It will thus be seen that no information is available in the Educational department to show whether the representations made in the petition are well founded and whether they call for any redress. Nor is there any information in this department as to the average monthly income actually derived by a teacher in board schools containing the four lower standards only and as to whether the teachers in schools containing the four lower standards only are as a rule better off than the teachers in schools containing standards above the third, as alleged by the memorialists. It is also not known whether the complaint made in the petition, which proceeds from only a section of the board schoolmasters in the Kumbakonam range,

if true, holds good only as regards the teachers in the Kumbakonam range or is general throughout the Presidency. These are points which should be examined in the Local and Municipal department and if as a result of such examination it is made out that the conditions complained of are general and that the case of the memorialists cannot be met by an enhancement of their scale of pay as requested by them, for which no amendment of the Educational rules* is necessary, and that

* The scale of salaries given in Educational rule 82 is only suggested for adoption and is not compulsory.

their case can be adequately met only by granting them capitation allowance and permission to appropriate the fees as in the case of teachers of lower primary schools, then it will be for the Educational department to consider the question of amending the Educational rules. The keynote of the petition is that the remuneration of the teachers in board upper primary schools is inadequate and that it should be raised. According to the Educational rules the teachers in upper primary schools are to be remunerated by a fixed monthly salary and if it is considered that the fixed monthly salary now paid is inadequate, the proper course would be to raise the rate of pay and for this no amendment of the Educational rules is necessary, as the scale of salary given in Educational rule No. 82 is not obligatory, but has been merely recommended for adoption.

Page 16 of the Educational rules.

T.K.—23-9-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—26-9-10.

The petition has not come through the proper channel. Apparently it is a copy of one sent to the Director of Public Instruction (please see sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 4 of the petition). We want information, if it is available, as to the average emoluments actually earned by teachers in lower primary schools. For orders whether we should refer this petition to the Director of Public Instruction at once, or await receipt of his remarks on the petition sent to him.

S. H. SLATER—28-9-10.

For favour of remarks.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

L. M. WYNCH—6-10-10.

[U.O. No. 56, dated 3rd November 1910.]

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There is this much *prima facie* evidence that the petitioners have a grievance—that the sub-assistant inspector of the range says that teachers of third standard schools resist the opening of fourth standards and that teachers of fourth standard schools try to get rid of their fourth standards.

If the grievance is real, however, it can hardly be confined to the Kumbakonam range though there is nothing inexplicable in its first finding a voice there.

This office has no information as to average capitation grants or average fees realized by teachers. I have received a copy of the petition and propose to obtain the necessary data for submitting it with an opinion for the consideration of Government.

J. H. STONE—2-11-10.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the further communication promised by the Director of Public Instruction may be awaited.

T.K.—5-11-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—5-11-10.

Yes.

C. A. INNES—8-11-10.

Let this be printed too.

L. DAVIDSON—14-11-11.

The notes and the current have been printed. Reference is solicited to the notes with G.O. No. 908, Educational, dated 22nd December 1911. For orders as to whether these papers may be recorded for the present.

L. DAVIDSON—21-12-11.

Reference is solicited in this connection to the Director of Public Instruction's letter dated 24th November 1911.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—20-12-11.

A draft recording the papers is submitted for approval.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—21-12-11.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—21-12-11.

[G.O. No. 909, Educational, dated 22nd December 1911.]

[G.]

5,000—12-7-11.

DEPARTMENT.

READ

Cao 1626/11 from head masters of board schools in the
Kumbh range of 13.8.10
Cao 2952 from the L.P.D. no 6664 of 24.11.11.

ORDER No. 909, dated 22 12 1911.
P.S.

Recorded

Re
20.12.11.

Lm
21/11/11

best 7/6
21-12-11

Set with sample
31-1-12

C. S. D. S.

(for enclosures
please ask D.R.)

To issue in print.
Please ask me before
beginning

Re
21.12.11

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.



Current No., dated190 ..

G.O. No. 909, dated 22-12-1911.

Number of MS. pages sent
Correspondence including order or orders
Notes.

Docket. Elementary Schools.

Re-entrance Papers Connected
with the new method of the Teachers
in regard to Capt. Khan

Number (c) of copies required when struck off not including
copies for changes and editors' table which are retained
Complete
Correspondence
and orders. Notes

For RECORD.*

Madras Records	...	...	...	30	15
Ooty Records	...	...	...	3	3
For filing with original	...	...	...		
Total	...	...	...	34	19

For ISSUE.†

Signature copies.				
India Office.....				
Govt. of India.....Dept.				
Public Department.....				
Judicial Department.....				
Financial Department.....				
Revenue Department.....				
Public Works Department.....				
Local and Municipal Department.....				
.....Dept.				
Total				
Spare copies.				
The Director of Public Instruction.....	5			
The Comr. for Govt. Examinations.....				
The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....				
The Surgeon-General.....				
The Accountant-General.....				
The Collector of.....				
The P. D. B.....				
The.....				
The.....				
The.....				
The.....				
The.....				
The.....				
The.....				
Total				

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or reference concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on.....*(Despatcher.)

* To be initialed and dated.

A

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

C

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.

.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

SM
92/12/11
736
22-12-11
.....Clerk.
.....Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	<i>22.12.11</i> <i>EL</i>
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	<i>14/1/12</i> <i>EL</i>

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....			
" " " Issue.....			
For Volumes.....			
For E. T.....			
Total			