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(1913) Department.

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SERIES.

G.O., No. 615

DATED

1. 2. 1915

[Despatch Abstract.]

Educational inspecting agency - Informing
 the Council of Nation Education, Madras, that
 the proposal that local bodies should employ
 a separate educational agency
 has already been considered + negatived.

C. 176920f
4/6/13
✓
MADRAS, 12th May 1913.

To

THE SECRETARY TO

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Educational Department.



I am directed by the Council to invite the attention of His Excellency's Government to the action taken by the Council of Native Education with reference to the provincialisation of Supervisors of Primary Schools.

2. Prior to 1st March 1909, each Taluq Board and each Municipality in this Presidency had its own Supervisor of Primary Schools, whose duty it was to supervise the Board or Municipal Schools and who was under the direct control of those local bodies. As the result of the letter of the Director of Public Instruction dated 11th June 1907 and the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India, these officers were made Government servants, and the scheme was brought into force with effect from 1st March 1909.

3. On the 19th April 1912 the Council of Native Education, Madras, enquired of the Chairmen of Municipalities,

(1) in what manner the provincialisation of Supervisors of Elementary Schools affected the control which local bodies exercised over Elementary Schools within their areas and

(2) what control, if any, these local bodies had over schools maintained by or helped by them within their respective areas after such provincialisation.

4. Out of the 58 municipalities addressed 22 sent replies which are summarised below.

(a) The following five municipalities condemned the change in unequivocal terms :—

(1) *Kumbakonam*.—The chairmen have lost touch with the Municipal educational institutions and with those which are in receipt of grants from municipal funds. Before provincialisation chairmen were kept informed of the working of the schools in the municipality. Chairmen then looked to the wants of the schools promptly. Now they have very little to do with these schools except to approve recommendations.

(2) *Berhampore*.—Formerly, Municipal supervisors exercised thorough supervision over the aided and unaided Elementary schools in the town. Model lessons were more frequently given than at present.

(3) *Tirupathi*.—Local bodies seem to have no other control over the schools within their areas than that of passing the monthly pay bills of teachers and supplying books, furniture etc. recommended by the officers of the educational department.

(4) *Palghat*.—With regard to the working of the aided schools within the jurisdiction, the Council is not kept informed.

(5) *Conjeveram*.—The supervision of Elementary schools in the municipality has become very meagre.....as the taluq supervisor can scarcely find time to visit the schools as constantly as was the case when there was a municipal supervisor.

(b) The following municipalities were not so strong in their condemnation and contented themselves with stating that they still

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had financial control over the schools maintained or aided by them and the power to sanction the recommendations of the educational officers.

These were (1) Vizagapatam, (2) Tenali, (3) Anantapur, (4) Masulipatam, (5) Chidambaram, (6) Tanjore, (7) Erode, (8) Karur, (9) Salem, (10) Nellore, and (11) Cannanore.

(c) The following municipalities were satisfied with the present arrangements.

(1) *Kurnool*.—The Council has got the exclusive right to sanction the funds.

(2) *Cuddapah*.—The local bodies have full control over the schools except the inspection regarding the progress of education.

(3) *Dindigul*.—The Council has the power of appointing and training the teachers on the recommendation of the educational officers.

(4) *Tellicherry*.—Everything connected with the board and municipal schools is carried out as advised by the government educational officers.

(5) *Palni*.—The Council receive instruction for guidance from the educational officers.

(6) *Cochin*.—Educational officers are consulted in the case of dismissals and appointments invariably before orders are passed.

(7) *Trichinopoly*.—The appointment of teachers, the grant of leave to them and other recommendations of the educational officers continue to be approved by the Council.

5. Although the Council would have been justified in addressing the Government to recommend to the Secretary of State for India to go back to the system that had prevailed before 1909 on the ground that the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India was opposed to the principle of decentralization and did not tend to the spread of education, still the Council by their letter dated 27th January 1913 were content to seek the advice of the local bodies as to whether an additional officer would not be necessary in view of the increasing responsibilities of local bodies and pointed out the various ways in which such an officer could be employed.

6. The Council pointed out that employment of the additional officer proposed was not to interfere with the existing schools or with the existing agency but only to supplement the work of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

7. The Council, in the said letter dated 27th January 1913 further pointed out that

(1) That education unless under the control of local bodies could not be made to suit national needs and requirements.

(2) That putting education solely under a central authority would excite no local interest and elicit no local criticism.

(3) Exclusive exercise of the authority of a central body would arrest the development of varied methods suited to particular localities and conditions.

The proposal of the Council was that the bigger municipalities might entertain an educational officer on Rs. 80 per mensem and smaller municipalities on Rs. 60.

The Council hoped that the local bodies which welcomed very enthusiastically the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill would not grudge to make provision for a small sum for paying its own educational Superintendent.

8. The following are the replies to the said letter of the Council.

* (1) *Kumbakonam*, 10-3-13.—The letter of the Council has been forwarded to the educational sub-committee of the Municipal Council for consideration.

* (2) *Berhampore*, 22-2-13.—This Council is in favour of the proposal of the Council of Native Education and heartily supports the same.

(3) *Salem*, 6-2-13.—I (Chairman) approve of the suggestion contained in the Council's letter dated 27th January 1913.

(4) *Nellore*, 22-2-13.—The Council agree that the appointment of a municipal supervisor is desirable.

(5) *Madura*, 25-2-13.—The question will be considered if it is raised by Government.

(6) *Chicacole*, 5-3-13.—The scheme commends itself to the Council but the Council regrets its inability to make any provision in the budget for want of funds.

(7) *Erode*, 23-1-13.—Chairman's office Note:—"The control of the Municipal Council over the schools maintained by it is more nominal than real. There is no effective supervision by any municipal officer. The officers of the educational department inspect these schools at very long intervals. It is highly desirable to have a Supervisor of Schools under the Municipal Council on Rs. 25 per mensem. Government may be requested to make special grant for this."

The Municipal Council on this office note of the Chairman passed the following resolution. "The Council is of opinion that there is no necessity for a separate Supervisor of Schools for this municipality."

† (8) *Guntur*, 14-2-13.—To look after the work of 16 Elementary Aided Schools, 9 Municipal Schools, and 13 Elementary Girls' Schools, that is, to inspect 38 Elementary Schools it is necessary that a separate officer should be appointed.

(9) *Nagapattinam*, 25-2-13.—The Council in its present financial condition considers that it cannot provide funds for the purpose.

(10) *Vellore*, 26-2-13.—The Council regrets that it is unable at present to increase its expenditure on education.

* (11) *Conjeveram*, 17-3-13.—No action was taken on the subject as the proposition was received after the submission of the budget estimate.

(12) *Bellary*, 13-3-13.—Your letter was received too late to be discussed at the last budget meeting. The question will receive due consideration when there is an occasion for it.

* (13) *Tirupati*, 26-3-13.—The Joint Secretary of the Council of Native Education may be informed that no action has been taken for want of funds.

(14) *Chingleput*, 28-3-13.—The present state of finance does not justify the entertainment of a separate educational officer for supervising the municipal schools. The schools are at present being controlled by the council and the advice of the educational department is taken whenever necessary.

(15) *Mannargudi*, 26-3-13.—The Council does not consider that the suggested appointment is necessary for this small Municipality.

(16) *Ongole*, 19-3-13.—This Municipal Council does not think it necessary to entertain a separate graduate supervisor for the Elementary Schools in such a small Municipality as this.

(17) *Palni*, 30-4-13.—Considering the financial circumstances of this municipality, the entertainment of a highly paid officer is not necessary.

* These municipalities condemned the change in their previous communications.

† This municipality sent an elaborate reply which is printed as Appendix A.

(18) *Dindigul*, Remarks of the Educational Sub-Committee on letter of the Council of Native education, dated 27-1-1913.

"I do not quite understand what work the Graduate Superintendent is to do. In a place like ours where the private schools are mostly under mission management, I do not think that a separate Superintendent is necessary." Another member of the educational Sub-Committee agreed with the view of the above gentleman.

The Council passed the following resolution at a Special Meeting held on 29-3-1913. "The remarks of the educational Sub-Committee are approved."

(19) *Trichinopoly*, 1-3-13.—The Council is of opinion that it is not desirable.

(20) *Nandyal*, 19-2-13.—The Council is of opinion that there is no necessity at present for any separate educational officer for supervising the municipal schools.

(21) *Tellicherry*, 7-3-13.—Recorded the letter of the Council of Native Education dated 27th January 1913.

(22) *Cuddapah*, 5-3-13.—The Council resolved to record the papers.

(23) *Palghat*, 24-2-13.—The Council has no reason to introduce any change into the present system.

(24) *Anantpur*, 1-5-13.—The Council is of opinion that it is unnecessary to have a separate supervisor for the few schools maintained by this municipality.

(25) *Cochin*, 28-3-13.—In reply to your letters dated 1st and 16th instant, I have the honor to state that no action has been taken by this Council in the matter of the Provincialisation of supervisors of Primary Schools.

(26) (a) *Coimbatore*, 22-3-13.—The matter is still under the consideration of the council and the council's resolution when passed, will be duly communicated to you.

(b) In continuation of my letter No. 247 M. of 13 dated 22-3-13 I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the council's resolution No. 275 dated 19-4-13. No further communication need be expected.

Read again resolution No. 112 dated 13-2-13 on the subject of entertaining municipal graduate supervisors for Elementary Schools.

Read also letter No. 80/c of 13 dated 4-3-13 from the Inspector of Schools stating that the entertainment of a supervisor for the Municipal Elementary Schools is unnecessary and undesirable. Resolution "Recorded".

9. The Council pointed out in their letter dated 27th January 1913 that the work of the graduate superintendent in each municipality was not in any way to interfere with the work of the existing educational officer. Such an officer would be eminently useful to the municipality and would enable it to carry out the following among other objects.

(1) Establishment of schools in places where there are no recognised schools.

(2) Devising schemes of studies suitable to particular classes of the community.

(3) Enforcing attention to religious and physical education.

(4) Equitable distribution of any educational allotment among the various schools under the municipality.

(5) Seeking the co-operation of the people in the construction of school buildings.

(6) Taking better care of the indigenous schools, sanscrit schools, girls' schools.

(7) The graduate superintendent can train all the school masters within the municipal area.

10. The Council is constrained to remark that many municipalities like Coimbatore depend upon the educational officers for expert opinion. This state of affairs alone would justify the Council in recommending to Government to provide an expert officer on the spot and such an expert officer cannot be had for small sums like Rs. 25 suggested by certain municipalities.

11. The appointment of a separate educational officer alone will not bring about the desirable object of helping the spread of education in each municipal area as contemplated by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. He must be helped by a committee of gentlemen who are deeply interested in educational questions.

The constitution of this committee has already been suggested by the council in their letter dated 27-1-13 and it is as follows "The graduate Superintendent of the Municipality with one or two Municipal Councillors, the Head Master of the Local High School for in most municipalities there are high schools) and the elected members of the aided and unaided schools ought to constitute itself into a committee, for the spread of education, contemplated by the Municipal Act."

12. In conclusion the Council venture to believe that the suggestion made by them as to the desirability of each municipality entertaining its own educational superintendent is a wholesome one and that there is a large body of municipal opinion in support of it though some municipalities would not appear to have considered it with a full sense of its importance. It would also be noticed that certain municipalities have not considered the suggestion very seriously because their finances will not permit of such an officer being employed. If the Government agree with the Council of Native Education that in the best interests of the spread and efficiency of primary education the municipalities will do well to have a permanent educational supervisor of their own—the proposal of the Council being that bigger municipalities ought to entertain an educational officer on Rs. 80 per mensem and smaller municipalities on Rs. 60—the Council pray that the Government may be pleased to give expression to such an opinion and bring its influence to bear upon municipalities to entertain such an officer. In the case of the municipalities that cannot afford owing to paucity of funds to pay such an officer, the Government will, it is hoped, easily see its way to make the necessary grant as the present policy of the Government is to make liberal grants for the promotion and encouragement of Elementary Education.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Rajagopalachari

Joint Secretary to
The Council of Native Education,
MADRAS.

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Appendix A.

GUNTUR, 14th February 1913.

From

M.R.Ry., P. VENKATA REDDY GARU, B. A.,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntur.

To

THE SECY., TO THE GOVT. OF MADRAS,
Local and Municipal Department.

Through the Divisional Officer, Guntur ; Collector, Guntur Dt.
and the Inspector of Schools, II Circle.

SIR,

I have the honor to state that the Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education, after consulting the various Municipalities in the Presidency recommended for the consideration of the various Municipalities, the desirability of appointing a separate officer to advise Municipal Councils on educational matters, as the Provincialisation of the Supervisors of Elementary Schools employed by Municipal Councils was deemed not to have worked satisfactorily. The original letter of the Council of Education dated 19th April 1912 was placed before the Council by my predecessor with a Memo dated 4-7-1912, and the Council in its meeting held on 18th July 1912, sought the opinion of the Inspector of Schools as to the necessity of appointing a full timed man, but no reply was received. The proposal of the Council of Native Education contained in the letter from Joint Secretary, dated 27th January 1913, having been placed before the Council at its meeting held on 10th February 1913, the Council while expressing their inability to employ a supervisor on Rs. 60, resolved to appoint a separate Supervisor for the Elementary Schools in this Municipality on an initial salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. As set forth in the Memo dated 4-7-12 the Municipal Supervisor will be expected to supervise Elementary Education in schools within the Municipality, both aided and maintained. At present there are 16 Elementary aided schools, and 6 Municipal schools in this Municipality and the Council has proposals for increasing the number of Municipal Elementary Schools by 3 institutions. There are, besides, 13 Elementary Girls' Schools in this Municipality which are admitted to aid. Thus to look after work of about 38 schools, it is deemed necessary that a separate Officer whose duty it will be to regularly inspect the various schools in the Town and bring them up to a standard of efficiency by the introduction of new methods of education. Though the Council fixed that the salary of the Supervisor should be Rs. 30 to start with, I should like to make it progressive and fix the same at 30-1-40.

I therefore request you to be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government for the appointment of a Supervisor for this Municipality on an initial salary of Rs. 30 or on a progressive salary of Rs. 30-1-40 and communicate the same to me at your convenience.

Copies of Memo dated 4th July 1912 and of the resolution of the Council dated 10th February 1913 are enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) P. VENKATA REDDY,
Chairman.

Copy communicated to the Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education for information with reference to his letter dated 27th January 1913.

(Sd.) P. VENKATA REDDY,
Chairman.

MEMO.

The Secretary to the Council of Native Education, Madras, requested for information on the following points:—

1. Has the provincialisation of the Supervisors of Elementary Schools in any way affected the control which local bodies exercised over Elementary Schools within their area prior to provincialisation.
2. What control, if any, do local bodies have over schools maintained or helped by them within their respective areas.

From information gathered on the same, I wish to inform the Council that the arrangement did not at all work well. Prior to 1909, this Municipality employed a Supervisor on Rs. 30 per mensem whose duty it was to inspect various schools in this Municipality both Municipal and aided, and to look after the efficient education of children. By the provincialisation, this officer was done away with and a Supervisor of Elementary Schools for the Taluq was appointed, who is expected to supervise the schools in the Taluq as well as those in the Municipal area. There are at present in his charge

Within Municipal area.		In the Taluq.	
Municipal Schools	... 6	Board Schools	... 30 (may be increased shortly)
Aided Schools	... 13	Aided Schools	... 100
	—	Unaided Schools.	40
	—		170

Thus it will be seen that the Supervisor will have to inspect about 200 schools in the Taluq, including those in the Municipality allowing some provision for travelling, he will not be able to look after with any degree of usefulness either to the teachers or pupils at least one school during the course of the year; while under the previous arrangement, the Municipal Supervisor could visit and interest himself in the work of one school on every working day and rectify any defects that he may notice. Besides, the Municipal Supervisor being a Municipal employee his diaries used to go to this office and thereby the Chairman was kept in close touch with his work. But now he is kept in the dark about the movements or work of the Supervisor as regards control. It has to be stated that though Municipal funds are utilized for the maintenance of the Municipal schools and also in aid of other schools, the control exercised by Council is practically nothing, except that the recommendations of the Educational authorities are invariably accepted with regard to the appointments, leaves and punishments to Municipal School Masters. Even Educational Officers such as the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools and Assistant Inspector of Schools hardly have time to visit Schools within the Municipal area often. For the above reasons I am of opinion that, for want of efficient and close supervision by a Supervisor who is directly responsible to the Council, Elementary Education has not made any advance, though now a days Elementary Education is considered to be one of the most important items of administration.

I therefore conclude by stating that for the progress of Elementary Education either in Municipal areas or in the Mofussal,

a special Supervisor trained in the up-to-date methods of Education who could devote sufficient time and attention to limited areas, and who could take interest in education by constantly coaching the existing teachers in new methods is a desideratum in the branch of Elementary Education and it is time that each Municipality should have a Supervisor of its own to see that Municipal funds are properly applied to the cause of education.

(Sd.) T. APPAROW,
Chairman.
4—7—12.

(True Copy)
P. VENKATA REDDY,
Chairman.
17—2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Guntur, passed at a meeting held on the 10th February, 1913.

Present.

M. R. Ry. P. Venkata Reddy Garu, B. A., Chairman.
Rev. J. Aberly, D. D.
M. R. Ry. P. Manavalliah Naidu Garu.
" G. Ramanadiah Garu.
Munshi Mohamed Masthan Saheb Bahadur.
M. R. Ry. N. Hanumantha Rao Pantulu Garu.
" B. Lakshmayya Pantulu Garu.
* * *

III. Read letter dated 27th January 1913 from the Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education, Madras, recommending that for extending the practical system of education, the employment of a separate Officer to advise Municipal Councils on Educational matters on salary of Rs. 60 should not be grudged.

Resolution.

Recorded with a remark that it is not possible to maintain a Supervisor on Rs. 60 per mensem.

The Council however resolves to have a separate Supervisor for the Municipality on an initial salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

(Sd.) P. VENKATA REDDY,
Chairman.
10—3—1913.

(True Extract.)

9
MADRAS,
27th January 1913. 1

Sir,

I beg to bring to your kind notice that it is maintained in civilized countries that education is in a real sense a national service, it is one which can effectively be administered by local bodies. To put education entirely under a central authority is to divorce it from local interest and from local criticism and to induce undue uniformity and the suppression of a healthy variety of method. Owing to the rise in the cost of national education caused by the Education Act of 1902 and other Acts, the increase in the total expenditure of local authorities on education in England amounted between 1899-1900 and 1904-1905 to nearly 11 million sterling.

Statistics taken from the census figures of illiteracy in India prove beyond doubt the unsatisfactory slow progress made in the matter of education of the masses. Even in Municipal areas the state of illiteracy is appalling. In the town of Madras for a total population of 509,346 the literates are 115,481 and the literates in English are 43,705, that is for every 102 the literate and the literate in English are respectively 23 and 8. The condition in mofussil Municipalities must be still worse. Every right-thinking man would agree with Lord Curzon's views that in proportion as the masses were brought under educational influences they would become more useful members of the body politic. When it is considered the importance of introducing a practical system of industrial education for the masses of the country and also the necessity of determining in what manner to secure a satisfactory fusion of purely secular education with the religious education of the pupils, the blending of the two being the chief characteristics of Eastern nations, the small outlay of a few hundreds of Rupees for the employment of a separate officer to advise the Municipal Council on educational matters should not be grudged. The despatch of the accompanying letter is unavoidably delayed and I am aware that the Municipal budgets must have been sent by this time.

In the circumstances mentioned above will you kindly advise the Council of Native Education to bring to the kind notice of the Government that the pay of a separate educational officer in each Municipality* should be budgeted by the Government.

An early reply will oblige.

I beg to remain
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Joint Secretary to the
Council of Native Education.

* A salary of 60 Rs. and 80 Rs. per mensem in small and large Municipalities will meet the requirements.

Spare copies are sent.

MADRAS, 10th October 1912.
DESPATCHED, 9th January 1913.

To
THE CHAIRMEN OF MUNICIPALITIES.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Council of Native Education to bring to your kind notice the result of the Circular of the Council, dated 19th April 1912, re the Provincialization of the Supervisors of Elementary Schools employed by Municipal Councils and Local Boards. Only 22 replies were received in response to 58 letters sent.

2. It will be within your recollection that the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the Provincialization of Supervisors made in his letter, dated 11th June 1907, and the Madras Government in their Order No. 744, Educational, dated 5th November 1908, brought the scheme into force with effect from 1st March 1909.

3. The Council enquired the Chairmen of Municipal Councils whether the change had in any material way affected the control which the Municipal Councils had over the schools in their respective localities.

4. The Chairmen of the Municipalities of (1) Kumbakonam, (2) Berhampore, (3) Tirupati, (4) Corjeevaram, and (5) Palghat, condemn the change in unequivocal terms. The opinions are printed in Note (A).

5. The following Municipalities, while approving the change, have still some complaints to make:—

(1) *Chidambaram*.—The Council has no control except periodical inspection and supervision.

(2) *Vizagapatam*.—The Council exercises no more direct control over the Municipal Schools maintained or helped by it than approving the recommendation of the educational officers in the matter of expenditure, appointments, grants of leave, etc.

(3) *Tenali*.—The local bodies pay the establishment charges, punish teachers for neglect of duty on report of educational officers, and get monthly returns through the educational officers.

(4) *Salem*.—There was a Supervisor before the Provincialization of Supervisors, and the supervision then was more effective since the Municipal Supervisor was able to spare more time.

(5) *Tanjore*.—The Municipal Council has every control over the schools under its maintenance and has practically no control over the schools that receive its help.

(6) *Anantapur*.—The Chairman of the Municipal Council has power to approve all appointments of teachers for schools and to punish servants and to sanction all purchases or supplies for the schools.

(7) *Masulipatam*.—The working of the aided schools is taken into consideration before the grant for the year is made.

(8) *Nellore*.—Local bodies may pay surprise visits to the schools and note the defects and call for explanation of persons concerned and take necessary action in punishing them, if necessary. All transfers, appointments and promotions, etc., are made with the recommendation of the Assistant Inspector of Schools.

(9) *Salem*.—All the Elementary Schools in the Municipality are under the direct control of the Council, but the appointments of teachers in these schools are made in consultation with the Assistant Inspector of Schools. The opinion of the Assistant Inspector is also obtained in matters relating to education.

(10) *Erode*.—The Municipality maintains 3 Elementary Schools of its own, and it has every control over them.

(11) *Cannanore*.—The clerical work has been decreased to some extent, without cause for regret. Private schools are not aided from Municipal funds. On account of the transfer, the Municipal Council does not lose the control on the schools under their management.

(12) *Karur Municipality*, 12-7-1912.—Prior to Provincialisation each Municipality was left to employ men according to the means of the Municipality, and that resulted in the employment of men of not sufficient capability to have an effective control over the Elementary Schools. Both Erode and Karur Municipalities had a joint Supervisor on a pay of Rs. 17-8-0. The Headmaster of the then Karur Elementary School was drawing a higher pay and was better qualified than the Supervisor himself. Further, such a low pay as Rs. 17-8-0 was not sufficiently attractive as to draw in men capable of handling the subject according to modern methods. Provincialization has given better results in securing men trained according to modern methods and working under trained Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools. In my opinion the change is for the better and is towards the advancement of the interests of Elementary Education.

6. The following Municipalities: (1) Kurnool, (2) Cuddapah, (3) Dindigul, (4) Tellicherry, (5) Palni, (6) Cochin, (7) Trichinopoly, have expressed their opinions in favour of the change, and they are printed in Note (B).

7. The Council is constrained to remark that there is a desire on the part of the Local bodies to leave everything in the hands of the hard-worked educational officers instead of taking the initiative themselves and seeking expert advice later on. There is also noticeable a tendency on the part of educational officers to try to keep everything under their own direct supervision instead of seeking the help of the Local bodies.

8. The Council are of opinion that for the purposes* detailed in para. 7 of their letter, dated 9th October 1911, that each Municipal Council should have a responsible officer of their own, a B.A., L.T. If the Local bodies should have such an officer, they could take better care of the Indigenous Schools, Sanskrit Schools, Girls' Schools and, lastly, schools intended to benefit the children of the working classes. The Supervisor can train all the schoolmasters within the Municipal area. Thus there will be a training school in each Municipality.

9. The suggestion of the Council is *not to interfere with the existing schools or with the existing agency*. It is only to supplement the work of the present Supervisors of Elementary Schools. The Council would venture to believe that there is good deal of work to be done in every locality over and above the work done by the officers of the Educational Department.

10. It is suggested that Municipal service being non-pensionable, Licentiates in Teaching cannot be got to begin service with the low salaries attached to the appointments of Supervisors. It is urged that the Licentiates should be styled Superintendents and their salary should range from Rs. 80 to 120 at least, with the prospect of their getting more lucrative appointments in Municipal service. Considering the amount of work to be done, the Council are of opinion that Municipalities should put themselves to some self sacrifice.

11. It is urged that the whole relation of Municipal bodies to the Government department would presently come under revision by Government in connection with the Report of the Decentralisation Commission; but the Council are of opinion that it is undesirable to wait any longer and that the local bodies must immediately take up the work of the survey of the whole subject of Elementary education in various aspects, various localities and various communities, principally that of co-ordinating secular education with religious education, town education with village education, and, finally, that of giving each child that kind of education which would fit him for his position in after-life along with instruction in the three R's. This kind of preliminary survey should be made in each locality instead of being discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council.

12. The Graduate Superintendent of the Municipality with one or two Municipal Councillors, the Headmaster of the local High School (for in most Municipalities there are High Schools), and the elected members of the aided and unaided schools could constitute themselves into a committee, for the spread of education, contemplated by the Municipal Act and for the establishment of which the Council of Native Education have been endeavouring during the last many years with a view to enlarge "the limited nature of agencies as the disposal of the Council" (Council of Native Education). The Council feel that it is highly undesirable to bring into existence a separate agency, and hence seek the co-operation of Municipalities.

13. It will be remembered that 50 out of 61 Municipalities, 20 out of 24 District Boards, and 39 out of 85 Taluk Boards of this Presidency were in favour of the proposals contained in the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill.

If the Bill had become law, the amount of money required would not be few hundreds as required in this letter, but many thousands, for raising which an educational tax would be imposed.

14. In these circumstances the Council would be happy to know from you at your earliest convenience whether your Council would be prepared to make suitable provision for meeting the expenditure on account of the Municipal Graduate Supervisor of Elementary Schools before submitting your budget to Government.

I beg to remain,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. RAJAGOPALACHARI,

Joint Secretary to the Council of
Native Education, Madras.

P.S.—The Council believe that the budget must have been submitted before the 31st of December last, and they would therefore be happy to know whether your Council approves the proposal.

* The following may be added to the list. Encouragement of Fine Arts, Attention to Physical Education, Musical Education.

† G.O. No. 894, dated 19th November 1911. The above G.O. was communicated to the Chairmen of Municipalities with the Council's letter, dated 29th November 1911.

‡ Only certain District Boards invited the opinion of Taluk Boards within their jurisdiction.

NOTE A.

1. Kumbakonam Municipality, 26-4-1912.

In reply to your post card, dated the 19th instant, I have the honor to inform you that by the Provincialisation of the Supervisors of Elementary Schools, Chairmen of Municipal Councils have lost touch with the Municipal Educational Institutions, and more so with those which are in receipt of grants from Municipal Funds. Before the Provincialisation the Supervisor was a Municipal servant, subject to the administrative control of the Chairman, though acting under the orders of the Sub-Assistant Inspector in all technical matters and was keeping the Chairman informed regularly of the condition and working of the schools in the Municipality, and this information materially helped the Chairman in deciding whether the grants recommended to schools receiving aid were deserved or not. Also the Chairman was in a position to know how the Municipal Schools were getting on and to look up to their wants promptly. The Chairman and therefore the Council have now very little to do with these schools, except approving of the recommendations of the Sub-Assistant Inspector which generally came long after the proposal recommended has been given effect to, or with scarcely sufficient time to consider the matter; and especially the apportionment of grants is communicated to the Chairman, leaving him barely time to prepare and distribute cheques before the close of the year, so much so that it is practically impossible for him to consider the proposal; nor does he now possess the materials for so doing.

(2) As regards your second question, local bodies have no control over the institutions aided by them, and, in respect of institutions maintained by them, little or none, except formally approving the suggestions of the Sub-Assistant Inspector. In fact, they have to pay what the Inspectorate ask them to pay, accept their recommendation, and have no other concern or voice in the management of even their own institutions.

2. Berhampore Municipality, 4-6-1912.

Before the Provincialisation of the Supervisors of Elementary Schools, this Municipality had a Supervisor of its own on Rs. 20 a month. He exercised thorough supervision over the aided and unaided Elementary Schools in the town, examined at least not less than once a week each school, besides making surprise visits to check the regular and punctual attendance of the teachers. Model lessons were more frequently given than at present. Applications for leave, etc., from the teachers were more readily despatched to this office for necessary orders. Since the Provincialisation, the Municipality has little or no control over these schools, except in the way of disbursement of their salaries and contingencies once a month.

3. Tirupati Municipality, 19-6-1912.

Provincialisation of the Supervisors of Elementary Schools has affected to some extent the control which local bodies exercised over Elementary Schools within their area prior to Provincialisation. At present the Supervisors of Elementary Schools find fault with schoolmasters in schools maintained by Municipalities and send their reports direct to their official Supervisors while sending copies of their reports to the Municipal Council for information. As it is, this dual control is not salutary. As far as my experience goes, local bodies seem to be the agents of the Educational Department. Local bodies are invariably guided by the Educational Department in the matter of transfers and promotions. Local bodies seem to have no other control over schools within their areas than that of passing the monthly pay-bills of teachers and supplying books, furniture, etc., recommended by officers of the Educational Department.

4. Conjeevaram Municipality, 4-7-1912.

After the Supervisors of Elementary Schools have been provincialized and after the abolition of the Municipal Supervisor, the supervision of the Elementary Schools in the Municipality has become very meagre, and I am of opinion that the educational progress of the Municipality has very much deteriorated as the Taluk Supervisor can scarcely find sufficient time to visit the schools as constantly as was the case when there was a Municipal Supervisor. The condition of education in the Municipal Schools is now very poor, and this I have learnt from the inspection reports of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the Range.

(2) The Municipality has no direct control over the schools, except through the officers of the Educational Department.

5. Palghat Municipality, 31-5-1912.

The control of the Council over Board Elementary Schools remains unchanged, but with regard to the working of the aided schools within the jurisdiction, the Council is not kept informed, as it used to be before the Provincialisation of Supervisors. The Council was able to know of the working of these aided schools from the Supervisor's monthly diary and the review of the departmental officers.

With reference to para 2, the Chairman of the Council has every control over financial* matters regarding the school as well as over the leave and appointments of teachers of Board Elementary Schools, and, with regard to aided schools, the Council seems to have had no control even before the Provincialization of the Supervisors.

* The question is not about the financial control, but with regard to the progress of education.

NOTE B.

1. Kurnool Municipality, 24-5-1912.

As regards the 2nd query, I may state that the Council has got the exclusive right to sanction the funds required for the proper management of the schools under its control. The Council can also, if it chooses, supervise the work done in the schools under its management. The teachers in the schools maintained by the Council have to be appointed only by the Chairman, and they can be punished only by the Chairman, subject to the appellate authority of the Council. In respect of schools aided by the local bodies with grants, the local bodies cannot exercise very much control in any direction.

2. Cuddapah Municipality, 31-5-1912.

The local bodies have full control over the schools, except the inspection regarding the progress of education which is done by the Educational Department.

The appointment of all subordinates is made by the Chairman, and punishments are inflicted on the recommendation of the Inspecting officers.

3. Dindigul Municipality, 6-6-1912.

Referring to your printed post card, dated 19th May last, I have the honour to reply your Query No. 1 in the negative. No. 2. The Municipal Council has the power of appointing and dismissing or otherwise punishing the teachers on the recommendation of the Educational authorities. All expenses in connection with the Elementary Schools are incurred upon the sanction of the Council. Provincialisation of the Supervisors is good.

4. Tellicherry Municipality, 24-5-1912.

Under the control of this Municipality there are only 7 Board Elementary Moplah Schools. These schools are supervised by the Sub-Assistant and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and every thing connected with these schools is carried out as advised by them.

5. Palni Municipality, 10-6-1912.

Referring to your post card, dated 19th May 1912, requesting certain particulars re the provincialisation of the Supervisors of Elementary Schools, &c., I have the honour to furnish the information *seriatim*. (1). No. (2) Inspection of the Schools and giving instructions for guidance.

6. Cochin Municipality, 25-5-1912.

The Council exercises full control over the schools maintained by them; but in the case of dismissals and appointments of subordinates, &c., the Educational authorities are consulted invariably before orders are passed. The Council has no control over the Municipal aided schools.

7. Trichinopoly Municipality, 2-11-1912.

The appointment of teachers, the granting of leave to them (teachers), the fixing of their scale of pay, changes in the school hours, &c., recommended by the Educational authorities continue to be approved of by the Council. Diaries of the work done are also regularly submitted to the Chairman. Finally, it might be added that the Municipality has effective control over schools maintained or helped by them.

NOTE C.

1. To establish schools in places where there are no recognised schools;

Mr. Gokhale's Bill when it becomes law;

2. To look to the compulsory attendance and other clauses of the Hon'ble

community;

3. To devise schemes of studies suitable to every locality and for every class of villages;

4. To note how best religious instruction could be imparted to the children of the villages;

5. To seek the co-operation of Matadhipathies 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 buildings;

7. To promote local sympathy;

8. To obtain voluntary contributions;

9. To distribute any educational cess equitably among the various schools under their charge;

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.

COUNCIL OF NATIVE EDUCATION, MADRAS.

To

THE CHAIRMEN OF MUNICIPALITIES

AND

THE PRESIDENTS OF TALUK BOARDS.

I am directed by the Council to obtain information on the following questions:—

1. Has the Provincialisation of the Supervisors of Elementary Schools in any way affected the control which local bodies exercised over Elementary Schools within their area prior to Provincialisation.

2. What control, if any, do local bodies have over schools maintained by or helped by them within their respective areas.

MADRAS,

19th April 1912.

S. RAJAGOPALACHARI,

Joint Secretary.

B. V. & CO. PRINTERS, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

C.No.1769 Edl., from the Council of Native Education, Madras, dated 12-5-13.

Subject.

Employment of separate educational officers to supervise educational operations in municipalities.

The proposals of the Council of Native Education are,

(1) that the bigger municipalities should be advised to entertain a separate educational supervisor on Rs.80 per mensem and the smaller municipalities one on Rs.60 per mensem, and

(2) that in the case of municipalities that cannot afford to do so owing to paucity of funds, the Government should make the necessary grant for the purpose.

2. The Council of Native Education points out that the provincialization of the staff of supervisors of schools is opposed to the principle of decentralization, and does not tend to the spread of education; while it does not press for the reversal of that system, it ~~observes~~ ^{states} that the additional officer, who is not to interfere with the existing schools or with the existing agency, will supplement the work of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools by enabling the municipality to carry out the objects set forth in paragraph 9 of the letter.

3. It is observed that the Government, as well as the Government of India, are strongly opposed to any inspection agency under local bodies or to the duplication of the agency- one under Government and the other under the local body. The question was

raised

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of page 3553 of note
with fo. 59.23
11.5.11

of page 3553 of note
with fo. 59.23
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para. 6 - page 304 of this fo.

para. 6 - page 304 of this fo.

para. 9 of letter page 4

para. 9 of letter page 4

para. 2 of letter

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fo. 53.1570
11.9.11

fo. 53.1570
11.9.12

by the Royal Commission on Decentralization which suggested that, with the object of giving a freer hand in education, boards should have their own inspecting staff. They at the same time recommended that a further inspection on behalf of Government should be maintained in order to keep themselves informed of the character and working of the institutions in the local areas. The Government of India considered the duplication of the agency to be wasteful of the resources and adhered to the general policy of having inspections conducted by the Government agency. This Government, while expressing agreement with these observations, added that the system of having an inspecting agency under local bodies was ~~not~~ lately tried in this Presidency and found unsatisfactory. They considered that it would be a retrograde and undesirable step to revert to the former system.

4. In pursuance of this policy the Government, disallowed a proposal of the Municipal Council of Guntur, made in February last at the instance of the Council of Native Education for the employment of a separate supervisor on Rs.30-1-40 to look after the schools in the town, as the Government supervisor who had to inspect about 200 schools-- could not look after with any degree of usefulness either to the teachers or to the pupils even one school during the whole year. In their order No. 849 M., dated 25th April 1913 the Government in disapproving stated that the question of the adequacy of the existing provision for the inspection and supervision of the schools in the town would be considered. In connection with the expansion of education, the Director has already been requested to

to submit proposals for strengthening all the branches of the inspecting staff. They have raised the number of sub assistant inspectors of schools. If the present staff is inadequate the only remedy is to strengthen it and not to create a separate agency.

5. In these circumstances it is submitted that the proposal of the Council of Native Education for the employment of a separate educational officer to each municipality for supervising the schools in it may be negatived. A draft order is submitted for approval.

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C.No. 179 Edl., from the Council of Native Education,

dated 12-5-13.

ORDER :- No 615 Edl 1-7-13
Mis.

The proposal of the Council of Native Education that ~~municipal councils~~ ^{local bodies} should be advised to employ a separate educational supervisor for each municipality does not commend itself to Government. If the inspecting staff at its present strength is ~~not adequate~~ ^{in any case} to meet the requirements the question of strengthening it will be ~~considered~~ considered in due course.

CR
27-6-13

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Inspecting agency has already been considered in detail & relative to the foot.

(C)

3/1/13

To the Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education, Madras.
,, the D.P.I. (with a copy of current).

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

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READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____
 19 _____

, DATED

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES to G. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BRING MOUNT FOR DISPATCH
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