

Edd (1915) Department.

Ins SERIES.

G.O. No. 1108 *Edd*

DATED 5-10-15

[Despatch Abstract.]

ence : Recording with remarks
on the points raised at the
held by H.E. the Governor
with the educational officers of
the N. Arcot and the S. Arcot
districts on the 28th March 1915

C.No. 82780, from the , No. , dated 191

Memorandum. No. 8273, dated 19. 6 1915

The D.P.I. is requested to report at an early date on the following points:—

(1) whether, with a view to avoid the large unspent balances with district boards owing to their inability to spend the Provincial subsidies for the construction of elementary school buildings, he can suggest any means to enable these grants to be ^{more} fully spent or whether the grants cannot be adjusted more approximately to the normal spending power of the boards;

(2) whether it is a fact that most of the teachers in the elementary schools in the North

pages 14 & 15 of notes.

pages 15 & 16 of notes.

pages 15 & 15(a) of notes

pages 18 & 19 of notes

page 23 of notes.

pages 24 & 24(a) of notes.

Arco district are unqualified and whether the existing provision in the district for the training of teachers is sufficient, and if not, what steps he would propose to ^{improve} ~~remedy~~ this state of affairs;

(3) What his views are on the suggestion that it would be economical in the way of headmaster, staff, layalden, etc. to have only one school, with three departments, one for Hindus, one for Muhammadans and one for Panchamas, when the number of boys of these communities does not justify the opening of separate schools for them;

(4) When ~~the~~ proposals for the utilization of the provision of Rs. 20,000 made in the C.B.F. for the ^{of subsidies} current year for the payment to local bodies for the opening of new girls' schools may be expected;

(5) Whether it is the case the regular class teachers in girls' schools always or generally do give instruction in music or that they are competent to do so, what the facts are of those ~~some~~ particular cases in which the

parents or the Hindu public have been required to meet the salary of a special mistress, and why the arrangement presents in those cases should be generally adopted; and

(b) whether any, and if so, what action has been taken till now in the resolution of the conference of the inspecting officers held in 1914, regarding the publication of vernacular books for elementary schools.

2. He is requested to consider the suggestions to open ~~start and~~ a training school for mistresses at Vellore or Salem, and to raise the initial salary of women teachers to Rs 15 per mensem in order to attract a larger number of women to them, along with the general proposals for the opening of a normal training school.

20-30-30 of notes

20-25 of notes

2-25 of notes

M.D.P.-9.

page 29 of notes

requested to issue instructions
to inspectors of schools to take
such steps as are possible to have
maulvis of mosque schools trained
in the existing sessional schools.

17.6.15

[Handwritten signature]

Reminded 28/8/15
SK

To the D.P. I. (Munim)

28/8/15 - 11/10/15
CB
21.6.15
19/6/15

C.No., from the, No., dated 1915

Memorandum. No. 827, dated 9.7.15. 1915

In continuation of memorandum no. 827-3 Edl. dated the 19th June 1915 the D.P.I. is requested to report at an early date on the question whether ^{not} sub-assistant inspectors may be allowed to draw travelling allowance according to the rules in the C.S.R. in lieu of their present fixed allowance of Rs. 25 each per mensem.

By
S. 7.15
CA
9/7/15

Notes in CB

9.7.15

~~Remanded 11/8/15~~
9/7

To The D.P.I.

8/9/15
9/7

9/7/15

9/7/15

Educational

DEPARTMENT.

O.F.—20.



Registered 191

Subject.

Replying to Government Memorandum No. 8271 -3 Edl., dated 19th June 1915 *in re distribution of subsidies among local boards.*

ENCLOSURES

No.

Spare copies

R.C. No. 4902 of 1915

Station Madras, Dated the 31st August 1915

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. H.S. Duncan, M.A.,
(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to Government Memorandum No. 8271-3 Edl., dated 19th June 1915.

1. I regret that I am unable to offer any suggestions that would enable the grants to be more fully spent. Before submitting in future recommendations for the distribution of grants I might ascertain from the boards themselves what their spending power is and what is the amount of unspent balances for educational works standing to their credit. With this information it would be possible to adjust the grants more approximately to the normal spending power of the

boards.

2. The percentage of trained teachers in Elementary schools in the North Arcot District is 43 compared with a presidency average of 32. The Inspector of Schools, 5th Circle, who has been asked to furnish a report on the points raised in this para, states that he has called for certain statistics as to the number of trained and untrained teachers employed in the Circle and that on their receipt from the Sub-Assistant Inspectors he will be in a position to come to a decision as to the facilities to be afforded for the reduction of unqualified teachers. A report will be submitted on receipt of the information called for.

3. There might be some economy in the way of capital expenditure on buildings, but there would, it seems to me, be no economy in recurring expenditure, for each department would require its own teacher or teachers and the staff necessary for the combined school would be the same as the combined staffs of the separate schools which it is suggested might be amalgamated. The only saving would possibly be in having a common headmaster.

Again there is the difficulty of locating a school which is equally favourably placed with regard to the Hindu, Muhammadan and Panchama population. I would also submit that it does not seem very desirable to emphasize the caste differences that exist, as would be the case if separate departments were opened for Hindus and Panchamas.

4. Suggestions for the utilization of the allotment have been called for and replies from local bodies are being received. Proposals will be submitted to Government within a month.

5. Up to 1913 it was laid down that one of the regular class teachers should teach music, and if this was ^{found} not possible that the parents of the pupils might subscribe

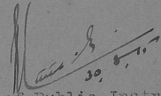
for the upkeep of an instructor. In 1913 a teacher of music was provided for the secondary girls' school, Triplicane. A music teacher has also been provided in the Queen Mary's secondary school, Vizagapatam. It seems to me desirable to appoint a music teacher in every Government Girls' school - Elementary and secondary. There are no statistics in the office to show in how many schools music teachers whose salaries are paid from subscriptions are entertained.

6. No action has been taken except that as a beginning the question of arranging with some English firms for the publication of literary and non-literary readers prepared under departmental supervision for the use of Uriya schools is under consideration. The matter is awaiting the return of the permanent Director.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

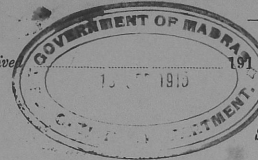
Your most obedient servant,


P.V.S. ^{lu} 30-8-15. for Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL

DEPARTMENT.

Received



Registered

139 1915

Subject.

Recommending that the question of granting travelling allowance to Sub-Assistant Inspectors may be kept in abeyance till a complete reorganization is effected in the Inspectorate.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

N. E. No. 4902 of 1915

Station Madras, Dated the 15th September 1915

From (Name) J. H. Stone Esq., M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.M.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
EDUCATIONAL Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 827-4 Bd1., dated 9th July 1915 regarding the question of allowing Sub-Assistant Inspectors to draw Travelling Allowance under the ordinary provisions of the Civil Service Regulations instead of, as at present, a Fixed Travelling allowance, I have the honour to recommend that the matter be taken up for consideration after a decision is arrived at about the main lines of the proposals for the reorganization of the Inspectorate. A change in the system of granting travelling allowance to Sub-Assistant Inspectors would appear to require a consideration of the necessity for a similar change in the system of granting travelling allowance to Supervisors, if we continue

continue to employ this grade of officers.

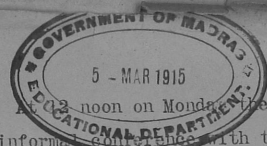
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. J. H. S.
for Director of Public Instruction.

W. J. H. S.
Y. V.



Col. N. 527
5.3.15

At 12 noon on Monday the 1st March 1915 His Excellency held an informal conference with the Educational officers of North Arcot and South Arcot districts.

(I) Elementary Education. The first subject discussed was the capacity of qualified elementary teachers. This was partly due to the starting of new schools and the difficulty would be met gradually as fresh batches of teachers were sent out from training schools.

The Inspector stated that most of the District Boards had large unspent balances owing to their inability to spend the provincial subsidies for the opening of new schools for various causes, i.e., want of workmen, material etc. No suggestion was however made as to how these subsidies could be utilised in full.

(b) In 1914-15, 16 new elementary schools were started in the North Arcot district. Most of the teachers were unqualified; there was only one Lower Elementary Training School at Ranipet which turns out 20 a year. There is a session school working at Ranipet, and also a Mission Training School which is exclusively for Panchamas. The provision for training elementary teachers was therefore considered sufficient at present.

(c) Students for training in the higher elementary grade had to go to Saidapet or Villupuram. It was thought advantageous to raise the present school at Ranipet to the status of a higher grade training school. The Inspector did not however consider this a pressing need.

(d) In the matter of Muhammadan elementary schools it was stated that there is sufficient provision for training teachers. Owing to the small number of Muhammadan schools most of the candidates go to Madras for training. The Collector thought that this was against their will, but the Educational officers disagreed.

(e) It was urged that it was desirable to increase the number of Muhammadan Board schools which were at present 16. In the South Arcot district during the last two or three years only 13 Board schools for Muhammadans have been opened though there is room for a larger number. It was stated that the Assistant Inspector in proposing the distribution of local board and provincial grants did not pay sufficient

(f) attention to the needs of Muhammadan schools. The Inspector pointed out that there were orders of the Director of Public Instruction on this point, and that the Assistant Inspector when making proposals

Remarks
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p. 8. 5. 15

for opening new schools shall according to rule consult the Sub-Assistant Inspector. If this course is not taken, the can be rectified by the Inspector. The chief difficulty in of opening Muhammadan schools is the small number of school boys in a particular village and it cannot be hoped to open in for such small numbers. The general question was raised to present policy of separate schools for different communities, to accentuate the difference between the various communities it would be economical in the way of Headmasters, staff, build etc. to have only one school with 3 departments, one for Hindu for Muhammadans and one for Panchamas. If the present policy of a very large inspecting staff would be ultimately required.

II (a) Female Education. With regard to female education, it was that in the whole of North Arcot-Salem-Chittoor girls' range there are 124 elementary schools of which 20 are Government, 62 aided 36 Board and 6 Municipal Girls' schools. Out of the 124 schools, 31 are for Muhammadans. These schools employ 372 teachers of whom 209 are women. Of the latter 54 are untrained so that if the schools were to be equipped with women teachers only, 217 ~~women~~ women required to be trained. The demand for women teachers could be met by establishing a training school for mistresses either at Vellore or Salem. It is a fact that there are training schools for mistresses at Madras, Coimbatore and Tanjore, but these do not supply the needs of this district as women are unwilling to go so far away.

(b) There is a tendency on the part of parents to give their children education above the fourth standard, particularly where there are facilities for learning Indian music. It was suggested that a secondary school might be started at Salem and Vellore where there are already Government Elementary Girls' schools teaching up to the seventh standard.

The opening of more Board schools for girls was also advocated by the Sub-Assistant Inspectress. The Inspector said that it was entirely a question of money, and thought we should not get a sufficient number of pupils in a training school for mistresses. The subject of opening a secondary school for girls at Cuddalore is now under correspondence between the Taluk Board and the Director of Public Instruction.

(d) The general feeling of the Conference was that g
quently exercised

stayed in schools for a longer period than before. Stress on the addition of music classes to all the girls' schools to popularise the schools.

It was then suggested that the initial salary of women teachers should be raised from Rs.10 or 12 to a minimum of Rs.15. This would attract a larger number of women teachers. Miss Ridley instanced a case at Negapatam where women teachers could not be got for less than Rs.25.

The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, South Arcot range said that the extent of his range was too wide to admit of the inspection of 145 schools within his jurisdiction more than once in a year. Further the maintenance of service registers, leave applications, etc., occupies a portion of his time which could be better utilised for the inspection of schools. He therefore suggested that either the range should be made smaller - by appointing an inspecting officer for each district - or that the clerical staff should be increased. The Inspector remarked that the need for additional inspecting agency was not confined to girls' schools alone but extends to boys' as well.

The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan schools, Madras, said that there were 9 Muhammadan ranges for the whole of the Presidency of which 3 were for Mappillas. One Muhammadan range includes 7 districts and the schools are so scattered that the Sub-Assistant Inspector has to travel a long distance. Hence the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector has a greater range than his brother Hindu, whereas in the matter of salaries and allowances there is not much difference between them. The Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector has so wide a range that he is not able to visit a school more than once in a year.

The Collector drew attention to the number of private Muhammadan schools furnished by the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector, which was six, whereas he had obtained figures from the Revenue officers to the effect that there were 63. He suggested that this indicated that the Sub-Assistant Inspector was not well informed. The Inspector pointed out that the disparity in figures was due to the omission of mosque schools which were not taken into account by the Sub-Assistant Inspector.

The Inspector suggested that there must be a more definite policy with regard to Muhammadan private schools. At present schools are recognised if they get a secular teacher or a teacher who could give secular instruction in addition to religious instruction. It was suggested that in order to turn out more Muhammadan teachers a session school might be started. The Inspector stated that there are three ways in which a Moulvi could be trained to become a secular teacher; (1) he might be sent to District Board Session school; (2) he might be sent to a Session school before his Arabic training; (3) he might receive secular instruction pari passu with religious instruction. The last of these seemed to be the most feasible and the most efficient, provided that the authorities of the Arabic Colleges could be persuaded to co-operate.

III

Vernacular books for Elementary schools. It was pointed out that vernacular books for elementary schools were brought out by private effort which does not conduce to satisfactory results. It was suggested that Government should take steps to bring out books in vernacular, particularly on the method of teaching.

IV

Relations between Local Boards and the Inspecting staff.

The relationship between the Taluk Boards and Sub-Assistant Inspectors is not all that could be desired. It was pointed out that educational officers are the advisers but not the subordinates of the Taluk Boards. The Education Code obliges educational officers to act in consultation with Taluk Board Presidents and conversely it was urged that Taluk Board Presidents ought not to reject the advice given or proposals framed by educational officers without stating their reasons for so doing.

It was further pointed out that the educational officer though nominally an adviser is also in practice frequently an executive officer, and has to give effect to proposals framed by him and accepted by the Board. It was urged therefore that the spheres of the Taluk Board and the educational staff should be more clearly defined. Further, in order to ensure closer and more sustained attention to educational matters and policy on the part of Taluk Boards the creation of educational sub-committees was suggested to which, amongst other things would be entrusted the executive functions now frequently exercised by educational officers.

touring. The Inspector pointed out that the discretion as to whether such days should be counted as "tour days" vests in the Inspector.

- (d) Again in the matter of travelling allowance, it was suggested that the C.S.R. might be applied instead of the permanent travelling allowance of Rs.25 a month.

*No change
at present
desirable
- paymaster*

His Excellency expressed his gratification at the various suggestions made at the conference. Though all these suggestions might not be realised in the near future owing to the limited funds available, His Excellency assured those present that in course of time it might be hoped that many of the proposals would be carried into effect.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department,
for remarks.

Government House,
Madras,
4th March 1915.

H. H. H.
for Private Secretary.
C.

Educational Department.

The remarks of the D.L.I. on the ~~proceeds~~ suggestions of the conference may be invited up in the first instance.

D.P. 1/40.

SP/49

by Ca
12.3.15 13/3/15

2.11
18.1.15

Volus 827-1

18/3/15

19.3.15

(P.T.O.)

I. Elementary Education.

(a) No. remarks seem to be called for.

(b) A reference is requested to my U.O. reply

to Educational No. 3840-1, dated 12th December 1914.

(c) No remarks seem to be called for at present

(d) There is no proposal at present to open a higher elementary section at Ranipet, Saidapet, Madras and Villupuram are close by and contain training schools of the higher elementary grade.

(e) The matter is under investigation.

(f) It is a question of what funds are available and whether there is ^{at present} justification in opening schools for Muhammadans where the school going population is small.

2. Female Education.

(a) I would suggest that the question be allowed to lie over until the return of the permanent Director from leave. It has been found difficult to staff the existing Government Training Schools for Mistresses properly owing to the paucity of qualified mistresses, and until a sufficient number of secondary and higher elementary female candidates become available for training it would not be advisable to open any more training schools

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page 15 & 16 of
No 576102
31-5-15

No 4102
20-4-15

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ap
for them at present.

(b) The Inspectress has submitted proposals for the revision of the scale of establishment of the Government Girls' School, Salem, and has recommended the employment of an Anglo-Indian Headmistress on Rs. 90/- and two additional assistants with a view to English being taught in the school throughout all the classes. Miss Lynch states that when English is taught for two years it will then be possible to convert the school into a secondary institution. The Inspectress's recommendations have been approved and sanctioned by Government vide G.O. No. 447 Scl. Dated 29 April 1915. ^{by Director's proposals based on the} ~~by~~ ^{Inspection's} ~~letter R.O. 156/15, dated 16th March 1915.~~

(c) The question of opening additional Board Schools for girls will be considered in connection with the distribution of the allotment of Rs. 20,000/- made in the current year's budget for opening new girls' schools. ✓

(d) Proposals for the employment of a separate music teacher in elementary schools have not been entertained for the reason that instruction in it should be given by the regular class teachers. But ^{where} ~~if~~ a separate teacher is insisted upon, it has been ordered in several previous cases both by Government and by the Director, ^{that} the parents or the Hindu public must meet the salary of the instructor.

(e) This question may be considered in connection with the reorganization of Government Girls' Schools. Increased rates of salary have been sanctioned in cases where the Inspectresses have recommended higher rates in view of the difficulty of securing qualified teachers for posts on Rs. 10/-.

(f) Under the scheme for the strengthening of the Female Inspecting Agency recently submitted

to Government 8 additional ^{Deputy} ~~Sub Assistant~~ Inspectresses have been proposed.

(g) This question has already been considered by the Director and ~~it~~ has been included in the general scheme for the strengthening of the inspecting agency.

(h) The desirability of opening a sessional school for Moulvi might be brought to the notice of the Board, or the Inspector might be instructed ^{Such as far as possible} to take steps to have Moulvis trained in the existing sessional schools.

3. Vernacular books for elementary schools. This question was discussed at the conference of Inspectors held at Ootacamund last year - (A copy of the resolutions ^{passed at the Conference} ~~of which~~ ~~has already~~ been submitted to Government). The matter may be left for the permanent Director's decision.

4. Relations between the Local Boards and the Inspecting staff. -- I have no remarks to offer.

5. Panchama Education. -- If the capitation grant for the Panchama pupils is to be raised, the same concession may have to be extended to the other backward classes. The rate of capitation grants for pupils of backward classes was raised only last year from 10 annas to Re. 1/-. Any further increase cannot be carried out ^{now} for want of funds.

6. Private Venture Schools.

11 4/15

22

page 5 before

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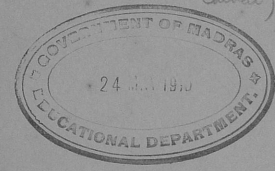
do X with reference
to a resolution
at the meeting of the
page 6 before Legislative
Council

(a) The suggestion to raise the capitation grants for teachers in the case of aided schools cannot be carried out for want of funds.

(b) Financial considerations will not permit us to make any change at present.

(c) The question is now under consideration. ✓

(d) No change is at present desirable.



28.5.15

by ✓

Notes in CO
24.5.15

Educational Department.

Each of the several points raised at the Conference together with the remarks of the D.P.I. thereon has been typed on separate sheets and is placed below. There are very few points in which the further remarks of the office seem called for. The note on these points that ~~has~~ has been added in the respective places.

by CA
9.6.15 9.6.15 LE

Inserted in my Remarks
at pages 13 to 37.

W. H. H.

His Excellency has made remarks in the pages below on specific points. After all the points have been considered, the results of the examination so far as they can properly be communicated should be sent to the Collector by letter. In some respects the examination of the points raised appears to His Excellency to be inadequate and he would ask in future for closer examination and more detailed information.

BY ORDER.

15/6

Each of the specimens to the
D.P.I. has the letter 'C'
by Mr. Messer. The
specimens are clean.

[Signature]
16/6/15

A draft O.M. to the D.P.I. is submitted
for approval.

2. Extracts of pages 31+32 supra have
been sent to L and M etc.

3. After the memorandum has issued, a further
note on the question of travelling allowance
referred to on page 37 ante will be submitted.

4. With reference to the delay noticed on page
32 ante, it is respectfully submitted that the
proceedings of the Conference as soon as they were
received from the P.S.C. were referred to the D.P.I. for
remarks and that the Director ~~probably~~ apparently after
consulting the local educational officer, returned
the file with his remarks on the 23rd May 1915.

[Signature]
17/6/15

[memorandum no 827-3 Vol. 2 19.6.15]

page 6 to 10 of 10

Cur. no 3035 Ell., from the D.P.I., no 4902 of 31-8-15

3155 Ell., from the D.P.I., no 4902 of 4-9-15

The notes on the points on which no further action was considered necessary have been separated for the sake of convenience and are placed below.

2. The D.P.I.'s further remarks on the points referred and the office note thereon have been typed in continuation of the previous notes on them.

La. CR
20.9.15 21.9.15

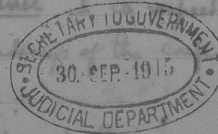
26.5.15

H. E. The Governor.

Perused and initialed in place.

P.

20.9.15



A draft order is submitted for approval

La. CR
20.9.15 21.10.15

21.10.15

Educational Department.

Extract from the proceedings of an informal Conference held by His Excellency the Governor with the educational officers of North Arcot and South Arcot districts at 12 noon on Monday the 1st March 1915:--

I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

(a) The first subject discussed was the paucity of qualified elementary teachers. This was partly due to the starting of new schools and the difficulty would be met gradually as fresh batches of teachers were sent out from training schools.

Remarks of the Director of Public Instruction.

No remarks seem to be called for.

Office note.

No remarks.

*In action
near May
10/5*

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

I (b) The Inspector stated that most of the district boards had large unspent balances owing to their inability to spend the provincial subsidies for the opening of new schools for various causes, i.e., want of workmen, material, etc. No suggestion was however made as to how these subsidies could be utilised in full.

D.P.I's remarks.

A reference is requested to my U.O. reply to Educational No. 3840-1, dated 12th December 1914.

Office note.

No remarks.

Subsidies do not lapse but are carried forward on No action necessary.

Although the grants may not lapse, His

*for 11+21 pages
No. 576 Edl
31.5.15*

BY ORDER. 1576

I regret that I am unable to offer any suggestions that would enable the grants to be more fully spent. Before submitting in future recommendations for the distribution of grants I might ascertain from the boards themselves what their spending power is and what is the amount of unspent balances for educational works standing to their credit. With this information it would be possible to adjust the grants more approximately to the normal spending power of the boards.

Further office note.

The Director's suggestion may be approved. It is, however, respectfully, submitted that it is doubtful whether a distribution even according to the standard of normal spending power will secure a full expenditure of the grants sanctioned.

As pointed out in the notes on pages 15 to 18 of papers with G.O.No.576 Edl., dated the 31st May 1915, there are several preliminary factors which are likely easily to upset anticipations in this regard - first the period of the year in which distribution of grant is effected, then the acquisition proceedings and the preparation of and sanction to plans and estimates. Further, there is the fear of the standard of spending capacity being made very elastic; and this does not seem to be without justification especially as the unit of expenditure will be comparatively small and as agencies for execution under a District Board number large.

It is no doubt very difficult to secure prompt expenditure of building grants for the reasons discussed in the papers referred to above. The issue of standard plans for primary school buildings, which is under discussion on another file, will help matters forward;

The plan adopted in L. and M. of
 reducing ^{future} grants to Boards which
 are slow in spending those already
 given will help further; and I am
 afraid there is a probability of
 a reduction of grants by India
 which is likely to result, among
 other things, in expenditure coming
 much nearer to receipts. I don't
 think it is much use making
 enquiries as to the spending
 powers of the Boards. It is difficult
 to estimate and very liable to be
 overrated if it is known that grants
 depend on it. Those that are small
 have already increased their
 engineering staff.

26. 5. 15

Educational Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

I(c) In 1914-15, sixteen new elementary schools were started in the North Arcot district. Most of the teachers were unqualified; there was only one Lower Elementary Training School at Ranipet, which turns out 20 a year. There is a session school working at Ranipet, and also a Mission Training School which is exclusively for Panchamas. The provision for training elementary teachers was therefore considered sufficient at present.

D.P.I's remarks.

No remarks seem to be called for at present.

Office note.

No remarks

*Is action
necessary
W.B.K.*

If it is the case that most of the teachers in the North Arcot elementary schools were unqualified, the remark made at the Conference that the provision for training such teachers was considered sufficient can hardly be the true answer, for the provision is

obviously insufficient. His Excellency would like to know what are the facts and if the provision is insufficient, is there good reason for this state of things?

BY ORDER.

H. H. H.
15/6

ok S. P. I.

16/5/16

Director's further remarks.

The percentage of trained teachers in Elementary schools in the North Arcot District is 43 compared with a Presidency average of 33. The Inspector of Schools, 5th Circle, who has been asked to furnish a report on the points raised in this paragraph, states that he has called for certain statistics as to the number of trained and untrained teachers employed in the Circle and that on their receipt from the Sub-assistant inspectors he will be in a position to come to a decision as to the facilities to be afforded for the reduction of unqualified teachers. A report will be submitted on receipt of the information called for.

Further Office note.

The report may be awaited.

page 7 of c. f.

It would have been more satisfactory if the D. P. G. had told us how many trained teachers the three institutions in question turn out in the year and so how many untrained teachers there are to be replaced. We could then have decided whether matters are likely to be put on a satisfactory footing within a reasonable time. Perhaps he may be instructed to dispose of the matter on these lines, proposing the opening of another normal school by the D. G. G. Board if he sees need for it.

85

26-5-15

Y.

P.

28.9.15

Educational Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

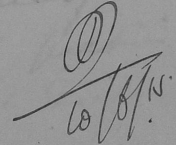
I (a) Students for training in the higher elementary grade had to go to Saidapet or Villupuram. It was thought advantageous to raise the present school at Ranipet to the status of a higher grade training school. The Inspector did not however consider this a pressing need.

D.P.I.'s remarks.

There is no proposal at present to open a higher elementary section at Ranipet. Saidapet, Madras and Villupuram are close by and contain training schools of the higher elementary grade.

Office note.

No remarks.

No action necessary


Educational Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

I(e) In the matter of Muhammadan elementary schools it was stated that there is sufficient provision for training teachers. Owing to the small number of Muhammadan schools most of the candidates go to Madras for training. The Collector thought that this was against their will, but the educational officers disagreed.

D.P.I's remarks.

The matter is under investigation.

Office note.

No remarks.

R. D. P. I. has been asked to report on the question of providing a post Muhammadan training school at Vilear.

[Signature]

Ex no 410 Edl
20.4.15

Ex no 410 Edl
20.4.15

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

I (f) It was urged that it was desirable to increase the number of Muhammadan Board schools which were at present 16. In the South Arcot district during the last two or three years only 13 Board schools for Muhammadans have been opened, though there is room for a larger number. It was stated that the Assistant Inspector in proposing the distribution of local board and provincial grants did not pay sufficient attention to the needs of Muhammadan schools. The Inspector pointed out that there were orders of the Director of Public Instruction on this point, and that the Assistant Inspector when making proposals for opening new schools shall according to rule consult the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector. If this course is not taken, the omission can be rectified by the Inspector. The chief difficulty in the matter of opening Muhammadan schools is the small number of school-going boys in a particular village and it cannot be hoped to open schools for such small numbers. The general question was raised that the present policy of separate schools for different communities tended to accentuate the difference between the various communities. Further it would be economical in the way of headmasters, staff, buildings, etc. to have only one school with three departments, one for Hindus, one for Muhammadans and one for Panchamas. If the present policy continues a very large inspecting staff would be ultimately required.

11/20/16 or 11/21/16

D.P.I.'s remarks.

It is a question of what funds are available and whether there is at present justification in opening schools for Muhammadans where the school-going population is small.

Office note.

No remarks.

No action necessary
W. J. P.

His Excellency will be glad to have the view of the D.P.I. and of the Department regarding the suggestion in the proceedings of the Conference to develop "departments" in Muhammadan or Panchama schools when the number of boys of these communities does not justify the opening of separate schools for them.

BY ORDER.

H. K. P.
5/6

OK D. P. I.

W. J. P.
16/5/14

28

Director's further remarks.

There might be some economy in the way of capital expenditure on buildings, but there would, it seems to me, be no economy in recurring expenditure, for each department would require its own teacher or teachers and the staff necessary for the combined school would be the same as the combined staffs of the separate schools which it is suggested might be amalgamated. The only saving would possibly be in having a common headmaster.

Again there is the difficulty of locating a school which is equally favourably placed with regard to the Hindu, Muhammadan and Panchama population. I would also submit that it does not seem very desirable to emphasize the caste differences that exist, as would be the case if separate departments were opened for Hindus and Panchamas.

Further Office Note.

It is submitted that as observed by the Director of Public Instruction there might be some economy in the way of capital expenditure on buildings. Unlike in the case of secondary schools there

39

are no separate headmasters in elementary schools whose duty is merely to supervise and manage the school without direct teaching work. These headmasters are in sole charge of the highest class. It may not therefore be possible to employ a common headmaster for the combined school and each department will have a separate teacher. No material saving is thus likely to happen in this respect. Further the number of boys, which in any locality may not justify the opening of a separate school for them, may, in many cases, operate equally against the opening of a department for them. These departments will be practically different schools in the same building. It may not be possible for the ordinary inspecting staff ^{to supervise} ~~superior~~ the Muhammadan sections, to inspect which the separate staff employed for the purpose will be needed.

~~Be above remarks in apper~~

So far as Muhammadans are concerned I see no reason for "departments". They can and do sit with the Hindus. Panchamas are excluded, whether or not

40

it is not, even from good schools, when Hindu boys are there. I have found this difficulty with my own servant children. In a single school village I believe it is quite possible to start morning or evening classes for Panchamas, using the general school building and apparatus and paying the teachers extra for the additional work. This suits the Panchama parent too, who likes to work his children for part of the day. I started an experiment on these lines in Trincomalee, but haven't time to see the results. I appended, this P.M. may be asked to consider the suggestion.

8

26.9.15

9

28.9.15

Educational Department.Extract from the proceedings of the conference.II. FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) With regard to female education, it was stated that in the whole of North-Arcot - Salem - Chittoor Girls' Range there are 124 elementary schools, of which 20 are Government, 62 aided, 36 Board and 6 Municipal girls' schools. Out of the 124 schools, 31 are for Muhammadans. These schools employ 372 teachers of whom 209 are women. Of the latter 54 are untrained, so that if the schools were to be equipped with women teachers only, 217 women require to be trained. The demand for women teachers could be met by establishing a training school for mistresses either at Vellore or Salem. It is a fact that there are training schools for mistresses at Madras, Coimbatore and Tanjore, but these do not supply the needs of this district as women are unwilling to go so far away.

Remarks of the Director of Public Instruction.

I would suggest that the question be allowed to lie over until the return of the permanent Director from leave. It has been found difficult to staff the existing Government training schools for mistresses properly owing to the paucity of qualified mistresses, and until a ~~sufficient~~ sufficient number of secondary and higher elementary female candidates become available for training it would

not be advisable to open any more training schools for them at present.

Office note.

The question of starting additional schools of this kind has been engaging the consideration of the Director for some time past. He may be asked to consider this suggestion also.

My *Minister in Utah*
Mr. D. P. J. says against the
starting of new training
schools for mistresses.
The problem may lie over
for Mr. Stans

W. B. J.

His Excellency agrees. But the urgent step seems to be ^{to} staff the existing training schools properly.

BY ORDER *H. S. J.*

John P. J. S.

b. 30 of c f

The D.P.J. has been told accordingly para. 2 of memo 827.3 of 19.6.15.

Educational Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

II (b) There is a tendency on the part of parents to give their children education above the fourth standard, particularly where there are facilities for learning Indian music. It was suggested that a secondary school might be started at Salem and Mellore where there are already Government elementary girls' schools teaching up to the seventh standard.

D.P.I's remarks.

The Inspectress has submitted proposals for the revision of the scale of establishment of the Government girls' school, Salem, and has recommended the employment of an Anglo-Indian Head-mistress on Rs.90/- and two additional assistants with a view to English being taught in the school throughout all the classes. Miss Lynch states that, when English is taught for two years, it will then be possible to convert the school into a secondary institution. The acting Director's proposals based on the Inspectress's recommendations have been approved and sanctioned by Government - vide G.O.No.447, Educational, dated 29th April 1915.

Office note.

No remarks.

To further action
 10/6/15

44
Educational Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

II (c) The opening of more Board schools for girls was also advocated by the Sub-Assistant Inspectress. The Inspector said that it was entirely a question of money, and thought we should not get a sufficient number of pupils in a training school for mistresses. The subject of opening a secondary school for girls at Cuddalore is now under correspondence between the Taluk Board and the Director of Public Instruction.

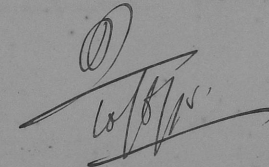
D.P.I.'s remarks.

The question of opening additional Board schools for girls will be considered in connection with the distribution of the allotment of Rs.20,000/- made in the current year's budget for opening new girls' schools.

Office note.

No remarks.

No action necessary



With reference to the D.P.I.'s remark, His Excellency observes that nearly a quarter of the current year has expired, and desires to know what has been actually done.

BY ORDER. *[Signature]* 15/6

OK'd 15/6

para 4 - page 7 of c.f.

Director's further remarks.

Suggestions for the utilization of the allotment have been called for and replies from local bodies are being received. Proposals will be submitted to Government within a month.

Further office note.

The proposals may be awaited.

In reply to a reminder issued in July last the Director stated that complete proposals for the opening of new schools had not been received from all the local bodies and that he would submit proposals soon after the receipt of their replies. He has again been reminded on the 4th instant.

This is a concrete instance of the difficulty of dealing with unexpected points.

26.5.15

Educational Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

II (d) The general feeling of the conference was that girls now stayed in schools for a longer period than before. Stress was laid on the addition of music classes to all the girls' schools as tending to popularise the schools.

D.P.I.'s remarks.

Proposals for the employment of a separate music teacher in elementary schools have not been entertained for the reason that instruction in it should be given by the regular class teachers. But where a separate teacher is insisted upon, it has been ordered in several previous cases both by Government and by the Director that the parents or the Hindu public must meet the salary of the instructor.

Office note.

No remarks.

The action of the Educational Deptt may be approved

[Signature]

The point of the recommendation of the Conference

was that as music instruction tends to popularise girls' schools it was desirable that it should be more generally provided. The remarks of the D.P.I. do not appear to meet the point. Is it the case that regular class teachers always or generally do give music instruction or that they are competent to do so? What are the facts of those particular cases in which it is stated that the parents or the Hindu public have been required to meet the salary of a special music instructor, and for what reason is it assumed that the arrangement prescribed in those cases is to be that generally adopted?

BY ORDER. 16/6

Director's further remarks.

Up to 1913 it was laid down that one of the regular class teachers should teach music, and if this was not found possible that the parents of the pupils might subscribe for the upkeep of an instructor. In 1913 a teacher of music was provided for the secondary girls' school, Triplicane. A music teacher has also been provided in the Queen Mary's Secondary School, Vizagapatam. It

para 5 - page 78 & 9 of.

para 2 of Lp. no 586 Sol
21.6.13.

page 3 of Lp. no 683 Sol
26.7.12

NOTES.

seems to me desirable to appoint a music teacher in every Government girls' school - elementary and secondary. There are no statistics in the office to show in how many schools music teachers whose salaries are paid from subscriptions are entertained.

Further office note.

Though the Director of Public Instruction does not directly answer the question whether the opening of music classes tends to popularize girls' schools, there seems to be sufficient indication in the above to show that he acquiesces in the view.

It does not appear that Government have in recent years held that instruction in music should be provided by the public. In any case the policy seems to have been altered now inasmuch as special teachers at the cost of Government have been provided in the Triplicane and the Vizagapatam girls' secondary schools.

A special report on the point may, it is submitted, be called for from the Director of

② (K)
 5866 683
 21.6.13 26.7.12

Public Instruction.

49

I think there is some confusion as to what is meant by 'music'. The ordinary class teachers teach the girls to sing. In two special schools an extra teacher is employed as music teacher. In the case of Vigorapattam it is clear that what the teacher is the 'vina'. It is probably the same in Triplicane. This accomplishment is of the nature of a luxury which we cannot afford to provide for when we are frequently short of teachers of ordinary subjects. I submit that we should treat it as we do teaching lessons in violin playing at home, and provide a teacher wherever it is shown that there is a demand on the part of parents who are ready to pay a special fee

X

26.9.15

So. But let steps be taken to make ^{this} ~~the~~ need known, & to ascertain whether there is a demand.

P.
28.9.15.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

II (e) It was then suggested that the initial salary of women teachers should be raised from Rs.10 or 12 to a minimum of Rs.15. This would attract a larger number of women teachers. Miss Ridley instanced a case at Negapatam where women teachers could not be got for less than Rs.25.

D.P.I's remarks.

This question may be considered in connection with the reorganization of Government girls' schools. Increased rates of salary have been sanctioned in cases where the Inspectresses have recommended higher rates in view of the difficulty of securing qualified teachers for posts on Rs.10/-.

Office note.

No remarks.

Proposals des from the
D.P.I.

[Handwritten signature]

cf. No 78822
23.8.13

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

II (f) The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, South Arcot - Tanjore range, said that the extent of his range was too wide to admit of the inspection of 145 schools within his jurisdiction more than once in a year. Further the maintenance of service registers, leave applications, etc., occupies a portion of his time which could be better utilised for the inspection of schools. He therefore suggested that either the range should be made smaller - by appointing an inspecting officer for each district - or that the clerical staff should be increased. The Inspector remarked that the need for additional inspecting agency was not confined to girls' schools alone but extends to boys' as well.

D.P.I's remarks.

Under the scheme for the strengthening of the Female inspecting agency recently submitted to Government eight additional Deputy Inspectresses have been proposed.

Office note.

No remarks.

Mr. Chenn has been sent to
Maid

[Signature]

new circulation
99-15

Educational Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

II(g) The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Madras, said that there were nine Muhammadan ranges for the whole of the Presidency of which three were for Mappillas. One Muhammadan range includes 7 districts and the schools are so scattered that the Sub-Assistant Inspector has to travel a long distance. Hence the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector has a greater range than his brother Hindu, whereas in the matter of salaries and allowances there is not much difference between them. The Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector has so wide a range that he is not able to visit a school more than once in a year.

D.P.I.'s remarks.

This question has already been considered by the Director and has been included in the general scheme for the strengthening of the inspecting agency.

Office note.

No remarks.

The scheme being sent to the Manual
[Signature]

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

II (h) The Collector drew attention to the number of private Muhammadan schools furnished by the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector, which was six, whereas he had obtained figures from the revenue officers to the effect that there were 63. He suggested that this indicated that the Sub-Assistant Inspector was not well informed. The Inspector pointed out that the disparity in figures was due to the omission of mosque schools which were not taken into account by the Sub-Assistant Inspector.

The Inspector suggested that there must be a more definite policy with regard to Muhammadan private schools. At present mosque schools are recognised if they get a secular teacher or a Moulvi who could give secular instruction in addition to religious instruction. It was suggested that in order to turn out more Muhammadan teachers a session school might be started. The Inspector stated that there are three ways in which a Moulvi could be trained to become a secular teacher: (1) he might be sent to District Board Session School; (2) he might be sent to a Session School before his Arabic training; (3) he might receive secular instruction pari passu with religious instruction. The last of these seemed to be the most feasible and the most efficient, provided that the authorities of the Arabic Colleges could be persuaded to co-operate.

D.P.I's remarks.

The desirability of opening a sessional school for Moulvis might be brought to the notice of the Board, or the Inspector might be instructed to take such steps as are possible to have Moulvis trained in the existing sessional schools.

Office note.

The Director of Public Instruction suggests that the desirability of opening a sessional school for Moulvis may be brought to the notice of the District Board or that the Inspector may be instructed to take such steps as are possible to have Moulvis trained in the existing sessional schools. He is apparently not in favour of the other suggestion made by the conference, viz., that the Moulvi might be made to receive secular instruction pari passu with religious instruction in Arabic Colleges. Mr. Duncan's latter proposal to arrange for the training in existing sessional schools seems the more feasible one. Orders are solicited whether he may be asked to issue instructions to Inspectors accordingly.

*By Mr. D. P. I. may be
order to give instructions
accordingly.*

One para. 3 of memo
no 827-3
19.6.15

*Inclure
in the
to the
10/6/15*

Educational Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

III. VERNACULAR BOOKS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

It was pointed out that vernacular books for elementary schools ~~are~~ were brought out by private effort which does not conduce to satisfactory results. It was suggested that Government should take steps to bring out books in vernacular, particularly on the method of teaching.

D. P. I's remarks.

This question was discussed at the conference of inspectors held at Ootacamund last year - (a copy of the resolutions passed at the conference has been submitted to Government). The matter may be left for the permanent Director's decision.

Office Note.

As suggested by Mr. Duncan, the permanent Director may be asked to report on this point.

[Handwritten signature]

His Excellency would like to know whether any action has been taken on the resolution of the inspectors' conference, and if so, what? It seems to His Excellency undesirable thus to shelve an important question of the improvement in vernacular

books for elementary schools. The matter should now be examined without delay.

Handwritten signature
BY ORDER. 13/6

Handwritten signature
a.k.d. P. S.

Handwritten signature
16/6

Director's further remarks.

No action has been taken except that as a beginning the question of arranging with some English firms for the publication of literary and non-literary readers prepared under departmental supervision for the use of Uriya schools is under consideration. The matter is awaiting the return of the permanent Director.

Further Office Note.

It is submitted that the Inspectors' Conference was of opinion that there was no room for a special departmental set of readers and that the financial aspect of the question of the publication of vernacular books was a serious one. When, however, there is a special difficulty and there is no chance of any publication on a subject by a private body, the Government themselves undertake to publish the books. Accordingly they have recently decided to compile a

text

Handwritten note
para 6 - page 8. of cf

Handwritten note
page 25 of paper at (x)

text book on nature study. - please see

G.O.No.618 Educational, dated the 12th June 1915.

The text books for Uriyas is also another instance
in point.

26.5.15

Educational Department.Extract from the proceedings of the conference.IV. RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL BOARDS AND THE
INSPECTING STAFF.

The relationship between the Taluk Boards and Sub-Assistant Inspectors is not all that could be desired. It was pointed out that educational officers are the advisers but not the subordinates of the Taluk Boards. The Education Code obliges educational officers to act in consultation with Taluk Board Presidents and conversely it was urged that Taluk Board Presidents ought not to reject the advice given or proposals framed by educational officers without stating their reasons for so doing.

It was further pointed out that the educational officer though nominally an adviser is also in practice frequently an executive officer, and has to give effect to proposals framed by him and accepted by the Board. It was urged therefore that the spheres of the Taluk Board and the educational staff should be more clearly defined. Further, in order to ensure closer and more sustained attention to educational matters and policy on the part of Taluk Boards the creation of educational sub-committees was suggested to which, amongst other things, would be entrusted the executive functions now frequently exercised by educational officers.

His Excellency pointed out that in England Educational sub-committees enjoy statutory powers and

and that there might be difficulty in granting such powers to educational sub-committees in India. In order to ensure that educational matters are properly considered and presented to the Boards the importance of including sub-assistant inspectors as members of the Taluk Boards was emphasised.

D. P. I's remarks.

I have no remarks to offer.

Office Note.

For orders whether the Local and Municipal Department may be requested u.c. to consider the suggestions indicated in this paragraph.

*be The matter might
Consider in L.M. Board
attached with herewith*

[Signature]

His Excellency agrees to the proposed reference to the Local and Municipal, but observes that over 3 months has elapsed since the date of the Conference before this action was proposed to be taken.

[Signature]
BY ORDER. 12/6

Extracts sent to L.M.
on 17.6.15.

*Order to L.M. sh
are [Signature]*

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

V. PANCHAMA EDUCATION.

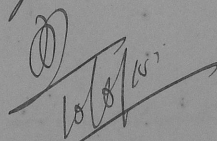
The rate of capitation allowance now allowed to panchama pupils is not sufficient to conduce to the encouragement of panchama education. A higher rate was therefore suggested.

D. P. I's remarks.

If the capitation grant for the Panchama pupils is to be raised, the same concession may have to be extended to the other backward classes. The rate of capitation grants for pupils of backward classes was raised only last year from 10 annas to Re.1/-. Any further increase cannot be carried out now for want of funds.

Office Note.

No remarks.

No further increase appears necessary just now


Ep. no 715dl
 5.8.13.

Educational Department.Extract from the proceedings of the conference.VI. PRIVATE VENTURE SCHOOLS.

(a) These schools have to contend with the Board schools, for the parents prefer to send their children to the latter. It was suggested that the teaching grant to these private venture schools should be considerably raised from Rs.36 for untrained teacher, 42 for the trained lower grade and 48 for the higher grade, to something like Rs.60, 72 and 84 respectively.

The Collector enquired if it would be possible to double the grant for a trained teacher by allowing no grant to the untrained. The Inspector replied that this course would involve the closure of many schools, but added that the policy of Government now was to substitute Board for private aided schools in increasing measure.

D. P. I's remarks.

(a) The suggestion to raise the capitation grants for teachers in the case of aided schools cannot be carried out for want of funds.

Office Note.

No remarks.

*To witness an attention
of the Lakes affords necessary
fresh new*

W. S. S. S.

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

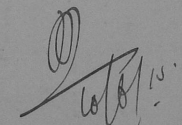
VI (b) At present the teacher of Board school enjoys the whole fee income in schools which have only the first four standards, whereas the fees derived from schools with higher standards go to the Taluk Board. It was suggested that the fees be abolished altogether as collection in the fourth standard is small: the Inspector observed that such fees were estimated at about Rs.38,000 which we could not afford to lose, and an alternative suggestion was made that all fees collected should go to the Taluk Board which, if necessary, might grant the teachers a bonus. The present rule tends to discourage the opening of standards higher than the third. The Inspector stated that this question as also that of capitation allowance is under consideration.

D. P. I's remarks.

~~Financial~~ Financial considerations will not permit us to make any change at present.

Office note.

No remarks.

I agree with the D. P. I.


The passages quoted in the papers noted on the margin (flag X) do not appear to deal with

^x Please see p. 17 and pass. 8 to 11
 in pass. 5 to 7 papers flagged
 (X) [a note on these papers is
 being prepared]

the alternative suggestion made at the Vellore Conference, namely that all fees collected should go to the Taluk Board which should grant teachers a bonus if necessary. This point should be gone into in dealing with Mr. Stone's letter of the 9th March (see papers flagged X) which is now under consideration. There seems to have been great delay in dealing with the subject of the Inspectors' Conference which His Excellency observes took place in June 1914.

BY ORDER..

H. H. H.
1916

x action taken on the other file

Let this be treated as any

16/5

NOTES.

Page 36
67Educational Department.Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

VI (c) A sub-assistant inspector has to be on tour for 190 days in a year. It was urged that the rules of the Educational Department were unduly stringent and it was suggested that ~~they~~ they might be made conformable to the C.S.R. If for example one left headquarters at 1 a.m. and returned by 11 the same night, he is considered to have done no touring. The Inspector pointed out that the discretion as to whether such days should be counted as 'tour days' vests in the Inspector.

D. P. I's remarks.

(~~is~~) The question is now under consideration.

Office Note.

No remarks.

His letter came before the
Syndicate Council on the
30th June 1915. We have
forwarded an enquiry: and
it is under consideration

[Signature]
10/6/15

Extract from the proceedings of the conference.

VI (d) Again in the matter of travelling allowance, it was suggested that the C.S.R. might be applied instead of the permanent travelling ~~allowance~~ allowance of Rs.25 a month.

D. P. I's remarks.

(d) No change is at present desirable.

Office Note.

No remarks.

No action necessary
[Signature]

The notes do not cast much light on the point at issue. His Excellency would be glad if it could be gone into.

[Signature]
BY ORDER. 15/6

Note again
[Signature]
16/6

With reference to the suggestion at page 37 that the sub-assistant inspectors may be allowed to draw travelling allowance according to the rates in the C.S.R. instead of a fixed allowance of Rs. 25 each per mensem, it is observed that this fixed rate was adopted in 1883 at the suggestion of the then D.I. when the rules in the C.S.R. were revised. The arguments advanced by the Director in favour of the ~~old~~ fixed allowance were as follows:

(i) Mileage in addition to the daily rates is forbidden by the revised rules.

(ii) Under the rules all deputy inspectors (now sub-assistant inspectors) are for the purpose of the travelling allowance divided into two classes, those who draw over Rs. 100 and those who draw Rs. 100 and less. Most of the deputy inspectors fell in the latter class and were entitled to a daily allowance of two annas for every $12\frac{1}{2}$ Rs of their pay, subject to a minimum of 4 annas. They ~~would~~ thus lose by drawing daily allowance, while those in the former class ~~would~~ gain unduly as they were entitled to 4 annas per day for every Rs. 25 of their pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 a day.

(iii) The officers of the higher class were entitled to travel by rail the 2nd class, while

Ep. no. 206 Fm.
5-2-83.
(since remained put upon another file)

para. I - page 6 of Ep. no. 206 Fm.
5-2-83
(put up in another file)

page 7 — do —

page 8 — do —

the lower class officers can travel ^{by} the 3rd class.

(iv) The officers of the higher class were entitled to a mileage of Rs. 40. for journeys by road and those of the lower class to a mileage of 20.

(v) The application of the rules in the C.S.R. in the case of officers of the higher class ~~involved~~ involved unnecessary expense to the State, whilst it was open to the objections which apply to a system involving payment for travelling by train and money allowances.

(vi) As the two classes of officers were in the same ~~position~~ ^{position} in the service of the Govt. there was no necessity for any differential treatment. It is submitted that all the above

arguments except no. (ii) apply with equal force at present also, as the rules in the C.S.R. have not since undergone any alteration in these ~~respects~~ aspects.

As regards the excepted argument, it is observed that according to the present rules an officer of the lower class can travel by the intermediate class and in ^{the} cases of railway lines without intermediate class accommodation, by the lower class, if there are only two classes or by the second if there are three classes. ~~There is no case~~ The distinction between the higher & lower class officers in this matter is ^{in many cases} ~~not~~ kept up in the present

pages of no. 206 file
5283
(in another file)

para. VII. page 9 do

Art 60 of the C.S.R.

68

miles also.

It will thus be seen that the reasons which induced the Govt. to lay down a fixed rate of allowance ^{shall} ~~and~~ hold good. No ~~new~~ arguments have been advanced now for altering the fixed rate. ~~It is proposed~~ ~~It seems to be unnecessary that~~ the D.P.I. ^{should} ~~may~~ be requested to report on this point also. If ~~however~~ it is considered necessary, the draft memorandum placed below is for approval.

See CR
6-7-15 9-7-15

W. H.

9/7/15

[memorandum 9-7-15]

Director's further remarks.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 827-4 Educational, dated 9th July 1915, regarding the question of allowing Sub-Assistant Inspectors to draw Travelling allowance under the ordinary provisions of the Civil Service Regulations instead of, as at present, a fixed travelling allowance, I have the honour to recommend that the matter be taken up for consideration after a decision is arrived at about the main lines of the proposals for the reorganization of the Inspectorate. A change in the system of granting travelling allowance to Sub-Assistant Inspectors would appear to require a consideration of the necessity for a similar change in the system of granting travelling allowance to Supervisors, if we continue to employ this grade of officers.

Further Office Note.

The Director of Public Instruction's proposal may, it is submitted, be approved. It may also be noted in this connection that recently the Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Director

(L)

L.P. no 920 Sol
20.8.15

Rs 125 to Rs 175

Rs 75 to Rs 200

page 14 of paper at (X)

of Public Instruction to abolish the system of payment of fixed travelling allowance (Rs.35 each per mensem) to sub-assistant inspectors ^{near it} ~~girls'~~ schools and to apply the rules in the Civil Service Regulations regarding travelling allowance. It is, however, submitted that there is not so much variation in the scale of pay of sub-assistant ~~inspectresses~~ ^X inspectresses as in the case of sub-assistant inspectors. At the Inspectors' conference it has been suggested that the travelling of Muhammadan sub-assistant ~~inspectresses~~ inspectors may be raised to Rs.50 or that the rules in the C.S.R. may be applied.

The record of the conference shows no reason for changing a system which has stood the test of years. The above notes seem to show good reason for continuance of the present arrangements. One of the strongest arguments against a change is the inequalities that would

NOTES.

Page

42

result of different Mess doing
the same work were paid
different scales of travelling allowance
the allowance being one that is
intended to cover expenses only.
This objection will apply equally
to the new arrangements, under
which \$ Deputy inspectors will
be graded from \$1500 to \$2000
and on

85
26.5.15

The record of the conference

shows no record for any of

system which has been

lost of course. The plan will

be now put forward for

the consideration of the

Committee on the

C.No.3035 Edl., from the D.P.I. No.4902, dated 31st August 1915.

C.No.3155 Edl., from the "D.P.I. No.4902, dated 11th September 1915.

ORDER:-
Vis.,

Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of his letter R.C.No.4902, dated the 31st August 1915, regarding the provision of additional facilities for training of elementary teachers, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to ascertain how many trained teachers the existing three training schools in the district turn out in the year and how many untrained teachers there are to be replaced. If the information gathered justifies such a course he is requested to consider the question of opening of an additional Sessional school under the District Board.

3. As regards the question of

developing

in the North Arcot District

page 18 (b) of notes

page 7 of 10

pages 19 (b) & (c) of notes

working out of the ordinary
school hours. As the
Panchama children often
help their parents in the
fields, the hours selected
should be those in which
they are not so engaged

page 24 (c) of notes

2.

44 25
developing "departments" for different
classes of people in the same school,
the Government agree that there is no
reason for such a procedure in the
case of Muhammadans. The Director is
requested to report on the feasibility
of starting morning or evening classes
for Panchamas in Hindu schools es-
pecially in those villages where there
are only single schools, using the
general school building and apparatus
and paying the teachers ^{an} extra allowance
for the additional work. This ~~arrangement~~

system may suit the Panchama parent too
who likes to work his children for
part of the day. It is understood a
that a similar trial was made at
~~Tinnevely~~

4. The Government consider that
wherever it is shown that there is
a demand on the part of parents for
the employment of a separate music
teacher in girls' schools and that the

latter

2.

45 M

latter are ready to pay a special fee
 for the purpose; steps should be taken
 to provide such a teacher. The
 Director is requested to ascertain
 whether in the case of each of the
 Government schools ^{whether} there is such a
 demand and where it is proved to
 exist, to consider the question of
 employing the teacher.

La A
 2/10/15 2/10/15

88
 11.10.15

permitted all of the children
 and as covered the school
 the children were
 and in covered with that
 parents and the school
 under in with a teacher
 engaged as the one point

Kotow in CB
 5/10/15

✓ bond
 8/25/15
 To the D.P.I.

2/10/15

88
 5/10

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

191 .

AGAIN G.O. No. _____ DATED _____
 191 .

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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