

Home (1919) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1105

DATED 12-9-19

[Despatch Abstract.]

Training schools.-

Recording papers regarding the question of
the opening of ----- under the management of local
bodies.

Home (Eds) Dept

[C No 1722 A]

Memo 1722 A-1
1.8.19

The D.P.I. is requested to forward to Govt a copy of the letter of 10.7.19 regarding the Govt Training School, Villupuram sent to him by the Honble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar. He is also requested to forward a copy of the remarks entered by the ^{Honble Member} ~~Diwan Bahadur~~ in the Visitors' Book of the School at the time of his last visit.

Reminders to be sent after ^{three weeks} ~~one month~~

Se

CA

To the D.P.I. (Memo)

✓ Raising

2K
29.7.19CA
31.7.19Se
30.7.19

11/8/19

HOME (EDUCATION)

DEPARTMENT.



Received

15 AUG 1919

191

Registered

16-8

1919

Subject.

Submitting copies of correspondence relating
to the Government Training School, Villupuram.

ENCLOSURES

No.

Spare copies

R. C. No. 7090/1919

Station M A D R A S, Dated the 13 August 1919.

From (Name) the Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehales, M. A.,
(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

M A D R A S.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

HOME (EDUCATION) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1722 A-1 dated 1st August 1919 I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the ^{relevant portions of the} letter dated the 10th July 1919 regarding the Government Training School, Villupuram, sent to me by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal together with a copy of the remarks entered by him in the Visitor's Book of the School at the time of his last visit.

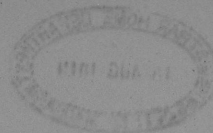
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. H. S. S. S.
for Director of Public Instruction

10/8
12/8.



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D. O. dated 10th July 1919 from the Hon'ble
Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, Executive
Council Member, Madras.

I happened to visit the Government Training School at Villupuram when I was there on the 1st instant. I enclose a copy of the remarks I noted down in the Visitor's Book. The weakness of the raw material which has to be worked up was brought home to me rather forcibly. This is not likely to improve till the scale of pay of teachers is greatly raised and for this again we have to get the concurrence of local bodies. I was rather struck by the circumstance that chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards in the South Arcot District appeared to take very little interest in the school. I wonder if there is any way by which they could be interested.

The task of the staff must be an uphill one in a school like that, and I should say, from what I saw, that the headmaster and his assistants have been doing their work well.

Government Training School, Villupuram

Entry in the School Visitor's Book.

I have spent two hours this afternoon in the Villupuram Government Training School and felt much interested in the work which is being done. - As I went round the classes the conviction was brought home to me that the large majority of men under training must have taken to the teaching profession through want and lack of any better opportunities of earning their livelihood and not through love of ^{the} profession. The material will not improve till the scale of pay for teachers (untrained as well as trained) is greatly improved. With such bad raw material the work of the staff engaged in the task of training must be a difficult one. And I note with pleasure that, so far as I can see the headmaster and his assistants are doing their work well.

I think that chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards should make it a point to visit this school. They will find the knowledge gained, of use, in dealing with the elementary schools which they maintain.

I am glad to note that the hostel for the non-Brahman Hindus will be started soon.

(Sd) P. Rajagopalachari,

Camp Villupuram

Member of the Executive Council of

1st July 1919.

Madras

Check

/TRUE COPIES/

B. Krishnamoorthy

for Director of Public Instruction

*2nd
1918.*

NOTES.

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"Bradford",
Ootacamund, b

22nd July 1919.

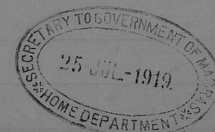
b. NO. 1722 A

25/7/19

My dear Davidson,

I had occasion during a recent tour to visit the Government training school at Villuppuram: I was struck by the good work that was being done in it and also the great difficulties in the way of that work, due mainly to the unpromising raw material which the teaching staff had to deal with. I wrote to Mr. Littlehailes my impression and I particularly mentioned the circumstance that the local bodies of the South Arcot district appeared to take very little interest in the [redacted] school and that, as they had to send the teachers for training and to employ those teachers after training, it would be well to arrange for bringing them into closer contact with the work of the training school. The accompanying letter is Mr. Littlehailes's reply. He has the question in hand and there is nothing further to be done so far as I can see: at any rate I have no further suggestions to make. The general question raised by him of allowing local bodies to undertake the training of teachers is a --

ief



different matter about which I am not in a position to offer any remarks. I would suggest however that that question may be taken up and examined. I am sorry I did not keep a copy of my note to Mr. Little-hailes or of the remarks I entered in the visitors' book of the ^{Vellupuram} school: but of course it cannot be difficult to get copies. The District Board President Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiar and the acting Collector Mr. Stoddart were with me and I believe they were like myself struck by the difficult nature of the work which the staff had to do.

Yours sincerely,

My dear Mr. ...

To

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Member of Council,
"Woodside",
Ootacamund.



The Old College, Mungambakkam,

15th July 1919.

D.O.No. 155

My dear Dewan Bahadur,

I thank you for your letter of the 10th July regarding your visit to the Government Training school at Villuppuram. I have noted what you state about P.Sitaraman.

I am sending out a D.O to Chairmen of Municipal Councils and Presidents of Local Boards inviting them in general terms to visit the Government Training Institutions with a view that we may gradually bring them into closer contact with the actual conditions of training and recruitment of the teachers whom they employ, but it will ~~not~~ take time.

A suggestion was made sometime back that the training of teachers should be undertaken by local bodies. This would be one way of interesting Presidents and Chairmen in Training institutions. I have considered this very carefully and am of opinion that the disadvantages of the control of these institutions resting with

6 4
local bodies strongly outweigh the advantages.

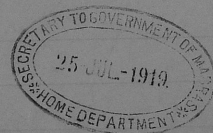
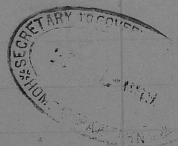
Yours sincerely,

Shankar

To
The Hon. Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achar, A.C.S.,
Member in Council, Co. 2.

Home (Each) for brief
note please

24 22



See the committee
and the other
H.D. and the
H.D. and the
or having
or

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certain papers regarding the
taking over under departmental
control of training schools which were
once under the management of local
bodies have been called for from H.R.
In the meantime, the S.P.D. may be
requested to furnish copies of the note
sent to him by the Honble Mr. Rajagopal
Achariyar and also of the remarks
entered by H.R. in the visitor's book
of the Villupuram school.

2 A draft memo is submitted for approval

JK
29.7.19
S.P.D.

CR
31.7.19. 1819

p.1 cf.

Issued as Memo No 1722 A-1 S 1-8-19

H2-3 cf [C.No 1847A] from the S.P.D. Re. No 7090 S 13-8-19

P.T.O

The points raised in the note of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar on p.3 of C.F., and on p. 1-4 ante are examined below:-

2. Poor quality of students admitted for training into the Govt. Training School, Villupuram.

The Hon'ble Member has remarked about the unpromising nature of the raw material in the Training school at Villupuram, which the teaching staff has to deal with. Under rule 115 of the Madras Educational rules, the selection of candidates for admission into training schools is made by the Inspector of schools of the circle. In the selection of candidates, preference is given to those of the following classes in the order in which they are named:-

1. Teachers employed in public schools.
2. Persons to whom Local Boards or Municipal Councils have given provisional appointments in schools under their management.
3. Village schoolmasters to whom teaching is a regular profession.
4. Persons specially selected by managers or headmasters under an agreement to return as teachers.
5. Persons desirous of adopting the teacher's profession.

The weakness of the material admitted into training schools has already attracted the attention of the department, as will be seen from the following extract from the report on public instruction for the quinquennium ending 1912-1917:-

"As a general rule, the number of applications for admission very greatly exceeds the number of vacancies. It is felt however that more care should be exercised in the selection of candidates for training, many of whom are often found unfit for training by reason of their poor qualifications

Annexure 4 of Vol I

"and low order of intelligence. Though the picture
 "drawn by some headmasters of the ignorance and
 "mental inertia of students seeking lower elementary
 "training is depressing, it is gratifying to learn
 "that things are improving. It is to be hoped that
 "some day lower elementary students will be improved
 "out of existence as the salaries and prospects
 "of the teaching profession in elementary schools
 "become more attractive".

3. Most District Boards including the
 District Board of South Arcot maintain sessional
 schools..The purpose of these schools is to enable
 the masters of elementary schools to obtain the
 education necessary to secure a pass in the primary
 examination and so to secure admission into a
 training school. If an unsuitable candidate presents
 himself for admission into a training school, it is
 open to the Inspector of the circle to require
 that he should first undergo training in a sessional
 school.

4. Pay of teachers in elementary schools.

The H.M. has remarked that the quality of
 teachers is not likely to improve till the scale of
 pay allowed to them is greatly raised. This is also
 the view of the D.P.I. as expressed in paras 72 and
 86 of his report on public instruction for the
 quinquennium 1912-1917.

In their resolution on educational policy
 issued in 1913, the Govt. of India stated that the
 minimum pay of a trained teacher in an elementary
 school should be Rs.12 per mensem. Prior to 1st
 March 1917, the minimum pay of a trained teacher in
 elementary schools for boys under public management
 was Rs.10 per mensem. In G.O., No.170 Home (Edn.)
 dated the 12-2-1918, the minimum was raised to Rs.11
per mensem in the case of trained teachers in boys'

80 10551 (B)
 31.7.16

p.3 cfr

448
 pp 38-39 of report.

para 11 of Resn
 pp 5-6 of 80.39428 (C)
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(D)

to schools and Rs.12 per mensem in the case of women teachers in girls' schools under public management. The extra cost involved was met ^{from} the Imperial grant of 4 lakhs sanctioned by the Govt. of India in 1917. Recently in G.O., No.659 Home (Edn.) dated the 21-5-1919, the minimum pay of trained teachers in boys' schools was again raised to Rs.12 per mensem and of women teachers in girls' schools to Rs.13 per mensem. The increase was effected with the help of the Imperial grant of 5½ lakhs sanctioned by the Govt. of India last year. On both occasions, suitable subsidies were sanctioned to local bodies to enable them to raise the minimum pay of teachers in their employ.

Under the orders issued in G.O., No.286 Home (Edn.) dated the 6-3-19 it is open to a local body to pay untrained teachers in their employ at the rate of Rs.10 per mensem.

Simultaneously with an increase in the pay of teachers in schools under public management, teaching grants to aided elementary schools were also raised. Vide G.O., No.33 Home (Edn.) dated the 11-1-1918 and No.1678 dated the 28-12-1918. In consequence of the abolition of the capitation grant, the rates of teaching grants admissible under rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code have still further been raised recently. The order is now in press.

The description given on page 39 of the last quinquennial report as to the average emoluments of a teacher manager is perhaps true even today. The Govt. have done their best in recent years to improve the pay of teachers in elementary schools and further improvement can be made only if additional funds are available. The resources of local bodies are limited and ~~the~~ subsidies have had

to be sanctioned to enable them to raise the pay of teachers in their employ. When the Elementary Education Bill becomes law, the income from the education tax may, to some extent, be utilised in raising the pay of teachers in schools under public management. Any improvement in the condition of aided schools can only be effected at the cost of provincial funds.

5. Visits to training institutions by Chairmen of Municipal Councils and Presidents of Local Boards.

The D.P.I. states that he has issued a ^{circular} (1.1.17) to the Chairmen of Municipal Councils and Presidents of Local Boards inviting them in general terms to visit the Govt. Training Institutions with a view to bring them into closer contact with the actual conditions of training and recruitment of the teachers whom they employ. As pointed out by the D.P.I., it will ~~take~~ ^{be} some time before the circular produces any real effect.

6. Opening of training schools under the management of local bodies.

Prior 1878-79, all training schools for Primary school teachers (then designated normal schools) were under either Govt. or mission management. In that year the Coimbatore District Board opened a normal school for the training of teachers for elementary schools. The departmental ~~schools~~ ^{trained} then in existence were insufficient to supply enough ~~of~~ teachers and the Dept. of Public Instruction had no funds to open more schools. In consequence, other local boards were encouraged to follow the example of the Coimbatore District Board and to open normal schools for the training of teachers. By 1899-1900 the number of normal schools under the management of local boards had increased to 39, while the Govt. schools then numbered only 4. In

to ante

Vide S.P.D. letter No 1248
Dy 9-2-1891 printed
at pp 1-37 of 2.0 no
567 Edl Dy 23-7-91 (M)
para 12- page 10 of letter

- page 14
para 13 of the letter ibid

NOTES.

Page 14

February 1891, Mr. Griggs ^{then} D.P.I., submitted a report in which he urged that the normal schools, then under the control of local bodies, should be taken over by Govt. It was stated that the internal management of board schools was not satisfactory owing to the following causes:-

- (1) The want of a properly qualified teaching staff.
- (2) The weakness of the staff employed.
- (3) The deficient nature of the instruction given in the methods of teaching.
- (4) The low attainment of pupils admitted for training.
- (5) The absence of effective supervision and control of skilled professional men.
- (6) The inefficient organization of the practising department.
- (7) The want of adequate provision for accommodation, furniture, library and other appliances necessary for elementary normal schools.
- (8) The inability of the local bodies to spend any large sum on normal schools to make them serve as model institutions in the matter of organization, accommodation, school appliances &c.

By placing the institutions under departmental control, the following advantages were expected to accrue:-

- (1) the schools would be worked more efficiently owing to careful supervision and proper selection of teachers.
- (2) The status of the schools ~~would~~ be raised owing to their being ranked as provincial institutions. This ~~would~~ not only give a stimulus to teachers but would also result in managers of schools attaching greater value to the instruction imparted.

perhaps 23 off 56732 (M)
23.7.91

par 11 on 623.19 for this.

- (3) The schools would have in due course the advantages of good accommodation and proper appliances.
- (4) A uniformity of method would be secured in the system of working in normal schools.

In support of his proposals, Mr. Grigg also referred to the following recommendations of the Education Commission:-

"That/ supply of normal schools, whether Govt. or aided, be so localised as to provide for the local requirements of all primary schools whether Govt. or aided within the division under each inspector. x x x that the first charges on provincial funds assigned for primary education be the cost of its direction and inspection and the provision of adequate normal schools."

The then Chief Secretary, Sir Frederick Price, noted as follows on the Director's proposal:-

"There can, it is submitted, no doubt that the transfer of all local fund normal schools to the educational department must be followed by much better results than are at present obtained as it will introduce uniformity and system in teaching in all these schools and result in a much closer supervision in every point than now exists; for the educational officers will look much more sharply after institutions which are part and parcel of the department to which they belong and for the credit or discredit of which they are entirely responsible, than after those for the conduct of which as matters at present stand, they are only in a minor degree answerable. Normal schools are of vital importance to the advance of education and unless they are thoroughly and efficiently worked, the money devoted to education is in a great measure thrown away. It cannot I submit be for a moment

page 16 of letter in
go 567
23-7-91 (M)

to 15-16 of note to
Sd. No 567
23-7-91 (M)

NOTES.

Page 12

"held that these schools can, in the hands of local
boards and subject to but slight supervision, turn
out teachers of the same quality as if they were
under the sole direction and management of their
educationalists. Whatever other reasons for/transfer
may be advanced, this I venture to think is a
cogent and unanswerable one."

Sir Henry Stokes in accepting the Director's
proposals noted as follows:-

"I do not think it is necessary to discuss the
advantages of the Director's proposal which are
patent and incontestable. Normal schools are a
class of institutions which above all others re-
quires skilled management and this cannot be supplied
by local bodies, even with the advice of depart-
mental officers as now afforded, nearly so well as
by the department itself x x x One of the
recommendations of the Education Commission was
that the training of teachers is a departmental
educational activity which should be ascribed
directly to the State and should be charged on
provincial funds."

Accordingly in G.O., 567 Edn. dated the 23-7-91
it was directed that all normal schools under the
control of local bodies should be taken over by
Government from the 1st January 1892.

7. At present there are training institutions
only under Govt. and Mission management. local
Boards maintain ~~only~~ sessional schools to impart
instruction in general subjects to elementary school
teachers with a view to fit them for admission into
training schools. Subsidies are now being paid from
provincial funds even towards the maintenance of these
sessional schools. The resources at the disposal of
local bodies are limited and they have to be sub-
sidised even to open new primary schools in places

part of notes to S.O.
No 567 27 (M)
23-7-91

(M)

where they are needed. It is pretty certain that local bodies cannot find funds to open new training ~~(not maintainance)~~ schools, and even if they ^{can they have} ~~no expert staff of their own to control the internal management of training institutions and, in the absence of expert supervision, the schools will, in course of time, deteriorate and cease to be model institutions. The teachers employed in training schools are borne on the cadre of either sub-assistant inspectors or that of supervisors. They thus belong to a presidency list and can hope for promotion according to their seniority in that list. If the schools are placed under the control of District Boards, the teachers will have to look for promotion only within their own institutions and, in the absence of adequate prospects, qualified men will not take up employment in such institutions. As pointed out by the D.P.I., the disadvantages of control by local bodies strongly outweigh the advantages.~~

8. It may be mentioned in this connection ^{that} under the Elementary Education Bill as at present framed, no part of the education fund is intended to be utilised for the training of teachers - please see notes on pp. 96 and 103 of G.O. No. 1639 Home (Edn.) dated the 19-12-1918. New training institutions can therefore be opened only with the aid of ^{Provincial} ~~State~~ ^{funds} ~~reserves~~.

11/5/1919 I think thus be seen that the transfer of entire control of training schools to local bodies is against all accepted policy and is impracticable, that so far as funds are available

(The delay in the publication of the Bill is regretted. It was due to the pressure of work in the section during the last fortnight and the result of the delay is that the Bill is now published in the Gazette of 10/1/1919.)

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the Govt. are doing the best to increase the scale of pay of elementary school teachers all round (they have gradually raised their pay from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 in the course of seven years) and that the existing rules & regulations afford ample scope for the recruitment of better material for training. Local bodies can improve the material by passing the teachers through sessional schools and even by such a method the material offered for training is still bad, the remedy lies in the Inspector of Schools, who is charged with the duty of selecting the ~~best~~ students for training, rejecting the unprofitable material. Such rejections must bring local bodies to their senses and induce them to look to initial recruitment with care. The D.P.I may therefore be asked to instruct Inspectors to give close attention to the question of selection. This with the Circular already issued by the D.P.I must bring the local bodies in close contact with the training institutions:

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Box 9
10.9.19

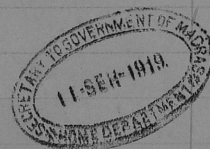
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"Training" is a technical matter one require experienced persons to be in charge. Further, Govt having undertaken to bear the cost of training, local bodies will do better in devoting their available funds to extension of mass education - general & technical. The D.P.P. is also against the transfer of the control of such institutions to local bodies.

2. Revisits, the D.P.P. has circumscribed.

3. Re bad material. Once a man becomes a teacher, he has to be trained. The idea is to train all who adopt the teaching profession - bad or good material he be.

My
9/9/19



HM

The papers may be recorded, but should be circulated for the perusal of the Hon^{ble} Mr. Rangaiah Chariar on his return to India. He was probably not aware of the reasons underlying the policy laid down in 1891-92. Conditions have of course changed since then, but not in such a way as to indicate a reversal of that policy at present.

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papers is submitted. 20

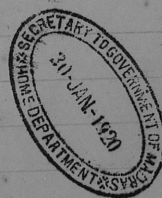
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Please note in the call book
that the papers have to be
sent to the Honble Mr. Rajagopalachari
on his return. The foreign papers
might be kept together

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29/1/20



Training Schools

Recording papers re. the question of the transfer
of the ~~income~~ ^{deriving} of — ^{under reorganization of} ~~the~~ local bodies

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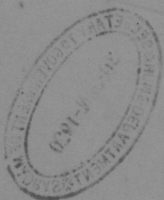
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No. 1105, dated 12.9.1919.

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EXAM AGAIN O.D. No.

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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IN ORIGINAL.

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F — Copy abstract only.

Q — Copy heading only.