

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1491, 3rd December 1919

Training Schools

Approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to transfer the entire control of — from the Inspector of European and Training schools to the Inspectors of Circles.

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G.O. No. 1491, 3rd December 1919

Training Schools

Approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to transfer the entire control of — from the Inspector of European and Training schools to the Inspectors of Circles.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department (through the Accountant-General).
Dated—(Camp) Ootacamund, the 7th August 1919.
No.—Camp 252.

I have the honour to request the sanction of Government for the complete transfer of the control of the training schools for masters from the Inspector of European and Training Schools to the Circle Inspectors.

2. Originally Circle Inspectors exercised direct control over the training schools in their respective circles and when a separate Inspector of European and Training Schools came to be appointed in 1903, he was placed in sole charge of the European and Training schools in the Presidency. This work having been found too heavy for a single officer opportunity was taken to lighten his work when two additional Inspectors' circles were sanctioned in 1908, under G.O. No. 219, Educational, dated 23rd March 1908. The Circle Inspectors were then required to supervise the Government Training schools in their respective circles and were entrusted with the appointment of their staffs up to Rs. 30 per mensem, the selection and stipending of students and the utilization of the budget allotments. They were also required to inspect annually all the training schools in their circles and to submit their reports to the Director furnishing the Inspector of European and Training Schools with copies thereof. They were to correspond direct with the Director except in certain matters which were held to be common to all training schools or to the system of training adopted in this Presidency. In other matters the Circle Inspector corresponded with the Inspector of European and Training Schools. The latter officer was required to deal with matters connected with the courses of instruction and the examinations and certification of teachers, to visit each training school once in two years and to submit the budget estimates of training schools, both for masters and mistresses, and recommendations for appointments carrying salaries exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem. He had also to deal with matters relating to the establishment of new training schools, the selection of sites, the plans of buildings, etc.

With a view to relieve the Inspector of European and Training Schools of his heavy office and inspection work and in order to transfer the entire control of the training schools from the Circle Inspectors to this officer, the appointment of an Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools was sanctioned in G.O. Press No. 4, dated 4th January 1912, on the recommendation of Sir Henry Stone, the acting Director of Public Instruction during the year 1911. The transfer of the control of the training schools was, however, not given effect to, possibly because Sir Alfred Bourne wished to give the old system a further trial or because he considered that the local officers knew more about the local conditions and the men and schools within their jurisdiction than the Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Grade.	Number of schools.			Total Number.
	Boys.	Girls.		
High schools ...	12	15		27
Middle schools ...	20	19		39
Primary schools ...	14	8		22
Total ...	46	42		88
Training school ...	—	1		1
Grand total ...	46	43		89

Needlework. The above officer deals directly at present with the following matters relating to training schools :—

- (1) Accommodation.
- (2) Supply of furniture, books, appliances and etc.
- (3) Opening of new training schools.
- (4) Proposals for making appointments in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors and of those carrying a salary of more than Rs. 30 per mensem.
- (5) Recommending or sanctioning leave to the above officers.
- (6) Budgets.
- (7) Schemes of work in training schools.
- (8) Text-books for training schools.
- (9) Opening of hostels.
- (10) Matters of general application.
- (11) Conduct of the Training School-leaving certificate examination, examinations in Drill and Gymnastics, Technical Teachers' certificate examinations, Final examination for Teachers' Certificates and issue of original and duplicate copies of teachers' certificates. He also visits each training school once in two years.

The above system which involves a dual control in respect of training schools is far from satisfactory and entails much delay without any corresponding advantage in the transit of correspondence through the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools which more or less acts as a post box. With the expansion of elementary education it is necessary that questions relating to the training of teachers should be treated expeditiously and with reference to the local requirements by the officers on the spot who are the Circle Inspectors. They can in my opinion exercise most of the functions that now devolve on the Inspector of European and Training Schools more suitably, efficiently and expeditiously than the latter officer.

In these circumstances I have come to the conclusion that the best way of removing the present unsatisfactory system of dual control over training schools and delay is, until the time is ripe for the appointment of a separate Inspector of Training Schools, to transfer the entire control and responsibility in regard to them from the Inspector of European and Training Schools to the Circle Inspectors and I have the honour accordingly to recommend that the work now done in the office of Inspector of European and Training Schools in connexion with training schools be transferred part to the Circle Inspectors and part to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, with the exception that the Manual Training and Physical Training Instructors for European schools and centres will continue to work under the control of the Inspector of European Schools.

Items connected with courses of instruction, prescription of text-books and syllabuses will be dealt with in the Director's office in consultation with Circle Inspectors when necessary.

The conduct of the teachers' certificate examinations, the certification of teachers, etc., will be transferred to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

The Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools the bulk of whose work relates to European schools may for the present work under the Inspector of European Schools. In passing I may mention that in view of the large number of

Training Schools has 89 European schools under him for inspection besides the Manual Training and Physical Training, Domestic Economy, Needle Work and Singing classes and the work connected with them is more than he and his Assistant can deal with if he is burdened at the same time with training schools. He has also under his control the Manual and Physical Training Instructors and the Lecturer in Domestic Economy and

European schools for girls I have under consideration to propose the transfer of this appointment at some future date from the Provincial Educational service with a view to the appointment of a woman assistant to the Inspector of European Schools, when educated women are more plentiful than at present.

3. If my suggestion is approved, the clerical and menial establishments of the Inspector of European and Training Schools would admit of reduction. The present sanctioned scale of establishment of that office consists of nine clerks including the Head clerk, Rs. 50—2—60 plus personal allowance Rs. 12. Second clerk, Rs. 35. Third and fourth clerks, Rs. 30 each. Fifth and sixth clerks, Rs. 25 each. Seventh and eighth clerks, Rs. 20 each. Typewriting clerk, Rs. 20—1—25.

margin † including a typist, an additional clerk (temporary) on Rs. 20 in all the offices except the office of the Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle (sanctioned from year to year) and three peons 1 (8) and 2 (7). Thus the Inspector of European and Training Schools has four additional clerks, an attender and an additional peon. His establishment may now be brought into line with that of a Circle Inspector by retaining the clerks shown below :—

	RS.
Head clerk ...	50—2—60
Second clerk ...	35
Third „ ...	30
Fourth „ ...	25
Typist ...	20—1—25

He may have also the attender on Rs. 10 and three peons on Rs. 9 each per mensem (one of them with a personal allowance of 8 annas). The attender and one of the peons will work at headquarters while two peons will accompany the Inspector when he goes on tour. As the proposal which involves transfer of part of the work from the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools to the offices of the Commissioner for Government Examinations and the Director of Public Instruction would necessitate the strengthening of the establishments of these offices, I beg to propose the transfer of two of the remaining four clerks, viz., one on Rs. 30 and the other on Rs. 20 to the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations and the other two with the peon on Rs. 9 to the office of the Director of Public Instruction where the clerical and menial establishments are barely adequate.

4. I request the favour of the early sanction of Government to the above proposals which do not involve any extra cost. They may be brought into effect immediately.

II

Endorsement No. T.M./25-11179, dated 2nd September 1919.

Forwarded.

2. The present sanctioned scale of establishment as stated in paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter has been checked with the registers of this office and found correct, with this exception, viz., that personal allowances are drawn for four peons at present and not for one only as stated in his letter.

H. BHIMASENA RAO,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Order—No. 1491, Home (Education), dated 3rd December 1919.

The Government approve the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to transfer the entire control of training schools from the Inspector of European and Training Schools to the Inspectors of Circles and to entrust to the Commissioner for

Government Examinations the conduct of the teachers' certificate examinations, the certification of teachers, etc. The Inspector of European and Training Schools will in future be designated 'Inspector of European Schools' and his office establishment will consist of—

	Per mensem.
	RS.
One head clerk on	50—2—60
One clerk on	35
One clerk on	30
One clerk on	25
One typist on	20—1—25
One attender on	10
Three peons on	9 each.

2. The Government also approve the proposal to transfer from the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools two posts of clerks on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 to the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations; and two other posts on Rs. 25 and 20 and one post of peon on Rs. 9 to the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

3. The personal allowances drawn by the peons will remain unaffected.

4. The sanction accorded in G.O. No. 1319, Home (Education), dated 8th October 1918 to the employment of a temporary clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem for a period not exceeding six months in every year in the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools is revoked.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
" Commissioner for Government Examinations.
" Accountant-General (through Financial).
" Publicity Officer.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1491, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 3RD DECEMBER 1919

[SUBJECT.—*Transfer of the control of training schools from the Inspector of European and Training Schools to the Circle Inspectors.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, Camp No. 252/19, dated
7th August 1919.

In 1901, the Government of India in addressing the Local Government on the subject of the education of Europeans and Eurasians, suggested the desirability of placing the European schools in this Presidency under a special Inspector—paragraph 4, page 3 of G.O. No. 755, dated 16th December 1901. This suggestion was accepted by this Government who, however, considered that, as the number of European schools was hardly enough to give the Inspector sufficient work throughout the year, he should have charge of training schools as well. They accordingly proposed the appointment of an Inspector of European and Training Schools and obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State thereto in 1903—G.Os. No. 514, dated 28th August 1902 and No. 113, dated 11th March 1903.

2. Until 31st March 1908, the work of this Inspector was confined to European schools for boys and training schools for masters, European girls' schools and training schools for mistresses remaining in the charge of the Inspectresses of girls' schools. In 1908, Dr. Bourne considered that the work of the Inspector of European and Training Schools was heavy and proposed to give him relief by transferring to the Circle Inspectors, the immediate control of the training schools in their respective charges, the Inspector of European and Training Schools still retaining the general supervision, inspection and the work of co-ordination of training schools—page 2 of G.O. No. 219, dated 23rd March 1908. It was also proposed that he should take over the control and inspection of some of the European girls' schools from the Inspectresses. Dr. Bourne's proposal was approved as a tentative measure in G.O. No. 219, Education, dated the 23rd March 1908.

3. In 1911, the Director of Public Instruction, Sir Henry Stone, pointed out that the dual control of training schools increased correspondence and delayed the transaction of business and urged that all training schools should be brought entirely under the control of the Inspector of European and Training Schools—page 2 of G.O. No. 778, dated 9th November 1911. As, however, this arrangement was expected to result in a very large increase in the work of this officer, the Director proposed that an officer of the Provincial Educational Service should be appointed as his assistant. This was sanctioned in G.O. No. 4, Educational, dated the 4th January 1912.

4. The Director of Public Instruction explains that the transfer of the entire control of the training schools to the Inspector of European and Training Schools has not been actually effected as was contemplated in 1911 and that the system of dual control still continues. He has fully explained the inconveniences of the present system and the need for relieving the Inspector of European and Training Schools of all work connected with training schools. In view of the rapid development in European education that is taking place in the Presidency, the services of a full-time Inspector may be required to look after the proper organization and working of the European schools alone. The number of such schools to be inspected by the officer has risen from 48 in 1903 to 89 in 1913.

5. The next question for consideration is whether the entire work connected with training schools may be entrusted to Circle Inspectors. It has been admitted that these Inspectors are overworked and a scheme for a considerable addition to the superior inspecting staff has long been under consideration. To meet immediate requirements, it has been decided to appoint four additional Circle Inspectors

pending final orders on the main scheme for the reorganization of the inspecting agency. It is doubtful whether the present Circle Inspectors will, in addition to their legitimate duties, be able adequately to cope with the work connected with the organization and inspection of existing training schools and the opening of new schools for the training of teachers. There has been a large increase in the number of training schools from 43 in 1903 to 62 in 1918; but this increase is hardly commensurate with the ever increasing demand for trained teachers. The Secretary of State has recently drawn pointed attention to the need for the adequate supply of trained teachers before launching on any large scheme for the expansion of elementary education—G.O. No. 635, dated 17th May 1919. Recent calculations showed that the total number of trained teachers that may be turned out from existing training schools in the next and succeeding years is 700 less than the present needs—page 3 of G.O. No. 781, dated 20th June 1919. This does not take into account the teachers required for any expansion of education that may be expected in the ordinary course and for the larger measure of expansion that may follow the passing of the Elementary Education Bill. Attention is invited to the notes with G.O. No. 781, dated 20th June 1919 which gives an idea of the amount of work in connexion with the training of teachers that remains to be done. The Director of Public Instruction states that, until the time is ripe for the appointment of a separate Inspector of training schools, the entire control of training schools may be in the hands of Circle Inspectors. In view of the rapid expansion of education that will take place in the near future, it appears desirable to consider at once the question of appointing a separate officer to supervise the work of training schools and to deal adequately and efficiently with the problems connected with the provision of additional facilities for the training of teachers. Of course he can still rely on the assistance of Circle Inspectors for detailed and minor help. The Director of Public Instruction may, it is submitted, be requested to offer his remarks on this point.

S.K.—12-9-19.

N.K.—18-9-19.

6. This will amount to the creation of a separate appointment for training schools, the present post being reserved for European schools. This has the advantage of *co-ordinating* the work of training schools, for which no authority will, under the Director of Public Instruction's proposal, exist, except the Director of Public Instruction himself. With the large army of subordinates to supervise and with numerous schemes of expansion to organize, it can hardly be expected that Circle Inspectors will be able to devote that amount of special attention that training of teachers needs at present. The work of co-ordination in detail can hardly be attended to by the Director of Public Instruction himself, the volume of work coming before him increasing incessantly. A separate co-ordinating authority for training schools which are now being run by various agencies is desirable. The need for this may be all the more necessary in the case of schools, which have recently been started under the management of private agencies, but subsidized by Government (page 4 of G.O. No. 1433, dated 15th November 1917).

7. As a set off against the extra expenditure involved by the creation of a new post of Inspector of Training Schools, it may probably be considered whether the post of Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools may not be held in abeyance, if not entirely abolished. The Director of Public Instruction does not seem satisfied of the need of this appointment, if his present proposals are approved, at least for some time to come. He says that the post may later on be converted into that of an Assistant to look after European girls' schools. With an Indian Educational Service officer solely for the 89 European schools, there may not be any need for an Assistant to help him in their inspection, etc.; nor does the appointment of an Assistant for European girls' schools, as admitted by the Director of Public Instruction himself, seem feasible, even if considered necessary. Thus the *continuance* of the present post of Assistant to the Inspector of European and Training Schools, as an Assistant to the Inspector of European Schools alone seems unnecessary.

8. If the above proposals are accepted and if it is found possible to recruit for this new post of Inspector of Training Schools an officer of the Provincial Educational Service, the net result of the arrangement will only be the conversion of the post of Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools into that of Inspector of Training Schools until it is possible and necessary to include the post in the Indian Educational Service cadre or Class I (under which all Inspectors will eventually come).

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—19-9-19.

Before noting further, there is one special consideration which I should like the Director of Public Instruction to note.

General education—elementary and perhaps secondary—will soon go into other hands. But we have recognized the importance of the Provincial Government doing the training. Would it not be advisable to adhere, at least for the present, the present theoretical divorce? If so, we may have an Inspector separately for European schools and an Inspector or two separately for training schools.

I have already spoken to the Director of Public Instruction of the importance of multiplying the training institutions chiefly with a view to be prepared for the ensuing spread of education when the Elementary Education Bill becomes law. And I am afraid that the Circle Inspector will scarcely have time or knowledge to develop these institutions with reasonable promptitude. The additional officers should of course be for the time being on the temporary scale.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—20-9-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

My proposal is made mainly with a view to the more efficient administration of training institutions, and there are several reasons why a local or divisional Inspector is more suitable than a Presidency officer for assuming control of training schools. At the present time all inspections of training schools are conducted by Circle Inspectors; the Inspector of European and Training Schools merely visits the schools and reports generally on accommodation, furniture, books and matters of a very general nature. The detailed inspection is carried out by the Circle Inspectors. If a detailed inspection is to be done by the Inspector of Training Schools we should require an officer with a knowledge of Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Urdu, for the instruction is given in the vernacular of the district wherein the school is located (except in a Muhammadan training school outside Malabar). Such an officer does not exist in the Indian Educational Service or in the Provincial Educational Service. I fear that the appointment of a separate Inspector of Training Schools for the whole Presidency will never be possible. We shall have to accept the position which is in force under the Board of Education in England, of appointing certain of the divisional Inspectors or of ordinary Inspectors to inspect training institutions in addition to the ordinary schools which come under their inspectional control. If we accept the position that a separate Inspector is to be appointed for training institutions, we should start with one Inspector of training schools for the Tamil areas, one for the Telugu areas and one for the Malayalam and Kanarese areas and make special arrangements for the inspection of the Muhammadan training schools. But the divorce of control and inspection of training schools from the control and inspection of ordinary schools is unsound, for the Inspector of Training Schools must know the conditions existing in ordinary schools in the areas which are to be supplied by teachers in training, otherwise he will be unable to frame suitable proposals bearing on their training and to know exactly wherein the defects and deficiencies of the present training and supply lie and thus he would not be in a position to remedy these defects and deficiencies. It is of cardinal importance that the local conditions should be known by the inspecting officer and the only suitable person who knows the local conditions under our existing scheme of administration is the circle inspector. Questions of staff and accommodation are dealt with by the Inspector of European and Training Schools at present, but the circle inspector knows these questions much better than the Inspector of European and Training Schools. Such was my own experience as an inspecting

officer and such is the case so far as I can judge from recent experience, where I have been compelled to ask the circle inspectors to look into the accommodation and location of new training schools because the Inspector of European and Training Schools had neither the requisite local knowledge nor the time to travel about quickly from one part of the Presidency to another.

2. The additional work that is thrown on circle inspectors will be relatively small, firstly because the Inspector of European and Training Schools practically always asks their opinion on matters of general importance before he submits any proposal to the Director of Public Instruction, and secondly because each circle inspector will have only one-eighth of the relevant part of the work of the Inspector of European and Training Schools of which it is proposed to relieve the latter officer. (The Inspector of Schools, IX Circle, is excluded from consideration.)

3. If the inspection of all European schools is to be undertaken by a single officer, the work will, I fear, be very heavy and too much for an officer of Mr. Melville's strength. His health is not sufficiently good to allow him to do the work and he will be compelled to forego the inspection of some schools. Moreover, his services will probably be required shortly for work in connexion with the Madras Children Bill, in which case the Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools would have to carry on for a time all the work of inspecting European schools for I do not think we can conveniently spare any other officer at present for this purpose.

4. The proposals I make are not meant to be of a permanent character. Conditions, eventually, will change so rapidly and developments will be so large that in the course of two or three years I foresee that other arrangements will be required. What I have suggested appears to be the most suitable for this transitional period. Ultimately I look forward to the time when practically each district will have an inspector—a district officer—and their work will be co-ordinated by senior inspecting officers called divisional inspectors. The inspection of training schools will then devolve in the main on these divisional inspectors. This would follow, to some extent, the practice in Great Britain at the present day.

R. LITTLEHAILES—22-9-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

In the circumstances explained by the Director of Public Instruction it is for orders whether the proposal to transfer the work connected with training schools to the circle inspectors may be approved.

2. In paragraph 3 of his letter the Director proposes to redistribute the establishment of the Inspector of European and Training Schools as shown below:—

Present staff of the Inspector of European and Training Schools.

	RS.	
One head clerk, 50—2—60		} To be retained in the office of the Inspector of European Schools.
One clerk, 35		
One " 30		
One " 30		
One " 25		} To be transferred to the Commissioner for Government Examinations' office.
One " 25		
One " 20		} To be transferred to the Director of Public Instruction's office.
One " 20		
One typist, 20—1—25		} To be transferred to the Commissioner for Government Examinations' office.
One attender, 10		
Four peons, 9 each.		} To be retained in the office of the Inspector of European Schools.
		} Three peons to be retained for the Inspector of European Schools and one to be transferred to the Director of Public Instruction's office.

The number of clerks and peons proposed to be retained in the office of the Inspector of European Schools is the same as that allowed for the offices of circle inspectors, including the temporary clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem sanctioned for each office. The proposal to retain the attender on Rs. 10 also in that office may be

accepted. The Assistant Inspector of European Schools has no separate office establishment. When the Inspector goes on tour, two peons ordinarily accompany him. The remaining peon and the attender will then attend on the Assistant Inspector and the office.

3. The proposal to transfer two clerks and a peon to the Director of Public Instruction's office and two clerks to the Commissioner for Government Examinations' office may also be approved. The teachers' certificate branch of the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been allowed three clerks (please see the statement on page 1 of notes to G.O. No. 1360, dated 3rd December 1914). The work connected with the award of these certificates and a few other items of work relating to training schools will in future be undertaken by the Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner for Government Examinations' offices.

4. Besides the establishment referred to above, the Director of Public Instruction has also been authorized to sanction the employment of a temporary clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem for a period not exceeding six months every year in the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools in connexion with the training school-leaving certificate examination work (G.O. No. 1319, dated 8th October 1913). As this work is now to be transferred to the Commissioner for Government Examinations' office, there will be no need in future to employ the temporary clerk in the office of the Inspector of European Schools and the sanction may be revoked.

5. The file may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance of the proposals.

S.K.—29-9-19.

N.K.—1-10-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-10-19.

B on page 3 ante is opposed to the first sentence in sub-paragraph 5 of paragraph 2 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter. My suggestion was that the time was ripe for the separate appointment. But the Director of Public Instruction on educational grounds now does not want the separate appointment.

So his proposals may be accepted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—4-10-19.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposal to transfer the control of training schools from the Inspector of European and Training Schools to the circle inspectors and the consequent rearrangement of establishments do not involve any extra expenditure and may, it is submitted, be accepted.

2. It is observed that in G.O. No. 4, Educational, dated 4th January 1912, Government sanctioned, with the previous approval of the Government of India, the appointment of an Assistant to the Inspector of European and Training Schools to afford relief to the latter officer. When the new arrangements are brought into force

Home (Education) may be asked to consider this. the Inspector of European Schools may not have the necessity for an Assistant.

J.M.H.—23-10-19. Please see, however, paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's note on pages 3-4 ante *. In the circumstances

* which really refers to only a temporary arrangement. J.M.H.—23-10-19. stated therein this department need not, perhaps, object to the retention of the appointment of Assistant to the Inspector of European Schools.

K.R.N.—18-10-19.

C.P.K.—23-10-19.

J. M. HOOPER—23-10-19.

R. A. GRAHAM—26-10-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order approving the Director of Public Instruction's proposals is submitted for approval. With reference to the Assistant Secretary's marginal note supra it is presumed that the Financial Department does not object to the retention of the post of Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools at any rate for the present.

S.K.—31-10-19.

N.K.—1-11-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—1-11-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-11-19.

I quite approve of the Director of Public Instruction's main proposals. There is, however, one minor point on which I have some doubts, namely, whether we are justified in transferring to the Director of Public Instruction's office the two clerks and a peon who will not be required by the Inspector. The justification for this transfer, as given in the last words of paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, is that the clerical and menial establishments in his office are barely adequate. If this is so, the Director of Public Instruction should, I think, make out a case for an increase on its merits instead of merely collaring the establishment set free by the reconstitution of the Inspector's office. The new work which the Director of Public Instruction's office will have to do as a consequence of this reconstitution is said to consist of 'items connected with courses of instruction' and 'prescription of text-books and syllabuses'. This does not seem very alarming and I doubt whether it would require two clerks.

2. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked unofficially if he can strengthen the case for the transfer of this establishment to his office; if not, I think the establishment should be dispensed with, and the Director of Public Instruction be left to come in the ordinary course for any increased staff that he may require to strengthen his own establishment.

A. R. K[NAPP]—5-11-19.

W[ILLINGDON]—5-11-19.

A u.o. note to the Director of Public Instruction is placed below.

S.K.—6-11-19.

N.K.—7-11-19.

C.R.—9-11-19.

R.R.—10-11-19.

U.O. Note.

In his letter No. 252, dated 7th August 1919, the Director of Public Instruction proposes the transfer to his office of two clerks and a peon from the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools when the latter officer is relieved of the work connected with training schools. The new work which is to be taken over by the Director's office is in connexion with the courses of instruction in training schools and the prescription of text-books and syllabuses. The work connected with the above items cannot be large and it is doubtful whether it would require the services of two clerks. The Director may be asked to justify his proposal in greater detail.

2. At the end of paragraph 3 of his letter, the Director has stated that the clerical and menial establishments of his office are barely adequate. If so, the Director should address Government separately on the subject on its own merits and independently of the present proposals.

N.K.—7-11-19.

C.R.—9-11-19.

R.R.—10-11-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Un-official Reply No. 437, dated 25th November 1919.

In the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools in addition to the registering, copying and despatching work in connexion with training schools which is dealt with by the clerks who register, copy and despatch papers relating both to training schools and to European schools, one full-time clerk and another clerk for half of his time are entrusted solely with training school work and with nothing more.

R. LITTLEHAILES—23-11-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the above it would appear that the work to be transferred to the Director of Public Instruction's office is approximately that of two clerks in the Inspector's office. Items 1 to 10 in the list in paragraph 2 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter are the list of subjects that will be transferred to the Director of Public Instruction from the Inspector of Training Schools. The Director of Public Instruction states that this work takes the full time of the work of a clerk and of another also. It is therefore submitted that two clerks and a peon may be transferred to the Director's office as originally suggested. The file may be submitted to the Honourable Member.

S.K.—23-11-19.

N.K.—29-11-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—1-12-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—2-12-19.

I approve the draft.

A. R. K[NAPP]—2-12-19.

Issue.

R.R.—2-12-19.

[G.O. No. 1491, Home (Education), dated 3rd December 1919.]

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191

191

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 6104, From the S.P.J. Camp No. 252/10 dated 7. 8. 1919.

" " " " "" "

" " " " " " 101

ORDER

His
Fran.

No. 1491, dated 3. 12. 1919.

The Govt approve the proposal of the D.P.I to transfer the entire control of the training schools from the Inspector of European and Training Schools to the Inspector

and to entrust to the Commissioner
for G. V. examinations the
conduct of the teachers' certi-
-ficate examinations, the
certification of teachers, etc.)

of circles. The ^{Inspector of E + T Schools} ~~former officer~~
will in future be designated -
'Inspector of European School,'
and his office establishment
will consist of

1 head clerk on R, 50-2-60 p.m.

1 clerk on 35

1 4 4 30

1. " " 28

4. The Director of Public Instruction explains that the transfer of the entire control of the training schools to the Inspector of European and Training Schools has not been actually effected as was contemplated in 1911 and that the system of dual control still continues. He has fully explained the inconveniences of the present system and the need for relieving the Inspector of European and Training Schools of all work connected with training schools. In view of the rapid development in European education that is taking place in the Presidency, the services of a full-time Inspector may be required to look after the proper organization and working of the European schools alone. The number of such schools to be inspected by the officer has risen from 48 in 1903 to 89 in 1918.

5. The next question for consideration is whether the entire work connected with training schools may be entrusted to Circle Inspectors. It has been admitted that these Inspectors are overworked and a scheme for a considerable addition to the superior inspecting staff has long been under consideration. To meet immediate requirements, it has been decided to appoint four additional Circle Inspectors pending final orders on the main scheme for the reorganization of the inspecting agency. It is doubtful whether the present Circle Inspectors will, in addition to their legitimate duties, be able adequately to cope with the work connected with the organization and inspection of existing training schools and the opening of new schools for the training of teachers. There has been a large increase in the number of training schools from 43 in 1903 to 62 in 1918; but this increase is hardly commensurate with the ever increasing demand for trained teachers. The Secretary of State has recently drawn pointed attention to the need for the adequate supply of trained teachers before launching on any large scheme for the expansion of elementary education—G.O. No. 635, dated 17th May 1919. Recent calculations showed that the total number of trained teachers that may be turned out from existing training schools in the next and succeeding years is 700 less than the present needs—page 3 of G.O. No. 781, dated 20th June 1919. This does not take into account the teachers required for any expansion of education that may be expected in the ordinary course and for the larger measure of expansion that may follow the passing of the Elementary Education Bill. Attention is invited to the notes with G.O. No. 781, dated 20th June 1919 which gives an idea of the amount of work in connexion with the training of teachers that remains to be done. The Director of Public Instruction states that, until the time is ripe for the appointment of a separate Inspector of training schools, the entire control of training schools may be in the hands of Circle Inspectors. In view of the rapid expansion of education that will take place in the near future, it appears desirable to consider at once the question of appointing a separate officer to supervise the work of training schools and to deal adequately and efficiently with the problems connected with the provision of additional facilities for the training of teachers. Of course he can still rely on the assistance of Circle Inspectors for detailed and minor help. The Director of Public Instruction may, it is submitted, be requested to offer his remarks on this point.

S.K.—12-9-19.

N.K.—18-9-19.

6. This will amount to the creation of a separate appointment for training schools, the present post being reserved for European schools. This has the advantage of co-ordinating the work of training schools, for which no authority will, under the Director of Public Instruction's proposal, exist, except the Director of Public Instruction himself. With the large army of subordinates to supervise and with numerous schemes of expansion to organize, it can hardly be expected that Circle Inspectors will be able to devote that amount of special attention that training of teachers needs at present. The work of co-ordination in detail can hardly be attended to by the Director of Public Instruction himself, the volume of work coming before him increasing incessantly. A separate co-ordinating authority for training schools which are being run by various agencies is desirable. The need for this may be all the more necessary in the case of schools, which have recently been started under the management of private agencies, but subsidized by Government (page 4 of G.O. No. 1433, dated 15th November 1917).

7. As a set off against the extra expenditure involved by the creation of a new post of Inspector of Training Schools, it may probably be considered whether the post of Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools may not be held in abeyance, if not entirely abolished. The Director of Public Instruction does not

seem satisfied of the need of this appointment, if his present proposals are approved, at least for some time to come. He says that the post may later on be converted into that of an Assistant to look after European girls' schools. With an Indian Educational Service officer solely for the 89 European schools, there may not be any need for an Assistant to help him in this inspection, etc; nor does the appointment of an Assistant for European girls' schools, as admitted by the Director of Public Instruction himself, seem feasible, even if considered necessary. Thus the continuance of the present post of Assistant to the Inspector of European and Training Schools, as an Assistant to the Inspector of European Schools alone seems unnecessary.

8. If the above proposals are accepted and if it is found possible to recruit for this new post of Inspector of Training Schools an officer of the Provincial Educational Service, the net result of the arrangement will only be the conversion of the post of Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools into that of Inspector of Training Schools until it is possible and necessary to include the post in the Indian Educational Service cadre or Class I (under which all Inspectors will eventually come).

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—19-9-19.

Before noting further, there is one special consideration which I should like the Director of Public Instruction to note.

General education—elementary and perhaps secondary—will soon go into other hands. But we have recognized the importance of the Provincial Government doing the training. Would it not be advisable to adhere, at least for the present, the present theoretical divorce? If so, we may have an Inspector separately for European schools and an Inspector or two separately for training schools.

I have already spoken to the Director of Public Instruction of the importance of multiplying the training institutions chiefly with a view to be prepared for the ensuing spread of education when the Elementary Education Bill becomes law. And I am afraid that the Circle Inspector will scarcely have time or knowledge to develop these institutions with reasonable promptitude. The additional officers should of course be for the time being on the temporary scale.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—20-9-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

My proposal is made mainly with a view to the more efficient administration of training institutions, and there are several reasons why a local or divisional Inspector is more suitable than a Presidency officer for assuming control of training schools. At the present time all inspections of training schools are conducted by Circle Inspectors; the Inspector of European and Training Schools merely visits the schools and reports generally on accommodation, furniture, books and matters of a very general nature. The detailed inspection is carried out by the Circle Inspectors. If a detailed inspection is to be done by the Inspector of Training Schools we should require an officer with a knowledge of Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Urdu, for the instruction is given in the vernacular of the district wherein the school is located (except in a Muhammadan training school outside Malabar). Such an officer does not exist in the Indian Educational Service or in the Provincial Educational

Service. I fear that the appointment of a separate Inspector of Training Schools for the whole Presidency will never be possible. We shall have to accept the position which is in force under the Board of Education in England, of appointing certain of the divisional Inspectors or of ordinary Inspectors to inspect training institutions in addition to the ordinary schools which come under their inspectional control. If we accept the position that a separate Inspector is to be appointed for training institutions, we should start with one Inspector of training schools for the Tamil areas, one for the Telugu areas and one for the Malayalam and Kanarese areas and make special arrangements for the inspection of the Muhammadan training schools. But the divorce of control and inspection of training schools from the control and inspection of ordinary schools is unsound, for the Inspector of Training Schools must know the conditions existing in ordinary schools in the areas which are to be supplied by teachers in

4 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1491, HOME (EDUCATION), 3RD DECEMBER 1919

training, otherwise he will be unable to frame suitable proposals bearing on their training and to know exactly wherein the defects and deficiencies of the present training and supply lie and thus he would not be in a position to remedy these defects and deficiencies. It is of cardinal importance that the local conditions should be known by the inspecting officer and the only suitable person who knows the local conditions under our existing scheme of administration is the circle inspector. Questions of staff and accommodation are dealt with by the Inspector of European and Training Schools at present, but the circle inspector knows these questions much better than the Inspector of European and Training Schools. Such was my own experience as an inspecting officer and such is the case so far as I can judge from recent experience, where I have been compelled to ask the circle inspectors to look into the accommodation and location of new training schools because the Inspector of European and Training Schools had neither the requisite local knowledge nor the time to travel about quickly from one part of the Presidency to another.

2. The additional work that is thrown on circle inspectors will be relatively small, firstly because the Inspector of European and Training Schools practically always asks their opinion on matters of general importance before he submits any proposal to the Director of Public Instruction, and secondly because each circle inspector will have only one-eighth of the relevant part of the work of the Inspector of European and Training Schools of which it is proposed to relieve the latter officer. (The Inspector of Schools, IX Circle, is excluded from consideration.)

3. If the inspection of all European schools is to be undertaken by a single officer, the work will, I fear, be very heavy and too much for an officer of Mr. Melville's strength. His health is not sufficiently good to allow him to do the work and he will be compelled to forego the inspection of some schools. Moreover, his services will probably be required shortly for work in connexion with the Madras Children Bill, in which case the Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools would have to carry on for a time all the work of inspecting European schools for I do not think we can conveniently spare any other officer at present for this purpose.

4. The proposals I make are not meant to be of a permanent character. Conditions, eventually, will change so rapidly and developments will be so large that in the course of two or three years I foresee that other arrangements will be required. What I have suggested appears to be the most suitable for this transitional period. Ultimately I look forward to the time when practically each district will have an inspector—a district officer—and their work will be coordinated by senior inspecting officers called divisional inspectors. The inspection of training schools will then devolve in the main on these divisional inspectors. This would follow, to some extent, the practice in Great Britain at the present day.

R. LITTLEHAILES—22-9-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

In the circumstances explained by the Director of Public Instruction it is for orders whether the proposal to transfer the work connected with training schools to the circle inspectors may be approved.

2. In paragraph 3 of his letter the Director proposes to redistribute the establishment of the Inspector of European and Training Schools as shown below :—

Present staff of the Inspector of European and Training Schools.

	RS.	
One head clerk, 50—2—60		} To be retained in the office of the Inspector of European Schools.
One clerk, 35		
One „ 30		
One „ 30		} To be transferred to the Commissioner for Government Examinations' office.
One „ 25		
One „ 25		} To be retained in the office of the Inspector of European Schools.
One „ 20		
		} To be transferred to the Director of Public Instruction's office.

P. P. II

One clerk,	Rs. 20	To be transferred to the Commissioner for Government Examinations' office.
One typist,	20--1--25	To be retained in the office of the Inspector of European Schools.
One attender,	10	Do.
Four peons,	9 each.	Three peons to be retained for the Inspector of European Schools and one to be transferred to the Director of Public Instruction's office.

The number of clerks and peons proposed to be retained in the office of the Inspector of European Schools is the same as that allowed for the offices of circle inspectors, including the temporary clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem sanctioned for each office. The proposal to retain the attender on Rs. 10 also in that office may be accepted. The Assistant Inspector of European Schools has no separate office establishment. When the Inspector goes on tour, two peons ordinarily accompany him. The remaining peon and the attender will then attend on the Assistant Inspector and the office.

3. The proposal to transfer two clerks and a peon to the Director of Public Instruction's office and two clerks to the Commissioner for Government Examinations' office may also be approved. The teachers' certificate branch of the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been allowed three clerks (please see the statement on page 1 of notes to G.O. No. 1360, dated 3rd December 1914). The work connected with the award of these certificates and a few other items of work relating to training schools will in future be undertaken by the Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner for Government Examinations' offices.

4. Besides the establishment referred to above, the Director of Public Instruction has also been authorized to sanction the employment of a temporary clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem for a period not exceeding six months every year in the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools in connexion with the training school-leaving certificate examination work (G.O. No. 1319, dated 8th October 1918). As this work is now to be transferred to the Commissioner for Government Examinations' office, there will be no need in future to employ the temporary clerk in the office of the Inspector of European Schools and the sanction may be revoked.

5. The file may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance of the proposals.

S.K.—29-9-19.

N.K.—1-10-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-10-19.

B on page 3 ante is opposed to A on page 4, current file. My suggestion was that the time was ripe for the separate appointment. But the Director of Public Instruction on educational grounds now does not want the separate appointment.

So his proposals may be accepted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—4-10-19.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposal to transfer the control of training schools from the Inspector of European and Training Schools to the circle inspectors and the consequent rearrangement of establishments do not involve any extra expenditure and may, it is submitted, be accepted.

2. It is observed that in G.O. No. 4, Educational, dated 4th January 1912, Government sanctioned, with the previous approval of the Government of India, the appointment of an Assistant to the Inspector of European and Training Schools to

B on page 3 ante is opposed to the statement in the Director's letter first sentence in sub para 5 of para 2 of the D.P.I. letter.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1491, HOME (EDUCATION), 3RD DECEMBER 1919 6
afford relief to the latter officer. When the new arrangements are brought into force Home (Education) may be asked to consider this. the Inspector of European Schools may not have the necessity for an Assistant.

J.M.H.—23-10-19. Please see, however, paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's note on arrangement. pages 3-4 ante*. In the circumstances

J.M.H.—23-10-19. stated therein this department need not, perhaps, object to the retention of the appointment of Assistant to the Inspector of European Schools.

K.A.R.—13-10-19.

C.P.K.—23-10-19.

J. M. HOOPER—23-10-19.

R. A. GRAHAM—26-10-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order approving the Director of Public Instruction's proposals is submitted for approval. With reference to the Assistant Secretary's marginal note supra it is presumed that the Financial Department does not object to the retention of the post of Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools at any rate for the present.

S.K.—31-10-19.

N.K.—1-11-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—1-11-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-11-19.

I quite approve of the Director of Public Instruction's main proposals. There is, however, one minor point on which I have some doubts, namely, whether we are justified in transferring to the Director of Public Instruction's office the two clerks and a peon who will not be required by the Inspector. The justification for this transfer, as given in the last words of paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, is that the clerical and menial establishments in his office are barely adequate. If this is so, the Director of Public Instruction should, I think, make out a case for an increase on its merits instead of merely collaring the establishment set free by the reconstitution of the Inspector's office. The new work which the Director of Public Instruction's office will have to do as a consequence of this reconstitution is said to consist of 'items connected with courses of instruction' and 'prescription of text-books and syllabuses'. This does not seem very alarming and I doubt whether it would require two clerks.

2. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked unofficially if he can strengthen the case for the transfer of this establishment to his office; if not, I think the establishment should be dispensed with, and the Director of Public Instruction be left to come in the ordinary course for any increased staff that he may require to strengthen his own establishment.

A. R. K[NAPP]—5-11-19.

W[ILLINGDON]—5-11-19.

A u.o. note to the Director of Public Instruction is placed below.

S.K.—6-11-19.

N.K.—7-11-19.

C.R.—9-11-19.

R.R.—10-11-19.

no. note

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

In his letter No. 252, dated 7th August 1919, the Director of Public Instruction proposes the transfer to his office of two clerks and a peon from the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools when the latter officer is relieved of the work connected with training schools. The new work which is to be taken over by the Director's office is in connexion with the courses of instruction in training schools and the prescription of text-books and syllabuses. The work connected with the above items cannot be large and it is doubtful whether it would require the services of two clerks. The Director may be asked to justify his proposal in greater detail.

2. At the end of paragraph 3 of his letter, the Director has stated that the clerical and menial establishments of his office are barely adequate. If so, the Director should address Government separately on the subject on its own merits and independently of the present proposals.

N.K.—7-11-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—9-11-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—10-11-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Un-official Reply No. 437, 25th November 1919.

In the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools in addition to the registering, copying and despatching work in connexion with training schools which is dealt with by the clerks who register, copy and despatch papers relating both to training schools and to European schools, one full-time clerk and another clerk for half of his time are entrusted solely with training school work and with nothing more.

R. LITTLEHAILES—23-11-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the above it would appear that the work to be transferred to the Director of Public Instruction's office is approximately that of two clerks in the Inspector's office. Items 1 to 10 on page 3 of current file are the list of subjects that will be transferred to the Director of Public Instruction from the Inspector of Training Schools. The Director of Public Instruction states that this work takes the full time of the work of a clerk and of another also. It is therefore submitted that two clerks and a peon may be transferred to the Director's office as originally suggested. The file may be submitted to the Honourable Member.

S.K.—28-11-19.

N.K.—29-11-19.

C.R.—1-12-19.

R.R.—2-12-19.

I approve the draft.

A. R. K[NAPP]—2-12-19.

Urgent issue.

R.R.—2-12-19.

[G.O. No. 1491, Home (Education), dated 3rd December 1919.]

in the list in para 2 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter

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