

ORIGINAL

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 572, 9th May 1919

Text-book Committee.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India on the subject of the working of the — and requesting him to submit a draft of the alterations in the rules relating to the —.

INDEXED

N. P.

W. P.

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Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India on the subject of the working of the — and requesting him to submit a draft of the alterations in the rules relating to the —.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 94, Educational, dated 1st March 1900.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the selection of text-books for schools, and requesting the Director to report what steps should be taken to bring the constitution and working of the Madras Text-book Committee into accord with the principles laid down by the Government of India.

G.O. No. 1133, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917.

ABSTRACT.—Furnishing the Government of India with an expression of the views of this Government on the suggestions of that Government regarding the working of the Text-book Committee.

G.O. No. 941, Home (Education), dated 16th July 1918.

ABSTRACT.—Approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to discontinue the publication of the consolidated list of approved text-books once in five years.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.S.I., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

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

Dated—Delhi, the 12th February 1919.

No.—175.

In their circular letter No. 235, dated the 13th March 1917, the Government of India addressed the local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the desirability of effecting some improvement in the rules regarding the prescription of text-books for use in schools in British India. They have carefully considered the replies received; and I am now directed to convey the views of the Government of India on the various suggestions which were made in the circular letter referred to.

2. (i) *Division of the text-book committee into sub-committees and the circulation of books among them.*—The Government of India observe that the suggestion that the chairman of a text-book committee might divide the committee into sub-committees according to subjects and that each book should according to its subject be circulated to a sub-committee, a list of books thus circulated being sent to all members of the committee, is already in force, so far as possible, in the provinces. No new declaration of policy is called for in this respect. The system in force in the Madras Presidency would, however, be improved if a list of the books under consideration is circulated before the committee meets.

3. (ii) *Meetings of the text-book committee.*—It appears that in most provinces meetings of text-book committees are regularly held. In the Central Provinces, meetings are not regularly held and it is thought by the Director of Public Instruction that members would have difficulty in attending. I am to say as regards the

difficulties apprehended in that province regarding suggestions (i), (ii) and (iii), that it is desirable that individual members and sub-committees should possess some means whereby they may be informed of the work which is being done by other sub-committees, that meetings on important subjects are at times advantageous, and that it is hoped that the general intention of these three suggestions can be carried out, as elsewhere, without excessive office-work or inconvenience to members.

4. (iii) *Circulation of lists of books rejected by the Director of Public Instruction.*—It is observed that books are seldom summarily rejected by the Director of Public Instruction. The local Governments hold divergent views on the suggestion that a list of books so rejected, with brief reasons for the rejection, should be circulated to all members of the committee and that it should be open to a member to raise the question at a meeting. The Government of India consider that the matter is one which might be left to the decision of the local Governments and Administrations.

5. (iv) *Direct communication between the text-book committees of different provinces.*—The suggestion that the text-book committees of different provinces should be encouraged to communicate with one another so as to benefit by each other's experience is accepted by all and should be followed where this is not already done.

6. (v) *Submission of books by privately managed schools for approval to their adoption.*—In the opinion of the Government of India managers and headmasters of privately managed schools ought to be allowed to submit books to the text-book committee with a view to their adoption by the schools. It is indeed suggested by the Government of Bombay, as a precaution against unnecessary work being thrown on the committee, that no English book should be submitted for examination unless there is *prima facie* evidence that some aided school actually desires to use it or that an inspector of schools thinks it suitable in a Government school. The Government of India, notwithstanding some opinions to the contrary, incline to the view that the initiative regarding the examination of books may reasonably rest with educational authorities, including school committees.

As regards the second part of this suggestion conflicting opinions have been given. The Government of India consider the most satisfactory arrangement on the whole will be as follows. When a book is submitted by the management of a school for examination, it should be definitely placed on the prescribed list or definitely rejected within six months of its receipt. In the event of the text-book committee being unable to do so in any case, the local Government concerned might issue provisional orders on the subject.

7. (vi) *The entertainment of a Reader.*—The conditions vary in different provinces and the Government of India would leave to the decision of the local Governments and Administrations the question whether a reader should be entertained whenever the work of examining books for review was found to be too heavy for the Director of Public Instruction and other members of the text-book committee.

8. (vii) *Prescription of books by the Universities for the matriculation.*—It is observed from the replies received that the Universities are not restricted in their prescription of books for the matriculation. There is however, the possibility of some misunderstanding arising in the Bombay Presidency if a school is unable to use a book prescribed by the University because it is not on the sanctioned list. To meet such a contingency the local Government have decided that books prescribed by the University are to be included in the list or may be taken as being so included, and in the opinion of the Government of India this is sufficient.

9. (viii) *Power of a local Government to prepare a book for special purposes and to prescribe it for use in publicly managed schools and reconsideration of the practice of taking a royalty.*—In the opinion of the Government of India there is no harm in the prescription by Government of specially prepared books in vernacular schools where definite prescription is permissible. Indeed, they consider that such an arrangement is of advantage to pupils, as a book having wide circulation can be produced more cheaply and satisfactorily than can a number of books each with only a restricted sale. In the United Provinces, the act of prescription goes beyond the

limits laid down in the Government of India (Home Department) Resolution No. 84—74, dated the 8th February 1900. The Government of India consider that, if the cost of an alternative book is raised beyond that of a book definitely prescribed by Government for publicly managed schools, action may suitably be taken against the school which uses it and the book, whether for this reason or because of defects in any edition of it, may be excluded from the prescribed list of books which may be used. They would, however, impress upon local Governments that whenever such books are produced, the work should, so far as possible, be given to an Indian firm. In English schools, while books may be produced for very special reasons, this should seldom be the case and some choice should be permitted in schools whether publicly or privately managed.

As regards the receipt by the Government of royalties on specially prepared books, the Government of India deprecate the practice wherever it exists. They suggest that instead of taking a royalty arrangements should be made with the producing firm to bring out a book at a commensurately lower price. In the Punjab royalties are received by the text-book committee and the Government of India do not intend to interfere with this system which enables the committee to do valuable work and encourage literature.

10. (ix) *Publication of suitable books by Indian firms.*—It is satisfactory to note that the suggestion that every encouragement should be given to Indian firms to publish suitable books is already in force, or will be adopted in the several provinces.

11. (x) *The retention by Government officers of an interest in the sale of books.*—The suggestion that Government officers should not retain any interest in the sale of books written by them but should receive a definite lump sum as remuneration from the publishing firm is generally accepted by the local Governments. The Government of India desire that it should be followed in the future, though the objections which apply to the retention of such an interest in the province where the officer is serving carry less weight as regards the use of the book in countries other than India, and in India after the retirement of the officer. Relaxations of the rule may be allowed in such cases.

12. (xi) *Inhibition on an Inspector of Schools from recommending in his inspection reports the adoption of a book, or at least of a book written by himself.*—The local Governments generally agree to the desirability of enforcing some such rule, which indeed is already in force in certain provinces. The Government of India consider that generally it will be sufficient if inspectors of schools are forbidden to recommend their own works, the local Government being at liberty to forbid an inspector to recommend any work at all in a privately managed school.

13. Two other matters of some importance have been brought to the notice of the Government of India in the course of the present correspondence. One relates to the systematic weeding out from the list of books which are no longer required or have been superseded. It has been suggested that a Provincial Committee should be empowered to recommend after careful consideration the removal of such books and that vernacular text-book committees (where they exist) should have the same privilege. I am to commend this suggestion to the local Governments and Administrations.

The other is the question of the final authority which should sanction text-books. Under paragraphs 4 and 9 of the Home Department Resolution No. 64—74, dated the 8th February 1900, the ultimate sanction rests with the local Government. The Government of India recognize that a reference to a local Government on all cases may be a cause of delay. They are accordingly prepared to see this power delegated by local Governments to their Directors of Public Instruction, save in special cases—e.g., when there is a disagreement between the Director and the Committee the matter should be referred to the local Government for decision.

14. The instructions conveyed in this letter are intended to interpret in doubtful points the orders issued in the Government of India (Home Department) Resolution No. 64—74, dated the 8th February 1900, and to make clear the views of the Government of India on certain points not fully dealt with in that Resolution. They are not intended to supersede that Resolution.

Order—No. 572, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.

The letter from the Government of India read above is communicated to the Director of Public Instruction who is requested to submit a draft of additions to and alterations in the rules relating to the Text-book Committee with reference to the suggestions contained in paragraphs 2, 5, 6, 11 and 13 of the letter.

2. In modification of G.O. No. 941, Home (Education), dated 16th July 1918, the Government direct that a consolidated list of approved text-books shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* once in five years.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 572, HOME (EDUCATION), DATED 9TH MAY 1919

[SUBJECT.—*Suggestions regarding the working of the Text-Book Committee.*]

Previous papers :

G.O.	94, Educational,	1st Mar. 1900	G.O.	323, Educational,	6th June 1910
315-A, 315-B	"	27th July "	369	"	27th "
445-46	"	10th Sep. "	96	"	5th Feb. 1912
44	"	24th Jan. 1907	816	"	7th Sep. "
190	"	2nd Apr. "	984	"	18th Aug. 1914
402	"	25th June "	764	"	12th July 1915
270	"	8th Apr. 1908	1247, Home (Edn.),	"	24th Nov. 1916
424	"	30th May "	1133	"	1st Sep. 1917
328	"	3rd June 1909	941	"	16th July 1918
619	"	23rd Nov. "	1050	"	14th Aug. "
646	"	14th Dec. "			

From the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 175, dated the 12th February 1919.

The existing rules regarding the prescription of text-books for use in schools were framed in 1900—Resolution of the Government of India, No. 64-74, dated 8th February 1900 (G.O. No. 94, Educational, dated 1st March 1900). In March 1917, the Government of India referred to the various local Governments the subject of the desirability of effecting some improvement in these rules—Government of India letter, No. 235, dated 13th March 1917, printed in G.O. Nos. 1133-34, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917. The opinion of this Government was expressed in their letter No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917. The Government of India now forward their final views on the several suggestions made in that connexion. They are briefly dealt with below :—

(i) *Division of the text-book committee into sub-committees and the circulation of books among them.*—The Government of India, while stating that no new declaration of policy is called for in this respect, consider that the system in force in this Presidency would be improved if a list of the books under consideration of the sub-committee is circulated *before* the text-book committee meets.

In this connexion, attention is solicited to the notes of Director of Public Instruction in regard to suggestion (1) on pages 2 and 3 of the notes to G.O. Nos. 1133-34, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917, where the question is fully discussed and this Government's reply to India paragraph (i). Under the existing procedure, the list is not circulated to all the members of the committee until the opinions of the various sub-committees have been recorded. The object to be served in circulating the list in advance is apparently to afford the members an opportunity to come prepared for discussion at the meeting if they choose to do so. The Director of Public Instruction (Mr. Stone) was however of the opinion that the list could not be got ready long before the committee meeting and that it was doubtful whether any real object would be served by circulating the list in advance—page 3 of the notes to G.O. Nos. 1133-34, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917. Under rule 13 of the rules for the text-book committee, the lists of books 'passed' by the various sub-committees shall be printed and circulated among the members of the committee at least a fortnight before the date of the meeting at which they are to be approved (vide the notes printed on pages 6-7 of G.O. No. 764, Educational, dated 12th July 1915). It is for consideration whether India's

suggestion that the list of all books should be circulated to all members of the committee before it meets will be agreed to. There could obviously be no insurmountable objection to add to the 'passed' list, the 'unpassed' ones also.

(ii) *Meetings of the text-book committee.*—No remarks are called for.

(iii) *Circulation of lists of books rejected by the Director of Public Instruction.*—Please see the opinion expressed by this Government in regard to suggestion (iii) in the letter to India [No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917]. The Government of India leave the matter to the decision of local Governments. No change in the existing procedure is necessary especially in the face of the strong views expressed in the above letter.

(iv) *Direct communication between the text-book committees of different provinces.*—The Government of India consider that the suggestion that the text-book committees of different provinces should be encouraged to communicate with one another so as to benefit by each other's experience should be followed in those provinces where this is not already done. It may be noted that this Government, while agreeing with this suggestion, were of opinion that the end could probably be secured by interchange of reports of text-book committee's proceedings—[paragraph 1 (iv) of the letter to India—No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917]. Submitted that India's suggestion may be adopted.

(v) *Submission of books by privately managed schools for approval to their adoption.*—The existing procedure is that when a publisher desires a work to be adopted as a text-book, he sends copies of it to the Director for consideration by the text-book committee and that any school desiring to adopt a book can suggest to the publisher to submit it to the committee. The Government of India now direct that managers and headmasters of privately managed schools ought to be allowed to submit books to the text-book committee with a view to their adoption by the schools and that when a book is submitted by the management of a school for examination, it should be definitely placed on the prescribed list or definitely rejected within six months of its receipt. In the event of the text-book committee being unable to do so in any case, the local Government concerned might issue provisional orders. It may be noted that this Government did not consider it desirable to adopt the suggestion under this head—vide suggestion (vi) of letter No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917. It is for consideration whether the ruling of the Government of India may be adopted. That Government leave us no option in this matter. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked to propose alterations of rules accordingly.

(vi) *The entertainment of a Reader.*—This Government were of opinion that no reader was necessary. The Government of India would leave the decision to the local Governments. No action seems necessary.

(vii) *Prescription of books by the Universities for the Matriculation.*—No remarks.

(viii) *Power of a local Government to prepare a book for special purposes and to prescribe it for use in publicly managed schools and reconsideration of the practice of taking a royalty.*—The Government of India consider that there is no harm in the prescription by Government of specially prepared books in vernacular schools where definite prescription is permissible and they would impress on local Governments that whenever such books are produced, the work should as far as possible be given to an Indian firm. It may be noted that this Government had no objection regarding the preparation of books by the local Government to meet particular purposes, but they were in favour of entrusting the work of preparation and distribution to publishing firms [suggestion (viii) of the letter to India No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917]. The Director of Public Instruction did not anticipate any necessity arising for this in this Presidency and it is therefore doubtful if this Government would ever undertake directly the preparation of text-books; but there is no objection to accepting India's suggestion. As regards receipt of royalty on specially prepared books, the Government of India deprecate the practice wherever it exists. But so far as this Presidency is concerned, there are no books on which royalty is received by the Education Department.

(ix) *Publication of suitable books by Indian firms.*—No remarks.

(x) *The retention by Government officers of an interest in the sale of books.*—The Government of India desire that the suggestion that Government officers should not retain any interest in the sale of books written by them, but should receive definite lump sum as remuneration from publishing firm, should be followed in future; but that relaxation of the rule may be allowed in such cases as the use of the book in countries other than India and in India after the retirement of the officer.

As to the opinion of this Government—vide suggestion (x) on page 2 of letter No. 1134, dated 1st September 1917. There seems no objection to the adoption of this rule.

(xi) *Inhibition on an Inspector of Schools from recommending in his inspection reports the adoption of a book or at least of a book written by himself.*—The suggestion of the Government of India is already being followed in this Presidency. No further action is therefore necessary (paragraph 1, suggestion (xi) of the letter to India No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917).

2. Two other suggestions are made in paragraph 13 of India's letter. They are—

(i) A provincial committee should be empowered to recommend after careful consideration the removal from the list of books which are no longer required or have been superseded; and vernacular text-book committees (where they exist) should have the same privilege. The Government of India commend this suggestion to local Governments. In this connexion attention is solicited to G.O. No. 941, Home (Education), dated 16th July 1918, in which the Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to discontinue the publication of the consolidated list of approved text-books once in five years. One of the effects of this order would be that unsuitable and not up-to-date books would continue to be in use in some of the schools and the wholesome system of periodically pruning the list introduced by G.O. No. 190, Educational, dated 2nd April 1907, could not be given effect to. Attention is also invited to the Director of Public Instruction's notes in this connexion on pages 2 and 3 of the notes with G.O. No. 941, dated 16th July 1918. It is for consideration whether India's suggestion will be adopted. The Director of Public Instruction may be consulted as to how the Government of India's orders can be given effect to here.

(ii) *Final authority which should sanction text-books.*—The Government of India consider that the ultimate sanction which rests with the Local Government should be delegated to the Director of Public Instruction save in special cases, e.g., when there is a disagreement between the Director and the Committee, the matter should be referred to the Local Government for decision. Although the rule is that the ultimate decision as to text-books which are to be prescribed or approved must rest with the Local Government and all lists of authorized text-books should be published in the Gazette under the authority of that Government, that practice was followed only till 1907, but after that date the Director of Public Instruction has virtually been exercising the power and the authority for this delegation is not traceable. As the Director of Public Instruction is already exercising the power in this Presidency, there is no objection to the adoption of the suggestion of the Government of India (paragraph 9 of the Government of India Resolution No. 64-74, dated 8th February 1900—G.O. No. 94, Education, dated 1st March 1900).

3. In the concluding paragraph of their letter, India state that the instructions now conveyed are intended to interpret doubtful points in their Resolution dated 8th February 1900 and to make clear their views on certain points not fully dealt with in that Resolution, and that they are not intended to supersede that Resolution (Resolution No. 64-74, dated 8th February 1900), printed in G.O. No. 94, Educational dated 1st March 1900. It would seem therefore that the Government of India are not in favour of the suggestion in paragraph 3 of this Government's letter of the 1st September 1917, that choice of text-books may be allowed to all schools, public as well as aided, within the limits of the Text-book Committee's list, instead of limiting the choice for all schools under the public management to the special list as at present (G.O. Nos. 1133-34, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917).

4. Before issuing final orders on the suggestions of the Government of India, the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be invited.

A.R.—20-3-19.

T.K.—21-3-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—23-3-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—24-3-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) There is some misapprehension here as to the procedure which is even now adopted. The list of all the books is circulated to members of the Text-Book Committee a fortnight or so before the meeting. I enclose two such lists.

(ii)—(iii) No remarks.

(iv) I agree.

(v) The necessary alterations in the rules can be made.

(vi)—(xi) No remarks. Madras is in agreement with India.

2. (i) The best way of meeting India's wishes will be to return to the system of issuing a consolidated list of approved books at stated periods—every five years say, as was formerly the custom in Madras. Such a consolidated list has many advantages and I agree to its issue.

(ii) I agree.

R. LITTLEHAILES-23-4-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

G.N.—2-5-19.

T.K.—2-5-19.

C.R.—5-5-19.

R.R. -6-5-19.

L. D[AVIDSON]—7-5-19.

Submitted that this may be circulated to His Excellency under Council rule 7 (b).

C.R.—7-5-19.

R.R.—8-5-19.

W[ILLINGDON]—8-5-19.

[G.O. No. 572, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.]

Text-Book Committee

Home (Edw) DEPARTMENT.

Recommunicating to the D.P.I. letter from the Govt of India on the subject of the working of the — and requesting him to submit a draft of the alterations in the rules relating to the —

(M) READ AGAIN G.O. No. ^{Exd} 94, ~~Hamel~~ ^{Hamel} dated 1 — 3 — 1900

(K) " " " " 1133, ~~Hamel~~ ^{Hamel} 1 — 9 — 1917

(L) " " " " 941, ~~Hamel~~ ^{Hamel} 16 — 7 — 88

READ ALSO:—

44-346 C. No. 446 B From the Govt of India, No. 125, dated 12-2-1919
Dept of Edn

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

” ” ” ” 1 ” 191

ORDER.

No. 572, dated 9.5.1910

The letter from the Board of India read above is communicated to the S.P.I. who is requested to submit ^{additions to and} a draft of ~~the~~ alterations in the rules relating to the Text-Book Committee with reference to the suggestions contained in paras 2, 5 ^{11, 13,} ~~50~~ of the letter.

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Geo. No 941, Home (Edn) D, 16.7.18
The Govt. direct that a consoli-
dated list of approved text-
books shall be published
in the Fort St George Gazette
once

once in five years

25-19

25-19

To
the D.P.I

D.P.I to be reminded on 1.7.19

25-19

Noted in C.B

9-5-19

not for E.T.

G.O. No. 572, 9th May 1919
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To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 12th February 1919.
No.—175.

In their circular letter No. 235, dated the 13th March 1917, the Government of India addressed the local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the desirability of effecting some improvement in the rules regarding the prescription of text-books for use in schools in British India. They have carefully considered the replies received; and I am now directed to convey the views of the Government of India on the various suggestions which were made in the circular letter referred to.

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For approval
20.5.19

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8. (vii) *Prescription of books by the Universities for the matriculation.*—It is observed from the replies received that the Universities are not restricted in their prescription of books for the matriculation. There is however, the possibility of some misunderstanding arising in the Bombay Presidency if a school is unable to use a book prescribed by the University because it is not on the sanctioned list. To meet such a contingency the local Government have decided that books prescribed by the University are to be included in the list or may be taken as being so included, and in the opinion of the Government of India this is sufficient.

9. (viii) *Power of a local Government to prepare a book for a special purposes and to prescribe it for use in publicly managed schools and reconsideration of the practice of taking a royalty.*—In the opinion of the Government of India there is no harm in the prescription by Government of specially prepared books in vernacular schools where definite prescription is permissible. Indeed, they consider that such an arrangement is of advantage to pupils, as a book having wide circulation can be produced more cheaply and satisfactorily than can a number of books each with only a restricted sale. In the United Provinces, the act of prescription goes beyond the limits laid down in the Government of India (Home Department) Resolution No. 64—74, dated the 8th February 1900. The Government of India consider that, if the cost of an alternative book is raised beyond that of a book definitely prescribed by Government for publicly managed schools, action may suitably be taken against the school which uses it and the book, whether for this reason or because of defects in any edition of it, may be excluded from the prescribed list of books which may be used. They would, however, impress upon local Governments that whenever such books are produced, the work should, so far as possible, be given to an Indian firm. In English schools, while books may be produced for very special reasons, this should seldom be the case and some choice should be permitted in schools whether publicly or privately managed.

As regards the receipt by the Government of royalties on specially prepared books, the Government of India deprecate the practice wherever it exists. They suggest that instead of taking a royalty arrangements should be made with the producing firm to bring out a book at a commensurately lower price. In the Punjab royalties are received by the text-book committee and the Government of India do not intend to interfere with this system which enables the committee to do valuable work and encourage literature.

10. (ix) *Publication of suitable books by Indian firms.*—It is satisfactory to note that the suggestion that every encouragement should be given to Indian firms to publish suitable books is already in force, or will be adopted in the several provinces.

11. (x) *The retention by Government officers of an interest in the sale of books.*—The suggestion that Government officers should not retain any interest in the sale of books written by them but should receive a definite lump sum as remuneration from the publishing firm is generally accepted by the local Governments. The Government of India desire that it should be followed in the future, though the objections which apply to the retention of such an interest in the province where the officer is serving carry less weight as regards the use of the book in countries other than India, and in India after the retirement of the officer. Relaxations of the rule may be allowed in such cases.

12. (xi) *Inhibition on an Inspector of Schools from recommending in his inspection reports the adoption of a book, or at least of a book written by himself.*—The local Governments generally agree to the desirability of enforcing some such rule, which indeed is already in force in certain provinces. The Government of India consider that generally it will be sufficient if inspectors of schools are forbidden to recommend their own works, the local Government being at liberty to forbid an inspector to recommend any work at all in a privately managed school.

13. Two other matters of some importance have been brought to the notice of the Government of India in the course of the present correspondence. One relates to the systematic weeding out from the list of books which are no longer required or have been superseded. It has been suggested that a Provincial Committee should be empowered to recommend after careful consideration the removal of such books and that vernacular text-book committees (where they exist) should have the same privilege. I am to commend this suggestion to the local Governments and Administrations.

The other is the question of the final authority which should sanction text-books. Under paragraphs 4 and 9 of the Home Department Resolution No. 64-74, dated the 8th February 1900, the ultimate sanction rests with the local Government. The Government of India recognize that a reference to a local Government on all cases may be a cause of delay. They are accordingly prepared to see this power delegated by local Governments to their Directors of Public Instruction, save in special cases—e.g., when there is a disagreement between the Director and the Committee the matter should be referred to the local Government for decision.

14. The instructions conveyed in this letter are intended to interpret in doubtful points the orders issued in the Government of India (Home Department) Resolution No. 64-74, dated the 8th February 1900, and to make clear the views of the Government of India on certain points not fully dealt with in that Resolution. They are not intended to supersede that Resolution.

Order—No. 572, Home (Education), dated 9th May 1919.

The letter from the Government of India read above is communicated to the Director of Public Instruction who is requested to submit a draft of additions to and alterations in the rules relating to the Text-book Committee with reference to the suggestions contained in paragraphs 2, 5, 6, 11 and 13 of the letter.

2. In modification of G.O. No. 941, Home (Education), dated 16th July 1913, the Government direct that a consolidated list of approved text-books shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* once in five years.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

P. Acharya

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 572, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 9TH MAY 1919

[SUBJECT.—Suggestions regarding the working of the Text-Book Committee.]

From the Government of India, Department of Education No. 175, dated the 12th February 1919.

The existing rules regarding the prescription of text-books for use in schools were framed in 1900—Resolution of the Government of India, No. 64-74, dated 8th February 1900 (G.O. No. 94, Educational, dated 1st March 1900). In March 1917, the Government of India referred to the various local Governments the subject of the desirability of effecting some improvement in these rules—Government of India letter, No. 235, dated 13th March 1917, printed in G.O. Nos. 1133-34, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917. The opinion of this Government was expressed in their letter No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917. The Government of India now forward their final views on the several suggestions made in that connexion. They are briefly dealt with below:—

(i) *Division of the text-book committee into sub-committees and the circulation of books among them.*—The Government of India, while stating that no new declaration of policy is called for in this respect, consider that the system in force in this Presidency would be improved if a list of the books under consideration of the sub-committee is circulated before the text-book committee meets.

In this connexion, attention is solicited to the notes of Director of Public Instruction in regard to suggestion (1) on pages 2 and 3 of the notes to G.O. No. 1133-34, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917, where the question is fully discussed and this Government's reply to India paragraph (i). Under the existing procedure, the list is not circulated to all the members of the committee until the opinions of the various sub-committees have been recorded. The object to be served in circulating the list in advance is apparently to afford the members an opportunity to come prepared for discussion at the meeting if they choose to do so. The Director of Public Instruction (Mr. Stone) was however of the opinion that the list could not be got ready long before the committee meeting and that it was doubtful whether any real object would be served by circulating the list in advance—page 3 of the notes to G.O. No. 1133-34, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917. Under rule 18 of the rules for the text-book committee, the lists of books 'passed' by the various sub-committees shall be printed and circulated among the members of the committee at least a fortnight before the date of the meeting at which they are to be approved (vide the notes printed on pages 6-7 of G.O. No. 764, Educational, dated 12th July 1915). It is for consideration whether India's suggestion that the list of all books should be circulated to all members of the committee before it meets will be agreed to. There could obviously be no insurmountable objection to add to the 'passed' list, the 'unpassed' ones also.

(ii) *Meetings of the text-book committee.*—No remarks are called for.

(iii) *Circulation of lists of books rejected by the Director of Public Instruction.*—Please see the opinion expressed by this Government in regard to suggestion (iii) in

For approval

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R. K. Raw

the letter to India (No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917). The Government of India leave the matter to the decision of local Governments. No change in the existing procedure is necessary especially in the face of the strong view expressed in the above letter.

(iv) *Direct communication between the text-book committees of different provinces.*—The Government of India consider that the suggestion that the text-book committees of different provinces should be encouraged to communicate with one another so as to benefit by each other's experience should be followed in those provinces where this is not already done. It may be noted that this Government, while agreeing with this suggestion, were of opinion that the end could probably be secured by interchange of reports of text-book committee's proceedings—(paragraph 1 (iv) of the letter to India—No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917. Submitted that India's suggestion may be adopted.

(v) *Submission of books by privately managed schools for approval to their adoption.*—The existing procedure is that when a publisher desires a work to be adopted as a text-book, he sends copies of it to the Director for consideration by the text-book committee and that any school desiring to adopt a book can suggest to the publisher to submit it to the committee. The Government of India now direct that managers and headmasters of privately managed schools ought to be allowed to submit books to the text-book committee with a view to their adoption by the schools and that when a book is submitted by the management of a school for examination, it should be definitely placed on the prescribed list or definitely rejected within six months of its receipt. In the event of the text-book committee being unable to do so in any case, the local Government concerned might issue provisional orders. It may be noted that this Government did not consider it desirable to adopt the suggestion under this head—vide suggestion (vi) of letter No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917. It is for consideration whether the ruling of the Government of India may be adopted. That Government leave us no option in this matter. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked to propose alteration of rules accordingly.

(vi) *The entertainment of a reader.*—This Government were of opinion that no reader was necessary. The Government of India would leave the decision to the local Governments. No action seems necessary.

(vii) *Prescription of books by the Universities for the Matriculation.*—No remarks.

(viii) *Power of a local Government to prepare a book for special purposes and to prescribe it for use in publicly managed schools and reconsideration of the practice of taking a royalty.*—The Government of India consider that there is no harm in the prescription by Government of specially prepared books in vernacular schools where definite prescription is permissible and they would impress on local Governments that whenever such books are produced, the work should as far as possible be given to an Indian firm. It may be noted that this Government had no objection regarding the preparation of books by the local Government to meet particular purposes, but they were in favour of entrusting the work of preparation and distribution to publishing firms (suggestion viii of the letter to India No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917). The Director of Public Instruction did not anticipate any necessity arising for this in this Presidency and it is therefore doubtful if this Government would ever undertake directly the preparation of text-books; but there is no objection to accepting India's suggestion. As regards receipt of royalty on specially prepared books, the Government of India deprecate the practice wherever it exists. But so far as this Presidency is concerned, there are no books on which royalty is received by Education Department.

(ix) *Publication of suitable books by Indian firms.*—No remarks.

(x) *The retention by Government officers of an interest in the sale of books.*—The Government of India desire that the suggestion that Government officers should not retain any interest in the sale of books written by them but should receive definite lump sum as remuneration from publishing firm, should be followed in future; but that relaxation of the rule may be allowed in such cases as the use of the book in countries other than India and in India after the retirement of the officer.

As to the opinion of this Government—vide suggestion (x) on page 2 of letter No. 1134, dated 1st September 1917. There seems no objection to the adoption of this rule.

(xi) *Inhibition on an Inspector of Schools from recommending in his inspection reports the adoption of a book or at least of a book written by himself.*—The suggestion of the Government of India is already being followed in this Presidency. No further action is therefore necessary (paragraph 1, suggestion xi of the letter to India No. 1134, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917).

2. Two other suggestions are made in paragraph 13 of India's letter. They are :—

(i) A provincial committee should be empowered to recommend after careful consideration the removal from the list of books which are no longer required or have been superseded; and vernacular text-book committees (where they exist) should have the same privilege. The Government of India commend this suggestion to local Governments. In this connexion attention is solicited to G.O. No. 941, Home (Education), dated 16th July 1918, in which the Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to discontinue the publication of the consolidated list of approved text-books once in five years. One of the effects of this order would be that unsuitable and not up-to-date books would continue to be in use in some of the schools and the wholesome system of periodically pruning the list introduced by G.O. No. 190, Educational, dated 2nd April 1907, could not be given effect to. Attention is also invited to the Director of Public Instruction's notes in this connexion on pages 2 and 3 of the notes with G.O. No. 941, dated 16th July 1918. It is for consideration whether India's suggestion will be adopted. The Director of Public Instruction may be consulted as to how the Government of India's orders can be given effect to here.

(ii) *Final authority which should sanction text-books.*—The Government of India consider that the ultimate sanction which rests with the Local Government should be delegated to the Director of Public Instruction save in special cases, e.g., when there is a disagreement between the Director and the Committee, the matter should be referred to the Local Government for decision. Although the rule is that the ultimate decision as to text-books which are to be prescribed or approved must rest with the Local Government and all lists of authorized text-books should be published in the Gazette under the authority of the Government, the practice was followed only till 1907, but after that date the Director of Public Instruction has virtually been exercising the power and the authority for this delegation is not traceable. As the Director of Public Instruction is already exercising the power in this Presidency, there is no objection to the adoption of the suggestion of the Government of India (paragraph 9 of the Government of India Resolution No. 64-74, dated 8th February 1900—G.O. No. 94, Education, dated 1st March 1900).

3. In the concluding paragraph of their letter, India state that the instructions now conveyed are intended to interpret doubtful points in their Resolution dated 8th February 1900 and to make clear their views on certain points not fully dealt with in that Resolution, and that they are not intended to supersede that Resolution (Resolution Nos. 64-74, dated 8th February 1900, printed in G.O. No. 94, Education, dated 1st March 1900). It would seem therefore that the Government of India are not in favour of the suggestion in paragraph 3 of this Government's letter of the 1st September 1917, that choice of text-books may be allowed to all schools, public as well as aided, within the limits of the Text-book Committee's list, instead of limiting the choice for all schools under the public management to the special list as at present (G.O. Nos. 1133-34, Home (Education), dated 1st September 1917).

5. Before issuing final orders on the suggestions of the Government of India, the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be invited.

A.R.—20-3-19.

T.K.—21-3-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—23-3-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—24-3-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) There is some misapprehension here as to the procedure which is even now adopted. The list of all the books is circulated to members of the Text-Book Committee a fortnight or so before the meeting. I enclose two such lists.

(ii) (iii) No remarks.

(iv) I agree.

(v) The necessary alterations in the rules can be made.

(vi)-(xi) No remarks. Madras is in agreement with India.

2. (i) The best way of meeting India's wishes will be to return to the system of issuing a consolidated list of approved books at stated periods every five years say, as was formerly the custom in Madras. Such a consolidated list has many advantages and I agree to its issue.

(ii) I agree.

R. LITTLEHAILES—23-4-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

G.N.—2-5-19.

T.K.—2-5-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—5-5-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—6-5-19.

L. D[AVIDSON]—7-5-19.

Submitted that this may be circulated to His Excellency under Council rule 7 (b).

C.R.—7-5-19.

R.R.—8-5-19.

W[ILLINGTON]—8-5-19.

[G.O. No. 572, Home (Education), dated 14th May 1919.]

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Home (Gen.) DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 4462, dated... 191 .

G.O. No. 572, dated... 1919 .

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence... 3
(b)
(b)
Notes... 3

Brief subject.....

(e) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	E. T. copies to supply regulations for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records ...	4	25	12
Only Records ...		6	4
For filing with original		3	1
Total ..		31	17

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....		1			
India Office.....					
Govt. of India.....Dept.					
Revenue Department					
Public Works Department.....					
Local and Municipal Department.....					
Educational Department.....					
.....Dept.					
Public Dept.....					
Judicial Dept					
Political					
Financial Dept.....					
Marine Dept.....					
Ecclesiastical Dept..					
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(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

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

(b) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

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

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

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

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

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

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Type may be released after usual interval at once.

C

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

Type may be released after usual interval.

Referencer.

12.5.19

Clerk.

Referencer.

Clerk.

Referencer.

Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

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TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

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Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	21/5 J
Final copies supplied on.....	24/5 J

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