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Preparation of text books by the Rev. J.M. Baker -

Special grant - Sanctioned.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No.

From

REV. J. M. BAKER, Gen-Manager
MISSIONARY, ONGOLE, A.B.M.Schools.
GUNTUR DISTRICT,
INDIA.

(2)

Ongole, 30th October, 1924

To

Sir A.P.Patro,
Minister for Education,
Fort St.George,
MADRAS.

SECRETARIAT TO GOVERNMENT 3-NOV-1924 LAW DEPARTMENT

3-NOV-1924

Dear Mr.Patro,

When about two months ago you were expected to come to Ongole, arrangements were made for me to see you for half or three quarters of an hour but as you were obliged to change your plans I lost that opportunity. I think I must now resort to a letter; although I would have liked a conference with you on the subject of " Village Schools ".

1. For 58 years our Mission has been located at Ongole and I have been here for 29 years. We have taken the responsibility for establishing schools for the depressed classes. Altogether in the territory under my jurisdiction there are over 200 schools out in the villages for the Adi Andhras. I am manager of about 100 schools and expect to have more handed over to me in the near future. In the rest of these schools the teacher-managers are subsidised. Also we have a a big force of preachers to stimulate the parents to build school houses and to send their children to school and to at least partially support the teacher.

2. There is established among the teachers for these schools an Educational Society in which they may meet and express their own views. For management of the 100 schools in my name and for other schools which will come, there is a Punchayat which is governed by certain definite rules. This Punchayat has some funds at its disposal

which it is expending on a staff of supervisors with the ultimate aim of giving bi-monthly inspection. The supervisors make progress reports on the amount of progress made since last inspection. Also they are instructed to give constructive criticism and even to stay a number of days at any given school to give the teacher object lessons on how the school may be taught. We are also supplying books, slates, and blackboards at half price, to assist the teachers; and are giving them batta to come in for various classes, and in many other ways are helping them to make good in their villages. We are entering on the work of improving the village school with all the means and power at our command and would like the sympathetic treatment of the Government in connection with this scheme. Most of the Deputy Inspectors in charge of this class of schools in my jurisdiction have been sympathetic but some have delayed long in correspondence and, if the reports of the teachers are correct, are advising them not to give over the management to the mission. Also some of the Deputy Inspectors have delayed long in recommending to the District Educational Council the transfer from the teacher-managers to the mission. There are schools under the Nellore District Educational Council which applied for transfer to myself and this transfer was not made for about five months. The following Inspectors are the ones in whose ranges my schools are located.

1. M.R. Ry S.Ranga Rao, B.A.L.T., Ongole Range, Guntur District.
2. ,, O.Srinivasa Rao, B.A.L.T., Ammanabrole Range ,, ,,
3. ,, M.NarasimhaRao Panthulu Addanki Range ,, ,,
4. ,, N.Sundaresan, B.A.L.T., Bapatla Range ,, ,,
5. ,, A.Narasimha Rao, Ag.D.I., Ponnur Range ,, ,,
6. ,, V.Krishna Iyyengar Avgl.Kandukur Range, Nellore Dist.,

You might help me materially, in case you believe in our plan to assist

the village school,by requesting the Deputy Inspectors and the Educational Councils not only to give sympathetic treatment but all the assistance which lies in their power.

4. One thing I would like to present here in brief is,the movement which you have been making and which the Labour Commissioner has also been thinking of,namely; to give the Lower Elementary Village Schools over to the watchcare of sympathetic Punchayats.

5. In trying to sift out the causes of the failure of these schools to make good, I am convinced that in a large number it is due to the fact that the managers are only acting in order that they may make a profit,or in the case of a teacher-manager to draw his grant, rather than to build up his school. If these schools could be handled by Sympathetic Punchayats who are vitally interested in the improvement of the class of people for which the school is established and who are near enough or have means enough to keep a close watch over the welfare of the school I am sure that the schools would make rapid progress. The Deputy Inspectors have too many schools to examine, and in the case of Adi Andhras at least the standard of service on the part of the teacher is not high enough to urge him on to good work without the constant supervision of a Managing Body.

6. I should like ultimately to take over the management of all the Village Lower Elementary Schools which are for the depressed classes in the area over which my mission jurisdiction covers. I have in my area 325 Christian hamlets which are eager or might become eager for school privileges I would like a school house in every hamlet,a school for every hamlet and every Christian to know how to read and write. The privilege of the schools would be extended to all other classes who might wish to send their children.I would like, therefore,to perfect an organization through our Punchayat,which would

ultimately have management over 325 schools.

7. The exception which I would gladly make, is that when the Government might wish to place a Board School for the depressed classes and give it to the same kind of sympathetic supervision, I would be glad to give over any hamlet or a group of hamlets; and if the Government should wish me to give an official supervision to any of these Board Schools, I should be glad to do it at mission expense.

8. I will not trouble you further by going into details. Your masterly way of going at the whole village educational system has impressed me with your determination to make the village schools better and this has encouraged me to desire to see you in person and, in failure to do so, to write this letter.

p.5 infra

9. The enclosed article in the Madras Mail is true to fact. If you could devise a scheme whereby our Punchayat could have more unhampered control of the Adi Andra Schools under its jurisdiction both in regard to their character, number and the disposition of grants allowed, and whereby the grants could be increased as the schools improve, we would be glad to increase our co-operation with the Government and to spend a larger amount of money and time on constructive supervision. For lack of funds we could not do this and at the same time increase our subsidies to the teachers; but we would try to make the work done by the teachers worth more to the Government, I beg to remain.

Yours most sincerely,

J. M. Baker

O/J.

Madras and District

CURRENT ENGAGEMENTS

Thursday, October 30

Anglo-Indian Sports Club
Tea Dance ... 6—9 P.M.
Benefit performance in aid of the Deaf and Dumb School, San Thome, Wellington Cinema ... 9-30 P.M.

Friday, October 31

Operetta: "The Wooden Bowl" by Dawson Girls' High School, Museum Theatre ... 6 P.M.

Saturday, Nov. 1

Y. C. A. Conference, Wesley College ... 4-30 P.M.
Dinner and Dance, Hotel Connemara ... 8-15 P.M.
Ordnance Club, Whist drive and dance ... 9-30 P.M.

Tuesday, November 4

Anglo-Indian Sports Club
Whist Drive ... 6-30 P.M.

Wednesday, November 5

Anglo Indian Sports Club
Tea Dance ... 6-9 P.M.

Friday, November 7

Special Poppy Day Programme, Elphinstone Theatre ... 9-30 P.M.
Dance at the Hotel D'Angelis ... 9-30 P.M.

Tuesday, November 11

Poppy Day Sports and Decorated Motor Car Procession, South Indian Athletic Association grounds ... 2-30 P.M.
Poppy Day Dance, Victoria Hall ... 9-30 P.M.
Poppy Day Dance, Madras Guards Institute ... 9-30 P.M.

Wednesday, November 12

Poppy Day Children's Fancy Dress Party, Madras Gymkhana Club ... 4-30 P.M.
Poppy Day Football Match, Madras Gymkhana Ground, Howards, the Island ... 5 P.M.

Friday, November 14

Poppy Day Concert, Carnatic Club, Perambur ... 9-30 P.M.

Saturday, November 15

Poppy Day Fete, Grounds and Mess, 2/3 Madras Regiment, St. Thomas's Mount ... 4 P.M.
Poppy Day Dramatic Entertainment, Museum Theatre ... 9-30 P.M.
Poppy Day Dance, Madras Port Staff Club ... 9-30 P.M.

Lighting-up Time in Madras.—The following is the lighting-up time for the next three days: Oct. 30, 6-12; Nov. 1, 6-11.

The Tiruvalur Election Dispute.—Our Negapatam correspondent writes: The District Judge, Mr. V. Venugopal Chetty, pronounced judgment yesterday in the appeal filed by the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvalur, against the order of the Subordinate Judge of Tiruvalur prohibiting him from holding an election for the seats in the Tiruvalur Municipal Council, the counting of votes having taken place from November 1, pending the disposal of the suit. The Judge cancelled the order of injunction issued by the Lower Court. The Chairman is accordingly holding the election before November 1 in accordance with the orders of Government.

A Students' Camp.—Our Kottayam correspondent writes: A camp for the students of six colleges situated in Nagercoil, Trivandrum and Tinnevelly, was held at Cape Comorin under the united auspices of the Y.M.C.A. and the Students' Christian Association. The camp lasted for three days. There were addresses delivered and Bible classes, and debates held. There were also sea-baths, music and theatrical performances. Among those present were Messrs. Young of Tinnevelly College, George Parker of the Nagercoil Christian College, M. O. Ommen, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. Judge P. J. Varghese, Rev. D. S. Patrick, Mr. T. P. Chandy and Mr. C. E. Abraham. It has also been decided that a similar camp should be held next year.

Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy.—The extraordinary general meeting of the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., was held on Saturday October 25, at the Registered Office, No. 10, Harris Road, Mount Road. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. N. Pattabhirama Rau, Retired Diwan of Cochin, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. A. Lakshmipathy, B.A., M.B., and C.M., Managing Director was elected to the chair. Among the shareholders present were: Sri Rajah N. V. Ranga Rao Bahadur, Zemindar of Munagala, Director and Mr. A. Rama Krishna Iyer, Retired Headmaster, Coonoor (Palghat). The Directors' report and the balance sheet for the year 1923-24 was adopted and a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital of the fully paid-up shares was declared. The report showed that the year under review was one of great progress and that the sale of medicines amounted to Rs. 92,558-0-2 as compared with Rs. 45,480-2-7 during the previous year.

(CONCLUDED FROM PREVIOUS COLUMN)

...ok, sympathy of understanding and ...e growth of self-respect. It is with ...e equipment that he bids you in ...ords which I cannot better, but ...th which I wholly agree, bear your ...art as citizens in meeting the ...roblem of Hindu-Muslim unity. It ...as men and not as politicians you ...ll solve it; it is by the human and ...nal principles of your founder and ...t by the soulless dogma of the ...olitician that unity will be found ...ng as citizens you students have ...ur part to take. You will go ...th from this college into the ...orld, a world full of trouble and ...mplexity. In the future lies your ...ation, in the past dwells your inspiration, drawn from the selfless ...es of men who like your founder ...ve for others. Use the one to ...ve the other and thus fulfil these ...ligations for which you are grate...debtors to-day.

Mr. V. Thirumalai Pillay proposed a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor.

The function then terminated.

Benefit Performance.—The Wellington Cinema Co. will give a benefit performance in aid of the Deaf and Dumb School, San Thome tomorrow at 9-30 p.m., under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Goschen, who will be present on the occasion. Tickets are obtainable from Mr. H. T. Reilly, I.C.S., Collector of Madras, Law House, Mowbray's Road, Teynampet.

Band at the Marina.—The following programme will be played by the band of the Madras Guards, A.F. (I.), at the Marina at 5 P.M. tomorrow:

March ... Mad Major ... Alford
Overture ... Ivan ... Conterno
Selection ... Grand Duke ... Sullivan
Valse ... What 'll I do? ... Arr. J. Ireland
Song ... L'Adieu ... Schubert
Fox Trot ... Maggie! Yes Ma ... Arr. J. Ireland

The Oriental Conference.—Mr. K. Balasubramania Iyer, Treasurer, All-India Oriental Conference 3rd Session Madras writes: "I am glad to announce that the Rajah of Bobbili and Sir S. R. M. V. Annamalai Chettiar have consented to be patrons of the All-India Oriental Conference, to be held at Madras on December 22 under the auspices of the University of Madras and have each generously contributed to the Conference the sum of Rs. 250."

A Penitent Politician.—Mr. Subramania Siva, who stands charged with the offence of having delivered seditious speeches on May 4 and 11 at Madras, filed a statement before Dr. K. Pandalai, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, stating that he did not intend to create disaffection against the Government established by law in his speeches. He has also given an undertaking not to make seditious speeches in future. He requested the Magistrate to forward the statement to Government.

Madras Presidency Radio Club.—The following artists are taking part in a wireless concert arranged by the Madras Presidency Radio Club to be broadcasted tomorrow evening from 7 to 8 P.M., wave-length 109 metres: Mr. R. T. Sweney will sing "Linden-man Town", and "Little Fresh Girl"; Mrs. M. Whitmore "Kalina" and "While the incense is burning"; Mrs. P. M. Foot, "I never miss the sunshine" and "Linger Awhile"; Mr. P. M. Foot, piano selections; Mr. W. T. Williams, "The Wheel-maker." Accompanist, Mrs. O'Shea.

Death of a Syrian Christian Lady.—Our Kottayam correspondent writes: I regret to report the death, at the age of 55, of Mrs. Achamma Kuruvilla, wife of the late Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla, B.C.E., Engineer and one of the leading members of the Syrian Christian community which took place at Puthupally on Thursday last. The deceased was ailing for a long time. She was the mother of Mr. K. K. Mani, a rich and influential landlord and Mr. K. K. Lukose, Sirkar Vakil. [illegible] Mrs. Mary Lukose, the eldest Durbar Physician of Travancore and member of the Legislative Council. The burial took place at the cemetery of the Niladkal Syrian Church in the presence of a number of members of the Syrian Church. The deceased belonged to an ancient Syrian family.

The Brennen College Magazine.—We have received the Onam (October 1924) number the inaugural issue of the Brennen College Magazine, Tellicherry. Mr. W. B. Brierly, the Principal and the President of the Editorial Committee claims with justifiable pride that it is "entirely a students' venture, run by the students themselves for the welfare of the students primarily." The number under review is well got up and contains many readable contributions, not the least interesting of which is a sketch of the history of the College, which was founded as a School by Edward Brennen, Master-Attendant of the Port of Tellicherry in September 1862. (Brennen was the Captain of a ship which was wrecked off the Coast of Tellicherry). Later the school became what was known as the Government Zillah School, then it passed into Municipal management, and finally again came under Government control as an Important Second Grade College on the West Coast. A welcome departure from the usual run of College Magazines, is that there is appended to the English Edition, a College Magazine in Malayalam, the vernacular of the district. If its present standard of excellence is maintained the Magazine will fulfill a useful purpose.

A Calicut Assault Case.—A man working under Mr. Gopalan, contractor constructing a building for the Government Soap Factory at Calicut, filed a complaint before the Sub-Magistrate of Calicut against Veeran-kunhi and four others who belonged to a class of Mahomedans called Paisiams whose occupation was fishing. The complainant was carting sand from the foreshore of the sea under a licence from the Port Officer, but it was alleged that he was assaulted by the accused as he had taken sand from the spot where they wanted to spread their nets for drying. The accused were found guilty and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months. This sentence was confirmed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The accused were released on bail on application to the High Court, and they presented a petition against the judgement of the lower court. It was argued for them by Dr. Swaminadhan, assisted by Mr. M. C. Sridharan, that the offence complained of was a trivial one and that there was no warrant for imposing that the accused were a dangerous people who required an exemplary punishment. The Public Prosecutor appearing for the Crown said that he would not plead for confirmation of sentence, if the accused were bound over for two years to keep the peace. His Lordship Justice Krishnan who heard the petition, upheld the fine, but remitted the unexpired portion of the period for which the accused had been sentenced to undergo imprisonment. His Lordship did not consider it necessary to make an order for taking a security for good conduct.

CONGRESS AND CIVICS

CORPORATION POLICY DEFINED

At a meeting of the Congress Municipal party held in Madras on Saturday, the following resolutions were passed: The meeting resolves that for the present the Congress Councillors do not stand as candidates for any of the four standing committees. That they shall meet on the 2nd Tuesday of every month. That they shall visit and go round their respective divisions at least once a week and ordinarily organise a meeting once a month prior to the Council meeting. That they will address the Council either in one of the National Indian languages or in English as occasion demands.

That they move the following resolutions in the Council:

The Council resolves (a) That a life size portrait in oil, of Mahatma Gandhi be prepared at the expense of the Corporation and the same be hung in the Council Hall.

(b) That the usual clothing supplied by the Corporation to its subordinates and servants, shall in future consist of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadder.

(c) That spinning be made compulsory in all the Corporation Schools.

(d) That a committee be appointed to investigate and report on the proposal for retrenchment, revision of establishment and reduction of

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

TOUR PROGRAM

The Hon. Sir A. P. Patro, Minister for Education, left Madras by the Bangalore Express this afternoon on a tour in the North Arcot District. He arrived at Katpadi at 4-30 P.M. and motored to the Town Hall, Vellore, where he has to receive addresses from some of the local institutions. He will in the afternoon attend Inter-School sports on the Maidan and distribute the prizes. On Thursday at 10 A.M. he will attend the celebration of the Anniversary of the introduction of the system of free and compulsory Education in the Municipality of Vellore at the Vellore Municipal Office, when he will also have a personal conference with the Chairman of the Municipal Council and other leading citizens, how far the introduction of free and compulsory education has succeeded in bringing boys and girls of going-age to one or other of the schools in the municipal area. He will also attend a conference of elementary school managers, teachers and discuss with them the various methods and measures for the extension of elementary education in the rural areas of the district. He will visit the Mahant's Devasthanam High School and other schools in Vellore as also the Voorhees College. There is a proposal to erect residential quarters for officials at the Voorhees College [illegible] opportunity to inspect the proposed quarters.

In the afternoon he will motor to Melvisharam, a [illegible] Arcot, a distance of [illegible] from Vellore and inspect the Mahomedan elementary school there. Mahomedan residents, among whom are many rich and flourishing [illegible] Madras, will present an address to the Minister who will take the opportunity to speak on the problem of Mahomedan community and the obstacles which stand in the way of these people more satisfactorily than [illegible] Reception Committee, Janab C. Abdul Hakeem of Madras, Hajee Batcha Sahib, Nagar Abdul Rahman Sahib and Ismail Sahib, has been formed. It will entertain the Minister to tea on Thursday, after which he will motor back to Vellore for the night.

On Friday morning the Minister will motor to Arcot and visit the following schools in the town: Walajahnagar where also he will inspect the local High School. He will attend a conference of managers and teachers of elementary schools to discuss with them the question of expansion of elementary education in rural areas and return to Madras the same day.

ARRACK [illegible]

UNPA[illegible]

The Officiating Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Ramesam, will on Friday at the Madras High Court hear the application filed by the Advocate-General assisting Mr. Kuppuswami Nadar and Mr. Ramaswami Nadar, Parayar Nadar, for the issue of an arrangement to the Collector of Madras to [illegible] arrack to the petitioners. The application is for the issue of a writ in the nature of mandamus to order a refund of the amount paid in respect of the arrack [illegible] obtained by the petitioners from the Abkari contractors. The petitioners, Nadars by caste, have been refused arrack by the Abkari contractors and [illegible] Nadar Mahajana Sangam, referred the matter to the Collector of Madras, who has declined to interfere. The petitioners have now moved the High Court for the issue of a writ in the nature of mandamus to the Collector to direct the Abkari contractors to supply them with arrack. The petitioners have been [illegible] by the Abkari contractors for the last [illegible] months. Mr. Ramaswami Nadar is the Secretary of the Nadar Mahajana Sangam.

PILFERAGE [illegible]

SELECT COMMITTEE [illegible]

The report of the Select Committee that sat to consider the bill to amend the Criminal Law in the Presidency of Madras has been published together with the bill as amended by the Committee. The chief changes introduced by the Committee are the following: Power is given to the court, where circumstances of the case, the weight of evidence and the proof on the prosecution case considered to be a bad one, to dismiss the complaint at any stage of British criminal jurisprudence. The Committee decided to provide all possible safeguards against misuse of its provisions. The application by which the provisions of the Act are to be extended to particular articles and areas must be laid on the table of the House. This will give the members of the Legislature an opportunity to object. Any vexatious prosecution, or any prosecution unreasonable or prejudicial should be made punishable as an offence. As the above provision did not seem sufficient to the members of the Committee, a majority, the Committee has provided a third safeguard that no prosecution or the proposed extension to the possession of articles, such as watch, articles stolen property, obtained should be made without the possession of the articles within the notified area or outside such areas but within the operation of the original law.

Dewan Bahadur [illegible] Nair, one of the members of the Committee, though he has signed the report, is averse to the [illegible] reversive of the well-established

(CONTINUED IN [illegible])

TRAINING VILLAGE TEACHERS

(From a Correspondent)

One not acquainted with the curriculum of the Government Normal School is surprised on looking it over to see that the two years are largely spent in getting the 3 R's and not in acquiring proper methods of teaching. To be sure a little time is given to methods, but two years is short enough for the *whole* time to be given up to instructing the teacher on the psychology of children and how he may best grip their minds so as to make the acquisition of knowledge a pleasure to them, rather than distasteful.

The old Indian systems have only been supplanted by Western methods up to a certain point, and it is very doubtful whether the Western methods are perfected enough to be much of an improvement over the old Indian systems. The Normal School should take an active interest in the training of teachers who are expected to go back to the small village school; and teachers should receive instruction along the lines of the school environment which is found there. They should be taught how to overcome one thing after another until they become the masters of the situation as it exists out in the villages. Men who are experts in handling the raw material such as found in this small villages should teach in Normal School, and should take their pupils out to the backward school and give them object lessons as to how to teach it. For example, most of the pupils in the village school take a year to learn their letters and to write very small words. With proper method of teaching, this can be done in three or four months.

If the village school is not a success why cannot the brains of the Indian educational world be brought to bear on the problem and see what it can do to get these schools a change. Just now the psychological moment has come when such an attempt would produce vast results. It is a task worthy of the aspirations of the finest minds. The time has come when an educational renaissance can be started out in all the small villages. This awakening should be built in the Normal School. The Normal School is the place where the occupations and the best side of the life in the small village should be magnified and where the [illegible] should be equipped with the possibility of rendering his own village and his country useful service. A Normal School intended to train teachers for the village school should live for it and not for itself.

At first it sounds visionary to speak of continuation or extension courses for the villages where the percentage of literature is very small. We think of such courses in connexion with some University or such Societies as Chautauqua, but experience in the village school leads one to believe that it is one valuable means of really convincing the people that education is of some use. It is not hard to see how a parent is unwilling in thinking it wise to send his boy to school, if after several years of attendance the boy cannot read; or if after he had learned, there were nothing available for him to read.

Among the third standard pupils who learned how to read and write a large percentage soon forget after leaving school how to do so. This is because the books their parents are too difficult for them to read. The words, the type, the spacing and the subject matter are all beyond their visualisation. Moreover, there is no organised system to spur them on to further attainments after they have finished the highest standard in the small village school, and so they sink back into ignorance. Supposing however the Educational Council of any given college or perhaps missionary organisations should have printed a graded course of reading on subjects which would interest the villager, such as village sanitation, political franchise, popular history of India, temperance, his relation to God and to man, Indian reform movements and such like, and they should have these graded books printed in large type, analytically divided, properly spaced with wide margins, so as to make a very attractive book. Do you think that an extension course could not be started with a very little organisation conducted by the village teacher? To stimulate interest, of course there must be an examination on these books and prizes must be given and the student must be encouraged to disseminate the information he has gained so as to make him of some importance to the community.

The thing, however, which would be momentous is that the value of going to school at an early age would be set forth in an object lesson which would convince the parents of the worthwhileness of education and the children would have an object lesson in seeing the older men and women of their race imbibe, giving time to reading and writing. This natural desire to imitate elders would do more to stimulate children than any amount of exhortation on the part of the teacher.

Night-schools should be combined with the continuation courses and a special curriculum be prepared for an older set of pupils. In both the extension and night school courses older pupils should be encouraged to apply their own learning in the teaching of others.

This outline depicting first the small Adi-Andra village school evils and then the remedy is a sad polemic against the poverty and foibles of a people which have been demeaned and neglected for thousands of years.

The extent to which they have fallen is a slur on the whole human race and is an unanswerable argument for the selfishness or inefficiency of the higher castes. The real test of a nation's actual worth is not the height to which a few may be able to climb but the depth into which the many are allowed to descend.

For self-preservation alone it is, therefore, worth while for the nation to pursue any amount of psychological research and to spend any amount of time and money on making a success of the only institution known to nations for raising up the common people, namely, the Village School.

ndia in which all classes in the
try would have a place and be
ty of the confidence of all classes.
e British were to withdraw
would be the question as to
section of the Indian people
ld rule India. And how the
ion would be decided, he would
it for Indians to answer. And
e best solution for the adminis-
on of India would be to find a
rnment in which all classes had
r share and which they all could
ence.

THE ELECTORATE

India to-day the electorate for
tain part did not know how to
ol its representatives in the
cils and in the Assembly. This
ecause the electorate had not
ved that education which would
le it to control its represen-
es. At the same time, the
of self-government given
dia might not be entirely per-
and in the opinion of some in
country might not be the best
he matter of that no constitu-
would work if people did not
d to work it. But if everybody
to work the present constitu-
of India it would work. And if
speaker were asked his own
s he could say that the consti-
nal question had better be left
look after itself a bit and
ll classes in India give their
l for the material development
material progress of the country.
is were done doubtless the con-
itional position would right
f. Let every representative so
the Assembly on definite mat-
policies and endeavour to put
into practice and surely
would result in India's
inistration not being interfered
by the Secretary of State.
ain, in going forward towards
government, which was the goal
h Europeans had placed before
a, there were problems which
ans had to solve. There was the
lem of defence. Indians could
overn their country without
ting responsibility for the
try's defence. Yet there was
ally at present in finding
an officers possessed of the abil-
nd skill to lead the sepoy. The
lem was being tackled now by
nilitary authorities, who were
ing a standard of Indians as
d come up to the standard of
British officers. So far however,
matter was in the experimental
and it remained to be seen
Indian officers would fare in the
test of war. The speaker's
xperience in the war was that
Indian troops would follow
h officers, they did not yet
samurai respect in fellow-
ns whom they would follow
unto death.

COMMUNAL DISPUTES

rring to the existence of serious
unal differences in the coun-
he speaker went on to say that
and amongst Indians an indi-
nto ignore this fact. But the
lity was one which Indians
neither afford to ignore, nor
le. The passing of resolutions
would not do away with com-
l differences. What was neces-
to end communal differences
that Indians both in the
il and in the Assembly
rise in a body and say 'We
osist this communal feeling.
ill not have this feeling and
all support the Executive in
t this communal feeling out.'

BENGAL ANARCHY

next justified the spe-
es taken in Bengal to
narchical conspiracies.
the Government's explan-
for the measures that had been
and if this were not sufficient
was the statements of Mr. C.R.
d of Pandit Motilal Nehru to
vet that the position in Ben-
day was infinitely worse than
the Government thought.
where secret organisations
d it was impossible to work
the ordinary law. Special
as, therefore necessary to com-
ecret societies and anarchical

ving emphasised the importance
stering and improving agricul-
which was the premier industry
dia, the speaker referred to the
ion of Indianisation of the
es. He said that the European
of Indianisation was that
ency should on no account be
ficed. The pace at which India
ion in the services was now
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THE DISCUSSION

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VILLAGE EDUCATION IN MADRAS

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

(From a Correspondent)

I

Never before have the Government and their officials, ranging from the highest to the lowest, taken the interest in the small village school which they do to-day. It looks as if the dawn of better things educationally had at last appeared on the Indian horizon. The small lower elementary school located out in a small Indian hamlet of a village far away from any big centre, is not the same problem as even the same kind of school located in a big centre and under the direct eye of an educationist interested in it. Improvement in methods of teaching, improvement in the quality of the teacher, and improvement in parental sentiment for education and other kindred improvements,—are all a part of the big problem; but *only a part*. The whole question of the village school is most interesting, but there is now time only to deal with the small Adi-Andhra village school.

There are two vital weaknesses now prevailing which must be attended to. It will cause a smile to see them in print. The chief reason for the failure is the "Absence of the teacher." You can have the best kind of methods for teaching, you can have the best quality of teachers so far as the educational attainments are concerned, you can have a healthy sentiment in favour of a good school in the community, but if the teacher is absent, nothing can be done. The second reason for the failure is the "Absence of the pupil." A school house is not necessary, benches are not necessary, a garden is not necessary, but the presence of the pupil is necessary.

To speak frankly the Government system for improving the small village school has failed and missionary educationists have also failed to improve them and it is chiefly because they cannot devise a scheme by which both the teacher and the pupil may be present in any one spot at the same time.

The Government is honestly trying to benefit the depressed classes and to give their children a chance for education; and vast sums of money have been spent on Panchama village schools, but the results have not been commensurate with the outlay. Too much has been taken for granted. It has been taken for granted that the teacher-manager has always a real desire to educate the pupils whose names are on his school roll and it is taken for granted that if a teacher has announced that he is ready to teach the children of a certain hamlet that the parents of the hamlet will send their children. These two suppositions are nine times out of ten false suppositions. The teacher is not anxious to teach nor are the parents anxious to have their children taught, that is, when they are left to themselves without some outside influence being brought to bear on both the teacher and on the parents.

The regulations for the small Adi-Andhra village school and the conditions under which they must be managed, are made by the Secretariat Government officials, who for the most part, have been Brahmans who have never familiarised themselves with the family, social, industrial and hamlet life of the outcastes.

Many of these regulations are not easily executed and are hindering rather than helping progress. There is space only for the mention of the most important.

(1) *Time-table and curriculum.*—The best schools are conducted from early in the morning till late at night, the teacher not missing on all pupils being present when the narrow range of the usual school day. The teacher with his wife welcomes the different classes of pupils at a time when they are able to come. The cow herdsmen before 9-30 in the morning or before they have to go to their herds, the wood gatherers at noon after the firewood is collected and the older pupils at night after the day's toil is over, the teacher may even go to the houses of a few, to awaken their first interest. It is only by the greatest effort that all can be brought together at one time for inspection. The curriculum is too elaborate and generally not more than half is worked out. It ought to be cut down, simplified and adapted to life conditions in the hamlet.

(2) *Wages and results.*—The M.R.C. Convention held at Coonoor last June voted to advise the Government to devise a new system for grants; which, while recognising the qualifications of the teacher, would make more of a reward for good results. It stands to reason that if a teacher has caught in a hamlet four years and has a good showing in the 4th standard, it towards that he deserves more grant than even a trained teacher who has never had anything but a 1st standard class.

Results should not depend so much in the size of his school as upon the percentage in the school of the total number of children in the hamlet area affected. This would give the small hamlets the same chance as the larger to educate their children. Before a school is recognised for grant, sufficient inquiry should be made regarding the probability of the teacher receiving a living wage. There is no use in putting a man at an impossible task. Most of the Adi-Andhra teachers' wives are educated and if both teach his chances for a living are good. Then the parents are willing to do something and if they do, his chances are better.

(3) *The school house and equipment.*—At present if a hamlet wishes grants on a proposed school house, it has to conform to the same style of architecture as a school house in the Brahmin community. In reality a simple little building with three sides walled and the front side open to the air, is sufficient. The equipment too should be somewhat in conformity with the best in the hamlet where the school is placed.

With a school of this character an Inspector thoroughly acquainted and sympathetic with the life of the people is absolutely necessary. He needs to spend a whole day for one school in order to estimate the work of the teacher from every possible angle. A great many of the Deputy Inspectors have from 150—200 schools in their ranges. There are only 210 working days in the school year, and without the greatest difficulty it is impossible for them to give any one school more than one inspection a year. There are villages where there have been school grants sanctioned for 25 years and yet in them there is not a single man or woman or child who can read and write. Some of our higher educational officials, who are not familiar with conditions in the small village school, are filled with wonder because there are so many in the first standard and so few in the second and so on. The fact is that some teachers never go near their schools until they are expecting some kind of an examination.

Yet in the case of small village school which is located far away from those responsible for it, the Government is satisfied to give it no inspection worth the name. Why should such a thing be attempted in educational line, when it would be smashed for any business? The organisation of Educational Councils is intended to meet this need, but for many years to come it cannot do it. The offices of these Educational Councils are under-staffed; the President is some leading politician who is loaded down with his own private affairs; and a great many of the members know nothing about education, have never been willing to sacrifice anything for it, and after the first few months of membership are not willing to spend any time visiting any of the schools to say nothing of the small village schools for the depressed classes. With such inspection one need not expect to do much in India. Not only are the inspections too far apart, but the small village school or the depressed classes need a different kind of inspection than they have hitherto possessed. The Bezwada Conference of 31 missions, held last July, took the stand; that the "Inspection" was not the word to be used but "supervision"; that the village schools needed constructive criticism; and supervision which should be frequent and helpful.

The great question, therefore, is how are we to get the teacher present and the pupil present at the same place at the same time? Panchayats have been organised in many villages to look after the village interests. In most cases the depressed classes have a representative on the Panchayat. He may be a good man, possessing a real community interest, but he is overshadowed by his high caste associates and it is not very likely that the other people's lads are going to take an interest in the little Adi-Andhra hamlet school when even they themselves have no school or at least are not sending their children. The comparatively recently written sacred books of the Hindus do not seem to favour the education of the depressed classes and even of the Sudras who form 66 per cent. of the population. It seems contrary to the sacred mandates and any effort put forth by one believing implicitly in these sacred books to bring about the education of such people would, therefore, be sinful. Under such conditions the wonder is, that so many high caste people are actually anxious to see their depressed brethren have a better chance. It is not strange that the village folk have no anxiety over the results expenditure of Government money and allow it to go on year after year and even try to make a profit out of it for themselves. The Panchayat idea is a correct one providing the right members are selected.

So far as the small Adi-Andhra village schools are concerned why cannot the Government of Madras Presidency try an experiment. Find out what men and organisations are actually interested in these people and then under supervision of Deputy Inspectors and Educational Councils give over into their hands available funds for their educational advancement? The Deputy Inspectors and the Educational Councils would then not have to fight the battle alone but would have the benefit of constant, sympathetic supervision which might be rendered by these selected Panchayats. It would certainly be better than the present system of putting the Government funds into the hands of a mere manager acting solely for sake of gain, or in the hands of so many teacher-managers whose gaze is fixed on the grants to be received; although the latter is preferable to the former because it gives the teacher less excuse for doing nothing and it keeps an outside manager from making an unholy profit.

To be more explicit by a few illustrations which will show how petty managers may defraud the Government. A lad passed through the IV standard of a certain village school. He had no training as a teacher. It was difficult for him to read and to decipher, but he became teacher-manager of a neighbouring school. This was all right, but he developed a zeal for riches. He slowly acquired one school after another until he became the manager (not the teacher-manager) of four other schools. He wrote up their registers, put in figureheads of teachers and drew his grants on five schools. Some educated panchamas interested in their fellow beings heard of it and after examining and finding no results in the five schools reported the case to the Government. This is a very bad case, but there are hundreds of others out in the villages of the same kind but less in degree.

In the larger centres there is another form which it takes. Well paid employees engaged in various occupations without the knowledge or consent of their employers are managers of one or more night schools. They have no intention of giving their time philanthropically or of giving their own money as a subsidy to the school under their management but contract with the teachers to give them only 1 or 2/3 of the grant to be received. Such management is a form of graft and should be discouraged. Again, there is found a different phase of this kind of hold up, and even women are taking a hand. There was a married woman who was teacher in a well managed day school. Without the knowledge of the management she was herself a manager of a girls' night school in a nearby hamlet and also teacher in another night school under another management. There are many such.

Enough, however, has been said to prove the need of some kind of organisation under whose patronage private schools drawing grants-in-aid should be placed.

Office of the Dt. Educational Officer.

D.O. Office of the Inspect---of Schools,
Circle,
Guntur District,
Range,

Station, Guntur.

Date 1st December 192 4

Dear Sir,

In obedience to your orders, I am enclosing a summary of the representations submitted to the Hon'ble the Minister by the Rev. J. M. Baker while the latter waited in deputation on him on the 29th instant at Ongole.

I am also enclosing for information copies of the rules of the Ongole Christian Education Society and of the Panchayet (members of which were present during the deputation) which manages its

P.T.O

Edl. B. 103—12,374—28-6-23.

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The deputation of

Rev. J. M. Baker of the A.B.M. Ongole

and General Manager of the A.B.M.

schools Re village schools -

The Rev. J. M. Baker

with the Panchayet who manage the

affairs of the "Ongole Christian

Education Society" waited on the

Hon'ble the Minister for Education

at Ongole on the 29th November 1924.

The Rev. J. M. Baker

submitted for the sympathetic consi-

deration of the Hon'ble the Minister

the following representations regard-

ing Audi Andhra Elementary Education

in the villages within his jurisdic-

tion.

1) 90 per cent of the Audi Andhras

who are Christians in the villages

within his jurisdiction want their

children to be at school. However

compulsory Education may be

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SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
3--DEC. 1924
LAW DEPARTMENT

be introduced to begin with only in some of the Christian Audi Andhra villages. What is wanted towards its introduction is Government's support.

2) If the Government would hand over certain schools to him and pay him a subsidy equivalent to an amount 20 per cent less than the amount spent by Local Bodies in the maintenance of an equal number of Board or Municipal schools, he would undertake to maintain them in as efficient a condition as the schools directly managed by those Local Boadies are -

In regard to the expenditure on buildings and equipment of these schools he would ask for no more than what grants they may be eligible for under the Grant-in-aid Code.

3) He is prepared to accept responsibility for the Elementary Education of a group of villages on the same

same terms as stated above.

4) At present, anybody is permitted to open a school in a Audi Andhra hamlet with the result that in the same hamlet there are often a boys' school under one management, a girls' school under another, a night school under a third and so on. The result is that the Education of the locality really suffers owing to the baneful activities of these rival agencies. He would suggest that he be held responsible for all the Education of a whole hamlet.

5) In connection with the proposals of the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to place village schools under the supervision of Village Panchayets, he urged that the Panchayets to be appointed should be sympathetic Panchayets i.e. Panchayets composed of Kammas for Kamma schools, of

of Audi Andras for Audi Andra schools and so on.

6) He said he ~~proposed~~ proposed to organise 'Continuation courses' and requested that Government will be pleased to afford him facilities in working out the scheme.

Ag.Dt.Educational Officer,
P.A.2/12. Guntur District.

The Panchayet. 13 12 20

1. Officers. The Station Missionary shall be the Ex-Officio Chairman with vote in case of tie. The senior Supervisor of schools shall be the Ex-officio Secretary and shall keep a written record of the proceedings. Departmental or sectional ~~powers~~ portfolios may be held by individual members.

Conduct of the Meetings. The meeting shall be held the last day of every month at 4.30 P.M. but if that is Sunday the preceding day, ½ members present shall constitute a quoram; Resolutions shall be passed on majority vote of members present.

Duties. It shall be the duty of the Panchayet to direct all the affairs of the Educational Society except the election of its officers and representative member of the Panchayats; and except the arrangement and conduct of its meetings.

It must confirm the appointment transfer or discharge of any teacher joining the society. It shall administer the Educational Trust Fund and keep through its secretary a cash and ledger account of receipts and disbursements. Its books shall be balanced each month before the regular meeting and a report received at that time. It shall keep watch of the moral conduct and character of work done by every hamlet teacher in the society and have full power after fair investigation and proof to disqualify any teacher for membership or to reduce or enhance the benefits any teahcer may receive from being a society member.

It shall employ, fix the salaries and batta for all supervisors and sub-supervisors under its jurisdiction. It shall determine the principles underlying the best kind of management for hamlet school and frame as (in)experience teachers, detail rules to govern them.

Voting and Executive Power. All the members shall have equal vote. The Executive power of the Panchayet shall be vested in the President and Secretary who shall report progress at the

the regular sessions.

The power of veto shall rest in the President, in case of all resolutions passed by the Panchayet which seem to him contrary to the spirit and purpose of the work of his Mission Society, contrary to sound principles of finance or contrary to his obligations to Government as manager and correspondent of schools.

This power is not to be lightly used and in all veto cases his reasons are to be clearly presented to the Panchayet.

11. Ongole Hamlet Educational Trust Fund.

This fund shall receive its increments from the Government grants received for the Panchayet's schools, from the 5% withheld from said grants, from the Mission budget allowance for education for the Ongole Station Work Hamlet Schools, from any special gifts which may be made to it.

The Treasurer of the Fund is the President of the Panchayet. The Assistant Treasurer is the Secretary of the Panchayet.

The Panchayet has full control of the fund, subject only to the President's Veto.

It shall be the object of the Panchayet to administer the Trust Funds in such a manner as to use them to the best advantage through a period of five years. To accumulate if possible larger holdings in order to steady fluctuations in funds yearly from the Mission Society, from Government grants and special gifts and to employ in case of a revival of interest in hamlet schools in the future an unlimited number of teachers.

The Panchayet also may use the fund, in a limited way, to prepare and educate special teachers who are fitted for and desirous of serving the hamlet schools and for establishing special schools in the hamlets.

Ongole Christian Educational Society.

This society shall have as its main object the secular and religious improvement of the Ongole station hamlet schools. Both male and female teachers who are actively engaged in teaching hamlet schools and who have their schools under the management of the punchayet are thereby constituted Members of the Society.

All the affairs of the society except its own meetings are under the direction of the Hamlet School Panchayet.

The Panchayet members and its supervisors and sub-supervisors are ex-offico Members of the Society.

The Society is to elect annually in April from its hamlet teacher members a President and a Secretary.

The Secretary shall keep a record of proceedings. Meetings are to be held at the call of the president or secretary; or on the written application of 10 members made to the President who shall thenissue the call through this secretary.

The society shall elect and have one continuous member of the Panchayet. He is to be elected from the membership of the society & is to serve for a period of 6 months and cannot succeed himself.

The Society can hold meetings for any purpose connected with hamlet schools or to discuss the decisions of the Panchayet or to have papers or addresses.

The Society on a majority vote can present written advisory resolutions signed by the President and Secretary to the Panchayet on any matter affecting its members or hamlet schools or to ask for a reconsideration of any resolution made by the Panchayet. Reasons for the resolutions must be submitted. From time to time the secretary shall receive a list of the names of the society members from the secretary of the Panchayet.

There shall ordinarily be no dues for the privilege of being a member other than the 5% of the grants paid into the Educational

Trust Fund. Membership automatically ceases.,- in case of teachers when-ever the Punchayet releases control.of their schools or in case of supervisors or sub-supervisors or Punchayet members when they cease to act. Ordinarily members of this society shall according to fixed rules have the privilege of receiving by recommendation of the Punchayet from the Trust Fund, monthly, advances; or a fixed grant; books on credit assistance in equipping their schools with slates, blackboards; and other limited equipment; and in rare cases of misfortune a special grant.

A member may forfeit his privileges by immoral conduct, by neglect of his school or by neglect to fulfill the requirements of the Punchayet.

Subject

Suggestions from the Rev J.M. Baker regarding village schools - with a newspaper cutting from the Morning Leader

C no 4074A

Law (Edn) D

Endt 4074A-1 & 11-11-24.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks

V.T.K. 11.11

C no 4424 - also from

Sent in continuation

AS 9/11/24

To

The D.P.I. (with current in original to be retd with reply)

Remind after a month

Dhd AG 12/11.

R 22/1/25 again on 26/1/25

Law (Edn) Dept

Endt 4424A-1 & 6.12.24.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks in continuation of

No 4074A-1 & 11.11.24 (Bygrave)

C. Ramanayaka

Asst Secy to Govt

AD 4/12/24

NM 4/12

15

Law (Edn) Dept

Endt 4424A-1 & 6.12.24.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks in continuation of

No 4074A-1 & 11.11.24 (Bygrave)

C. Ramanayaka

Asst Secy to Govt

AD 4/12/24

NM 4/12

—11,000—8-9-24.

Law(Education) **DEPARTMENT.**

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Received ..... 192 *Registered* ..... 192 .

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. 14. FEB. 1925 LAW DEPARTMENT

Subject

h-Ed 616 A
14/2/25

Suggestions from the Rev J. M. Baker regarding village schools.

ENCLOSURES.
No. ..... Letter & 3 Encs
.....
Spare copies .....

R. C. No. 2199 B/24

Station Madras , *Dated the* 10/2/25 192 .

From (Name) R. G. Grieve Esq., M.A.,

(Designation) Ag.Director of Public Instruction

Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Law(Education) Department.

Sir.

In resubmitting herewith the papers referred to me for remarks in Government Endorsements No.4074 A-1 dated 11-11-24 and 4424 A-1 dated 6- 12- 24, I have the honour to state that Mr.Bakers letter dated 30- 10- 24 does not contain any definite suggestion except that he would like to take over the management of all village lower elementary schools for depressed classes in the area over which his mission jurisdiction extends. The report furnished by the District Educational Officer of Mr.Bakers interview with the Hon'ble the Minister for Education, gives an account of the more definite suggestions put forward by Mr.Baker.

2. The first of these suggestions relates to the

the introduction of compulsory elementary education in some of the Christian Adi Andhra villages and Mr.Baker considers that with Governments support this could be effected. Obviously,Mr.Bakers suggestion aims at the introduction of compulsion in respect of one class of children viz the Adi Andhra children. There is no provision in the Madras Elementary Education Act enabling the application of compulsion to particular sections of the community,though provision is made up for excluding some from the application of any scheme of compulsion. Furthermore, it is the local authority that should take the initiative towards the introduction of compulsory elementary education in in any area. The nature of the Governments support that Mr.Baker expects has not been stated in the note.

page 9 ante

Suggestion No.2 It is proposed that Government should hand over certain schools to Mr.Baker and pay him a subsidy equivalent to an amount 20 per cent less than the amount spent by local bodies in the maintenance of an equal number of board or municipal schools. Mr Baker would then undertake to "maintain them in as efficient a condition as the schools directly managed by the local bodies are". In the first place, there is no elementary school in Mr.Bakers jurisdiction under the direct management of Government which Government could transfer to Mr.Baker. There are schools under the management of local boards and municipal councils some of which are maintained from local taxation and some from out of provincial subsidies. There is no provision in the local Boards Act or the District Municipalities Act or the Madras Elementary Education Act under which the Taluk boards and municipal councils can be asked to transfer their "elementary education fund" to the control of any private person such as Mr.Baker. Furthermore,Local bodies have a statutory responsibility for the provision of

of elementary education in their jurisdiction and it is not understood how they can perform the responsibility without themselves or a statutory authority under them administering the funds intended for elementary education. Mr.Baker's suggestions cannot be entertained unless the Madras Elementary Education Act,the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act are amended. It is doubtful whether, outside the jurisdiction of Mr.Baker, other persons or bodies would be forthcoming to shoulder the responsibility now discharged by local bodies. Apart from these general objections,it is very doubtful if the responsibility now placed on statutory local bodies can be transferred to an individual,with advantage. Mr. Baker no doubt puts forward his Panchayat as the body which would administer the schools to be transferred as proposed. These Panchayats,however, are not statutory Panchayats. These are created by the Mission and are not subject to any other control. A copy of the District Educational Officers remarks on the suggestion as well as about the constitution of the Panchayats is herewith enclosed.

p 23-25 infra

4. Another of Mr.Bakers suggestions is that he should be held responsible for all the education of the whole village, or hamlet where he has his school. The first objection to this proposal is that a manager who is interested in advancing the education of Christian Adi Andhras in particular,cannot be entrusted with the responsibility for the education of all classes of Adi-Andhras in any village or hamlet. If as he complains there is rivalry in education effort, it is open to him to appeal to the District Educational Council which is the "recognising" authority and which may be credited with its a sense of responsibility in the matter of prevention of unhealthy rivalry in elementary education.

p 10 ante

para (5) ante

5. Another of his suggestions is that village

village Panchayats which are to supervise schools should be, what he calls " sympathetic Panchayats', that is to say, Panchayats composed of the particular community to which the children attending a particular school belong, so that for supervising an Adi Andhra school there should be an Adi Andhra Panchayat and for supervising a Brahman school a Brahman Panchayat and for supervising a muhammadan school, a Muhammadan Panchayat and so on. So far no body except a Village Panchayat, constituted under the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 20 has been empowered to visit elementary schools. Communal Panchayats of the kind which Mr. Baker has in view are not statutorily recognised Panchayats and we cannot advise the placing of schools under the supervision of such Panchayats. That Panchayat which is responsible for the general well being of a village viz the one created under the Panchayats Act is the best authority to supervise schools of all kinds in the village. On such a Panchayat, all classes of the local community are generally represented, if suitable persons are available and where this is not the case, the Adi Andhras can ask for such representation.

6. Reading the above suggestions with paras 6 and 7 of Mr.Bakers letter dated 30- 10- 24, it would appear that Mr.Baker's ideal is similar to that of the Roman Catholics, viz, to perfect an organization with a religious head which will be responsible for the advancement and education so far as is necessary- primarily of members of their own religious community. He does not appear to recognise or to accept the view that the State is ultimately responsible for the Education of its subjects and that voluntary effort can only supplement and can never replace state effort, the latter being exercised either directly or through statutorily constituted bodies which form part of the constitution of the state. He appears in fact to desire that his mission should supplant

the statutorily constituted state bodies in the matter of elementary Education. This is an obviously impossible proposition. Neither does Mr.Baker appear to realize that the state can never shake itself free from the responsibility of supervision over activities on which it is spending vast sums of money, nor does he appear to have any clear ideas of the difference between a school under Government control and a school under local board control or of the principles of decentralization and devolution in state administration.

7. The last of Mr.Bakers suggestions at the interview referred to above was that he proposed to organise 'continuation classes" and that Government should afford him facilities for working out the scheme. He may be told to put forward a definite scheme for the consideration of Government.

8. In para 9 of his letter dated 30- 10- 24 he refers to an article in the Madras Mail and says that if a scheme could be devised whereby mission Panchayats could have unhampered control of the Adi Andhra schools under their jurisdiction in regard to the character, number and the disposition of grants allowed, he would be glad to increase his co-operation with the Government and to spend a larger amount of money and time on constructive supervision. So far as the matter of supervision is concerned there is nothing to prevent the Mission Panchayats supervising the Mission schools. What Mr Baker means by the disposition of the grants is not quite clear. If he means sanction for payment of grants, it may be pointed out that this power vests in the District Educational Council. If he means disposal of grants paid by the District Educational Council then it is left to the Mission to entrust these powers to their panchayats.

9. Regarding the complaint against Deputy Inspector

22

pp 1-2 and

Inspectors contained in para 3 of his letter, Mr. Baker is reported to have informed the District Educational Officer that his complaint did not refer to any Deputy Inspector in the Guntur District. This explanation looks like the evasion of an ill considered statement. I am however pursuing the matter and Mr. Baker is being requested to report the names of the Deputy Inspectors who have been guilty of the charges he mentions.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

for Director of Public Instruction

23/21

Copy of letter R.O.C.No.599 G1/24 dated 11th December 1924 from the District Educational Officer, Guntur District to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

****

Subject:- Rev. G. M. Baker's letter regarding village schools.

x x x

2) It will be observed that the rules relating to the Ongole Christian Educational Society and the Trust Fund are fairly complete, while those relating to the Panchayat are defective in so far as they are silent in regard to the constitution of the Panchayat. It is understood that rules in this respect are yet to be framed. At present the Panchayat consists of 9 members. Eight of these are nominated by the Station Missionary and one is elected by the Education Society. The nominated members are from the different Mission schools in the Ongole Municipality, at the rate of one from each school. The Station Missionary is, as the rules say, the Ex-officio President, and the Senior Supervisor of schools the Ex-officio Secretary, of the Panchayat. The nominated members hold office for one year. A change in the rules to, provide for more elected members is said to be under contemplation and Mr. Baker has promised to send a copy of these rules after they are framed and passed. For the present the members of the Panchayat are said to be entrusted only with the Supervision of schools in the Ongole Municipality as almost all of them are teachers in Ongole schools. It is said that it will be possible next year to give the members of the Panchayet supervision over the schools in the rural areas.

Supervision. The staff of supervisors now consists of a senior supervisor who is a Secondary grade trained teacher, assisted by four sub-supervisors who are Higher Elementary grade trained teachers. These get

get a salary of Rs.9 per mensem each and a batta of Rs.0- 3- 0 each for every night they spend in camp. They are required to be on tour for about 20 days in the month. The jurisdiction of each supervisor is not fixed now. It is proposed to distribute the existing schools for supervision among these four men when the number of schools increased, it is said that five more supervisors of the Higher Elementary grade and one of the Secondary grade will be employed.

Finance. The source from which the Panchayet is financed is indicated in rule No.1 of the rules relating to the "Ongole Hamlet Trust Fund".

So far as the teachers employed in the schools under the management of the Panchayet are concerned, it is said that only a bonus of Rs.3 per mensem is paid to each teacher out of the trust fund. Other financial help that they would get from the Trust Fund would be in the shape of monthly advances of Rs.2 or Rs.3 which would be recovered from the teachers in a lump when the Teaching grant which the concerned teachers are allowed to appropriate for themselves less 5% thereof which they have to contribute towards the Trust fund, comes to be paid by the District Educational Council. This in effect would work out as pay paid by the Mission, as follows, provided the scale grant is neither decreased nor increased.

The pay for a trained Lower Teacher Teaching grant Rs.84/- Rs.4 (5% thereof contributions to the trust fund) plus Rs.36/ bonus from Trust fund or Rs.116 per annum or Rs.9 8/3 per mensem.

The pay for a Trained Higher Teacher Teaching grant Rs.96 -Rs.5.

(5% contribution to Trust Fund) plus Rs.36 or Rs.127/- per annum or Rs.10 7/12 per mensem.

The pay for a Secondary grade teacher- Teaching grant Rs.180-

Rs.9 (5% contribution to the Trust fund) plus Rs.36/

or Rs.171 per annum or 15 1/12 per mensem.

The teachers under the Panchayet also get certain concessions eg., they will be supplied, by the Trust fund, the books, slates, Black boards and other appliances etc., that they want for their school at half price.

Over and above this the Panchayet, it is stated would exercise moral influence over the villagers and amidst whom the teachers work and induce them to assist the teachers in sundry ways inclusive of, wherever possible contributing food stuffs to them, allowing them free or cheap accommodation etc.,

3. The above facts were gathered partly by the Deputy Inspector of schools, Ongole and partly by me during the interview I had with Rev. Baker on the forenoon of the 29th November 1924 ie., the day of the Hon'ble the Minister's visit to Ongole. During this interview he spoke to me about the various points mentioned in his letter to the Hon'ble the Minister for Education. I was present while Mr. Baker waited, later in the day, in deputation on the Hon'ble the Minister. A summary of what Mr. Baker submitted to the Hon'ble the Minister on this occasion has been under his personal orders submitted by me to the Hon'ble the Minister direct. A true copy of the summary is enclosed for favour of your information. To the representations made by Mr. Baker, the Hon'ble the Minister gave no definite reply.

It will be observed that the representations contained in items 2 and 3 are tantamount to a request that his 'Panchayet' should be treated as a 'Local Body' so far as the schools for which they undertake the responsibility are concerned. Mr. Baker's idea seems to be that a District Educational Council which is composed of members of different communities and where the Andhra representatives are in a minority, cannot rightly understand or appreciate the needs of the Andhras

Andhras nor sympathise with their peculiarities and difficulties. Plainly stated, Mr.Baker seems to hold that all control so far as Elementary Education is concerned must be wholly communal C.f his request for 'Sympathetic' Panchayets contained in item 5 of the summary of his Representation to the Hon'ble Minister as also in para 5 of his letter of 30- 10- 24 to the Hon'ble the Minister. If this principle be accepted in the case of Rev.Baker's schools why not it be accepted in the case of schools under other Missions or other Missionaries? Again why should not the same principle be applied to the various communities inhabiting this Country?. Mr.Baker's request seems thus to involve large questions of Policy which will have to be decided I think either by the Government or the Legislature.

Mr. Baker's request contained in item No.6 of the summary regarding Continuation schools does not seem to involve any difficult problems and I told him that he might send up a definite scheme for the consideration of the Department.

(True copy)

for Director of Public Instruction

C No 616A — Law (Edn.) Dept

Memo 616A-1 dt 2-3-25

At an interview with the Hon'ble the Minister for Education on 29th November 1924, the Rev J. M. Baker, the General Manager A.B.M. Schools, Cuddapah, intimated that he proposed to organise "Continuation Classes", and requested that the Govt should afford him facilities for working out the Scheme. The Rev J. M. Baker is requested to submit to Govt through the D.P.I. a definite Scheme with full details of the expenditure involved and the sources from which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

CR 26.2.25

To

The Rev J. M. Baker
General Manager, ABM Schools
Cuddapah

Copy to the D.P.I. (with reference to his letter 2199 B/24 dt 10-2-25)

V.TF 27.2

Law Edn 1031A
19328

PUNCHAYET MEMBERS.

J. M. Baker, President (Ex-officio)
M. C. Benjamin, Secretary (Ex-officio)
V. P. Jacob, Elected by the Ed. Society
K. E. Samuel, (Girls Normal School Representative)
K. Venkaiah, (Girls Higher El. School „)
D. Raghavaiah, (High School „)
M. Kelly, („ „ „)
G. Lot, (Village Elders')
R. Peter, (Boys Higher El. School „)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES
17 MAR 1925
SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT

OFFICE of the AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION VILLAGE SCHOOL PANCHAYET

CORRESPONDENT:
J. M. Baker
SUPERVISORS:
M. C. Benjamin
SUB-SUPERVISORS:
J. Isaac
T. Asirvadam
J. Somaiah
M. Augustine

The jurisdiction of the Punchayet extends over what is known as the Ongole Mission Station which covers all the Ongole Taluk; the portion of the Kandukur Taluk lying between the Ongole Taluk and the Palar river; and the south-west portion of the Bapatla Taluk.

The object of the Punchayet is to improve the Adi Andhra Village Elementary schools within this area by means of frequent constructive supervision, introducing better teaching methods, giving model lessons in the village schools themselves, and of aiding financially as much as limited funds may permit.

VANI PRESS, BEZWADA.

R.O.C. No

Camp. Raparla,
Ongole, 17th March 1925.

From

Rev. J. M. BAKER, M. A.,
Correspondent.

To V. J. Krishnama Acharier Esq.,
Secretary to Government.
Education Department.
Madras.

Sir;—

I have the honor to have received your Memorandum No. 1616-A. dated 2nd of March '25 which relates to a Scheme for Continuation Classes Many thanks for the Same. In reply I will say that I am working on this Scheme and will submit it to Your office as early as possible. If there is any special date before it should be submitted will you kindly let me Know? I have continued fully to work upon it Since the Minister of Education visited Ongole last Nov.,

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedient Servt

J. M. Baker

28

Law (Edn) Dept.

Memo. No. 616A-2 Dt. 23-3-25.

With reference to his letter dated 17-3-25, the Rev. J. M. Baker is informed that no special date has been fixed for the submission of his scheme relating to continuation classes. The scheme may be submitted to Govt. through the D.P.I. as soon as it is ready.

20.3.25

20.3.25

23.3

To

The Rev. J. M. Baker,

General Manager, A.B.M. Schools,

Erigole.

PANCHAYET MEMBERS.

J. M. Baker, President (Ex-officio)
M. C. Benjamin, Secretary (Ex-officio)
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K. E. Samuel, (Girls Normal School Representative)
K. Venkaiah, (Girls Higher El. School ,,)
D. Raghavaiah, (High School ,,)
M. Kelly, (,, ,, ,,)
G. Lot, (Village Elders')
R. Peter, (Boys Higher El. School ,,)

OFFICE of the AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION VILLAGE SCHOOL PANCHAYET

CORRESPONDENT:
J. M. Baker
SUPERVISOR:
M. C. Benj.
SUB-SUPERV...
J. Isaac
T. Asirvadam
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VANI PRESS, BEZWADA.

29/26

R.O.C. No ..... Ongole, 1st August, 1925

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
3 AUG 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

From

Rev. J. M. BAKER, M. A.,
Correspondent.

To

V. T. Krishnamachariar Esq.,
Secretary to Government,
MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honor in response to your Memo.No.616 A-1 dated 2nd of March,1925 to state that I am sending to the Director of Public Instruction the detailed scheme for the Continuation Classes. I hope this may meet with the approval of the Educational Department and that I may hear from it at an early date.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

O.J.

Jas. M. Baker

Law (Edn.) Dept.

Submitted for perusal. The remarks of the D.P.I. may be awaited

AP 7/8/25
NH 10/8/25
11-8-25
V.T.K. 11/8

.0—8-9-24.

LAW (EDUCATION) **DEPARTMENT.**

30

L.Gen. 1358 A
1-4-26

Received ..... 192 . *Registered* ..... 192 .

21

Subject.

Continuation classes,Ongole - Scheme by Rev.J.M.Baker.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS. 1-APR.1926 LAW DEPARTMENT

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

R.O.C. No. 2199 B/24

Station Madras. , *Dated the* 29th March 1926 192 .

From (Name) R.Littlehailes Esq., M.A.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

LAW (EDUCATION) Department.

Sir.

With reference to Government Memo No. 616 A-1,dated 2nd March 1925, I have the honour to submit herewith the proposals received from the Rev.J.M.Baker in regard to the organisation of continuation classes at Ongole and to state as follows:-

2. The scheme was dicussed by me with the Rev.J.M.Baker and the following are based on the results of the discussion. The scheme is not one to have schools sitting at any stated periods but to have centres where existing teachers already hold schools, day schools or night schools and to attract to these centres illiterate -- persons who will be practically all grown-ups and give them books which will interest them and will enable them

to become literary through course of time. These books will be studied by the villager at any time and at any place and with any help he can get from the teacher who organises the course or from other persons. When he has finished reading one book he will be examined on its context by the teacher who has ~~lein~~ ~~kam~~ him under his general supervision. The scheme in general is approved by the District Educational Council. Please see the copy of the Council's resolution enclosed. p 32 infra

3. The scheme is one of education of adults and might be termed a scheme of adult education. The books which have been drawn up by Mr.Baker are at present 23 in number and they are suitable not for children but for grown ups. Some of them are only typed at present not yet translated into Telugu or printed. The teacher of the village will enroll as many of the villagers as possible to study these books. A grant of Rs 1000 is sought to assist in launching the scheme. The cost of the books is estimated at Rs 2875. I recommend a non- recurring grant of -- Rs 1000/- on this account. Mr.Baker also asks for a grant of Rs 18 per annum for about 100 centres making about 1800 in all recurring expenditure for the scheme. This sum to be given to the teachers incharge. He also desires that the Deputy Inspectors should report on the progress of the scheme in places where it has been introduced. Mr.Baker is to write in later and give me the names of the centres where the scheme will be introduced. The scheme is to come ~~into~~ into force as soon as possible preferably in April 1926. I advise that Government pay a grant of Rs 1800/- for this experimental scheme of adult education in addition to the sum of Rs 1000/- non-recurring grant for the production of suitable books. The books have been written in English and are being translated and issued in Telugu.

4. I may also state in this connection that Mr.Baker is an Educational enthusiast and is worthy of assistance in trying this experimental scheme of adult education - a similar scheme tried by Government would cost several times the amount now recommended to be given in the way of grant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Rama Rau
— 30/3

for Director of Public Instruction.

Copy of Resolution No. 164 dated 30th September 1925 of the District Educational Officer, Guntur.

Read letter R.C.No. 382 G1/25, dated 5th September 1925 of the District Educational Officer, Guntur requesting to obtain the views of the Council on the scheme proposed by Rev.J.M.Barker M.A. for organising a continuation course in the schools under his charge and on the following requisitions solicited for by him.-

(i) to sanction for the year ending 31st March 1926, a non-recurring grant of Rs 1000/- as a half grant on meeting ~~contain~~ certain expenses connected with establishing and conducting the course;

(ii) to sanction this course as a part of the legitimate work for teachers having either day or night schools who work under the A.B.M Panchayat and to approve of these teachers reciving extra grants for good work done,

(iii) to approve of the Government Deputy Inspectors of schools including the examination of the continuation course in their regulation examination for the hamlet schools;

And the note of the President, District Educational Council Guntur thereon

---

This Council appreciates the principle that underlies the continuation scheme proposed by Rev. J.M.Baker in his letter.

/True copy/

Rama Rau
— 30/3

for Director of Public Instruction

P.R.K. 30/3

PUNCHAYET MEMBERS.

J. M. Baker, President (Ex-officio)
M. C. Benjamin, Secretary (Ex-officio)
V. P. Jacob, [illegible] by the Ed. Society
K. E. Samuel, (Girls Normal School Representative)
A. Venkaiah, (Girls Higher El. School „)
D. Raghavaiah, (High School „)
M. Kelly, („ „ „)
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VANI PRESS, BEZWADA.

R.O.C. No.....

Ongole, 1st August, 1925

From

Rev. J. M. BAKER, M. A.,
Correspondent.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
Nungambaukam,
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose in accordance with the letter of the Secretary to Government Memo.616 A-1 dated 2nd of March,1925 a Scheme for organizing a Continuation Course in the schools under my charge as correspondent of the Village School Punchayet. You will notice on reading the details that we ask the Government to do three things,-

1. To sanction for the year ending March 31,1926 a non-recurring grant of Rs.1000/- as a half grant on meeting certain expenses connected with establishing and conducting the Course.

2. To sanction this course as a part of the legitimate work for teachers having either day or night schools, who work under the Punchayet and to approve of these teachers receiving extra grants for good work done.

3. To approve of the Government Deputy Inspectors including the examination of the Continuation Course in their regular examination for the Hamlet Schools.

I should be pleased to have the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction or any definite action on the part of the Government at the earliest possible date.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Jas. M. Baker

O.J.

cheme for a Continuation Course for Schools Under the

American Baptist Mission Village School Punchayet

(With Head-quarters at Ongole) (3)

1. Introduction.

A personal remark may not be out of place here. For 30 years I have been stationed by my Mission at Ongole. Spent my first term of seven years as Vice-Principal and Principal of the Ongole A.B.Mission College. For 23 years I have been at the head our Mission's interest in the village schools which belong to the Ongole station. I am at present manager of 139 schools located out in the villages of the Ongole Taluk and parts of the Bapatla and Kandukur Taluks.

My Mission is deeply interested in these village schools and I have given much of my time to help make them better.

The whole population of the Guntur and Nellore Districts is backward in literacy. Although much has been done for the backward classes both by the Mission and by the Government yet only a small percentage of the people have become literate. The census report for 1921 says—

" Progress in literacy in the Guntur District has been far below the average and in Nellore and Kistna Districts it has been slow indeed ".

It is to help correct this slowness that the Ongole Station has brought all the forces at its command to keep the backward classes from being further exploited by teacher-managers seeking their own gain and to aid these classes in having good schools in their own hamlets.

This goes to explain why a School Punchayet has been created and why within its range it seeks the management of the village schools for the backward classes and why the "Continuation Course" has been inaugurated.

11. The Continuation Course Scheme Outlined.

A. Organization.

(1) The Continuation Course shall form a branch under the jurisdiction of the American Baptist Mission Village School Punchayet, with head-quarters at Ongole.

(2) The Chairman and Secretary of the Punchayet shall be President and Secretary of the Continuation Course. The Village supervision necessary for the Course and the office work shall be done by the Punchayet supervisors.

(3) The financial responsibilities of the Course shall be vested in the Punchayet.

(4) Every village teacher under the Punchayet is asked to institute this course in his night school if he has one, if not in his day school, enroll members and assist them as teachers in every possible way.

(5) The Government shall be asked to experimentally sanction this " Course " in all recognized schools under the Punchayet and to instruct its Deputy Inspectors to recognize for grants the service of school teachers who can show satisfactory progrs progress and to examine any member on any subject which the teachers affirm he has passed.

B. The Curriculum.

(1) At present " Class One " only shall be inaugurated.

(2) Any member shall be declared to have completed Class One when he shall have learned to read easily and to know the subject matter of any 18 booklets among the 23 especially prepared for this course. No time limit is set.

(3) An examination shall be given by the teacher as soon as a member shall have mastered any one booklet. The examination shall be a test on (1) speed and ease in reading (2) the thought of the subject matter.

(4) Any member shall be allowed to choose for his study any booklet prepared; but after having once chosen he must finish the one chosen before taking up another.

(5) The teacher shall mark the name of the subject passed and his grading on a certificate furnished,and sign opposite.

(6) For " Class Two " a series of less expensive and slightly more difficult vernacular books shall be selected and prepared in time to introduce into the course by April 1,1926. These subjects shall include some arithmetic and such subjects as,experience shall teach are useful and interesting to the village people.

C.Vernacular Text Books.

(1) All text books used for " Class One " shall be carefully selected or especially prepared.

(2) The subject matter shall be such as would give information which is useful and interesting to semi-literate village people of average age.

(3) All the booklets shall be standerized by being printed in the same style using the same kind of type;the same dimensions;and containing not more than 3000 words.

(4) The style shall be very simple,using common words and familiar phrases and coloquialisms; very analytical, using heads,sub-heads and paragraphs;and questions shall be printed at the end of each booklet.

(5) The type used shall be very clear and the great primer size.

The space of one line shall be left between all lines.

The margin of one-half inch all round shall be left.

The dimensions of booklets shall be about $5\frac{1}{2}$" x $4\frac{1}{4}$" .

(6) The cover page shall be made of the best cover paper doubled;and bright colors shall be selected.

(7) The booklets shall be made very attractive and durable but if possible by means of Government grants,by private subscriptions,and by mission aid,the price shall be made low enough to place them within reach of the very poor.

(8) All the M.S. S.shall first be prepared and carefully edited and printed in English. The English copies shall be distributed throughout wide areas and rights be freely given to have them translated into any vernacular desired.

D. Certificates and Prizes.

(1) The certificate given shall be attractive and on it each subject passed shall be written by the teacher.who shall grade the passed member as good,fair,excellent or very excellent

Any Punchayet Supervisor shall on visiting the school examine again the member affirmed by the teacher to have passed and make his own grading on the certificate with signature opposite.

The Deputy Inspector shall be asked to do the same.

(2) After 18 subjects have been successfully passed and signatures affixed to the certificate the Punchayet shall issue a fresh certificate fully signed by all parties including the president of the Course giving the names of the subjects taken and signifying that the member has completed " Class One ".

(3) In April each year at the time of the Annual Harvest Festival at Ongole all members having passed in any subject may compete with other members for money prizes which shall be freely offered by the Punchayet. The number of prizes offered shall vary with the number of competitors.

The prizes which may be taken shall be noted on both the member's first certificate and second certificate if obtained.

(4) At the same time also;prizes shall be offered on competitive examinations for members having completed Class One as a whole and the prize obtained shall be noted on their certificates.

E. Finances.

(1) The Punchayet may be reimbursed from the following sources,-

(a) Government grants
(b) Private subscriptions
(c) Sale of books
(d) Mission appropriation

(2) No fees shall be charged members except what they voluntarily arrange with the teachers.

(3) The cost of supervision in the village and the office work shall be borne by the Punchayet.

(4) An itemised account of the cost of printing text books over proceeds from sales,postage,general printing, stationery,and of prizes shall be kept by the Punchayet in separate books and the Government shall be asked to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs.1000/-for the year ending March 31,1926. The Punchayet agrees to spend in the way indicated a like sum.

(5) After one year's experiment if the course is a success the Government shall be asked to sanction a recurring grant.

(6) In case of grants being received from the Government the Punchayet shall,at the end of March 1926 or at any time required,render to the Government a statement of all receipts and expenditures.

F. The Objectives for the Course.

(1) Encouragement to people who have learned a little,to learn more and to keep up the reading habit.

(2) Dissemination of valuable information so as to create a thirst for more.

(3) Improvement of the Day School by creating among the older people a sentiment toward recognizing the value of education.

G. Method of Teaching.

(1) The Project Method so far as it can be used by the teachers who teach in the villages, shall be used.

(2) Such equipment as flash cards,letter charts etc.,shall be employed to excite interest and create efficiency.

(3) Great patience in drawing out the known and leading to the unknown will be emphasized.

H. Reasons for the Course.

(1) There are hamlets where a grant school has been in existence a quarter of a century. Some pupils have passed through the various standards during these years but having lapsed into illiteracy no one now residing in the hamlet can read and write.

The Continuation Course would have such pupils from lapsing into illiteracy and consequently exalt the value of having a school.

(2) The best way to prove to any hamlet the value of knowing how to read, is to give it such literature as would enable the people having acquired such ability to put it to use in acquiring other knowledge.

(3) The best way to make a day-school efficient is to get the parents of the children doing that which the children can copy

(4) The value of a neatly kept three wall school house, of a light in the school house at night, of books, of power to acquire knowledge through reading, of the need of teaching children when young etc., etc.,- will be newly impressed on the parents through the Continuation Course.

III. Continuation Course- Class I Subjects for Reading.

Column for names of authors.		
		i. Some of India's Great Reformers.
Mr.Paul Lawrence M.A., Madras.		Gautama Buddha- Ancient Religious Reformer Sadhu Sundar Singh- Modern Religious Reformer. Asoka ---Ancient Political & Social Reformer M.K.Ghandi- Modern Political & Social Reformer
		ii. The Evils of Intemperance.
Mrs.W.L.Ferguson, Madras.		Alchohal Is a Poison Not a Food. The Use of Alchohal Wastes the Spiritual, Mental, and Physical Powers of Man. Alchohal is especially Harmful to Children The Use of Alchohal Tends to Poverty. Prohibition in Various Countries.
		iii. Village Sanitation.
Miss S.C.Johnson, B.A., Ongole.	What Improvements to make.	Improvement in Sanitation Prevents Disease Need of Community Team Work for such Improvements. Filling in mud holes Keeping the streets clean Never using the streets for a latrine Building the houses farther apart Using only draw wells for drinking supply. Never eating deseased meat.
		iv. Four Diseases and What to Do for Them.
Dr. A.G.Boggs, Ongole.		Tuberculosis Cholera Diarrhoea Small-pox
		v. Four Diseases and What to Do for Them.
Dr.E.Holsted, Ongole.		Cancer Eye and Throat Diseases Kidney Diseases Fevers.
		vi. Franchise and Citizenship.
Rev.W.L.Ferguson,D.D., Madras.		The Meaning and Power Franchise The Present Extent of Franchise The Probable Growth of Franchise Privileges. Preparation Necessary for Self- Determination.

vii. Some Great Indian Poets.

Mr.Paul Lawrence,M.A., Madras.

Compiler of the Mahabartha
Robindanath Tagore
Narayan Veman Tilak
Mrs.Sarojini Naidu

viii. Four Indians Distinguished for Different Services.

Mr.Paul Lawrence,M.A., Madras.

Sir J.C.Bose -------(Scientist)
Mr.Tata ---------(Industrial Promotor)
Rajah of Bhopal - (Social Reformer)
G.K.Ghokhale----- (Altruist)

ix. Lives of Four Prominent Women.

Mr.Paul Lawrence,M.A., Madras.

Pandita Ramabai----- Philanthropist.
Mrs.E.Sathianadan -- Editor of the Indian Ladies' Magazine.
Mrs. Sarabji ------- Vakil
Her Highness The Begum of Bhopal------ Ruler & Reformer.

x.A Selection of Bible Verses (For Christian Schools)

Rev.J.M.Baker, Ongole.

Rev.T.V.Witter, Podili.

xi. The Teachings of Jesus Christ (,, ,,)

xii. How India Has Been Helped by Great Britain.

Rev.E.R.Lazarus, Berhampore.

Welded together an Indian Empire
Set up a Benign Government.
Brought India into Contact with Other Nations
Furthered the Sentiment of Brotherhood.
Given It Hospitals and Doctors
Introduced Industrial and Agricultural Improvements
Established the Telegraph and Postal Systems.
Improved the School System.

xiii. Some Great British Leaders in the Indian Empire.

Rev.F.W.Stait, Udayagiri.

Queen Victoria
Lord Clive
Lord Rippon
Lord Roberts
Lord Curzon

xiv. Great Foreign Missionaries in India.

Miss K.French,
Nellore.

William Carey
Adoniram Judson
Christian Frederick Swarts,
John E.Clough
William Miller.

xv. The Value of Education.

Miss S.A.Roberts
Ongole.

No Class of People Is Excluded from Getting an Education.
The Change Education Makes in Mental Power.
The Present day Opportunities for Educated Men and Women of All Classes.
The Need of Begimning While Young to Get an Education.
The Duty of Parents Towards Helping their Children get an Education.

xvi. Superstitions.

Mr.M.C.Benjamin,
Ongole.

Harmless Occurrences.
- Sneezing
- Break down of a Bandy
- Noise of a Lizzard
- Cat Crossing One's Path
- Evil Eye.

Fate.
- Fate is largely of our Own Making
- A Just God Could not Block Any One's Path to True Success.
- There is no Inherited Tendency which Cannot Be Overcome.

The Way of Deliverance.
- There is no Evil Spirit or Evil Eye Which is not Subject to God.
- The Fear of Evil Spirits May be Avoided by a Strong Belief in the Power and Mercy of God.

xvii. How to Acquire and Care for Property.

Mr.Daniel Swamidoss,B.A.,
Nellore.

As soon As Some Gain Is in Hand Invest It At Once or Put It in the Post Office Savings Bank.
Do not Relax Effort in Time of Plenty.
Keep Down the Standard of Living Even Though Income Is Increased.
Do not Allow Your Present Property to Spoil by Carelessness.
Do Not Borrow Unadvisedly.

xviii. How to Have and Keep Healthy Children.

Dr.E.De Praser,
Coonoor.

Parents who are Syphilitic or Gonorrheal Give the Disease to Their Children.
Children should Bathe Every Day.
Every Two Years Children Should be Vaccinated for Small-pox.
Children Should Sleep in a Well Ventilated Place
Children should be Pure in Thoughts and Language
Children should not Use Tobacco in Any Form.
Children Should Mind Their Parents and Be Respectful to Others.
Children should Attend School Regularly.

xix. Worth to India of Educated Women.

Miss Buttler,
Bangalore.

Women Are Responsible to God Just the Same As Men Are.
An Educated Mother Mean Much to a Family of Children
A Wife should Be a Helpmate Not a Slave.
Every Woman Who Has Ability Should Use It for the Good of Others.
Education Is Needed for Girls as Well As for Boys
Educated Widows Become Good Teachers.

xx. Three Social Evils.

Dr. E.De Praser,
Coonoor.

Evils of Child Marriage
Evils of Not Educating Child Widows or Allowing them to Re-marry.
The Evils of Extravagent Weddings.

xxi. Four Social Evils.

Rev.Geo.H.Brock,
Kanigiri.

The Evils of Having Dancing Girls
The Evils of the Unjust Sowcar
The Evils of Untouchability.
The Evils of Caste Distinctions.

xxii. Taxes and The Government.

Mr.C.C.Gupta,B.A.L.T.,
Addanki.

Reason for Taxes.
Various Kinds of Tax
How The Government Expends Tax Money Collected.

xxiii. The Great Cities of India.

Rev.W.J.Hatch,
Salem.

Bombay
Calcutta
Madras.

lV. Exhibits.

Enclosed are the following Exhibits intended to throw light on the working out of the Continuation Course.

A. The personnel of the Punchayet and its object.

B. The Constitution of the Punchayet.

C. The Ongole Hamlet Educational Trust Fund.

D. The Constitution of the Ongole Christian Educational Society.

E. The Supervisors and how they work under the Punchayet.

F. The Government Curriculum applied to the Village School.

G. Subsidies to Teachers and Scholarships to Pupils.

Respectfully submitted

Jas. M. Balcom.

Exhibit " A ".

PUNCHAYET MEMBERS.

J. M. Baker, President (Ex-officio)
M. C. Benjamin, Secretary (Ex-officio)
V. P. Jacob, Elected by the Ed. Society
K. E. Samuel, (Girls Normal School Representative)
K. Venkaiah, (Girls Higher El. School ,,)
D. Raghavaiah, (High School ,,)
M. Kelly, (,, ,, ,,)
G. Lot, (Village Elders')
R. Peter, (Boys Higher El. School ,,)

The jurisdiction of the Punchayet extends over what is known as the Ongole Mission Station which covers all the Ongole Taluk; the portion of the Kandukur Taluk lying between the Ongole Taluk and the Palar river; and the south-west portion of the Bapatla Taluk.

The object of the Punchayet is to improve the Adi Andhra Village Elementary schools within this area by means of frequent constructive supervision, introducing better teaching methods, giving model lessons in the village schools themselves, and of aiding financially as much as limited funds may permit.

VANI PRESS, BEZWADA.

OFFICE of the AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION VILLAGE SCHOOL PANCHAYET

CORRESPONDENT:
J. M. Baker
SUPERVISORS:
M. C. Benjamin

SUB-SUPERVISORS:
J. Isaac
T. Asirvadam
J. Somaiah
M. Augustine

R.O.C. No .....

Ongole, ... 192

From

Rev. J. M. BAKER, M. A.,
Correspondent.

To

.....

.....

Exhibit " B " Constitution of the Punchayet.

We have a Punnchayet or an Educational Board consisting of prominent citizens residing in the District who are especially interested in the Mission Schools and who without pay act as members. It has regular meetings to discuss the management, the conduct of the teachers and the dispensing of the Educational Trust Fund.

(1) Officers.

The Station Missionary is the ex-officio chairman with vote in case of tie. The Senior Supervisor of Schools is the ex-officio secretary and keeps a written record of the proceedings. Departmental or sectional portfolios may be held by individual members.

(2) Conduct of the Meetings.

The meetings are held the last day of every month at 4;30 P.M.but if that day comes on Sunday, the preceding day. One half of the members present constitute a quoram. Resolutions are passed on a majority vote of the members present.

(3) Duties. It is the duty of the Punchayet to direct all the affairs of the "Educational Society" except the election of its officers and representative member for the Punchayet, and except the arrangement and conduct of its meetings.

It must confirm the appointment, transfer, or discharge of any teacher joining the society. It shall administer the Educational Trust Fund, keep through its secretary a cash and ledger account of receipts and disbursements. Its books are balanced each month before the regular meeting and a report made by the secretary at that time. It shall keep watch of the moral conduct and character of work done by every hamlet teacher in the society and have full power after fair investigation and proof to disqualify any teacher for membership or to reduce or enhance the benefits any teacher may receive from being a society member.

It fixes the salaries and batta for all Supervisors and Sub-supervisors under its jurisdiction. It determines the principles underlying the best kind of management for hamlet school and frames, as inexperience teaches, detail rules to govern them.

Exhibit."B" Conti.,

(4) Voting and Executive Power.

All the members shall have equal vote.

The executive power of the Punchayet is vested in the President and Secretary who shall report progress at the regular sessions.

The power of veto rests in the President, in case of all resolutions passed by the Punchayet which seem to him contrary to the spirit and purpose of the work of his Mission Society, contrary to sound principles of finance or contrary to his obligations to Government as nominal manager and correspondent of schools.

This power is not to be lightly used and in all veto cases his reasons are to be clearly presented to the Punchayet

Exhibit " C ". Ongole Hamlet Educational Trust Fund.

This fund shall receive its increments from the Government grants received for the Punchayet's schools, from the 5% withheld from said grants, from the Mission budget allowance for education for the Ongole Station Work Hamlet Schools, and from any special gifts which may be made to it.

The Treasurer of the Fund is the President of the Punchayet. The Assistant Treasurer is the Secretary of the Punchayet.

The Punchayet has full control of the fund, subject only to the President's veto.

It is the object of the Punchayet to administer the Trust Funds in such a manner as to use them to the best advantage through a period of years. To accumulate if possible larger holdings in order to steady fluctuations in funds received yearly from the Mission Society, from Government grants and special gifts and to employ in case of a revival of interest in hamlet schools in the future an unlimited number of teachers.

The Punchayet also may use the fund, in a limited way, to prepare and educate special teachers who are fitted for, and desirous of serving the hamlet schools, and for establishing special schools in the hamlets.

Exhibit " D ". Ongole Christian Educational Society.

The Society shall have as its main object the secular and religious improvement of the Ongole Station hamlet schools. Both male and female teachers who are actively engaged in teaching hamlet schools and who have their schools under the management of the Punchayet are thereby constituted members of the society.

All the affairs of the society except its own meetings are under the direction of the Punchayet.

The Punchayet members and its Supervisors and Sub-supervisors are ex-officio members of the society.

The Society is to elect annually in April from its hamlet teacher-members a President and Secretary.

The Secretary shall keep a record of proceedings. Meetings are to be held at the call of the President or Secretary; or on the written application of ten members made to the President who shall then issue the call through the secretary.

The Society shall elect and have one continuous member on the Punchayet. He is to be elected from the membership of the society and is to serve for a period of six months and cannot succeed himself.

The Society can hold meetings for any purpose connected with hamlet schools or to discuss the decisions of the Punchayet or to have papers or addresses.

The Society on a majority vote can present written advisory resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, to the Punchayet on any matter effecting its members or hamlet schools or to ask for an explanation of any resolution made by the Punchayet. Reasons for the resolutions must be submitted. From time to time the Secretary shall receive a list of the names of the society members from the Secretary of the Punchayet.

There shall ordinarily be no dues for the privilege of being a member other than the 5% of the grants paid into the Educational Trust Fund. Membership automatically ceases;- in case of teachers whenever the Punchayet releases control of their schools or in case of supervisors or sub-supervisors or Punchayet's members when they cease to act.

Exhibit "D".Cont.,

Ordinarily members of the society shall,according to rules,have the pritilege of receiving by recommendation of the Punchayet from the Trust Fund,monthly advances; or a fixed grant; books on credit;assistance in equipping their schools with slates, blackboards other limited equipment;and in rare cases of misfortune a special grant.

A member may forfeit his privileges by immoral conduct,by neglect of his school or by neglect to fulfill the requirements of the Punchayet.

Exhibit " E ".

Supervisors and How They Work Under the Punchayet.

(1) A trained Matriculate Indian Christian, who has had much experience as a teacher and who is interested in Rural Education, has become the Mission Supervisor of Schools for the Ongole Mission Field.

(2) The Supervisor has a fully equipped office at Ongole as head-quarters.

(3) He has at present four picked Lower Secondary Trained teachers to make up a staff sufficient to give monthly inspection to all Rural Schools under the Punchayet's Management and to make a long enough visit at any given rundown school to assist the teacher by giving object lessons and constructive criticism.

(4) From time to time the Supervisor and his staff are under special instruction from expert advisors on rural education, and all the best and up-to-date periodicals and literature bearing on their work are furnished to them.

(5) Neither the Supervisor nor any member of his staff have the right to receive any gift of food or money from any teacher whose school they may inspect.

(6) We endeavour to get all the Mission District Workers and all Christian parents residing in the villages to assist the Supervisor and his staff in every possible way to better the condition of these schools.

Exhibit " F ".

Government Curriculum Applied to Village Schools.

(1) We have divided the Government curriculum or the modified curriculum permitted by the Government into 42 sections representing 42 weeks work and all teachers are engaged with the understanding that they are to actually serve as masters 42 weeks out of the 52 weeks of the year.

(2) We have the new classes in each standard commence the first respective section of the curriculum immediately after Government grant inspection.

(3) The Supervisor and his staff of assistants make progress reports in such a way as to give the management an accurate knowledge of the actual work done by any teacher between each report.

(4) There is an understanding with the teachers when engaged that their salary will be discontinued for the time that they are absent without leave between these progress reports. Their presence or absence to be determined by the actual progress made

(5) The teachers may teach any particular set of pupils at any time during the day which may be convenient to the pupils and we largely determine whether he is doing so or not by the progress reports.

Exhibit " G ".

Subsidies to Teachers and Scholarships to Pupils.

1. Subsidies and Allowances to Schools and Teachers.

(1) We furnish travelling and living allowance for teachers in any section to permit them to be present at any place where the Supervisor or his staff or the Government Deputy Inspector may wish to give them model, object lessons, or instruction of any kind.

(2) We subsidize schools which are hopeful to help them get better equipment; and teachers who are unfortunate for any reason but have a mind to work; and any schools which have done especially well but for some reason have not been rewarded by a proportionate grant. In the same way we reduce undeserving schools or teachers.

(3) We make monthly advances to the teachers without interest on their perspective grants plus a good percentage of the mission subsidy to be followed by a settlement each year after the grants are received. Some of the teachers are so deeply involved in debt that they must do their own work most of the time in order to support their families. Teachers are given on credit books, slates and blackboards at half their cost.

2. Scholarships Awarded.

We encourage pupils to do good work in the rural schools by agreement to give a scholarship to the best of them after they have passed the highest class. The stipends are sufficient to defray most of their expenses, tuition, board, lodging and books, while studying in the higher central schools at Ongole.

J. Baker

C F. 30

LAW (EDUCATION) **DEPARTMENT.**

54

RECD SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
23 JUN 1926
LAW DEPARTMENT

Received ..... 192 *Registered* 192

23294
1. En 1965 C
24/6/26.

Subject.

Continuation course - scheme by Rev. J.M. Baker,
Ongole - Guntur District.

Reminder

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

R.O.C. No. 2199 B/24

Station Madras *Dated the* 18th June 1926 192

From (Name) R.G.Grieve Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) Department.

Sir,

In inviting your attention to this office letter R.C.No. 2199 B/24, dated 29th March 1926 regarding the scheme of continuation classes, Ongole I have the honour to request the early orders of Government on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K Rama Rau
22/6

for Director of Public Instruction

P.R.K. 18/6
SKN
22/6

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
2 AUG 1926
MADRAS

Re 2199 B/24

Ack 14.8.26

Law (Education) Department.

Subject.- Suggestions from the Rev.J.M.Baker, regarding Village schools.

C.No.4074 A - From the Rev. Baker, dated 30-10-24

" 616 " D.P.I., No.2199 B/24, dated 10-2-25.

The six suggestions of the Rev. Baker on pages 8-11 c.f. have been dealt with seriatim by the D.P.I on pages 17-22 c.f. It will be seen from the Director's letter that none of the suggestions except the proposal to organise "continuation classes" seems practicable. As regards continuation classes Mr. Baker may, as suggested by the D.P.I., be asked to put forward a definite scheme for the consideration of Government. For orders.

A.S.
17-2-26

C.R.
20-2-25

N.K.
18-2-25

V.T.K.
24-2-26

Without making any reference to other points Mr. Baker may be asked to put forward the scheme regarding 'Continuation Classes.'

A.P.P.
26-2-25

Draft submitted

A.S.
26-2-25

C.R.
26-2-25

N.K.
24-2-26

V.T.K.
27-2-26

Law (Education) Department.

p.26 c.f. — Memo to the Rev.J.M.Baker, No.616 A-1, dated 2-3-25
p.27 c.f. — Letter from " dated 17-3-25

A.S.

The Rev. Mr. Baker promises to submit his scheme for "continuation classes" as soon as possible. The receipt of his proposals may be awaited. A draft O.M. is submitted.

p.27 c.f.

A.S.
20-3-26

C.R.
20-3-25

V.T.K.
23-3-26

N.K.20-3-26

Memo No.616 A-2 dated 23-3-25

C.No.1358 A - From the D.P.I. No.2199 B/24,dated 29-3-26

Mr. Baker's scheme for the organisation of continuation classes at Ongole is outlined on pages 35-39 c.f. The scheme is essentially one for the education of adults. It is not proposed to hold classes at any stated periods. Some illiterate persons who will be practically all grown ups will be attractd to centres where teachers already hold schools and given books which will interest them and enable them to become literary in course of time. These books will be studied by them at any time and at any place and with such help as they can get from the teachers who organise the course or from other persons. When a pupil has finished reading one book he will be examined on the contents by the teacher who has him under his general supervision. When he is able to read easily and know the subject matter of 18 out of 23 books specially prepared for this course, he will be declared to have completed "class one" course and given a certificate. For "class two" a series of books will be selected and prepared in due course.

2. The 23 booklets already drawn up in English by Mr. Baker for "class one" are being translated and issued in Telugu. The cost of printing these books is estimated at Rs 2,875. The D.P.I. proposes that the Govt. should pay a grant of Rs 1000 towards the cost of these books. The Director's suggestion may be accepted.

3. Mr. Baker proposes to introduce the scheme in 100 centres and asks for a recurring grant of Rs 1800 at Rs 18 per annum per centre. The Director considers that a similar scheme tried by Govt. would cost several times the amount asked for and advises that Govt. should pay the grant of Rs 1800 for the experimental scheme in the interests of adult education. Submitted a grant of Rs 1800 may be paid for one year and the Director may be asked to send a report on the working of the scheme at the end of that period before considering the question of continuance of the grant for a further period.

4. The Director has not reported the source from which the expenditure if sanctioned could be met. He may be asked to state if he can find the amount by reappropriation. Before doing so, the remarks of Finance may be invited U.O.

A.S.
11-4-26

S.A.
11-4-26

The scheme is in the direction of the library extension system. It is intended for those who are already literate. They are to read at leisure the books that are to be given to them and they are to be examined in those books. The need for an examination and the grant of a certificate after a series of examinations is not clear and it is highly doubtful if it is practicable at all. The results of the examinations conducted by teachers of elementary schools may not be of much value and a certificate based upon them may not be of use. The scheme without the examinations is only a library arrangement and the production of suitable books for libraries for adults. Village panchayats are already starting libraries and Government grants are being disbursed towards their formation. If suitable books are produced by the A.B. Mission these panchayats may buy them and keep them in their libraries. There seems to be little need for subsidising

the Mission to get out the publications. The subjects referred to by the Rev. Baker may be alright: but it all depends upon how the subjects are dealt with in the books. Even among the subjects themselves there are some which are objectionable or towards which Government subsidy cannot be freely given. The list is also capable of much improvement. On the whole, we may ask the Mission to bring out first its publications. If the Text Book Coommittee or the Registrar-General of Panchayats examines them and finds them useful he may advise the panchayat to buy them for their libraries and that will be a good number. Government subsidy in advance and without knowing what the books are likely to be is unusual and may not be advisable. The system of examining adults in these books, granting them prizes and certificates at Government cost and incurring incidental expenditure do not seem to be inviting and acceptable.

C.R.
14-4-26

Please put up the papers about the Punjab scheme of adult education.

V.T.K.
21-4-26

Law (Edn.) Deptt.

The file relating to the Punjab Scheme of adult educatn has been referred to the D.P.I. w.o for remarks. His reply has not yet been received. He has been separately reminded. Copy of the note written in connection with it has been obtained from the D.P.I & is submitted. Attention is invited to para. 9 of the note.

We may perhaps wait for the receipt of the D.P.I's report before

CR 14/5

yes. I have spoken & reminded to D.P.I. I propose to consult Mr. Gopalswami Ayyangar

VTK 5/5

GOVT OF INDIA
7 MAY 1926
LAW DEPARTMENT

Law (Edn.) Deptt.

Attention is solicited to the notes in the linked file. The D.P.I. has not consulted Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar on the subject.

2. With reference to the Assistant Secretary's remark at A on p.4 ante it is submitted that in the Multan division in the Punjab an attempt was made through the agency of inspecting staff to award literacy certificates to adults who reached an approved Standard. About 200 such certificates were awarded in one year, but it is reported that the practice was found to make a serious inroad on the time of inspecting staff and that besides it presented other difficulties in being by no means easy to establish a uniform Standard of literacy. Vide para 12 (c) on p. 6 C.F. in the linked file.

3. It is for consideration whether orders may issue as suggested at B on p. 4 ante.

10/6/26

CR 14/6

Mr. S

I don't Mr. Bal

The scheme drawn up by the Rev. J.M. Baker for 'continuation classes' has been examined by the D.P.I who recommends

(i) a grant of Rs 1000 towards the cost of the books proposed to be published and

(ii) a grant of Rs 1800 towards the cost of running 100 centres.

60

2. I am sceptical about item (ii). It would not be easy to inspect these 'centres' and assess the value of the work done in them and I have little faith in the certificates which are proposed to be issued. I do not recommend a grant on this account now.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
19 JUN 1926
LAW DEPARTMENT

3. I recommend the non-recurring grant of Rs 1000 which the D.P.I proposes for the publication of the books, on condition that they are accepted as suitable for village libraries by a small committee appointed by the D.P.I for the purpose. We are giving grants for village libraries and it would be useful to have books published on the subjects mentioned for the use of these libraries. The religious and political books will have to be excluded from the list or carefully censored by the committee. 4. Before the case goes to Finance, the Director may be asked u.o whether he can find this amount out of the grant for libraries or by reappropriation from any other source. V.T.K 16-6-26

Draft u.o. note to the D.P.I. is

sub?

CVV
16.6.26

CR
17.6.26

V.T.K
17.6

Amp.31 CF.

there is a provision of Rs. 10,000 for grants to Village Panchayats etc in the Budget for 1926-27

x see pp. 40-43 CF.

Please put up after orders on the D.P.I's report

G.O. 617

Law (Edn)

Continuation Classes at Ongole

Scheme by the Rev. J. M. Baker

[C.1358A] From the D.P.I. No. 2199 B/24 dy 29.3.26

para 3 on page 31 CF.

The D.P.I. recommends (1) that a grant of Rs. 1,000 may be paid towards the cost of the books proposed to be published and (ii) that a grant of Rs. 1,800 be paid towards the cost of running 100 centres. It is doubtful whether the second proposal will be acceptable to Govt. As regards the first proposal, the D.P.I. may be requested to say whether he can find the amount of Rs. 1,000 out of the grant for libraries or by reappropriation from any other source.

G.O. No 1358A-1
- 22b

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Re 2199/B/24
25 JUN. RECD
D.P.I. MADRAS

CVV
17.6.26

CR
17.6.26

V.T.K
17.6.

D.P.I.

P.T.O

b2 / 8/ E

U.O.Reply No. 2199-B/24, 27-6-26.

I am not at present able to anticipate savings out of the grant for libraries. In previous years the entire allotment for public libraries has been utilised and the demands had to be reduced to keep the expenditure within the Budget allotment. The Rs.1000 required in the present case may be met from anticipated savings out of the allotment of Rs.26,300 privided in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1926-27 under "31 C(c)Education-Primary-grants to local bodies for Primary education (1) Local-bodies-grants-in-aid-educational-voted-recurring-miscellaneous"(sessionsal schools).

Rs
×For local bodies 10,000
For Village Panchayats 10,000
p.246 of CBE 20,000

p.230 of CBE

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS 29. JUN. 1926 EDUCATIONAL & LAW DEPARTMENT

Leg 2008A
Edn.

27-6-26

Law (Edn.) Deptt.

The sum of Rs 1000/- required can be met by reappropriation from the amount provided for Sessional Schools in the current year's budget. The file may now be sent to Finance u.o. for remarks

30/6/26

CR 3076/5

V.TK 1.7

Fin u.o

u.o 1358-A-1 3/7/26

SECRETARY TO GOVT. 3-JUL-1926 PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Fin on 19178 Exp 3-7-26

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS 3-JUL-1926 EDUCATIONAL & LAW DEPARTMENT

P.T.6.

× pp 33-39 C.F.

C on page 31 C.F.

A in para 3 on p.31 C.F.

B on p.31 C.F.

× A on p.31 C.F.

para 2 on page before

× from the savings in the provision for Sessional Schools - see D.P.I's note on page 8 ante

⊗ Budget provision for grants for libraries. Rs. 25,000
Expt. proposed in this Chn. 1,000.
80.68,25-1-26-Imp 5(1) Edn (E)

× Cf. Secy's note on p.2 & note at (K)

KRc.
Fin no. 19178-Exp
15-7-26

S 14.7.26.

Usk 14/7/26

S 15.7.26

Law

S 9 63

Finance (Exp.)

Please see pages 30-39 C.F. and Law Secy's note on pages 5-6 ante.

The Rev. J.M.Baker of the American Baptist Mission, Ongole, has proposed a scheme for the organisation of what are called "Continuation classes" at Ongole. The D.P.I. has stated that the scheme is one of education of adults.

2. Mr.Baker proposes to introduce the scheme in 100 centres and asks for a recurring grant of Rs. 1,800 per annum at Rs.18 per centre. The D.P.I. recommends this amount and also a non-recurring grant of Rs.1,000 towards the cost of the books (the cost of printing the books is estimated at Rs.2,875).

The Law Secretary is not in favour of a recurring grant of Rs. 1,800 per annum recommended by the D.P.I. He, however, recommends a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of the publication of the books, on condition that the books are accepted as suitable for village libraries by a small committee appointed for the purpose by the D.P.I.

3. As regards funds, it is proposed to find the amount (Rs.1,000) by reappropriation within the head "31.Education".

4. Although the expenditure is non-recurring and is comparatively small, it is submitted that Law (Edn.) Deptt. may be requested to place the matter before the Finance Committee, as this is the first time that a grant like this is proposed to be given.

10/64

Education Dept.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the Finance department's note on page 9 above, a draft note for the Finance Committee is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Finance for addition of that department's note.

CR
17.7.26
Retyped
V.TK
19.7.

17/7

Retyped & submitted
CR
20/7
V.TK
20.7

Educ no 2408 DA-1
22/7/26

ASSISTANT'S OFFICE
22-JUL-1926
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance (Exp.)

(Previous Finance note on page 9 ante.)

The draft note for the Finance Committee may be accepted & the following added as note by the Finance Deptt:—

"Finance Deptt.

"The proposal may be placed "before the Finance Committee."

O.S.K.
23.7.26.

23.7.26.

D
24.7.26

Law
For approval
V.TK 26.7

M2
C4

Fin. No. 21092 EXP
22-7-26.

L. Ex 2893/A
26/7/26.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
26 JUL 1926
GENERAL DEPARTMENT

S.

Fin: No. 21092 EXP-1.
26-7-26.

This committee could not
be an urgent one especially
scheme & while I am
also willing to admit
proved necessity this is
certainly a scheme which must
take its chance with all
other Part II schemes for
next year.

Ker
28/7/26

may be recirculated to the Hon'ble Ministers.

CA
30/7
S

V.T.K
31/7

Mr

The D.P.O recommend the scheme
of adult Educatn - Rs 1½ Lakhs
has a Land scheme of work
out - No funds are to make
a reappropriation - while the
next year it may be taken
up in full - In this year
of a small portion is made.
I hope my Hon. Colleagues will
concur & allow it to be put
P.C.

Cf. Secretary's note para 2 on page 1 & para 4 Finance Committee's note below

16/8

For orders as to re-circulation to the Hon C3

16/8/26

V.T.K
18.8

C3

may well provided any
recurring expenditure is reserved
for a Pt II scheme for 1927-8.

Ker
19/8/26

Rec 24/8

Submitted that no recurring expenditure is proposed to be incurred in the current year. The note for the Finance Committee may now issue

29/8/26
819
24.8.26.

CA
25/8
S

V.T.K
25/8

Law (Education) Department.

Note for the Finance Committee.

Scheme for introduction in the current year by re-appropriation of funds.

Subject:- Grant of Rs.1,000/- to the Rev.J.M.Baker, towards the cost of publication of 23 booklets for the education of adults.

Note by the Education Department.

Summary.

Item of expenditure.	Ultimate cost per annum. Rs.	Cost in 1926-27 Rs.
Grant towards the cost of publication of 23 booklets.	..	1,000/-

2. The Rev.J.M.Baker of the American Baptist Mission, Ongole, has proposed a scheme which provides for the organisation of centres of study for adults. The cardinal points in the scheme are as follows:-

(i) Selected schools in the area chosen for the introduction of the scheme will form 'centres';

(ii) In these centres, adults will first be given, by the teachers of the schools, such rudimentary instruction as will enable them to read printed books or revive their literacy in the case of those who have lapsed into illiteracy.

(iii) After an adult has thus learnt to read printed matter, he will be put through a carefully organized course of reading. 23 Special booklets dealing with useful subjects have been prepared and these will bedistributed one

by one

14 68

59

Village sanitation.
Principal diseases such as Tuberculosis, Small-pox etc.
Franchise and Citizenship
Great Britain's help to India.
Great British leaders in the Indian Empire.
Value of Education.
Health of Children.
Educated Women's worth to India.
Chief Social evils.
Taxes and the Government.
Evils of intemperance.

by one to those who desire to avail themselves of this course through the teachers in charge. An adult who borrows a book from a centre will study it with the help of the teacher or of any other person who may be willing to assit him. When he has finished reading a book, the teacher will examine him on the contents and then issue another book. When an adult has thus read and understood the subject-matter of 18 out of the 23 books he will be declared to have completed the course and awarded a certificate by the teachers.

The twenty three booklets are now prepared in English and will be translated into Telugu. The cost of printing the requisite number of booklets is estimated at Rs.2,875/-.

3. The scheme has been examined by the Director of Public Instruction. He considers that the experiment would be a useful one and that it deserves to be supported. He recommends (i) a non-recurring grant of Rs.1,000/- towards the cost of the booklets proposed to be published, and (ii) a recurring grant of Rs.1,800/- a year towards the cost of running 100 centres in a selected area.

4. The scheme is experimental in nature and it is not necessary at this stage to sanction a recurring grant for the cost of running the centres.

A non-recurring grant of Rs.1,000/- towards the cost of publication of the booklets may be sanctioned on condition

that the

1569

60

that the booklets are accepted as suitable for village libraries by a small committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction for the purpose.

The sum of Rs.1,000/- required can be met by re-appropriation from the anticipated savings out of the allotment of Rs.26,300/- provided in the C.B.E. for 1926-27 under '31 C.(c) Education - Primary - Grants to local bodies for primary education - Local bodies - Grants-in-aid-Educational Voted - Recurring - Miscellaneous'.

V.T.Krishnama Achariyar,
20-7-26.

Note by the Finance Department.

The proposal may be placed before the Finance Committee.

G.T.Boag,
24-7-26.

M.A.D:-,

per mail

61 to 70

Law (Co-ord) Deptt

Twenty copies of the Note for the Finance Committee on the subject of a Special grant to the Rev J M Baker towards the cost of publication of 23 booklets for the education of adults, are put up. The file may be sent to Finance Deptt

A.O

27/8/26

NMS
28/8/26

Finance (Iw)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF INDIA
28 AUG. 1926
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Dii Let No 25432 (Bg)
28/8/26

Finance (Budget)

(Meeting of the Committee were fixed on 26th & 27th Aug)

As this file was received only on 28-8-26, Copies of the note below have not been circulated to members of the Finance Committee. There will be no further meeting of the Committee till the Constitution of a new Committee after the Coming elections.

L. Dn 3574A
29/26

2 Attention is solicited to the note of ~~the~~ MMs. C3 and M2 on pages 11-12 ante in linked file below. As the amount of expenditure involved in this scheme is small and is non-recurring it is for consideration whether the scheme may be proceeded with, without a reference to the Finance Committee, ~~accordingly~~ ~~dispensed with~~.

Subject to report to the Finance Committee

2.9.26

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF INDIA
1 SEP. 1926
HOME LAW DEPARTMENT

TEV
1-9-26.

DDS
2-9-26

Law

Dii No No 25432 (Bg)-1
2/9/26

17 71

A draft order is submitted for approval.

2. After issue, the note for the Finance Committee on pp 13-15 ante may be suitably altered and placed before the Committee for its information.

AD 5/9/26 — A 6/9 — V.T.K 6.9

[Draft order issued as G.O.No. 1731 L&E, 7.9.26]

The revised note for the Finance Committee submitted below is for approval. It may be sent to Finance a.o. for remarks, if any.

AD 11.9.26 — A 16/9 — V.T.K 16/9

Fin a.o.

G.O. 3524 A-1 17.9.26

Finance (Budget)

[Previous Finance Deptt. note on page 16 ante].

The revised note for the Finance Committee may be accepted and the following added as the note by the Finance Deptt:

"The note may be placed before the Finance Committee".

Sent to C.B for typing 23-9-26

Fin. 18.9.26 — S. — 19.9.26 — 20.9.26

SECRETARY TO GOVT. FINANCE DEPARTMENT 17 SEP 1926

L. Go. 3858 A

Lr. Cls. 27686 (Budget) 18.9.26

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS LAW DEPARTMENT 22 SEP 1926

Law Lr. No. 27686 (Budget) 22.9.26

Copies sent to Finance 20/9

Copies sent 22/9/26

6 ✓ 22

Law & Education Department

Note for the Finance Committee.

Paper placed on the table.

Subject:--Grant of Rs.1,000 to the Rev. J.M. Baker, towards the cost of publication of 23 booklets for the education of adults.

Note by the Education Department.

Summary.

Item of expenditure.	Ultimate cost per annum. Rs.	Cost in 1926-27. Rs.
Grant towards the cost of publication of 23 booklets.	..	1,000.

The Rev. J.M. Baker of the American Baptist Mission, Ongole, has proposed a scheme which provides for the organization of centres of study for adults. The cardinal points in the sch are as follows:--

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(iii) After an adult has thus learnt to read printed matter, he will be put through a carefully organised course of reading. 23 special booklets dealing

23

with useful subjects have been prepared and these will be distributed one by one to those who desire to avail themselves of this course through the teachers in charge. An adult who borrows a book from a centre will study it with the help of the teacher or of any other person who may be willing to assist him. When he has finished reading a book, the teacher will examine him on the contents and then issue another book. When an adult has thus read and understood the subject-matter of 18 out of the 23 books he will be declared to have completed the course and awarded a certificate by the teachers.

The twenty three booklets are now prepared in English and will be translated into Telugu. The cost of printing the requisite number of booklets is estimated at Rs.2,875.

The scheme has been examined by the Director of Public Instruction. He considers that the experiment would be a useful one and that it deserves to be supported. He recommends (i) a non-recurring grant of Rs.1,000 towards the cost of the booklets proposed to be published, and (ii) a recurring grant of Rs.1,800 a year towards the cost of running 100 centres in a selected area.

The scheme is experimental in nature and it is not necessary at this stage to sanction a recurring grant for the cost of running the centres.

A non-recurring grant of Rs.1,000

Village sanitation.
Principal diseases such as Tuberculosis, Small-pox etc.
Franchise and Citizenship.
Great Britain's help to India.
Great British leaders in the Indian Empire.
Value of Education.
Health of children.
Educated Women's worth to India.
Chief Social evils.
Taxes and the Government.
Evils of intemperance.

C11 B.

Please type 30 copies of kindly return the file.

23.9.26

24

63

towards the cost of publication of the booklets has been sanctioned on condition that the booklets are accepted as suitable for village libraries by a small committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction for the purpose.

The proposal could not be placed before the Finance Committee as there was no meeting of the Committee subsequent to August 1926.

16.9.26

16.9.26

V.T.K.

16.9.

Note by the Finance Dept.

The note may be placed before the Finance Committee.

G.T.B.
20.9.26

Law and Education Department.

Note for the Finance Committee.

Paper placed on the table.

Subject:- Grant of Rs.1,000/- to the Rev.J.M. Baker, towards the cost of publication of 23 booklets for the education of adults.

Note by the Education Department.

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Item of expenditure.	Ultimate cost per annum.	Cost in 1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.
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x Village sanitation.
Principal diseases such as
Tuberculosis, Small-pox etc.
Franchise and Citizenship.
Great Britain's help to India.
Great British leaders in the Indian Empire.
Value of Education.
Health of children.
Educated Women's worth to India.
Chief Social evils.
Taxes and the Government.
Evils of intemperance.

26/65

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The scheme is experimental in nature and it is not necessary at this stage to sanction a recurring grant for the cost of running the centres.

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The proposal could not be placed before the Finance Committee as there was no meeting of the Committee subsequent to August 1926.

V.T.Krishnama Achariyar,
16-9-26.

Note by the Finance Department.

The note may be placed before the Finance Committee.

G.T.Boag/20-9-26.

Paper taken out of the Records from the ...

Sectt. II-5 (δ)—25,000—25-11-25. (6)

DEPARTMENT.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for Fair-copying.		
When copied ..		
When examined ..		
When signed ..		
When despatched ..		

Adult education.

~~Organisation of centres of study~~ for ~~adults and preparation of~~ text books by the Rev. J. M. Baker - Special Grant sanctioned.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ....., dated ..... 192 .

" " " " ..... " ..... 192 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. ..... From the ....., No. ....., dated ..... 192 .

" " ..... " " ..... " ..... " ..... 192 .

" " ..... " " ..... " ..... " ..... 192 .

ORDER.

No. 1731, dated 7 - 9 1926.

The Rev J. M. Baker of the American Baptist Mission, Cuddapah, has submitted a Scheme which provides for the organisation of centres of Study for adults and the publication of ~~numbers~~ booklets for ~~their~~ use in them. The Govt are pleased to sanction a grant of Rs 1,000/- towards the cost of publication of the booklets subject to the condition that they are accepted as suitable for village libraries by a small committee appointed by the D P I, ~~for the purpose~~ Religious and political books ~~being~~ excluded from the list.

should be

2. The Director is requested to constitute ~~Each~~ a committee and arrange for the

28

the payment of the amount to Mr Baker
if the Committee (considers) favourable
~~pronounces a favourable~~
~~opinion on the Suitability of the booklet~~ suitable.

We Govt are unable to Sanction any
grant at present towards the cost of
running the centres of Study proposed by
Mr Baker.

2. The expenditure will be met (by reappropriation)
the provision of Rs 26,300/- in the current
year's C.B.E under "31-C-(d) Edn:-
Primary - Grants to Local bodies for
primary Edn - Local bodies - Grants-
in-aid Edn:- Voted - Recurring - Mis-
cellaneous"

ap
5/2/26.

619 V.T.

619

DESPATCHED
28 SEP 1926

Do

No D.P.I. (with ref to his letter
No. 2199/B/24 & 29.3.26)

.. H.E. thro' Finance

.. Finance ✓

619

When given for copying ——
When copied ——
When examined ——
When signed ——
} 192

READ AGAIN G.O. No. , DATED
192 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED ON, BEING URGENT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.