

c.m.D.
Learn (Edn.) (192-6) Department.

mis. SERIES.

G.O. No. 1735

DATED 8-9-1926.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Elementary Education - compulsory - Taluk Board Tanjore -

Orders passed.

BACK PAPER

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

FURTHER PAPER

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

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Received 192 Registered 192



L. 83529 A
3/9/26

Introduction of compulsory Elementary Education - Koviladi
village Panchayat - Taluk Board, Tanjore -

ENCLOSURES.

R.C. No.1365-B/26.

copies

Station Madras Dated the 28th August, 1926.

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
EDUCATION. Department.

Sir,

In submitting herewith letter R.C.No.269/24 dated 30-3-26 from the President, Taluk Board, Tanjore, I have the honour to state that the Koviladi Panchayat area in which compulsory elementary education is proposed to be introduced consists of 3 hamlets or population groups and extends along a line of a little over 5 miles. A statement showing the number of children of school-age resident in each of these hamlets and the number of them already at school and the number yet to be brought under instruction is given below:-

(P.T.O)

Name of hamlet & population.	No. of children of school-age according to the recent census.	No. of children of school-age now at school.	No. of children brought under instruction.	No. yet to be brought under instruction.	No. of schools at present in existence.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Koviladi (1448)	115	104	99	58	16	46
2. Sikkambar (397)	31	39	8	5	23	34
3. Grand Anicut (181)	23	14	12	11	11	3

2 Board Boys' Schools and 1 Board Girls' School.

1 Labour School.

1 Board School.

2. According to the Board's estimates the number of boys of school-age resident in the area is nearly 400 to 500 and the number under instruction is 220. Therefore the additional number of boys of school-age to be brought under instruction is estimated at 180 to 230. Presumably the Board's figure includes also girls of school-age. Since however compulsion is proposed to be introduced only in respect of boys the number of girls may be left out of consideration. From the figures furnished in the statement above, which are based on the education survey, the number of boys of school-age resident in the area is 169 of whom 119 are said to be under instruction. The additional number of boys of school age to be brought under instruction and for whom compulsion is proposed to be introduced is only 50 (169-119).

3. The Board does not propose to open any new school on the introduction of compulsion. It is reported however that unless suitable and increased accommodation is provided in Sikkambar and Grand Anicut Schools it would not be possible to provide for the additional number of boys in the existing school buildings. In the Koviladi hamlet though the building in which the Board School is at present located is spacious enough to admit more pupils than the school at present contains, it cannot serve the children of the hamlets of Sikkambar and Grand Anicut who are yet to be brought under instruction on account of the distance. Moreover, it is reported that the building

building belongs to the Police Department and is now temporarily occupied by the Board School. The Board will therefore have to assure themselves first that they will be allowed the use of this building for a reasonably long time. The Board should at the same time take steps to provide the school with a building of its own.

4. At present education is imparted free in the existing Board Schools in the Koviladi Panchayat area and it is not clear what inducement there will be to bring in the remaining number of boys under instruction without having recourse to the penal provisions of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920. The President, Taluk Board himself has stated in his letter that the area is inhabited by labourers and other employees of the Anicut. The condition of the labouring classes is very impoverished and local causes compel the masses in general to direct their attention more to bread-winning avocations than to the education of its children. The number of additional boys to be brought under instruction is a negligible figure and it is very doubtful whether the mere introduction of compulsion will have any effective force in bringing them under instruction. If therefore compulsion is to be anything more than merely a nominal affair, the penal provisions of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 should be put into immediate operation if necessary. The question is whether the Taluk Board will be prepared to enforce them against the poor labouring classes of the area. Even the Municipalities in the Tanjore district where compulsion has been in force for some years have till now refrained from enforcing the penal provisions of the Act and it may therefore be doubted whether the Tanjore Taluk Board will be prepared to enforce them against the poor labouring classes in an out-of-the-way rural area like Koviladi which cannot be considered to be more enlightened than the Municipalities in the district which have introduced compulsion.

5. With a view to accelerating the progress of elementary education in rural areas, Government as a preliminary measure sanctioned subsidies

sanctioned subsidies to Taluk Boards levying education cess to enable them to open new schools - vide G.Os. Nos. 877 Law (Education) dated 23-5-25 and 1550 Law (Education) dated 4-9-25. Subsidies under these G.Os. were given to the Tanjore Taluk Board to open 14 Board Schools. Though it is now more than a year since the subsidies were sanctioned the Taluk Board has not yet utilised the provision sanctioned for 11 of the 14 schools. Further a large number of the Board Schools are held in unsatisfactory buildings and a good number of them are inadequately equipped. Moreover, Government in their Order No. 805 L.&M., dated 23-2-26 reviewing the administration report of the Tanjore District Board for the year 1924-25 remarked that there were 80 untrained teachers out of a total staff of 1183 Board School teachers in the district and called on local bodies to take steps to replace them by trained teachers. A very large number of these untrained teachers were those employed by the Tanjore Taluk Board. On 31-3-26 there were 204 teachers in Board Schools under the Tanjore Taluk Board and of these, 63 were untrained, the total number of untrained teachers in all the Local Board schools in the district being 154.

6. In the circumstances stated above, the proposal of the Taluk Board is not supported. The Taluk Board may be advised to direct its attention towards the expansion of elementary education by opening schools in school-less centres where aided agencies cannot thrive. It may also be advised to provide existing schools with suitable accommodation and adequate equipment, to replace untrained teachers by trained teachers and to make the schools that they have already opened more efficient.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Rama Ray
for Director of Public Instruction.

M.R.P.1/9.

R. 1/9.

R.C. No. 269 of 1924.
T. B.

Tanjore Taluk Board Office.

Encs. 2 + 1 plan *united* Dated 30th March 1926. 192

From

M. R. Ry.,

T. V. Umamaheswaram Pillai Avl., B. A., B. L.,

President, Taluk Board,

TANJORE.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Law Education Department,

Sir,

Madras.

Through

The President, District Educational Council,

Tanjore.

Sir,

Subject:— Introduction of compulsory Elementary Education for boys of school age in the Koviladi Village Panchayat area.

Under section 44 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, I have the honour to enclose herein the questionnaire with answers duly approved by the Educational Committee of the Tanjore Taluk Board appointed under Section 28 of the Local Boards Act 1920 and to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government under Section 45 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920, for the introduction of compulsory Elementary Education for boys of school age in the Koviladi Village Panchayat area with effect from the date of sanction of Government.

The Village Panchayat area extends from Grand Anicut to the Village P proper a distance of 5 miles. All the 5 miles are not inhabited. Grand Anicut is the western ex-

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President.

extremity of the Village panchayat area and the hamlet is inhabited by the labourers and other employees of the Anicut. Between Grand Anicut and Koviladi Village proper lies the hamlet of Sullambar which is also inhabited by labourers. Then there is the Koviladi village populated by different sets of people. All the above three villages are served with schools. The conditions laid down in the explanation to Section 45 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920, that there should be a school within one mile from the residence of each child of school age is thus satisfied.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[Signature]
President.

[Handwritten initials]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Educational Committee of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

Dated 29th September 1925..

Special Meeting. ✓ / R

No.

Present.

Read:—

1. M.R. Ry. T.V. Uma Maheswaram Pillai, Avl., B.A., B.L.,
President,

MEMBERS.

2. M.R. Ry. I. Kumaraswami Pillai, Avl., B.A.,
3. ,, K. Nallamuthu Nattar, Avl.,
4. ,, S. Ponnuswami Pillai, Avl.,

Read proposals for the introduction of compulsory Elementary Education within the area of the Koviladi Village Panchayat.

Resolution:— The Board resolves that Elementary Education shall be compulsory within the area of the Koviladi Village Panchayat for boys of schoolage from 1st January 1926.

The Board is of opinion that no additional tax need be levied for this purpose as the Board has already imposed the tax under section 34 of the Elementary Education act, to the extent sufficient to meet the expenditure involved.

(SD) D. V. Umamaheswaram
(True extract) President.

[Signature]
President.

[Handwritten initials]

QUESTIONNAIRE.

I. Particulars regarding existing conditions--

(1) How many elementary schools and elementary departments of secondary schools are there in the area in which it is proposed to introduce compulsory elementary education and what is their strength? figures should be given for each individual school in the following tabular form:-

Schedule.

Name of School.	Boys			Girls			Coming from			
	Below 6 years	6 to 11	Above 11	Below 5 years	5 to 10	Above 10	Within municipal limits	Within municipal limits	Within municipal limits	Within municipal limits
I Elementary schools under the management of the local body										
(1) Board Boys School Konikar	83	2	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-
(2) Board Girls School Konikar	-	-	-	52	4	-	-	52	-	-
(3) Board School for Sikkim School Konikar	32	8	-	8	-	-	33	8	-	-
(4) Board School Grand Anaiuh	12	4	-	4	-	-	12	4	-	-
Total										
II Recognised Elementary schools under the management of private individuals	nil									
(1)										
(2)										
Total										
III Govt. Elementary Schools										
(1) Lakowal Comm. School	18	-	-	10	2	-	18	10	-	-
(2) School Sullambur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total										
IV Ely. dept. of Sec. Schools & Colleges	nil									
(1)										
(2)										
Total										
V Sec. depts. of Sec. Schools & Colleges	nil									
(1)										
(2)										
Total										

(2) What is the total number of teachers in elementary schools under the control of the local body and how many of them are trained? (Give separate figures for boys' and girls' schools.)

(1) Board Boys School Konikar - 4 = 4 Trained
(2) Board Girls School Konikar - 2 = 2 Trained
(3) Board School for Sikkim School Konikar - 32 = 1 Trained
(4) Board School Grand Anaiuh - 1 = 1 Trained

(3) (a) How many elementary schools under the control of the local body have buildings of their own?

2. Konikar Boys School + Grand Anaiuh Schools

(b) How many are accommodated in rented buildings? State amount of rent paid in each case.

2. Girls School Konikar Rs 5/-
Board School for Sikkim School Rs 5/-

It should be stated whether the available accommodation is sanitary and suited to the habits and needs of the pupils.

yes

(4) What is the population of school-age according to the latest census?

Population as per 1901 Census 400 to 450

School-age is prescribed for non-Muhammadan boys at 6 to 11 and for Muhammadans and girls, at 8 to 13 and 5 to 10, respectively. Census statements do not give the exact numbers under the various ages prescribed for determining school-age. These have, therefore, to be compiled. For instance, figures of male population are grouped between 5 to 10 years and 10 to 13 years. In arriving at the number of boys of 6 to 11 years of age, the local body should take four fifths of the group 5-10 in the census tables and one-fifth of the group 10-13. As regards girls, the figures in the census tables under the group 5-10 might be adopted. For all practical purposes it will be sufficient if the calculation as regards Muhammadan boys is made on the same basis as that for non-Muhammadan boys.

(5) What is (a) the total amount of ordinary expenditure incurred on elementary schools under the management of the local body in the year prior to that from which it is proposed to introduce compulsion;

Rs 42822

(b) how much of it was met from provincial funds;

Rs 18940

(c) how much from the funds of local body?

Rs 23882

(6) What is the amount of fees collected in the last completed year prior to the introduction of compulsion?

(a) in the elementary schools under the management of the local body.

Nil free education is given in this taluk area

(b) in recognised elementary schools, under private management (figures in respect of primary classes of secondary schools need not be included in this) certified statements should be obtained from managers and should be verified as far as practicable with reference to the registers and accounts. Particulars should also be furnished as to the amount of fees leviable at the several schools in question at the rates specified in the Madras Educational Rules.

nil

10 8

II. Steps to be taken to meet the requirements of the Act in regard to the introduction of compulsory education.

(7) If compulsion is introduced, how many pupils (boys or girls or boys and girls as the case may be) will have to be newly brought under instruction? (This will be arrived at by deducting the number of pupils in column 8 or 9 or columns 8 and 9 in the statement furnished in reply to question (1) above, from the total population of school age question (4).)

$400 - 220 = 180$
 $450 - 220 = 230$

(8) (a) How many of the total number of children to be newly brought under instruction can be accommodated in existing schools.

all the Buildings can accommodate the newly brought pupils except the adi siranida school. An extension of the building will be made.

(b) for how many should new schools be opened?

No necessity for opening new schools.

(9) (a) How Does the local body propose that any person or class of persons should be exempted under section 48 from the effect of a notification under section 46 of the Act?

nil

(b) If so, what is the total number of children belonging to such exempted classes?

nil

(10) (a) How many additional elementary schools will be necessary to provide school places for all children that will be affected by the notification (exempted classes being excluded)?

nil

Note. — Under the explanation to section 45(2) of the Act, there should be a school within one mile from the residence of every child of school age not exempted under section 50.

(b) When will the additional schools be opened (probable date for each should be given)?

—

(c) Where will such schools be held, in rented buildings or in buildings to be purchased or erected by the local body? Temporary accommodation in the shape of pandals or sheds, might suffice to begin with, if the local body has a scheme for constructing eventually permanent accommodation? and

—

(d) What will be the maximum number of children that can be accommodated in the new schools? In calculating the seating accommodation at 9½ square feet per pupil, the area of verandahs may be taken into account.

—

(11) Does the local body propose to incur any outlay in providing new buildings and equipment for the schools now existing or to be opened and if so, how much?

How does it propose to find this sum from its ordinary resources or by loan? If the latter how much, and on what terms of repayment, interest etc.,

There is no such proposal

(12) Will there be any children who will not have any school within one mile from their residence and what is their number?

(13) Why is it not possible to provide school-places for them?

(14) Is it necessary to vary the distance under the proviso to explain section 45(2) in respect of any local area and if so, for what?

(15) "Please furnish a tracing of the plan of the area in which it is proposed to introduce compulsion with the following details marked therein:-

(a) All colleges, secondary schools and recognized elementary schools. Institutions maintained by the local body and those maintained by other agencies should be shown in different colours.

(b) The elementary schools should be serially numbered beginning from one corner and fly-leaf attached in the following form:-

Serial number in plan.	Name of school.	Distance from nearest elementary school.
No 1.	Board Boys School Grand Anai cat	one mile from the Board School at Koguz + 3 miles from No 2.
No II	Lakour School at Sukkambas	Two miles from Konilad Board School (III to V)
No III	Board Boys School Konilad	one furlong from Adi Birani School + 2 furlongs from Girls' School
No IV	Board Adi Birani School Konilad	one furlong from No 3. + one furlong from No 5.
No V	Board Girls' School Konilad	one furlong from No 4. + 2 furlongs from No 3.

Enclosed a tracing of the Plan with their details furnished therein

(16) What is the total number of teachers required for the number of pupils for whom the local body has to provide? (There should be at least one teacher for every 25 pupils.)

6 Teachers will be required

(17) What steps does the local body propose to take to replace gradually all untrained teachers by trained men?

There is only one untrained teacher in the Board ad Siranida School. Konilad. He will be replaced

(18) What is the estimated total expenditure in consequence of the introduction of compulsory education?

A rough financial estimate will have to be drawn up and the following statement may be taken as illustrative of such a statement:—

(a) Estimated annual expenditure.

(1) Salaries of teachers now in employment and to be employed (at Rs. 20/- or Rs. 25/- per mensem).

$171 - 8 - 0 + 120 = 291 - 8 - 0$ per mensem
 $(291 - 8 - 0 \times 12 = \text{Rs } 3498 - 0)$
one teacher at Rs 20 P.m. = 240 Rs.
Total 3738

(2) Contingencies for schools. The rate may be fixed at either Rs. 1/- (or a less sum) per annum per head or at a lump sum of approximately Rs. 100 per annum per school.

The fixed contingencies Rs 8 P.m. for each school. = 24 Rs }
- 6 Rs }

The stationary & other articles are being supplied from the District Board office to these schools annually

House Rent - Rs 9 P.m. 108 - 0 - 0
- 60 - 0 - 0

(Inspecting officers will give advice in this matter from their knowledge of local conditions and the needs of the schools in the area under consideration.)

(3) Garden, museum, etc., at, say Rs. 50/- per school.

Rs 100

(4) Repairs to buildings and pandals at, say, Rs. 40/- each.

Rs 200

(5) Salary of one temporary superintendent if proposed to be employed on, say, approximately Rs. 50 per mensem. *No Superintendent is necessary as there is a Superintendent employed in this District Board. He has also been addressed to sanction the appointment of another Superintendent.*

(6) Compensation payable to managers of private institutions under rules framed under the Act. (This will be on account of pupils in elementary schools. It will not affect primary sections of secondary schools.)

nil

(7) Stipends for the training of teachers.

nil

(8) Interest (or equated payments) on account of loan charges:-

nil

(a) Construction of buildings (probably 30 years) ... 6 per cent.

(b) Equipment of buildings (10 years probably.) ... 6 ..

(9) Cost of girls' education

Rs 306.

NOTE.—Item (9) would be entered only in cases where compulsion is proposed for boys alone.

Total estimated-

Rs 3930/-

Annual expenditure -

(b) Estimated annual revenue, for the Jy. Bd.

(1) Present contribution from municipal revenues, i.e., the amount usually spent out of general revenues on elementary education.

Rs 11380

(2) Grants now received from Government under proviso to section 37, Elementary Education Act.

22240

(3) Education tax not exceeding the limits prescribed in section 34 of the Elementary Education Act on—

Rs 18000

(i) Property rentals.

(ii) Profession, companies and other taxes.

(4) Government grant under section 37.

Rs 18000

The additional taxation to be imposed (item 3) will be the amount required to meet half the balance of the cost of the scheme after deducting items 1 and 2 from expenditure. *Two additional tax will be imposed as the District Board had already imposed tax under Section 34 of Act.*

Action to be taken after the proposal to introduce compulsory action is sanctioned by Government.

(19) Is there any standing Education Committee of the local body which can perform the functions of attendance committees under the Act, or how does the local body propose to appoint attendance committees? *The village Panchayat at Shikhar has been authorised to supervise the schools through a committee. This will be perform the functions of attendance committee*

(20) What arrangements in detail will the local body make to maintain a list of children who ought to attend schools after the introduction of compulsion, and what steps will it adopt to ensure that all children who ought to attend school do so attend?

(21) Does the local body propose that any causes other than those specified in section 50 of the Act should be prescribed as valid excuse for non-attendance of children at school? *No*

20.3.26
President of Panchayat

29326 28.3

R.e. 269/26
23.1.26

C.No. 1365/26.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Tanjore District Educational Council Tanjore

Dated 22.1.26.

R. No. XIII. Tanjore Taluk Board's proposal to introduce Free and Compulsory Education in the Koviladi Village Panchayat area.

Res:-- Forwarded and recommended.

(sd) I. Kumaraswami Pillai

President.

(True copy)

D.Dis.No. 80 of 1926 dated 25--5--26.

Enc. one file.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras for favour of information and recommending the proposal to the Government.

Copy to the President, Taluk Board, Tanjore for favour of information.

K.R./26-5-26.

President

	Date.	Initials.
When received for Fair-copying.		
When copied	9. 9. 26	B
When examined	10/9	22
When signed		
When despatched		

4
 Law (Edu) DEPARTMENT.
 Elevator
 Compulsory Education - Compulsory

Ik B^d Janyar - Goders passu

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 192

” ” ” ” ” ” 192

READ ALSO :—

C. No. 35-29A From the D.P.J., No. 1365-B, dated 28.8.1926

192

” ” ” ” ” ” ” 192

ORDER.

ku

No. 1735, dated 8 - 9 - 1926

A copy of the letter from the D.P.D. read above is communicated to the P.T.B. Danjore. The Govt. are unable to sanction the proposal of the Taluk board for the introduction of compulsory elementary education in the Koriladi village Panchayat area. The taluk board will be advised to ~~may advantageously~~ begin its work of expansion of elementary education by opening new schools in school-less centres where aided agencies cannot thrive, ^{to} and by providing existing schools with suitable accommodations.



16

accommodation and adequate equipment,
and to
replacing untrained teachers by
trained teachers

AP 4/9/26
6-9-26

Note
V.T.K. 6/9

The Govt have not yet sanctioned
the introduction of compulsion in any
rural area except in certain selected
villages in the Ernad, Waldu-
bavadi & Ponnani taluks having a large
mappilla population. Vide the Honble

M 2's remarks on p. 12 of Eo No 155-22
of 25-1-23 and of Eo 952-22 of 6-7-23
In the Special circumstances pointed
out by the D.P.D. in the current letter
the board's proposal may be turned

down.
AP 4/9/26
6-9

DEPT. SECY. TO GOVT.
13 SEP 1926

20
The P.T.B. Tanjore (with
ref to his letter no 261/24 of 30-3-26
with a copy of the D.P.D. letter)
.. P.T.B. Tanjore
.. P.T.B. do
.. D.P.D. (300)
.. Rg. of Panchayat (110)

pp 104 CF



m 19/10

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT.



Received

192

Registered

192

Subject.

Compulsory Elementary Education - Koiladi panchayat - Tanjore
taluk.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

No. 13119-1.

Spare copies

Station Fort St. George

Dated the

5.10.

1926.

From (Name) M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Avl., B.A., B.L.

(Designation) Registrar General of Panchayats.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras

Law (Education) Department.

Sir,

G.O.No.1735 Law (Education) dated 8.9.1926 is presumably an
order on the proposal of the Koiladi panchayat to introduce compulsory
Education for boys within its area. Till the actual receipt of the order,
I was not aware of the fact that the subject had even been under the con-
sideration of the Government. I have thus lost an opportunity of placing
my views before Government in a matter in which the panchayat is much
interested. In order to enable me to do so at least in the future, I would
suggest the desirability of my being consulted - if convenient u.o. - by the
Government in all such matters relating to panchayats before they issue any
orders thereon.

2. It is a matter for regret that the request of this panchayat
supported as it was by the taluk board should have been turned down on the

A. Duaiswami
For Registrar General.

T.T.P.7.10.1926.

no. 4149A. From the Reg. Genl. y Panchayat - no. 1319-1275 ¹⁰/₂₆

Compulsory Elementary Education - Koiladi
panchayat - Tanjore Taluk - G.O. no. 1735 L.E. of 82
26

A.S.

For the grounds on which the proposal for the introduction of Compulsory elementary education in the Kailadi panchayat area under the Taluk Board, Tanjore, was turned down, please see paragraphs 2-4 of the D. P. 2's letter on pages 2 & 3 of G.O. No. 1735 L.S. of 8.9.26 and the office note on page 16 of the G.O. The question may be reconsidered if the Taluk Board, Tanjore, again moves ^{Govt.} in the matter.

2. The Registrar General's suggestion in paragraph 1 of his letter may be noted.

3. The papers may be lodged and stitched with the original y L.O. no. 1735 L.S. of 8 $\frac{9}{26}$..

ME
21-10-26

Ca
21.05.26

~~VTK~~
2210