

Law (1926) Department.
(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 630

DATED 16-4-1926

[Despatch Abstract.]

Elementary Education Fund

Taluk Board, Karur - Permitted to meet the cost of revision of
pay of teachers from the -

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

CF. 20

Law(Education)

DEPARTMENT.

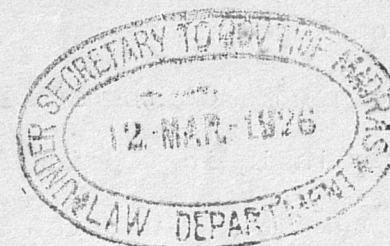
LawEdn1005A

Received.....192 . Registered.....12-3-1926

Subject.

Utilisation of Elementary Education Fund- Taluk Board

Karur- maintenance of Elementary Schools.



ENCLOSURES.

No.....

R. C. No. 381 B/26

Spare copies.....

Station Madras Dated the 8-3-26 192

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

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras

Law(Education)

Department.

Sir,

In submitting herewith copy of letter R.C.No. 533 of 1924 dated 12-2-26 from the President, District Educational Council, Trichinopoly together with copies of the enclosures referred to therein I have the honour to state that the requests contained in the letter of the President, Taluk Board, Karur are, that permission may be accorded to utilise the education cess on the following items of expenditure:-

- (1) Capital expenditure . Provision of accommodation and equipment.
- (2) Revision of pay of teachers.
- (3) Vocational education.

2. (i) In regard to capital items the general

general policy is that large expenditure on capital items should be spread over a few years; the scheme being financed from loans the equated payment being met from the Elementary Education Fund. If a large balance is available in the Elementary Education Fund under ordinary 'receipts' appropriations can be made towards capital expenditure provided the same is indicated in the Budget Estimate and approved by Government. In this connection attention is invited to para 5 of my letter R.O.C.No.1383 B/24 dated 7- 1- 25 disposed of in G.O.No.

243 Law(Education) dated 16- 2- 25 in which the President Taluk Boards request to utilise the education cess towards the construction of elementary schools and the equipment of new schools has already been considered. According to the Elementary Education Budget approved in G.O.No. 1096 Law(Education) dated 25- 6- 25, the Board has already been permitted to meet Rs.2,200 in 24- 25 and Rs.2,940 in 25- 26 from the balance available in the Elementary Education Fund, towards capital expenditure.

(ii) The question of meeting the cost of the revision of pay of teachers was considered and the request was negatived in G.O.No.243 Law(Education) dated 16- 2-25. This is a legitimate charge on the Elementary Education Fund in which the Education cess is also merged; but recently Government have begun to add a condition while sanctioning the levy of the education cess that the proceeds of the education cess cannot be utilised towards the maintenance of old schools and for the revision of the pay of teachers. The Advocate General has also expressed that Government can impose such conditions while sanction is being accorded to the levy of the cess. In the case of the Taluk Board, Karur, sanction was accorded to the levy of the cess in G.O.No.1654 Law(Education) dated

22- 11- 23 and no such condition was imposed by Government. I therefore advise that this Taluk Board may be permitted to utilise the education cess towards the revision of the pay of teachers. The ~~expenditure~~ extra cost on account of the revision was estimated at Rs.10,168 last year, while the estimated proceeds of the education cess together with the Government contribution payable under Section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 will be Rs.13,420/-.

The financial condition of the Elementary Education Fund permits this expenditure- vide G.O.No.1096 Law (Education) dated 25- 6- 25.

(iii) Vocational education. I cannot ordinarily advise expenditure on vocational training in the first four or five classes of an elementary school. Preference, moreover, will have to be given to the opening of schools in school-less centres since the main object of elementary education is to remove illiteracy. According to the elementary education survey of the Trichinopoly district there are in the area within the jurisdiction of the Karur taluk, 27 school-less centres with a population of 500 and above, of which 23 centres will be provided with Board and aided schools in the current year. There still remain four villages.

3. The President, Taluk Board also requests Government to grant subsidies for the equipment of the new schools and towards the strengthening of the staff of the new schools. A sum of Rs.100 is now being granted towards the initial equipment of schools and the President, Taluk Board says that this sum is insufficient. For initial equipment of an elementary school with a single teacher, this is considered to be sufficient. The extra cost on account of the entertainment of additional teachers in the

the new schools has to be met by the Board from the Elementary education fund.

4. The President, Taluk Board further requests that the restriction in regard to accommodation (9½ sq.ft. of floor space per pupil) should be relaxed. If accommodation is unsuitable, temporary recognition can be granted by the District Educational Council and defects can be remedied within a specified period. The general question of the relaxation of the rule regarding floor space is under separate consideration.

In that file (C.No 1275A) the D.P.D. has stated that there is no necessity to relax the present rule for reasons mentioned in that file

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

A Rama Ray

for Director of Public Instruction

A.R. 9/3/26

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Copy of letter R. C. No. 533 of 1924 dated 12th February 1926, from the President, District Educational Council, Trichinopoly to the Director of Public Instruction, The Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras.

Expansion of Elementary Education - certain proposals of the President, Taluk Board, Karur.

In forwarding herewith copies of R.C.No.943 of 1924 dated 22nd November 1925 of the President, Taluk Board Karur, R.C.No.48 of 1925 dated 22nd March 1925 and 8th January 1926 of the Deputy Unspecter of Schools, Karur Range and endorsement R.C.No.306/S of 1924 dated 5th February 1926 of the District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly I have the honour to request you to be so good as to let me know whether the proposals may be accepted in the light of the Government Order No.106 Law(Education) dated 25th January 1926.

Copy of letter R.C.No.943/ K.T.B of 1924 dated 22nd November 1925 of the President, Taluk Board, Karur to the President, District Educational Council, Trichinopoly.

With reference to your R.C.No.533/ 24 dated 31st July 1925, I have the honour to state as follows:-

2. The information required has to be furnished under 3 heads:-

- i. Opening of new elementary schools.
- ii. Providing additional staff in the existing schools.
- iii. Providing higher standards with the help of additional staff.

The heading 2 and 3 above relate to the existing schools. With regard to them the present scale of pay for the teachers is quite inadequate and it is found

found extremely difficult to secure efficient hands for the schools. The revision of their pay is a matter which requires urgent attention. We have improved education in aid of the advancement of the elementary Education. The present pay of the teachers is of various character as shown under.

Our old schools maintained by the Taluk Board funds and from Provincial Subsidies have teachers with 13 and 12. In the newly started Government schools the pay has been fixed as Rs.19 and 15. In the newly started elementary schools, the pay is fixed according to the new scale. Thus in the different schools the teachers of the same class get different pay. I suggested in the last year to Government the revision of the scale of pay for the teachers of the old schools but the Government did not sanction it. They further restrict that the increased pay should be met from the Taluk Board Funds and not Taluk Board Education funds ie, raised from education tax. Further, the buildings and equipments for all the schools have to be paid according to the said Government Order from the general funds. The general funds are extremely inadequate to meet such expenditure. Buildings have to be provided and accommodation has to be extended as the strength in the school raises. With regard to the rented buildings the District Educational Officer insists that school buildings must have air space for the strength of the school for recognition and that it must be in such a locality as to be accessible to the depressed classes. The above restrictions hamper the expansion of Elementary Education to a very high extent. Unless the above said restrictions are removed and the Taluk Board left free to utilise the education cess fund also to buildings, equipments and revision of pay of the present teachers it would be

be extremely hard to effect any improvement to the present schools. The rise in the strength can only have additional classes. Increased accommodation is needed. Restriction shown above affect the expansion in the above said ways. The Educational Council which is primarily responsible for the expansion of elementary education in the District must move the Government to remove the said restrictions and thus to enable to expand education in the present schools. Not only this Taluk Board but every other Taluk Boards must feel the same difficulty. I have many schools here whose strength has risen considerably which require the extension of the Taluk Board Buildings viz, Vangal, Chinnadharapuram, Aravakurichi and Koyamballu. I called for estimates which for Vangal Chinnadharapuram and Aravakurichi, comes to Rs.4,000/- in each case. The Taluk Board general funds cannot meet such heavy expenditure. With regard to equipments, the difficulty is felt. As regards new schools to be opened, there are considerable difficulties with the present conditions. Those which are now opened with Government subsidies sanction only one teacher and a scanty amount of Rs.100 for equipment. No amount is sanctioned for the opening up for new classes. Rs.100 for equipment is hardly sufficient. The needs of the school are benches (half a dozen) black board, table, chair, planks, school books, etc cost nearly Rs.200 as a very low estimate. Rent for each school might be not less than Rs.50 per annum for each school. When schools are started proper accommodation with air space and such as is accessible to depressed classes is not easily available when after starting school application is made for recognition. District Educational Officer, insists that accommodation must be in accordance with the rules fixing air space for each pupil. The steps to be taken

taken to expand Education by way of opening new schools are:-

- i. The Government must provide certain subsidies for equipment.
- ii. The Government must subsidize additional teacher also when the school rises in strength.
- iii. Restriction with regard to accommodation must be removed.

The policy of the Government is to educate the masses and impart instruction in Elementary Educational by by taking it to the doors of the masses. The Honourable the Minister for Education during his visit to the Educational Council recently made an observation that old method of keeping pial schools under banian trees be adopted and the present accommodation rules should be relaxed. Initially the new schools will have to be started in any available building and as time progresses and schools strengthen financially also adequate accommodation, and equipment must be insisted on.

In the result I have detailed above the difficulty experienced in my working. There are points which I solicit the Educational Council will take into consideration and move the Government for relaxation of the rules in the directions above indicated.

Unless the above said restrictions are removed I consider it extremely difficult to offer my suggestion with regard to the expansion of elementary education.

I am also appending herewith a copy of the letter from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, to the District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly, pointing out the very same difficulty above outlined.

Copy of communications R.C.NO. 48 of 25 dated 22nd March 1925 from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Karur range, Karur to the District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly.

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Board Schools- Increase of Teachers' salaries

Equipment- extension of buildings from Taluk Board's funds
difficulties of meeting-----

With reference to G.O.No.243 Law(Education) dated 16th February 1925, that the Educational Cess Fund should be utilised only towards meeting the cost of opening new schools, I beg to bring to your kind notice the difficulties I am confronted with at present. I shall deal with each item separately.

2. Salaries of teachers:-

The Taluk Board made an allotment from the cess fund and provision in their budget the increase the pay of the teachers as per G.O.No.14 dated 3rd January 1923 (from the cess fund), but as this amount cannot be utilised for this purpose and this Board having no other allotment, teachers cannot for 1924- 25 receive their usual monthly Capitation Allowance of Rs.2/- and the temporary allowance of Rs.4/- total Rs.6/- which they used to receive in a lump sum for the year at the end of March. So the teachers must be contented with the pay for 1924 and for 1925 of Rs.10/- for elementary lower and Rs.12 for Higher Grade. There is a great deal of heart burning and discontentment among teachers as the sanctioned scale for the new schools is Rs.19/- for the trained and Rs.15 for untrained teachers. All the teachers who have been appointed to these new schools are new teachers ie, teachers who have not been previously in the service of the Board. Old teachers who have trained teachers' certificates with many years of service in the Taluk Board are getting only Rs.10 and 12 whereas newly appointed untrained teachers are drawing Rs.15 and trained Rs.19. We cannot hope to get any good teachers on this salary this year and our schools are in need of trained teachers. The pay, the Board offers to S.S.I.C. trained

men, is only Rs.15 a salary which cannot attract teachers of this grade.

3. Equipment. All the Board schools are in need of equipment and some of them have not even the equipment required for recognition and I was hoping to get funds to equip schools this year, but the President, on whom I called, told me that the Board has no funds other than the cess to meet the equipment charges.

4. Extensions of and additions to buildings.

In your notes of inspection of elementary schools in my range you have pointed out the immediate necessity of providing extension or addition to Vangal school. Chinnadharapuram school has not sufficient accommodation, even with a rented building in addition to its usual Taluk Board Buildings, for the pupils now attending the school. These two schools will alone require at least Rs.12,000 to meet the additional accommodation required. It is impossible for the schools to continue their work without the extension or addition. There are other schools similarly situated but these two are the most pressing needs. The Taluk Board has no other funds to meet this cost and they cannot, they tell me, take anything from their capital funds to put up buildings.

5. New Buildings.

There are a number of Taluk Board schools held in rented buildings which are not accessible to all castes, and these schools should have buildings of their own. As we are unable to provide for the Education of the Depressed classes in these centres, they are petitioning the Labour Commissioner to open schools for them. If labour schools are opened in such centres it would be unnecessary expenditure of Government Funds for if we had suitable buildings there would be no necessity for for special schools

schools to be opened for not a large number of depressed classes pupils in such of these centres.

6. Vocational Training:-

The President is not sure if the cess fund can be used to meet the cost of introducing Vocational Training in old schools. The Weaving class at Koyamballi requires a qualified teacher on Rs.35 which you kindly recommend but the recommendation, the Board did not accept as they had no funds to meet the extra cost of Rs.20/- a month (The pay of the present teacher who has neither educational nor technical qualification is Rs.15/-). If a part of the Cess fund can be utilised for this purpose, Vocational Training can be introduced in other schools as well.

7. Additional teachers:-

The number of pupils in Board schools has increased necessitating the employment of additional teachers and their pay cannot be met from the Cess Fund. I shall have to be satisfied with the present inadequate staff.

8. I have merely pointed out the difficult situation in which we are placed. Our schools are making rapid progress, the number of pupils is steadily increasing in every school, even the number of girls attending our Boys' schools is going up and the efficiency of the schools, I am glad to say is also improving. For want of funds, it would be a pity, if we have to put back our schools and restrict the admission of pupils as we shall have to if additional accommodation cannot be provided and additional teachers cannot be employed.

9. I most earnestly beg that you will be so very kind as to come to our help by kindly explaining the situation in which we are at present placed to the Director of Public

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Public Instruction, making as strong a recommendation as you can to allow the Taluk Board as a special case to make use of some of the cess funds for the purpose I have ventured to indicate.

10. I may be pardoned for pointing that the expansion of elementary education which is legitimate charge on the cess fund includes the improvement of the efficiency of and the increase in number of pupils in existing schools as much as in opening of new schools in school-less villages.

Section 33 (2) Chapter III of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920, reads, "All expenses incurred on Elementary Education by the Local Authority concerned shall be paid out of the fund". This fund is made up of as per Section 32.

(1) " the proceeds of any tax levied within the jurisdiction of such authority under the provision of this Act" is the cess.

- (ii) all sums granted by the Governor in Council
- (iii) All fines and penalties,
- (iv) all income derived from endowments
- (v) all school fees,
- (vi) all other sums contributed by such authorities for the benefit of Elementary Education.

I beg therefore to state, subject to correction, that expenses incurred for the purposes, I have mentioned would be legitimate charge on the funds.

Whatever that may be, unless the Taluk Board has or is placed in funds there can be, so far as this Taluk is concerned, no expansion of elementary education in those villages where there are already Board schools. No doubt

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doubt the educational need needs of the school-less villages will be met by the opening of new schools but the sum of Rs.100 for the equipment of these schools will not even meet their requirements.

The Expansion of Elementary Education in all directions is not in the circumstances, possible.

(True copy)

Copy of communication R.C.No. 48 of 25 dated 8th January 1926 from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Karur Range to the District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly

Utilization of Cess fund- For Old schools- President, Taluk Board, Karur - Requesting to obtain the Director's permission remarks submitting-

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With reference to your endorsement R.C.No. 306 S of 24 of 21st December 1925, I have the honour to state that the Taluk Board pleads its inability to increase the pay of teachers, to put up extensions to the schools- building or to provide the necessary equipments for schools from its own funds.

I have in my letter NO.R.C.48/ 25 dated 22nd March 1925 pointed out the difficulties, we are confronted with at present and dealt with each of these items in full detail. A copy of this letter has been enclosed with the President's letter under reference.

The Board schools are divided into three classes:-

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three classes:-

(i) schools which are subsidised, entirely from the Taluk Board funds. There are fifteen of these schools including girls.

2. Schools the expenses of which are most entirely from Provincial Funds. There are twenty such schools.

3. Schools which have been recently opened by the Government, the entire cost of which is met by the Government.

Teachers of schools Nos. 1 and 2 are paid Rs.12 (Higher grade) and Rs.10 for Lower Grade with a promise of being paid at the end of the year of a monthly capitation allowance of Rs.2 and a temporary allowance of Rs.4/- making a total of Rs.6 but in 1924, the teachers were only paid the allowance of Rs.2 thus, the salary was only Rs.12 and 12. This pay cannot attract good teachers. The newly opened school pay their teachers Rs.19 for trained and Rs.15 for untrained men. The Taluk Board has recently increased the pay of women teachers from Rs.12 to Rs.20. Naturally therefore men teachers in my range are quite discontented but the Taluk Board is unable to increase their pay as they have no funds.

To give the increase to the teachers of their own schools the Taluk Board would require monthly a sum of Rs.511/- and for the Provincial schools Rs.255/- making a total of Rs.766 ie annually Rs.9,000 in round figures, unless the cess fund can be utilised to meet the additional cost it would not be possible for the teachers to get any increase in their salaries, the result would be that some of the trained teachers would leave the range to obtain employment elsewhere. In reviewing the educational

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(a)
educationa survey report, the Director has made the ~~observed~~ observation that Karur Range has a large percentage of untrained teachers, the reason being the salary offered does not and cannot attract trained men.

Unless the Cess Fund can be utilised for the purposes I have indicated in my letter enclosed with the President's there can be no expansion of Elementary Education in my Range.

In para 10 of my letter I have ventured to point out that this increased expenditure would be a legitimate charge on the cess fund.

I therefore beg to request that you will be pleased to support the President and recommend that in the straitened financial condition of the Taluk Board, it may be permitted at least as a special case to utilise the cess fund for these purposes.

If this cannot be done at least, the Government may place enough of funds with the Taluk Board to meet the increased expenditure including increased salaries of teachers, equipments and expansions to buildings of those schools which are subsidised from Provincial Funds.

The sum of Rs.100 sanctioned for the equipments of new schools is hardly sufficient to meet the cost.

(True copy)

Copy of endorsement R.C.NO. 306 S of 24 dated 5th February 1926 of the District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly to the President, District Educational Council, Trichinopoly.

Forwarded to the President, District Educational Council, Trichinopoly with reference to his R.C.No.533 of 1924 dated 14th December 1925 enclosed.

2. The President, Taluk Board's letter and the Deputy Inspector's remarks appear to be reasonable and therefore acceptable.

(True copies)

A Rama Ray
- 10/13/26

for Director of Public Instruction

Law (Education) Department.

C. No. 1005 A - From the D.P.I. No.381 B/26, dated 8-3-26.

Subject.- Utilization of the E.E.Fund on revision of pay of teachers etc. - Karur taluk Board.

In G.O. No. 243 Law (Education) dated 16-2-1925, the Government declined to entertain the proposal of the taluk board, Karur, to meet the cost of revision of salaries of teachers in the elementary schools under its management from the proceeds of the education tax. The President of the Taluk Board points out that the teachers employed in the old schools under the Board and paid only Rs 14 and Rs 12 according as they possess the higher elementary or the lower elementary grade certificate and that much difficulty is experienced in recruiting trained teachers for the posts in view of the ^{low} ~~small~~ rates of pay offered. The President also points out that the Government have sanctioned for the new schools opened in 1924-25, a pay of Rs ¹⁹ ~~15~~ for trained teachers and Rs 15 for untrained teachers. The need in for the revision of the salaries of teachers, the old schools under the Board may be admitted. and The D.P.I. recommends that the extra cost of revision (Rs10,168) may be met from the proceeds of the education tax. There are only 4 schoolless centres with a population of 500 and above in the area of the taluk board and these centres also will be provided with schools in the current official year. The E.E.Fund under the control of the Board can also bear the extra cost of revision. In the circumstances the D.P.I's recommendation may be accepted and the Board allowed to meet the extra cost of revision of the salaries of

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cf G.O. no. 1096 YS C
25/6/25

teachers from the proceeds of the education tax.

2. The D.P.I. has dealt fully with the other questions raised by the President of the Taluk Board in regard to (i) capital expenditure and (ii) vocational education. The President may be informed that appropriations under the above head should be embodied in the budget estimate of the E.E.Fund under the control of the Board and submitted for the approval of the Govt.

3. The request for the grant of additional subsidy for the equipment of new schools and the employment of additional teachers therein may be negatived.

4. In regard to the question of relaxing the rule laying down that a minimum floor area of 9 1/2 sq. feet per pupil should ordinarily be provided for in every class school, it is said that the D.P.I. has in another file reported that there is no necessity for relaxing the rule. The Taluk board may be informed accordingly.

5. Draft order submitted.

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of 9 1/2 sq. feet per pupil should ordinarily be provided for in every class school, it is said that the D.P.I. has in another file reported that there is no necessity for relaxing the rule. The Taluk board may be informed accordingly.

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Mr

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Law (Education)

DEPARTMENT.

E.E.Fund.

Taluk Board, Karur - Permitted to meet the cost of revision of pay of teachers from the-

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

" " " " " " 192 .

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 1005 A. From the , No. , dated 192 .

" " " " " " 192 .

" " " " " " 192 .

ORDER.

Mis.

No. 630, dated 16. 4. 1926.

In modification of the orders passed in G.O.No.243 L.E., dated 16-2-25 the Government are pleased to permit the taluk board, Karur, to meet the cost of revision of the pay of the teachers in its elementary schools from the E.E.Fund under its control.

2.The P.T.B. Karur proposes to utilise the proceeds from education tax (i) on the provision of accommodation and equipment and (ii) on vocational education. The President is informed that appropriations under these heads should be embodied in the budget estimate of the E.E.Fund under the control of the board and submitted for the approval of Government.

3. The Government are unable to sanction any additional subsidy to the

taluk board for the equipment of the
new schools opened with the aid of
Provincial subsidies and for the employ-
ment of additional teachers therein.

4. The Government ^{do not consider it necessary} ~~considerable~~ to ^{make a general}
^{thin of} relax the rule laying down that a minimum
floor area of 9½ sq. feet per pupil should
ordinarily be provided in every elementary
school.

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DESPATCHED
APR 17 1926

To

The P.T.B. Karur (with refce.
to his letter 943/24, dated
22-11-25) with a copy of
D.P.I.'s letter on pp 1-4 & f)

The P.D.E.C. Trichinopoly (with ref to
letter no 533/24, 21.2.26)
" D.P.I. (with refce. to his
letter No.381 B/26,
dated 8-3-26

" Exr. of L.F.A. ✓

" L.S.G. ✓

When given for copying
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192

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
192

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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