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Educational (1904) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 559

DATED 8th September 1904

INDEXED

N. P.

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Rules of recognition of schools.
Directing with remarks that G.O. 4597 Edl. of
4th Decr. 1903 withdrawing the exemption from the
operation of art. 2 of Chapter II of the Madras
Edl. Rules of certain classes of primary schools
should be held in abeyance until the proposals
which the Director promises to submit for greater
efficiency in primary schools have been received
& considered.

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Government {1904} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

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1904.

Regd.

Spare copies

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 559, 8th September 1904.

N. P.

SEPTEMBER.

Rules of Recognition of Schools.

Directing, with remarks, that G.O., No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903, withdrawing the exemption from the operation of article 2 of Chapter II of the Madras Educational Rules of certain classes of primary schools should be held in abeyance until the proposals which the Director promises to submit for bringing about greater efficiency in primary schools have been received and considered.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ--again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903.

ABSTRACT.—Withdrawing, with remarks, the exemption from the operation of article 2 of Chapter II of the Madras Educational Rules of certain classes of primary schools.

READ—also the following paper :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 27th July 1904, Cur. No. 6432.

Under G.O., No. 252, Educational, dated 29th April 1902, lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000, and primary schools for backward classes or situated in backward localities (schools in Municipalities being excepted) might be recognized, and therefore admitted to aid, even although the teachers had not passed the primary examination, *i.e.*, had no "general educational qualifications whatever". This rule was modified by G.O., No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903. The change is about to affect (1) a large number of lower primary schools in villages with a population of between 2,500 and 4,000, and (2) a large number of schools for backward classes in so-called non-backward localities. The effect is likely to be their closure.

I have the honour to request a reconsideration of the matter. The lists of aided schools for the current year are now being made out, and if the order takes effect some 1,700 schools will be closed.

2. It has been urged, and I thought so myself at one time, that a school taught by a man without general educational qualifications could be doing little good, but I am assured by various inspecting officers that many of these men are doing quite as good work as many of the passed men, and in any case until they can be replaced by passed men I submit they should be encouraged to continue. I have asked why they do not pass the Primary examination, and am informed that they could, as a rule, pass in the compulsory subjects, and these are the subjects they are now teaching, but they have never studied the optional subjects, have no books from which to prepare themselves, and no one in these small villages to help them. There is no doubt that they are teaching children to read and write, and surely this is better than nothing.

3. The object of withdrawing the concession was doubtless to bring about greater efficiency but it will not of itself have this effect, the present teachers will throw up their teaching and seek other employment. Good teachers can only become very gradually available, and I much fear the effect on education of the rumour which will spread from every village where a school has been closed that Government is stopping education. The matter is, I think, worthy of consideration from this point of view alone—quite apart from the intrinsic value or otherwise of the education. One of the best of my assistant inspectors says that "the progress of primary education will be seriously retarded and receive a check from which it will take many years to recover".

4. There are various other measures which might be taken to improve matters such as gradually reducing the grant to unpassed men, spreading sessional schools, arranging that the inspecting officers should be empowered to declare teachers whom they examine in the subjects they were teaching to be passed men, relaxing the approved service rules, etc., but without waiting until I have more experience and can give the matter much further consideration, I would ask that the new rule may not be brought into operation for the present. The news of its existence is only just reaching these teachers and there is still time to prevent the wholesale closure of these schools. The inspecting officers are only just realizing what the full effect of the new rule will be and are reporting about it. There is no time to make any full enquiry, but it will, I submit, do no harm to say the least of it to continue the practice of many years a little longer. Government have laid great stress upon the undesirability of breaking faith with teachers who have been in the past promised a grant at a certain rate and paid at some fractional rate, but I now realize that the case of these teachers who have no knowledge of the Educational Rules and have had no idea that they were on sufferance for a limited period will be a far worse one if they are suddenly deprived of all grant.

ORDER—No. 559, Educational, dated 8th September 1904.

In the circumstances stated in the Director's letter read above, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that G.O., No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903, shall be held in abeyance until the proposals promised by him have been received and considered by Government. It will, however, be left for the Director's consideration whether this order should not be enforced at once in the districts of South Canara, Tinnevely, Górávari, Vizagapatam and Madura where, as appears from the statement forwarded with Mr. Stuart's letter No. 3405 of the 28th October 1903, its enforcement will affect only a small percentage of the existing primary schools. It will also be pointed out to the Director that of the total number of 1,700 schools referred to by him as likely to be closed by the enforcement of the order, a large number seem to be of an ephemeral character.

2. The Director should report what steps were taken by him to warn the managers of these schools of the provisions of the order or otherwise to enforce those provisions.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. P. Sankaran Nayar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 559, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
8TH SEPTEMBER 1904.

[SUBJECT.—*Exemption of Lower Primary Schools from the rules of recognition.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th July 1904, No. 6432.

Under article 2 (1) of Chapter II of the Madras Educational Rules, the teacher of a lower primary class must have passed the primary examination; but by a note to article 1 this condition was not, until the 31st March last, enforced for recognition and aid in villages with a population of less than 4,000 and in primary schools for backward classes or situated in backward localities.

2. In G.O., No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903, the Government directed that this exemption from article 2 should cease with effect from 1st April 1904 except in the areas classed as backward and that within these backward areas the exemption should, from the same date, be limited to schools in villages possessing a population of less than 2,500.

3. The Director now reports that the withdrawal of this exemption will prejudicially affect some 1,700 schools and that all of them will be closed. He thinks that the closing of these schools will give rise to the rumour that Government is stopping education and he fears very much the effect of this rumour on education. It is also stated that the withdrawal of this exemption will not of itself bring about greater efficiency and that there are various other measures which might be taken to improve matters such as gradually reducing the grant to unpassed men, spreading sessional schools, empowering Inspecting officers to examine and declare teachers to be passed men, relaxing the approved service rules. The Director cannot, however, recommend the adoption of any of these measures without more experience and further consideration; he therefore requests that G.O., No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903, may be reconsidered and that the new rule may not be brought into operation for the present.

Orders are solicited.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—2-8-04.]

The 1,700 schools which the Director thinks will be closed are apparently of an

* I don't think Government realized that the effect would be the immediate closing of 1,700 schools.

G. S. F[ORBES.]

ephemeral nature and education in the Presidency can be none the worse by their closure—please see the notes on pages 5 and 6 of the notes in G.O., No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903.

At any rate Government approved of the new rule with their * eyes open.

P. T. THARYAN—6-8-04.

Submitted that if the Government wish to modify the order and postpone the change in deference to the Director's new views, the order may yet be allowed to stand and the change may still be introduced in the five districts of South Canara, Tinnevely, Gódvári, Vizagapatam and Madura, in which only $0\frac{2}{3}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{3}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively of the primary schools existing last year will be affected.

A. GALLETTI—8-8-04.

The question was fully discussed when the order was issued. Due warning was given two years ago and Managers of schools took no steps to improve their condition—*vide* paragraph 1 of Mr. Stuart's letter read in G.O., No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903.

2. The boys' schools affected number 1,762 and Girls' schools 20. The latter may perhaps be allowed to continue.

3. Dr. Bourne's letter would show that no endeavour has been made by Educational officers in the past to warn Managers as to the proposed rule as they should have done, otherwise doubtless many of the teachers would have qualified.

H. D. TAYLOR—9-8-04.

The Director spoke to me about this matter before he wrote in officially. It is of course a very serious thing if the result of the enforcement of the qualification would result in the closing of over 1,700 schools and I suggested to him that perhaps it would do if Inspectors were authorized to declare which of the existing unpassed primary schoolmasters might be exempted: at the same time there is of course the difficulty that the Inspectors themselves could not test all these men and that the duty would have to be cast upon subordinates who (*horribile dictu*) could not always be trusted to certify honestly.

2. Considering the number of schools involved and the representation of the Director of Public Instruction, we may agree to suspend the order until the Director of Public Instruction's proposals are received and considered. But it may be pointed out that a large number of the schools seem to be of an ephemeral character; and also leave for his consideration whether the order should not be at once enforced in the five districts mentioned in Mr. Galletti's note in view of the low percentage of schools so manned in each.

3. Also ask him what steps were taken to warn managers or otherwise enforce the article.

G. S. F[ORBES]—31-8-04.

Please draft accordingly.

H. D. TAYLOR—5-9-04.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—6-9-04.

A. GALLETTI—6-9-04.

H. D. TAYLOR—7-9-04.

As His Excellency is away and as this order only holds a former order in temporary abeyance, it may issue without circulation to His Excellency.

G. S. F[ORBES]—7-9-04.

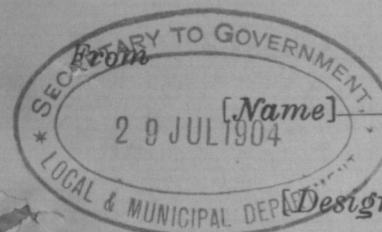
Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—8-9-04.

[G.O., No. 559, Educational, dated 8th September 1904.]

Educational (190⁴) Department.

CURRENT No. 1325



The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[Name] Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.



Current No. 6432 of 04

Dated 27th July 190⁴

Enclosures

Received 29-7-1904

Registered 29-7-1904

SUBJECT.

Requesting that in the circumstances stated, the orders passed in G.O. No. 597 Educational dated 4th December 03 regarding the withdrawal of the exemption from the operation of article 2 of chapter 2 of the Madras Educational Rules in the case of certain primary schools be held in abeyance.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

Educational Department.

Under G.O. No. 252 Educational, dated 29th

April 1902, lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4000, and primary schools for backward classes or situated in backward localities (schools in Municipalities being excepted) might be recognized, and therefore admitted to aid even although the teachers had not passed the Primary Examination i.e. had no "general educational qualifications whatever"

This rule was modified by G.O. No. 597

Educational dated 4th December 1903.

The change is about to affect (1) a large number of lower primary schools in villages with a population of between 2500 and 4000, and (2) a large number of schools for backward classes in so called non-backward localities.

The effect is likely to be their closure.

I have the honour to request a reconsideration of the matter. The lists of aided schools for the current year are now being made out, and if the order takes effect some 1700 schools will be closed.

2. It has been urged, and I thought so myself at one time, that a school taught by a man without general educational qualifications could be doing little good, but I am assured by various inspecting officers that many of these men are doing quite as good work as many of the passed men, and in any case until they can be replaced by passed men I submit they should be encouraged to continue. I have asked why they do not pass the Primary Examination, and am informed that they could as

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 597

, dated 4 - 12 - 1903

READ ALSO :—

C. No. 1325, From the 599

, No. 6432, dated 27-7-1904

ORDER

No. 559, dated 8-9-190

In the circumstances stated in ~~the first three paragraphs of the Director's~~ letter read above, H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that G.O. no 597 Vol 4 of 4th December 1903 shall be held in abeyance until the proposals promised ~~in para 4~~ ^{by him} have been received and considered by Govt. It will however be left for the Director's consideration whether this order should not be enforced at once in the districts of South Canara, Srinivelly, Kodavari, Vizagapatnam and ^(the statement forwarded by) Madras where, as appears from Mr. Stuart's letter no 3405 of the 28th October 1903 it

enforcement will affect only ^{a small} less than
percentage
10 per cent of the existing ~~existing~~ primary
schools. It will also be pointed out to the
Director that of the total number of 1700
schools referred to by him as likely to be
closed by the enforcement of the order,
a large number seem to be of an ephemeral
character.

2. The Director should report what
steps were taken by him to warn the
managers of these schools of the provisions
of the order or otherwise to enforce
these provisions.

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10/9/4

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ENCLOSURES TO Q. No.

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