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Edw. P. H. (1945) Department.

M SERIES.

G.O. No. 1108

EDN

Dated

21.7.45

Order ref 3 CF

[Despatch Abstract.]

Schools - Addl Sections in
certain Govt. Training Schools.
- Opening - Sanctioned

Back Papers

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

Further Papers.

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MS	1233	"	13.6.47				
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MS	1293	Edu	1/6/62				

R.C.No.11 A/45.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 13-7-45.

From

Dr. B. B. Dey, D.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C.
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department, Madras.

Sir,

Sub: Expansion of facilities for the training of teachers -
opening of additional training sections in Government
Training Schools.

In continuation of my letters R.C.No.11 A/45, dated 9-7-45
and 11-7-45 I have the honour to submit the following further
proposals for the opening of additional Higher Elementary Grade
Training Sections in the Government Training Schools at
Pentapadu, Conjeevaram and Tanjore.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MASTERS, PENTAPADU, WEST
GODAVARI DISTRICT:- This year 203 candidates have applied
for admission to the Junior Higher Elementary Grade Training
class in the Government Training School for Masters at
Pentapadu as against the existing provision for the admission
of 80 students in 2 Junior Sections in the School. The
District Educational Officer reports that it will be possible
to accommodate one additional Higher Elementary Training
Section with 35 students in the above school and that a shed
should be constructed in the school next year. In view of
the need for additional facilities for training in the school
I recommend sanction for the opening of one additional Higher
Elementary Grade Training Section in this school in the
current year. Admissions to the additional section will be
annual. The following will be the cost of the proposal:

COST IN 1945-46:

RECURRING:

Staff: 1 L.T. Assistant 70 x 8 .. Rs.560
Stipends: 35 x 8 x 8 .. Rs.2240
Rs.2800

NON-RECURRING:

Equipment: Furniture etc. .. Rs.1000

EXTRA COST IN 1946-47:

RECURRING:

Staff: 1 Secondary Grade Assis-
tant 30 x 8 .. Rs.240
Stipends (for Junior students
next year) 40x8x8 .. Rs.2560
Rs.2800

NON-RECURRING:

Equipment-furniture etc. .. Rs.1000
Construction of a shed .. Rs.2500
Rs.3500

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES AT
CONJEEVARAM AND TANJORE:- As against the existing
provision for 1 Junior Higher Elementary Grade training
section in each of the Government Training Schools for
Mistresses at Conjeevaram and Tanjore, the number of

number of applicants for admission in the above schools this year is 90 and 113 respectively. There is an urgent need for additional facilities for training in these two schools. The Inspectress proposes the opening of one additional Higher Elementary Grade Training Section in each of the above two schools in the current year. She states that there is accommodation for the proposed additional sections in both the schools. I recommend the proposal of the Inspectress. Admission to the additional training sections will be annual. The cost of the proposal in respect of the two schools will be as follows:-

COST IN 1945-46:

RECURRING:

Staff: 2 L.T. Assistants 70 x 2 x 8	..	Rs. 1,120
Stipends: 80x8x8	..	5,120
		Rs. 6,240 or
		Rs. 6,200/-

NON-RECURRING:

Equipment--Furniture etc.	..	Rs. 1,600.
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EXTRA COST IN 1946-47:

RECURRING:

Staff: 2 Secondary Grade Assistants 30 x 2 x 8	..	Rs. 480
Stipends (Junior students) 80 x 8 x 8	..	5,120
		Rs. 5,600

NON-RECURRING:

Equipment - Furniture etc.	..	Rs. 1,600
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I request the favour of orders very urgently.

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

gdon

TRB.13/7

for Director of Public Instruction.

sd/
13/7

2240
5120
7360

Schools. Addl section in certain Govt Trg. Schools. Opening Sanctioned.

G.O. No: 1074 Edu & 19.7.45

From the D.P.S. Re No: 11/4/45 & 13.7.45

Order (Edu) 1108 MS

The Govt sanction the opening of addl sections in the Govt Trg. Schools mentioned in the statement annexed to these proceedings in the current school year. The addl staff sanctioned for each school and the limit up to which expenditure may be incurred on the provision of addl equipment required for each school are noted against the schools. Admissions to the training classes will be made each year. 2 Stipends will be sanctioned to the pupil teachers at the sanctioned rates.

3 The D.P.S. is authorised to incur the addl expenditure involved in the current year from the lump sum provision of Rs. 20 lakhs provided in the budget for the introduction of compulsory elementary education.

Depd with Govt
18/7/45
19/7/45
19/7/45
19/7/45

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The Govt. sanctioned staff, having regard to the recommendations of the Post-war reconstruction committee (Vide para 14 of the proc. of the Govt Sub-committee dated 28/29 - 11.12.44), the further extension of facilities for boarding of the Higher Elementary grade should be kept at minimum the least minimum, if extension is necessary at all. A copy of the following correspondence which has passed between the Govt and the D.P.S. on this and certain other points relating to post-war education is also forwarded.

the D.P.S. for information & guidance:
(1) Letter from the Govt, F.114-1/44 E, dt 30.11.44
(2) The Govt's letter No. 2768/A-34, dt 2.1.45
N 636 dt 24.4.45

I am to refer to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands letter No.F.26-21/44-CAB, dated the 11th May 1944, forwarding the Report prepared in regard to Post-War Educational Development. Some Provincial Governments have already sent in their comments on the Report as a whole or on certain parts of it but it is hoped that by now all Governments will have had time to examine the report in detail and to reach general conclusions as to how far, within the general lines laid down therein, it will be possible to formulate a detailed plan of educational development suited to the special needs of the areas for which they are responsible.

Moreover, the parts of any sound educational system must be closely integrated. A good system of primary instruction will not achieve the desired result or justify the requisite expenditure if it does not lead on to secondary education in a variety of forms suited to the varying needs and aptitudes of adolescents. Similarly a liberal provision of education at the higher stages will be largely wasted if it is not systematically fed with well prepared students from the lower stages. In suggesting, therefore, that Provincial Governments should prepare schemes of educational development covering five years in the first instance, the Government of India recognise that these must be formulated with full regard to the successive stages that will be required before the final objective is reached.

4. While the Board's scheme as a whole would appear to all for little further comments or definition, there are certain aspects of it about which the Government of India think it may be helpful to express their considered opinion. It is almost a platitude that the success of any educational system depends, above all, on the quality of the teachers. The admitted defects of the present system may largely be ascribed to the extremely unattractive conditions of service offered to teachers, and particularly the salaries hitherto paid, in the lower stages of education. The Government of India are also aware that the pay of teachers will very largely determine the total cost of education and that the requirements prescribed for their education and training will similarly affect the rate at which they can be recruited. They therefore,

feel it necessary to state that subject to any special arrangements which may be made in the case of ex-service personnel, they would be unable to assist financially any scheme which does not satisfy the minimum requirements prescribed by the Board, both in regard to the remuneration and the education and training of the teaching profession. It may well turn out that the Board's recommendation in these respects will not prove sufficient to attract men and women of the right type in the light of conditions that may obtain after the war.

5. A second matter which the Government of India desire to call attention is one to which little reference will be found in the Board's report. The Board, looking forward to a system in which the educational needs of all will be impartially catered for rightly regarded it as unnecessary and even undesirable to refer to any specific provision for special castes or communities. The Government of India recognise, however, that if all such castes and communities are ultimately to be raised to the level of educational equality, special provision may be necessary to safeguard their interests or accelerate their progress during the transitional period, and they have no doubt that Provincial Govts. will pay due attention to this question in framing their schemes.

6. The Government of India also hope that special attention will be paid to the education of girls and women. In this respect the Board have laid down in their report a general principle to which few will take exception viz. that whatever provision may be made for boys and men, no less should be made for girls and women. Apart from the great effect on the standard of living of the people generally, and the progress of education in particular, which the rapid spread of enlightenment among women is bound to produce, the need for an adequate supply of women teachers is one of paramount and immediate importance and can only be satisfied by a rapid expansion of female education.

7. There is another class of the community, who in the immediate future, will have a strong claim to special consideration by the Central and Provincial Governments and from among whom a useful contribution towards the solution of certain aspects of the educational problem may well be found. These are ex-service men and women. It is not suggested that in recruiting members of their permanent teaching establishments, Provincial Govts. should accept much lower standards in the case of ex-service personnel. Since the quality of teachers is all important, this would defeat the whole object of educational reconstruction. It is, however, hoped, with the cooperation of the military authorities, to establish during the period of mobilisation, or perhaps even before, special facilities (including shortened intensive courses) for training those ex-service men and women whose previous educational background, personal character and military record suggest that they would make effective teachers. Apart, however, from the possibility of recruiting substantial numbers of ex-service men and women to what may be described as the normal categories of teachers, there are many other employments in connection with educational reconstruction which may look to ex-service personnel for suitable recruits. Among these may be mentioned school attendance officers, medical attendants, physical training experts and the great variety of organisers or "leaders" in various forms of activity who will be required in connection with the development of the plans for social, recreative and physical training. The Board have also contemplated that a number of workers who are not professional teachers should be recruited for the adult education campaign and ex-service men and women may find useful employment here also.

8. In conclusion, the Government of India wish to make special reference to one branch of education which is not only receiving increasing importance all over the world for its own sake but has also a special contribution to make towards reconstruction. This is Technical Education and it

Technical Education and it is hardly necessary to point out the important influence which the rapid development of this form of instruction at all stages is likely to have in correcting the present over-academic bias of Indian Education generally and introducing a more realistic atmosphere into the curricula of schools and colleges. The Central Advisory Board have expressed the opinion that for reasons given by them technical education at the higher stages should be organised on an all-India basis, and the Government of India have already addressed Provincial Governments in this connection. In the meantime, however, it will be appreciated unless it is supplied with an adequate and continuous supply of well prepared students from below. The Govt. of India hope that Provincial Govts. will include in their earliest programme the necessary provision for developing or increasing the lower stages of technical education, including technical high schools, junior technical schools, trade schools etc., as well as the preliminary craft training in junior and senior basic schools.

9. The Government of India trust that the general indications of policy and the other suggestions contained in this letter may be helpful to Provincial Govts. in preparing their plans and that in view of the urgency of proceeding as quickly as possible with reconstruction, these plans may be submitted at the earliest possible date. There will be no doubt be general agreement that the preparation of plans or the implementing of certain parts of them e.g. technical education or the training of teaching, administrative and other essential personnel should not await the cessation of hostilities.

10. Within the limits of the staff at their disposal the Government of India will be glad to afford any assistance in their power to Provl. Governments in connection with the preparation of their education programmes. They will also be prepared to aid in placing abroad for training such members of their administrative and teaching staffs as Provincial Govts., may select for this purpose with a view to their subsequently occupying key posts in educational reconstruction. The question of sending abroad students for technical ~~xxxxxxx~~ education and training is being dealt with in separate communication which is being addressed to Provincial Governments.

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recommendation in these respects will not prove
attract men and women of the
tions.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health and Lands,
NEW DELHI.

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Sir,

Education - Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education
on Post-war Educational Development in India - Memorandum by
the Education, Health and Lands Department.

I am directed to reply as follows to the points arising
out of the Memorandum forwarded with your letter No.F.31-3/44-CAB,
dated the 15th January 1945.

2. In the penultimate paragraph of the Memorandum it is
stated that financial assistance from the Centre to the Provinces
will take the form of an agreed percentage of Provincial or State
expenditure on approved development programmes covering specified
periods and designed to secure the progressive carrying out of the
scheme as a whole. This idea here in is expressed in another form
with particular reference to the training, qualifications and the
salaries of teachers in paragraph 4 of the Government of India's
letter No.F.114-1/44-E, dated the 30th November 1944. It has been
explained in my letter No.2768-A-34, dated the 21st January 1945,
that in the particular conditions of this Province it would be ne-
cessary to continue, as a transitional arrangement, the Higher Ele-
mentary Grade type of teacher for some time and the hope has been
expressed that that provision would not prejudice the claims of the
Government for participating in any assignment for educational ex-
penditure which might be made available from the Centre. Subject
to this qualification, provision has been made for the minimum
scales of pay recommended by the Board in the Madras Government's
Five-Year Plan.

3. I am to elucidate as follows the other points in the
Memorandum with reference to the Madras Plan:-

(1) That compulsory education should be up to the
Senior Basic Stage (the VIII Standard of this Province): The
Madras Plan provides for compulsion only up to the V Standard in
the first instance. The reasons for this arrangement, as explain-
ed in the Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras
(sent to the Educational Adviser to the Government of India with
my D.O.No.2768-A-13, dated the 14th November 1944), are the desirabili-
ty of expedition in achieving the scheme of compulsion and that
even a scheme of compulsion up to the V Standard should ensure
permanent literacy for the pupils as a rule. The Madras Government
expect to complete this part of the programme in ten years and intend it
to be entirely preparatory to the introduction of compulsion up to
the VIII Standard at the earliest possible stage. The Madras Plan
provides a time limit of 20 years from the start to achieve this
goal too. In the meantime there need be no apprehension that
there will be no facilities for further education for the increas-
ing number of pupils that will be passing out of the V Standard.
A proportion of these pupils will be absorbed in industrial schools
of the artisan type. Such additional places in high schools as may
be necessary can be provided without difficulty.

(2) Secondary Education - Admission on selective
basis: The Central Advisory Board's recommendation is that while
providing places in high schools for at least one out of every five
pupils passing out of elementary schools, it should be ensured that
only such pupils entered secondary schools as were likely to take
full advantage of secondary education. Even now, in this Province,
pupils passing out of elementary schools are admitted only to the
classes in secondary schools for which they are found fit by the
Headmasters. The Provincial Post-War Education Committee which con-
sidered this matter opened that there should be no further restric-
tions. The Madras Government are having the question examined
further.

P.T.O.

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(3) Adult Education: As explained in para 11 of the Director's report referred to in (1) above, the Department of Education in this Province has not so far been carrying out any programme of Adult Education, nor is a scheme under that head provided for in the Post-War Plan as now framed. The subject will be further examined.

(4) Control of higher technical education: In my letter No. 125 dated the 26th January 1945, the Government of India have been apprised of this Government's opinion that technical education should continue to be their sole responsibility as at present.

(5) University Grants Committee: It is understood that the proposed Committee will deal only with all-India Universities and that grants which Provincial Governments make to the Universities in their Provinces will not come under its purview at present.

4. In the circumstances, the Government trust that their post-war plan will be acceptable to the Government of India and that their assistance will be made available by a generous allocation of funds from the amount that may be released for the purpose from the Central revenues.

Y.O.S.,

Opening of additional higher elementary training sections in certain Govt. Training Schools.

picf C.No.32094. From the D.P.I., R.C.No.11-A/45, dated 13-7-1945.

Of the 19 additional training sections sanctioned in G.O.No.1074-Edn., dated 17-7-1945, as many as 18 were of the higher elementary grade and only one, of the secondary grade. Of the 18 again, only 5 were for women and the remaining were all for men teachers. The D.P.I. proposes the opening of three more higher elementary training sections.

2. According to the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post-War Educational Development, accepted by the Govt. of India, the minimum qualification of teachers should be the training of the secondary grade. Although this Government accepted that as very desirable, they have reported to the G. of I., in their letter No.636-Edn., dated 24-4-45, that for the reasons given there it would be necessary to continue, as a transitional arrangement, the higher elementary grade type of teacher for some time. Even so, it would have been better if, instead of ^{the} three higher elementary grade training sections now proposed, the Director had suggested secondary grade ones. But it is not necessary to ask for revised proposals at this stage as it is already ^{very} late to open training classes.

3. Draft below is for approval. The expenditure may, as in the previous case, be met from the current year's provision of Rs.20 lakhs for compulsory education.

The draft order may be accepted. The ultimate extra cost involved is Rs.695/- per annum account of staff. The entire cost under

The Fin(2A) of the proposal will be met from the sum provision of 20 lakhs provided in the



Ed B. K.

May be circulated. Draft may come.

20-2-45- DS/A
Q
20/2/45-

A2

Plan office as
the training ~~dean~~
section have to be
opened up fully.

20/2/45-

Yes. I am afraid so.

But I dislike very much
the ex-~~hi~~ - of ~~the~~ grade
drain-~~ing~~ of.

20/7/45

21 JUL 1945

~~with reference to the minutes above,~~

It is better to approve the D. P. J.
of what A₂ has minuted above, taking the
opportunity to send him a copy of the
correspondence which has passed between the
Grade & the D. P. J. of which he
has no record in the office. It may be
noted too that altho. the correspondence
was based on the discussion and the
recommendation of the postwar Education.

Page 14 of the
P. W. & Sub-
committee paper.

Sub-committee, the D. P. J. who took part
in the deliberations was ^{too late} Sir Maxwell who
apparently had no time to leave the
necessary instructions to his office.

A sentence has been added to
the draft. 26 ms/2200. D.S. Q