

RECEPTION (195 P) Department.

P/S. SERIES.

G.O. NO. 297 Ldn.

Dated 14. 2. 1948.

✓ Order at pp. 51-52, CR.

1 copy

[Despatch Abstract.]

Elementary Schools - Aided. Revision of
Salaries of Teachers - Supplemental
Grants by management - orders passed.

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

"CONFIDENTIAL"

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

From

SRI D.S. REDDI, M.A. (Oxon.), M.B.E.,
Director of Public Instruction,
M a d r a s.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department,
Fort St. George,
M a d r a s.



R.C. No. 1776B2/47 Dated the 10th of July 1947.

Sir,

Subject:- Education - Elementary - Aided Elementary
Schools - Revised scales of pay - Protest
against recent orders.

7 infra

1. IN enclosing herewith a copy of the Telegram from the Secretary, Kurumbranad Aided Teachers' Union reporting that the Managers of Aided Elementary schools in Perambranad firka have decided to close their schools under their managements from the 15th July and issued notices to that effect to their teachers on account of their inability to supplement teachers' salaries as required by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1154 Education, dated 5th June 1947, I have the honour to solicit instructions as to the action to be taken in the matter.

Amp 5 7 5

2. In this connection I wish to bring to the notice of Government that protests are also being received from other Associations of Teacher-Managers complaining that the maintenance grant is quite inadequate to enable them to meet the barest minimum of expenditure necessary for the up-keep of schools and it is not, therefore, possible for them to supplement the grant-in-aid for trained teachers of the Higher and Secondary grades as required in G.O. No. 1154 Education dated 5th June 1947.

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3. A statement is herewith submitted showing the amount of maintenance grant to which the management is eligible on the basis of teachers, trained and untrained, of the different grades, as per the former fixed rates of grant-in-aid, as per the scales

2.

scales of Aid laid down in G.O. No. 975 Education, dated 10th May 1947 and as per the revised orders contained in G.O. Ms. No. 1154 Edn., dated 5th June 1947, in Government Memorandum No. 30870 B.2/47-7 Edn., dated 27th June 1947 and Government Memorandum No. 52049 B.2/47-1 Edn., dated 30th June 1947 received to-day in this office. As may be seen from the enclosed statement the recent orders of Government regarding the scales of pay of teachers in Elementary schools under private management have thrown a heavy financial burden on the managements while considerably benefiting the teachers. For instance, for a trained teacher of the Higher Elementary Grade the management would be eligible for a maintenance grant of Rs.3/- at 15% of the minimum assessed grant of Rs.20/- without the obligation to supplement the aid, whereas under the revised orders contained in G.O. No. 1154 Edn., dated 5th June 1947 the management is eligible for a maintenance grant of Rs.3-12-0 on the minimum assessed grant of Rs.25/- but with the obligation to pay a minimum salary of Rs.30/- per mensem. This means that the managements will be out of pocket to the extent of Rs.1-4-0 for every higher elementary & trained teacher employed. Similarly in the case of trained secondary grade teachers the management would be eligible for a maintenance grant of Rs.3-12-0 on the assessed grant of Rs.25/- without the obligation to supplement the Aid. But under the revised orders the management will be eligible for a maintenance grant of Rs.5-4-0 at 15% on the assessed grant of Rs.35/- out of which they have to pay Rs.5/- by way of supplementing the Aid. This leaves a petty balance of only Annas 4 to the management in the case of every Secondary Grade trained teacher. Again under ^{the} orders contained in Memorandum No. 52049 Education, dated 30th June 1947 the management has to incur an additional expenditure of Rs.2/- in the case of every Lower Grade trained teacher by way of supplementing the Aid while the maintenance grant in respect of the teacher is only Rs.2-11-0 at 15% of the assessed grant of Rs.18/-. It would thus be seen

3.

seen that the revised scales of Aid prescribed in the recent G.O. and Memos. specified above hedged with the obligation imposed on the managements to supplement the revised scales by Rs.5/- in the case of trained teachers of the Higher and Secondary Grade and Rs.2/- in the case of the Trained teacher of the Lower Elementary Grade impose a heavy burden on the managements which in addition to finding funds for the building, equipment, etc., has also to find money from their pocket for paying the salaries of teachers also. Nearly the whole of the maintenance grant in respect of the trained teachers of Secondary and Lower Elementary Grades is thus absorbed by the additional emoluments which the managements are required to pay to the teachers and it is more than absorbed in the case of the trained teachers of the Higher Elementary Grade. Though aid from Provincial funds has been enhanced, the incidence of enhancement falls to a considerable extent on the managements also. As pointed out above the maintenance grant is practically wiped out.

4. It is feared that the financial strain on the managements may prove too much in the case of a large majority of managements with little or no resources of their own and under whom the schools are having a hand-to-mouth existence. Many of the teacher-manager schools have been ~~are~~ running efficiently in spite of the fact that they have no financial resources and most of them will have to be closed before long leaving in the field mostly inefficient schools managed by individuals or other agencies, mission or non-mission, who are not over-scrupulous in keeping accounts or dealing with ^{the} teachers employed by them. Committee-schools with adequate financial resources will be the only efficient schools that will survive. The only other category that will survive is that of Mission schools since ^{in this case} the school serves religious as well as educational needs. Another likely consequence of the recent orders is to encourage the employment of untrained teachers in the place of trained teachers, inasmuch as

as the management has no obligation to pay extra emoluments to untrained teachers beyond the minimum aid allowed. The rule relating to trained teachers' proportion may not completely rule out the possibility of employing untrained teachers in larger numbers.

rule 20 of the
rules for aid
to elementary schools

5. If a large majority of aided schools go out of existence as a result of the recent orders, the Government will be faced with the problem of opening elementary schools in the place of all the aided schools closed and the entire expenditure involved will have to be met from Provincial funds. In the present condition of Provincial finances, such a development may not be welcome.

6. As protests are already being received against the recent orders of Government from managements of Aided schools, and these are likely to grow in volume as the managements realise the financial implications of the orders, I have thought it necessary to point out to Government the various consequences which are likely to result from the revision of scales of aid and the obligations imposed upon the managements in the recent orders on the subject.

The fact to be recognized is that very few of the aided schools have resources of their own and a vast majority of them are -

'venture' schools started and run by impecunious managements to whom the school is the main source of livelihood. Therefore,

the obligation imposed on the management to supplement Aid from their own resources when it has none would either kill most of the schools or lead to their further deterioration. As I doubt if it was fully realised by Government in passing the orders revising scale of Aid that the large majority of aided Teacher-manager schools would be compelled to close the schools, I am bringing this to the notice of Government.

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

10.7.47
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

10/7/47

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SCALE OF GRANTS PER MENSEM PER TEACHER.

	Rates in existence prior to 1-1-47.	15 per cent.	Rates as per G.O. 975 Edn., dated 10th May 1947.	15 per cent.	Rates as per G.O. 1154 Edn d/ 5-6-47 and Govt. Memo. No. 30870 B.2/47 Edn., 27-6-47.	15 per cent.	At the mini- mum rates prescribed in G.O. 1154 d/5-6-47 for Hr. El. & Secy. Hr. El. & Secy.	15 per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>LOWER</u>								
Untrained.	7	1--1--0	8	1--3--0	11	1-10--0		
Trained.	11	1-10--0	15	2--4--0	18	2-11--0	*20	
<u>HIGHER</u>								
Untrained	11	1-10--0	12	1-13--0	15	2--4--0		
Trained.	16	2--6--0	20-1/2-25	3--0--0	25-1/2-30.	3-12--0	30	4--8--0
<u>SECONDARY</u>								
Untrained	14	2--2--0	15	2--4--0	18	2-11--0		
Trained.	20	3--0--0	25--1--35	3-12--0	35-1-45.	5--4--0	40	6--0--0
<u>COLLEGIATE:</u>								
Untrained.	19 2/3	2-15--0	20	3--0--0	23	3--7--0		
Trained.	24 2/3	3-11--0	35	5--4--0	35-1-45.	5--4--0		

* Govt. Memo. No. 52049 Edn., dated 30-6-47. (np) - file in 47

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30x15
10x4
2

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Copy of Telegram dated 6th July 1947.

Badagara 5:

"Instruction", Madras.

"Aided Elementary School Managers Perambra Firka Kurumbranad Taluk Malabar issued notices to teachers on their decision to close schools with effect from Fifteenth July expressing inability to subsidize teachers' pay - Pray instruct -

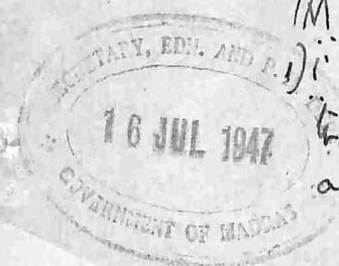
--Secretary, Kurumbranad Aided Teachers' Union.

14-0-

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Copies of 'Memorandum on the question of using Panchayats as an Agency in Elementary Education' which I promised to the Cabinet Committee formed for the purpose of considering the proposed new Village Panchayat Bill to circulate, may be sent simultaneously to H.M.(Edn), H.M.(L.A.), H.M.(Fin), H.M.(P.W.), Secretary L.A. Department and the D.P.I.



M (Gov) a note in
this
a
separate note.

9
I promised to send
this memorandum
to the
H.M. (Gov) a note in
this
a
separate note.

15/7/47
TSA
15.7.47

11 (1)

A MEMORANDUM ON THE QUESTION OF USING PANCHAYATS AS AN
AGENCY IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:

I.

Resume of past history and the present position:

The system of utilising Panchayats as an Agency for the spread of elementary education in rural areas was introduced in 1926. Sums were placed at the disposal of the Registrar-General of Panchayats (now Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils) for the payment of grants to schools opened by Panchayats. Panchayats were then bodies administered by a separate enactment called the Village Panchayat Act. There were also Unions constituted for larger towns under the Madras Local Boards Act. Grants sanctioned by the Registrar-General were available for the opening of the schools only by Village Panchayats and not for schools opened by the Unions, as usually schools in Unions are established maintained either by District Boards or by the Unions themselves.

2. In 1930 the Village Panchayat Act was repealed and the Panchayats constituted under that Act were brought within the scope of the Local Boards Act. Thus there are now two classes of Panchayats under the Local Boards Act - Union Panchayats and Non-Union Panchayats. They are generally known as Major and Minor Panchayats. The Inspector sanctions grants for the schools opened by Minor Panchayats. The question whether any portion of the funds placed at the disposal of the Inspector could be utilised for the payment of grants to schools opened by Major Panchayats was raised in 1933 and it was decided in the negative.

3. Panchayats can open and maintain elementary schools (either Higher Elementary or Lower Elementary). It has been decided that the Inspector should not sanction grants towards the maintenance of Higher Elementary schools by Panchayats, apparently for the reason that the funds available with the Inspector are limited.

4. Under G.O. No. 679-Edn., dated 9-5-1932, it is open to the District Boards (formerly Taluk Boards) to transfer the management of Elementary schools to Panchayats. District Boards should make contributions to the Panchayats towards the cost of maintenance of the schools. It is open to the District Board to resume the management of the schools if they desire.

The following table shows how Panchayats stand in the picture now.

Management.	Number of schools.		BOYS. Number of pupils.		Number of teachers.	
	1939-40	1944-45.*	1939-40	1944-45*	1939-40	1944-45*
Government	1610	1542	80610	94048	2415	2737
District Boards.	13444	13505	983014	1080709		
Municipal Councils.	985	946	158163	153936	39258	38230
Panchayats.	1463	1372	72401	69673		
Private agencies	18820	15856	1292222	1269771	47786	41869
Grand Total	36322	33221	2586410	2668137	89459	82836
GIRLS.						
Government	48	41	5393	5343	384	454
District Boards	2494	2158	182880	177507	8173	9365
Municipal Councils.	441	454	66918	69854		
Panchayats	8	8	574	574		
Private agencies.	1483	1533	155323	176290	9790	12777
Grand Total	4074	4194	411088	429668	18347	22596
	40796	37415	2997498	3097705	107806	105432

*the year for which figures are available in the Secretariat.

III.

The general background at present:

On principle, the State is the best agency for running Elementary schools, but it is the costliest also.

State responsibility can be maintained, however, without state management of schools through control and through financing. Local board in the Province have been considered to be better than elsewhere; and aided agencies are in more quarters considered to be better than 'educationally' efficient; and hence (apart from the question of finance) it was decided to continue these agencies.

IV.

Financial Implications of State Management:

1. If the State were to take over all Elementary schools * from private managements, the extra cost would roughly be Rs. 8.8 lakhs.
2. If the State were to take over all Local Board Elementary schools the extra cost would be Rs. 8.2 lakhs, on the assumption

working sheet attached

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*The year for which figures are available in the Secretariat.

Government	48	41	2393	2343	384	424
District Boards	2494	2128	182880	172207	8173	9362
Municipal Councils	441	424	6618	6624		
Panchayats	8	8	274	274		
Private agencies	1483	1233	122323	126290	9290	12277
Grand Total	4074	4194	411082	426668	18347	22296
Government	40296	32412	2997498	3097202	107806	102432

Government	18250	12826	125222	126977	47786	41869
District Boards	13444	13202	983014	1080709		
Municipal Councils	282	246	128163	123936	38228	38230
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that the proceeds of the existing local taxation would be made available to Government and the existing 'subsidies' made by Government are ~~allowed~~ in.

3. If the State were to take over both the sets, the extra cost would be Rs. 179 lakhs.

4. The figures relate to the schools and staff as they now exist.

5. But as it has been accepted that the extra cost of the scheme of compulsion (worked now through local bodies - but the agency would be immaterial) should be borne on Provincial finances (question of revised salaries, however, is under special consideration and is to be before the Standing Finance Committee) it would not make a difference for the future, except to the extent of the difference between local body scales of pay and the Government scales, whether expansion is through local board schools or schools run by Government itself.

V.

Panchayats an alternative to State-management on the one hand and to existing managements on the other.

A - As replacing District Boards.

1. (a) Advantages: Establishing a closer touch between the community and the school.

Play of personal factors and of factions and intrigues will be on a much smaller scale.

(b) Disadvantages: Likelihood, however, of the above factors operating in a more intense fashion; and

(2) difficulty of personnel making it likely that local opinions brought to bear on the institution may not be 'informed'.

(c) Reply to 'disadvantages'

Re: (b)(1) above: Allotment of teachers in shape of 'panel', to be made by a superior authority from a common ~~caput~~ and formal appointment to be made by a sub-committee of Panchayat (or Collector regarding ministerial services); smaller punishments to be imposed by sub-committee; heavier punishments only by the superior authority (which may be either 'Panchayat' or 'Educational': in former case, in consultation with the latter); for transfers, similarly, such superior authority to be empowered; a Taluk normally to be the unit for transfers; appeals to be disposed of also by such authority; process of 'allotment' may be so regulated as to secure the communal rotation rule.

Re: (b)(2): that is a general problem in regard to Panchayat Orientation - and the answer, as generally, should be that we must be prepared to overlook it and rely on actual experience to bring about an improvement.

2. Costs: If all local board schools are transferred to Panchayats, the staff should of course be paid at present local board rates. That will be an answer to the argument that Panchayat schools will be badly staffed because they are badly paid.

That will be feasible if the proceeds of the Education cess and of the subsidies and grants now given by Government are apportioned to the various schools. A suitable formula will have to be devised for this. (The point that only Panchayats which have schools now will benefit; cannot be helped) But from the ~~appointment~~ ^{apportionment}, the amount relating

that the proceeds of the existing local taxation would be made available to Government and the existing 'subsidies' made by Government are referred in.

3. If the State were to take over both the sets, the extra cost would be Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

4. The figures relate to the schools and staff as they now exist.

5. But as it has been accepted that the extra cost of the scheme of compulsion (worked now through local bodies - but the agency would be revised salaries, however, is under special consideration and is to be before the Standing Finance Committee) it would not make a difference for the future, except to the extent of the difference between local body scales of pay and the Government scales, whether expansion is through local board schools or schools run by Government itself.

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(2) difficulty of personnel making it likely that local opinions brought to bear on the institution may not be.

(c) Reply to 'disadvantages'

Safeguards: (d) (1) above: Allotment of teachers in shape of 'panel', to be made by a superior authority from a common register and formal appointment to be made by a sub-committee of Panchayat (or Collector regarding ministerial service); smaller appointments to be imposed by sub-committee; heavier appointments only by the superior authority (which may be either 'Panchayat' or 'Educational'; in former case, in consultation with the latter); for transfers, similarly, such superior authority to be empowered; a tank normally to be the unit for transfers; appeals to be disposed of also by such authority; process of 'allotment' may be so regulated as to secure the communal rotation rule.

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to the Educational establishment in the District Board (including D.B.E.O) should be excluded and this amount should be adjustable to the credit of the Government who will take over that establishment, under the 'superior authority' referred to in previous para.

In such a case: (1) the extra cost to Government should be only the difference between the District Board scales of pay and Government scales of pay, of the establishment last referred to - which should not be considerable, and

(2) the extra cost to the Panchayats will only represent the difference, if any, represented on the District Board budgets by contributions from the general fund to the Elementary Education Fund when the latter has not been adequate; but this, particularly spread out among the Panchayats, should not be an appreciable burden on each Panchayat.

The existing method of supervision and inspection by the Education Department would remain unaltered; the extra administrative work would stand provided for as indicated above by the transfer of the District Board's Educational establishment to the appropriate Government authority.

B. - As replacing aided agencies:

1. (a) Advantages: (1) Same as (1) under the section relating to replacement of District Board management.

(2) Better than leaving teachers subject to the vagaries of individual (usually low-level) managements in the matter of appointments, removal, discipline, etc.

(3) Securing better remuneration - as it is postulated that payment by Panchayats should be at local board rates.

(b) Disadvantages: (1) Similar to that in (1) under the previous section.

(2) - as in (2) in previous section.

(3) Loss of elasticity in methods of running schools.

(b) Reply to 'disadvantages': Regarding (1) & (2), same as re: (1) & (2) in the previous section.

Regarding 3, the advantage of aided schools is over-rated, at least in respect of 80 to 90% of the schools.

2. Costs: (a) To Government: If Government pay only the teaching grant (and equipment and building grants as occasion arises) which they now pay to aided schools, there will be no extra cost to Government and in fact there will be a saving of the extra 15% paid to managements as incidental charges (rent and contingencies) if it is insisted on that the Panchayats should bear this. As against this 'saving', however, will have to be set off the cost of setting up the establishment under the superior authority referred to in the previous section - as there will be no question here of a transfer of it from the District Board; these may probably square up.

(b) To Panchayats: They will have to bear the incidental

to the Educational establishment in the District Board (including D.B.E.O.) should be excluded and this amount should be adjustable to the credit of the Government who will take over that establishment, under the 'superior authority', referred to in previous para.

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(b) To Panchayats: They will have to bear the incidental

charges referred to above and the difference between local board ~~scales~~ scales of pay of teachers and the grants made by Government as for aided schools. This is likely to be appreciable but should not be beyond the capacity of Panchayats particularly after their resources are generally increased after the new arrangements.

3. Some Complications: Transfer of aided schools to Panchayats voluntarily should not offer any difficulty; but if we are thinking of compulsory transfer we may be up against the problem of denominational schools. Better leave ~~it~~ it voluntary for the time being. It is likely that as a result of the recent direction that managements should contribute Rs.5/- towards the salaries ~~of~~ of teachers a considerable number of aided schools might fall in; that would give a suitable opportunity for Panchayats to step in; this ~~as felt~~ ^{aspect} may be watched.

C. If Panchayats take over both District Board Schools and Aided Schools:

1. This has to be considered as a problem for all the Panchayats taken as a whole: for each Panchayat, taken separately, is not likely, generally, to take on both types.

2. The total extra costs, to Government and the Panchayats (altogether), will be the total of those worked out under the sections: the establishment under Government contemplated under the second section will still be necessary (besides that under the first) because of the additional number of schools and teachers to be dealt with by it.

D. New Schools:

The foregoing discussions have been mainly with reference to existing schools. Irrespective of the question whether Panchayats should take over such schools, there is no reason why new schools should not be allowed to be started by Panchayats - if the advantages of management by them are conceded.

(a) In the normal course: When they start schools in the usual way in school-less areas the terms may be: grants as for private aided agencies. Panchayats to pay to teachers at present local board rates; their ability to do that and bear the other costs of maintenance to be examined in each case before sanction is given. The important point is that Government would not have a greater commitment than if a private aided school were started (in fact less by the 15% grant for 'managerial expenses': the set-off against cost of Government establishment would not arise) ^{until} a very large number of such schools is started all over) and the teachers would be better paid than by a private aided agency.

(b) Schools opened under the compulsion scheme:

If the general advantages of Panchayat management are conceded, in places where new schools have to be opened when working out the scheme of compulsion, it is appropriate that they should be opened by Panchayats - under the same financial arrangements as indicated above, which would entail in fact less expense to Government ~~than the~~ (in the case of new schools) than the present formula under which the entire extra cost is given as subsidy to the District Board.

charges referred to above and the difference between local board ~~under~~ scales of pay of teachers and the grants made by Government as for aided schools. This is likely to be appreciable but should not be beyond the capacity of Panchayats particularly after their resources are generally increased after the new arrangements.

3. Some Complications: Transfer of aided schools to Panchayats voluntarily should not offer any difficulty; but if we are thinking of compulsory transfer we may be up against the problem of denominational schools. Better leave ~~it~~ it voluntary for the time being. It is likely that as a result of the recent direction that managements should contribute Rs. 5/- towards the salaries ~~of~~ teachers a considerable number of aided schools might fall in; that would give a suitable opportunity for Panchayats to step in; this ~~as a~~ may be watched.

C. If Panchayats take over both District Board Schools and Aided Schools:

1. This has to be considered as a problem for all the Panchayats taken as a whole: for each Panchayat, taken separately, is not likely, generally, to take on both types. 2. The total extra costs, to Government and the Panchayats (altogether), will be the total of those worked out under the sections: the establishment under Government controlled under the second section will still be necessary (besides that under the first) because of the additional number of schools and teachers to be dealt with by it.

D. New Schools:

1. The foregoing discussions have been mainly with reference to existing schools. Irrespective of the question whether Panchayats should take over such schools, there is no reason why new schools should not be allowed to be started by Panchayats - if the advantages of management by them are conceded.

(a) In the normal course: When they start schools in the usual way in school-less areas the terms may be: grants as for private aided agencies. Panchayats to pay teachers at present local board rates; their ability to do that and bear the other costs of maintenance to be examined in each case before sanction is given. The important point is that Government would not have a greater commitment than if a private aided school were started (in fact less by the 15% grant for managerial expenses: the set-off against cost of Government establishment would not arise ~~with~~ a very large number of such schools as started all over) and the teachers would be better paid than by a private aided agency.

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E. Joint management by Panchayats:

In any scheme in which Panchayats are brought in it is likely that from the point of view of economic size more than one Panchayat will have to share a common school. Provision will have to be made such as would enable administrative and financial arrangements to be made ~~jointly~~ jointly by the Panchayats concerned.

F. Falling-in. Private-aided managements have recently been directed to pay Rs. 5/- themselves to each teacher to make up a minimum of 30/- and 40/- respectively for Higher Elementary and Secondary teachers. When they fail to do this it is likely we will have to think of putting them under other managements. Panchayats may very well be permitted to take over such schools as they fall in after a verification of their financial resources. The position will be the same as indicated under 'New schools' - in the normal course' above.

VI.

Summing up: 1. The Central Advisory Board while making no pointed comment on private-aided agencies, castigated management by local bodies and suggested resumption by Government of all educational powers from local bodies except where those are functioning efficiently. By local bodies they obviously meant bodies like district boards and not bodies like Panchayats. Going by the 'exception' referred to above, and by the assumption that with the ample powers of control and intervention vested in the Government and the D.P.I. the functioning of local bodies (District Board) was on the whole not unsatisfactory it was decided by the Post War Reconstruction Sub-committee here and agreed to by Government, that all the existing agencies (District Boards as well as private aided) should continue to be utilised here and Government should step in only when other agencies were not available. Panchayats, however, ~~have~~ were not specifically considered at all.

2. If State-management is ruled out, on account of cost primarily, Panchayats can very well be thought of as an alternative to either District Board management, or private-aided management or both.

3. As in theory and in conditions of work District Board management approximates more closely to Government management, and in view of the general assessment of the working of District Boards referred to above, it may not be expedient to replace them by another type of local body (the Panchayat) wholesale.

4. There is a stronger case for replacing private aided agencies by Panchayats. If this, as a wholesale process, is considered inexpedient, there is still a strong case for such replacement in areas coming under compulsion as and when they so come. If even this, as being something of a wholesale process, is considered inexpedient, there is a strong case for permitting Panchayats (a) to open new schools (i) in school-less areas in the normal course and (ii) in connection with the introduction of compulsion and (b) to take over such schools as may 'fall in' in consequence of the managements being unable to find from their own resources the amount necessary to make up the minimum for teachers' salaries now insisted on by Government. The terms that are assumed in this set of suggestions are that

Government will give the Panchayats the same scale of teaching grants, and the same scale of building and equipment grants as occasion arises, as they now pay to private aided management; that the Panchayats should pay to teachers the scale of salaries prescribed for District Board and incur the expenses of management, and that they will have the resources to meet these expenses.

M.V. Subramanian,
Secretary to Government.
2-7-47.

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F. Failing in. Private-aided managements have recently been directed to pay Rs. 2/- themselves to each teacher to make up a minimum of 30/- and 40/- respectively for Higher Elementary and Secondary teachers. When they fail to do this it is likely we will have to think of putting them under other managements. Panchayats may very well be permitted to take over such schools as they fall in after a verification of their financial resources. The position will be the same as indicated under 'New schools' - in the normal course, above.

VI.

Summary up: 1. The Central Advisory Board while making no pointed comment on private-aided agencies, castigated management by local bodies and suggested resumption by Government of all educational powers from local bodies except where those are functioning efficiently. By local bodies they obviously meant bodies like district boards and not bodies like Panchayats. Going by the 'exception' referred to above, and by the assumption that with the ample powers of control and intervention vested in the Government and the D.P.I. the functioning of local bodies (District Board) was on the whole not unsatisfactory it was decided by the Post War Reconstruction Sub-committee here and agreed to by Government, that all the existing agencies (District Boards as well as private aided) should continue to be utilised here and Government should step in only when other agencies were not available. Panchayats, however, have not specifically considered at all.

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M.V. Subramanian
Secretary to Government
2-7-47

25
AIDED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Total number of teachers. 54,646 (41,869 + 1277)

Cost of paying them at

Government rates:

(Rs. 30-50: average pay 40) Rs. 2,62,30,080 *

Dearness Allowance. Rs. 1,04,92,032

TOTAL:- Rs. 3,67,22,112

DEDUCT

Grants from Provincial funds. (Budget provision) Rs. 2,84,00,000 *

Rs. 83,22,112

Net extra cost to Government. Rs. 83/- lakhs.

* For purpose of calculation all teachers have been taken to be on Higher Elementary Grade.

* This includes 15% for grants to managements for upkeep of buildings etc., (Similar expenditure will have to be incurred by Govt. also if schools are taken over by them.)

LOCAL BODY SCHOOLS.

No. of teachers. 47,595 (38,230 + 9,365)

Cost of paying them salaries at Government rates.

Rs. 2,28,45,600

Dearness allowance.

Rs. 91,38,240

TOTAL:- Rs. 3,19,83,840

DEDUCT

Government subsidy. Rs. 1,20,00,000

Proceeds of Education Tax. Rs. 1,13,00,000

Net expenditure..... Rs. 86,83,840 -- 86 Lakhs.

Cost of management, maintenance of buildings, etc., etc., if Govt. take over total expenditure on Ele. Schools under local bodies Rs. 30,00,000
Total additional expenditure 1,16,00,000 -- 116 Lakhs.

Total number of teachers 41,333 + 1337

Cost of paying them at

Government rates:

Rs. 2,62,30,080 (Rs. 30-50 average pay 10)

Business Allowance

Rs. 1,04,22,022

TOTAL

Rs. 3,66,52,102

DEDUCT

Grants from Provincial Funds (Budget Provision)

Rs. 2,84,00,000

Rs. 82,52,102

Not extra cost to Government

Rs. 82,52,102

LOCAL BODY SCHOOLS

47,222 (38,230 + 8,992)

No. of teachers

Cost of paying them salaries at Government rates

Rs. 2,98,42,600

Rs. 91,38,240

Business Allowance

Rs. 2,19,83,840

TOTAL

DEDUCT

Government subsidy

Rs. 1,20,00,000

Proceeds of Education Tax

Rs. 1,13,00,000

Net expenditure

Rs. 86,63,840

Cost of management main-tenance of buildings etc. etc. if Government take over total expenditure on 100 schools under local bodies

Rs. 50,00,000

Total additional expenditure

Rs. 1,18,00,000

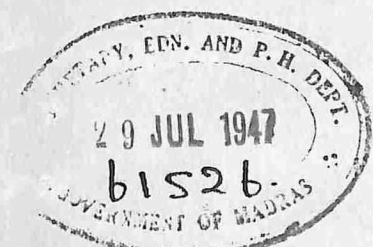
* For purpose of calculation all teachers have been taken to be on higher elementary grade.

* This includes Rs. 150 for grants to managements for upkeep of buildings etc. (similar expenditure will have to be incurred by Govt. also if schools are taken over by them.)

Secy., E. & P.H. Dept.

Please see herewith a representation from Rev.P.F. Andrade, M.A., Manager, R.C.M. Schools in the Kistna Dt. We have received many letters like this, about closing down of schools, if Government insist upon managements to pay ~~Rs.~~ Rs.5/- . These representations may be kept in a separate file for consideration later on.

H.M. Education.



Added to 5671901/47

V. P.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
PUBLIC (INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY) DEPARTMENT

Extract from The Indian Express
of Madras, dated the 18th July 1947

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
TO BE CLOSED**

**Kurumbranad Managers'
Decision**

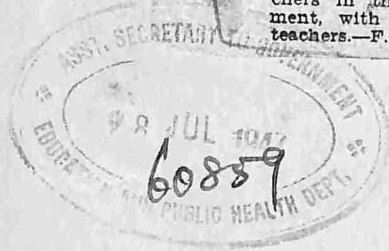
CALICUT, July 15.
Managers of aided elementary schools in Kurumbranad taluk held a meeting at Quilandy recently and resolved to close their schools from Oct. 1 unless the Government immediately reimbursed them for losses sustained since 1939, and provided grants to cover their full annual expenditure, including the amounts directed to be paid to teachers under the Government communique dated June 5, 1947. Many managers have already served notices on teachers dispensing with their services as from Sept. 30, 1947.

**GOVT. PAY SCALES FOR
SIVAGANGA TEACHERS**

SIVAGANGA, July 13.
The Rajah Saheb of Sivaganga has introduced Government scales of pay for teachers in the schools under his management, with due weight to experienced teachers.—F.O.C.

ETP. 11
C1

1A Submitted for perusal.
[The question of taking
alternative action in case
the managements close
their schools, is separately
under consideration]



W
28/7/47
29/7/47

AM
30/7/47

D.O.No. 56719 C/47 - 1 Edn. dated 31. 7. 1947

Dear Reddi,

AIDED Elementary Schools - Revised scales of pay -
Your Letter.No.1776.B2/47 dated 10th July 1947.

I am desired to say that the Government have given their careful consideration to your letter. They anticipated at the time of the issue of G.O.No.1154 Edn., dated 5th June 1947, of the possibility of some managements of aided elementary schools not being in a position to meet the additional expenditure on account of the payment of the higher minimum pay to teachers and that was the reason for authorising you to grant extension of time in suitable cases. The suggestions that the Government should themselves ^{take} over these schools that may be closed or that they should pay the extra Rs.5/- also to each teacher out of provincial funds have to be ^{involved. the question} ruled out in view of the prohibitive cost/whether local bodies will be in a position to take over such schools will be examined. // In the meanwhile the possibility of finding other private agencies to run these schools ^{that may be closed} should be explored. It is understood that in many places where aided elementary schools are run by ^{teacher} private managers, some of the local people or ^{be able to} existing teachers may form committees and may be induced to take up the management of the schools. I am to ask you ^{on the conditions laid down} to instruct the Inspecting Officers ^{to examine them} whether such alternative ^{and to negotiate and arrange wherever} management is feasible and to proceed to organise committee ^{possible for the} schools wherever possible. for the schools being run by such managements.

2. I am to add that the 15 per cent of assessed grant payable to managements is towards the upkeep of building, etc., and should not on any account be utilised for payment of salaries ^{to} of teachers.

Sri D.S.Reddi, M.A. (Oxon), M.B.E.,
D.P.I., Madras.

Yours sincerely,

NOTE FOR THE CABINET:

(Sub: Aided Elementary Schools - Revision
of Salaries of teachers.)

In connection with the recent revision of salaries of teachers, the Government fixed the pay of higher elementary grade and secondary grade teachers in aided elementary schools at Rs.25- $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 and Rs.35-1-45 respectively. It was also ordered ^{that} in view of the ^{increased} scales of grants now sanctioned, the Government have decided to insist on managements of schools ^{self:} allowing ^{ing} a minimum pay of Rs.30 to a higher elementary grade trained teacher and Rs.40/- to a secondary grade trained teacher; In other words managements should ~~be given towards the pay of teachers,~~ supplement from their own resources to the extent necessary. ^{on as} This ^{was} ~~will be~~ insisted ^{has been} from the 1st July 1947, but the Director of Public Instruction is authorised to have an extension of time granted in suitable cases.

2. The Director of Public Instruction has brought to notice that very few of the aided schools have resources of their own, ^{that} and a vast majority of them are 'venture schools' started and run by impecunious managements to whom the school is the main source of livelihood. ^{that} Their fee income is in many cases uncertain and inadequate, ^{and that} therefore the obligation ^{by Govt.} imposed on the management to supplement ^{the} aid from their resources, when it has none, would either kill most of the schools or lead to their further deterioration. ^{D.O. letter} The Director's ~~view~~ on this subject is extracted below:

(Here enter pp.1-4 c.f.)

3. The intention while issuing orders as ^{in para 1} at 'A' above was that the managements should supplement ^{it} grants from their resources such as income from fees, endowments etc., and it was never the intention that the 15 per cent of assessed grant ^{paid} grant to managements for ^{the} upkeep of buildings should be utilised towards the payment of salaries. ^{in a signed letter of} The aspect of ^{in para 10 of 2} the matter pointed out by the Director ^{at 13} above had been placed before the Government from time to time and was also prominently urged before H.M. (Edn.) during the discussion relating to the particular question of insisting on manage-

the pay fixed
for labor etc.
was trained
back is \$18
a month. It has
been subsequently
noted that the
calipers of back
should be
seven a
minimum
part of \$120
a month
be transac-
tion
supplementing
the bank
run their
resources.

④ In D.P.P.
Velocity is
the same
in every out
of place

36 While discussing the present. ~~reference from the D.P.I.~~
~~the D.P.I. suggested that also make reference to a~~
~~Memorandum presented by the Secy. E.M. D.P.I. to the~~
 managements paying Rs.5/- . A solution for the difficulty is to ~~allow~~ ^{allow} panchayats to take over the schools that are closed. ^{the only other alternative was}
 otherwise the solution would be only for the Government themselves ^{to take over such schools which would obviously mean considerable}
~~extra expenditure to Government.~~ ^{H.M.(Edn.) has minuted as follows:}

- "I understand that many teacher-managers have given notices of discontinuing schools in view of the fact that they won't be able to run them. I think in this case, the alternatives are:
1. The Government should take them up;
 2. The Local Boards must take them up;
 3. Private agencies must be found to take them up;
 4. The Government should pay the extra Rs.5/- per teacher which is expected to be paid by the management.

The last item comes to about Rs.25 lakhs. The first and the second items will cost much more, coming to an extent of about eighty five lakhs if I remember right from the calculations submitted to us in another file. If item 3 can be put into force, that will be the best. I understand that in many places where aided schools are run by teacher-managers, some of the local people and existing teachers may form committees who may be induced to take up the management of the schools on the conditions proposed by Government. The D.P.I. may please circulate to the D.E.Os. and the Deputy Inspectors to find out such alternative private managements wherever possible. If alternative 3 is left out, among the other alternatives, the one that is possible is to pay them Rs.5/- which we have asked the managements to pay. I would like this matter to be circulated to Finance and then to the Cabinet before we come to conclusion in the matter. This is a matter which concerns the whole of the province and is bound to have a great effect among the people of the province as a whole and the finances of the Government and so, it is good that we should come to any conclusion in the matter after putting the matter before all the members of the Cabinet.

T.S.A(vinasilingam)
18-7-47."

On recirculating the case to H.M.(Edn.) for clarification of the specific points which should be referred to the Cabinet, he minuted as follows:-

- "(1) The D.E.Os. may be instructed by the D.P.I. to proceed on the third suggestion and to organise Committee schools wherever notices of discontinuance of schools have been received.
 - (2) L.A.Dept. may be asked to examine the point No.2;
 - (3) A note may be circulated to the Cabinet on the matter so that they may be kept informed.
- T.S.A(vinasilingam);
26-7-47".

With reference to H.M's(Edn.) orders above the D.P.I. is being asked to explore the possibility of taking over the schools wherever notices of discontinuance of schools have been received.

This note is circulated to the Members of the

to the D.P.I. in his
 Parag. No. 5
 V. Secy. to Govt.
 are given to
 private managements;
 under the
 teachers to
 ready for
 for local
 boards
 under the
 in the
 management
 records.
 H.M.(Edn.)
 Committee
 his report in
 has not
 in the
 present
 direction.
 I received the
 document
 minutes:-

of the Cabinet for information.

30/7/47
 37

p. 3 and

NOTE FOR THE CABINET.

(Sub: Aided Elementary Schools - Revision of Salaries of teachers.)

In connection with the recent revision of salaries of teachers, the Government fixed the pay of higher elementary grade and secondary grade teachers in aided elementary schools as Rs. 25-1-30 and Rs. 35-1-45 respectively. It was ordered that "in view of the increased scales of grants now sanctioned the Government have decided to insist on managements of schools allowing a minimum pay of Rs. 30 to a higher elementary grade trained teacher and Rs. 40/- to a secondary grade trained teacher; in other words managements should supplement from their own resources, to the extent necessary." [The pay fixed for lower elementary grade trained teacher is Rs. 18 a month. It has been subsequently ordered that this category of teachers should be given a minimum pay of Rs. 20 a month, the management supplementing the grant from their resources.] This was insisted on as from the 1st July 1947, but the Director of Public Instruction has been authorised to have an extension of time granted in suitable cases.

2. The Director has since brought to notice that very few of the aided schools have resources of their own, that a vast majority of them are 'venture-schools' started and run by impecunious managements to whom the school is the main source of livelihood, that their fee income is in many cases uncertain and inadequate, and that therefore the obligation imposed by Government on the management to supplement the aid from their resources when it has none, would either kill most of the schools or lead to their further deterioration. The Director's D.O. letter on this subject is extracted below:

(Here enter pp 1-4 e.f.)

3. The intention while issuing orders as in para 1 above was that the managements should supplement the grants, from their resources such as income from fees, endowments, etc.; it was never the intention that the 15 per cent of assessed grant paid to managements for the upkeep of buildings should be utilised towards the payment of salaries. The arguments of the D.F.I. relating to this are, therefore, out of place.

Spis. General
Initiated to
all Minis 15.6.48
J.R.

PS 10
9.11.54
Amp 5

Amp 4 of

CS

The general aspect of the case pointed out by the Director in paragraph 2 above, had been placed before the Government from time to time and was also prominently urged before H.M. (Edn.) during the discussions relating to the particular question of insisting on the managements paying Rs. 5/-. While discussing the present letter from the D.P.I. this Department also made reference to a Memorandum presented by the Secretary, E. & P.H. Department, to the Cabinet Committee which is considering the Panchayats Bill, wherein, inter alia, a suggestion had been made that any schools which fall in owing to the inability of private managements to pay this extra Rs. 5/- may be handed over to panchayats on the footing that the Panchayats should receive the same teaching grants as are given to private managements; should pay to teachers the scales laid down for local boards and should bear the costs of management themselves. H.M. (Edn.) considered that this suggestion need not be pursued in the present connection and recorded the following minutes:-

"I understand that many teacher-managers ^{have} given notices of discontinuing schools in view of the fact that they won't be able to run them. I think in this case, the alternatives are:

1. The Government should take them up;
2. The Local Boards must take them up;
3. Private agencies must be found to take them up;
4. The Government should pay the extra Rs. 5/- per teacher which is expected to be paid by the management.

The last item comes to about Rs. 25 lakhs. The first and the second items will cost much more, coming to an extent of about eighty-five lakhs if I ~~cancel~~ ^{remove} right from the calculations submitted to us in another file. If item 3 can be put into force, that will be the best. I understand that in ~~some~~ of the local people and existing teachers may form committees who may be induced to take up the management of the schools on the conditions proposed by Government. The D.P.I. may please circulate to the D.E.O's and the Deputy Inspectors to find out such alternative private managements wherever possible. If alternative 3 is left out, among the other alternatives, the one that is possible is to pay them Rs. 5/- which we have asked the managements to pay. I would like this matter to be circulated to Finance and then to the Cabinet before we come to conclusion in the matter. This is a matter which concerns the whole of the Province and is bound to have a great effect among the people of the province as a whole and the finances of the Government and so, it is good that we should come to any conclusion in the matter after putting the matter before all the members of the Cabinet.

T.S.A(vinasilingam)
18-7-47.

On recirculation of the case to H.M. (Edn.) for clarification of the specific points which should be referred to the Cabinet ^{the} ~~be~~ minuted --

"(1) The D.E.Os may be instructed by the D.P.I. to proceed on the third suggestion and to organise committee schools wherever notices of discontinuance of schools have been received.

(2) L.A. Department may be asked to examine the point No. 2;

(3) A note may be circulated to the Cabinet on the matter so that they may be kept informed.

T.S.A(vinasilingam)
26-7-47.

P.T.O.

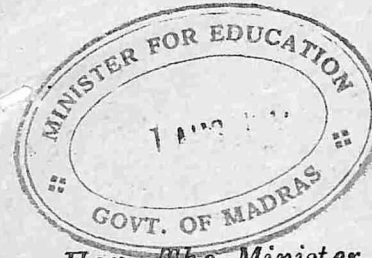
With reference to H.M's orders above the D.P.I. is being asked to explore the possibility of committees of the type suggested taking over the schools wherever notices of discontinuance of schools have been received.

This note is circulated to the Members of the Cabinet for information.

I.B.M.
30-7-47.

M.V.S.
31-7-47.

many places where aided schools are run by teacher-managers, some



NOTICE.



941

Hon. The Minister for Education,
To The Govt. of Madras,
Fort St. George; MADRAS.

Thro:



62460
Sir,

In view of the very unsympathetic attitude of the Govt. towards our demands already submitted to you and mentioned below, and in protest against the recent circular No. 1776 (D. P. I.) I respectfully beg to give you notice of termination of my responsibilities to conduct

Mannur Code Elementary

School from the 1st of October 1947 unless these demands are satisfied.

DEMANDS.

1. Withdraw circular No. 1776 (D. P. I.)
2. Increase Manager's portion of the grant-in-aid by $2\frac{1}{2}$ times and monthly payments of the same.
3. Govt. should bear the whole burden of Provident Fund contribution.
4. Vest necessary rights and powers to managers for proper administration of Schools.

Mannur Code

29-7-47

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

M. A. Shanmugam School.

Copy to:-

The Director of Public Instruction.

Thro: The Deputy Inspector of Schools.

From

Rt. Rev. G. T. Selwyn, M. A.

Bishop of Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad

PALAMCOTTAH.

To

The Honourable Minister for Education,

MADRAS.

Sir,

A G. O. has been passed recently (G. O. No. P-S 1154 Education dated 5-6-47) fixing from 1-7-47 a higher scale of salaries for teachers in Elementary Schools and insisting that all managements of Elementary Schools should pay from their own resources Rs. 5/- per teacher every month in addition to the grant which the Government proposes to give according to the newly enhanced scale of salaries. May I place before you for your careful consideration various facts and figures showing the extreme difficulty and hardship in carrying out these requirements?

The Tinnevelly Diocesan Trust Association, of which I am the President, has been carrying on for the past one hundred years or more a great deal of Educational work in the Districts of Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad. In the year 1946 we ran 725 Elementary Schools and employed 2029 teachers, both men and women; 52023 pupils attended our Schools. Apart from fees and Government grants, the Tinnevelly Diocesan Trust Association incurred during that year an expenditure of over one lakh of Rupees on supplementary salaries to the teachers, pensions, repairs and up-keep of School buildings, the provision of contingencies and so forth. The 725 School buildings may be expected roughly to produce a rent of Rs. 72500/- a year at the rate of ten rupees annually for a building. We have set apart all these buildings for the work of our Schools free of rent, thus losing the sum of Rs. 72500/- per year on them. We have also provided over one thousand free quarters to teachers, thus incurring an expenditure of Rs. 500.00/- per year at the rate of Rs. 50/- per house annually. We have also spent about Rs. 36000/- on equipment and contingencies. We run at enormous expense one Training School for men and three Training Schools for women to give the necessary training to the teachers. All our Elementary Schools are most carefully organised and arrangement is made for their regular supervision continuously throughout the year. The recent G. O. requires us to find approximately the huge sum of Rs. 121740/- per year at the rate of Rs. 60/- per annum for all our 2029 teachers. In addition to the large sums of money which, as I have pointed out, we are already spending on our Schools it is well nigh impossible to find the huge sum now insisted on by the Government. We may soon be forced to close down several hundreds of our schools from failure to find the additional funds for the following reasons:—

1. We have no money coming from foreign Missionary Societies for the purpose of carrying on Elementary Education and cannot expect any additional grants.
2. There are no endowments set apart for this work.
3. The vast majority of our Christians are poor people and they are at present contributing small sums of money to carry on our Elementary Schools. We cannot therefore hope to raise the money from special gifts.

4. In most of our Village Schools the collection of fees will immediately mean the withdrawal of several thousand pupils. Even now multitudes of boys and girls in villages are sent out by their parents to earn a meagre living and only a small percentage of children in rural areas attend Schools. If fees are imposed, the small percentage will certainly become smaller still. Education in the more backward parts will be most seriously affected.

We would regard it as nothing less than a national calamity if the requirements of the G. O. are insisted on. For several years our leaders have been urging the great necessity for introducing Compulsory Primary Education. In every civilized country in the world now Compulsory Education is given to all boys and girls up to the age of fourteen or so at the expense of the State. This ought really to be done in India too. Only then the vast mass of our people will be able to read and write and take some intelligent share in the life of the country. The present G. O. will deal a severe blow to the cause of Elementary Education, which is so urgently needed for the progress of the independent India which is dawning.

The pioneer missionaries realized the immense value of Education and planted Schools in all the villages under their care. The fruits of their labours are seen in the enormous progress in Education which the Christian Community has made and in the many leaders of thought and life which it has produced. Slowly and with considerable effort a system of Elementary Schools has been established in this area. We regard it as a great misfortune that the Government order is now compelling us to think of closing down our Schools and denying several thousands of our pupils even the rudiments of Education.

In consideration of all these facts, we pray:

(1) that the Government may be pleased to pay the additional sum of Rs. 5/- per teacher every month instead of requiring managements to find that money from their own resources

(2) that the Government may be pleased to pay the managements as previously promised 15% on the total School grant for equipment, repair of buildings and contingencies

and (3) that the Government may be pleased to pay Elementary Schools the teaching grant every month instead of every quarter as at present.

I Remain,

Sir,

Your most faithfully,

G. T. SELWYN, Bishop.

President of the Tinnevely Diocesan Trust Association.

15-7-1947.

Rev. Dept.

E. P. H. U. O.

31/7/47.

31/7/47

Rev. U. O. 3193-A/47-1

2-8-47

From

S. Mallaparaja Rao, B.A., I.T.,
Manager, Lakshmikalavathi Vidya Nilayam,
Nandigama, Vadlamannadi P.O.,
Bandar Taluk, Kistna District.

To

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister,
Government of Madras,
Fort St. George,
Madras.



62451

I humbly beg to submit the following for favour of kind consideration.

Though the recent enhancements in the salaries of teachers, have not been upto their just expectations, the teachers feel thankful to the Government of Madras for the orders, for in those orders there is the recognition of the value of their services and the assurance that the Government will not be unmindful of the interests of the profession.

There is however a clause in the orders which alarms those knowing the actual conditions in the Presidency. That is the clause insisting on the payment to the teacher by the management itself of the difference between the salary fixed and the grant sanctioned by the Government. Thus a management will have to pay from its own funds at the rate of Rs. 5/- per month for each teacher (Higher Elementary or Secondary Grade) in its employ. This will come to Rs. 300/- for an Elementary school having five standards and five teachers. The '15 per cent management allowance' sanctioned for such a school comes to about Rs. 225/- per year. It is needless to say that this is barely sufficient for the running expenditure not reckoning the building rent which varies according to locality and which may for such a village school be generally put at about Rs. 200/- per year. This is a very modest computation. How does an Elementary School under private management get all this money, Rs. 500/-, per year? In the case of schools collecting fees it may be said that

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the pupils bear this burden. It is common knowledge that such village schools, if any, are negligible in number. The levy of fees now will only serve to kill the schools and deprive the villages of even the existing educational facilities. It is also common knowledge that village elementary schools capable of spending annually from their funds Rs. 500/- over and above the Government grants are very few in the presidency. It is also clear that general orders passed on the basis of a few exceptional cases are harmful to the interests of the public at large.

It is known to the Government as well as to the public that the managers of many Aided Schools are teachers in the ~~the~~ schools depending on the schools for their living. Such schools have been doing useful work in the villages and the Government have been encouraging them. The fact that the Government have been giving the '15 per cent Management Allowance' to the schools shows that they have recognised the poor condition of the Managers of Elementary schools in general. Such Managers cannot now be expected to suddenly find a mine of wealth and also get the actuation to spend annually Rs. 500/- for the school. It has been shown that the levy of fees now will only kill the schools. In the present condition of the villages donations and subscriptions ^{from the villages} for the help of the village schools are generally out of question.

Thus generally as the alternative to closing down their schools, there is before the Managers only the manipulation of accounts and Registers. In this manipulation they can count now on the hearty co-operation of the teachers who stand to lose their jobs and the sympathy of the villagers who stand to lose even the existing educational facilities in the event of the closing down of the schools. Cases of fraud with such support do not come out and cannot be proved. Departmental vigilance is not likely to produce

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results in such unfavourable circumstances. It is recognised by all that the Government do not want either of those alternatives and that the baneful results produced by certain clauses in the orders are quite contrary to the good intentions of the Government in passing those orders.

It is not much for the Government who have the good of the masses at heart and who have done so much for education to pay that Rs. 5/- also from their own funds, without imposing that burden on the Managers who are known to be generally poor, to enable the Elementary schools to run efficiently and purely. The Managers earnestly solicit the favour of early orders in that direction and anxiously wait for them.

I humbly beg to request you to excuse me for having made bold to approach you with this representation.

Nandigama, X
Dated 2nd July, 1947. X

I beg to remain,
S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Hanumanthiah

27-6-47

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May be added after perusal

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In this matter, I had already suggested that a note may be prepared and submitted to all Hon'ble Ministers for discussion at an informal meeting. Now that we have received notices of discontinuance of schools from a large number of aided school managements, we must try to see as to what can be done in the matter. It may not be possible for many alternative ~~managements~~ agencies to take up the managements of these schools at short notice. The only possibility is that the Government should come forward to pay the other five rupees also.

A Part II proposal may be put up in this connection so that the Cabinet may decide over the matter.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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9
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

FROM

Dr. S.R.U. Savor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.

R.O.C. No. 1988 B2/47, Dated 17-10-47.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
91 OCT 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Sub:- Elementary Education - Aided Schools - Closure -
of Schools by managements - Reports - submitted.

pp 1-4 ante
8380

In continuation of my letter R.O.C. No. 1776 B2/47, dated 10-7-47 wherein I have discussed at length the financial strain involved on the managements and their inability to pay the extra sum of Rs. 5/- or Rs. 2/- as the case may be to supplement the teaching grant assessed for Teachers, I have the honour to submit the following reports on the situation in Malabar as reported to me by the District Educational Officer, North Malabar. Though a large number of notices of closure have been received from managements of aided schools by the Inspecting Officers, it is reported that it is not likely to occur on the extensive scale, which the number of notices received ~~seemed~~ suggest. Few notices were received from the Taluks of Calicut, Wynad and Palghat. They were received mostly from the 3 taluks of Chivakal Kottayam and Kurumbarnad. It cannot be said that the District as a whole is involved though a major part is. The situation is being watched and is not likely to get out of control if at all, all too suddenly, though it will be equally unsafe to assume that nothing will happen. The District Educational Officer, North Malabar reports that he received a letter from the president of the All Malabar Aided School Manager's Association reporting that it was decided for the time being to postpone the closure of schools on condition that the managements would not be required to pay anything more than the assessed grant for Teachers and that this stand was taken by the Association on promises (they are supposed to have) received from the Ministry and M.L.As. The Teachers are reported to be making use of this opportunity to demand a change in the system of management and they are seeking to get the assistance of the Department to run the schools through themselves as agencies. The Dt. Edl. Officer reports that from information gathered by him during his visit to Cannanore Jail, where a number of Communist-minded Teachers are reported to be incarcerated it is learnt that the Teachers in seeking the assistance of the Department in getting the schools under this management are not altogether disinterested. They seem to regard that, with the schools managed entirely by them, they would have more effective power in getting their own demands accepted by the Government under threat of strikes and under similar other organized activities. Of course, it is not suggested that the Teachers as a class realise these possibilities regarding the future, but some of the more influential and Communist-minded among them are aware of it and the Department has to bear in mind this aspect of the situation also. It may also be borne in mind that the result of the Teachers' attitude, the more they are added organized through their Unions, will be a continuing agitation on their part even if the schools are not closed by managements as threatened. The situation is however being watched by the Inspecting Officers and vigorous suitable action taken whenever necessary.

Espr. B.C. 47

Submitted for perusal. May be added to the main file on its return from Finance.

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for Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PART II SCHEME FOR 1948-9.

(SUBJECT.—Aided elementary schools—Revision of salaries of teachers.)

Summary of cost.

Major head of account.	Minor and sub-head of account.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in the year of introduction, i.e., 1948-9.	
		Recur- ring.	Non- recur- ring.	Recur- ring.	Non- recur- ring.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
		LAKHS.		LAKHS.	
27. Education	37. K. Education—Primary—Direct grants to non-Government primary schools—A. General—	30.00	Nil.	30.00	Nil.
	1. Ordinary areas—Teaching—				
	Voted.				

Explanatory Note.

In connexion with the recent revision of salaries of teachers, the Government fixed the pay of higher elementary grade and secondary grade teachers in aided elementary schools at Rs. 25—1—30 and Rs. 35—1—45 respectively. It was ordered that "in view of the increased scales of grants now sanctioned, the Government have decided to insist on managements of schools allowing a minimum pay of Rs. 30 to a higher elementary grade trained teacher and Rs. 40 to a secondary grade trained teacher; in other words managements should supplement from their own resources, to the extent necessary." This was insisted on as from the 1st July 1947, but the Director of Public Instruction was authorized to grant extension of time in suitable cases. The pay fixed for lower elementary grade trained teacher was Rs. 18 a month. It was subsequently ordered that this category of teachers should be given a minimum pay of Rs. 20 a month, the management supplementing the grant from their resources. The intention while issuing the orders referred to above was that the managements should supplement the grants from their own resources, such as income from fees, endowments, etc.

2. The Director has since brought to notice that very few of the aided schools have resources of their own, that a vast majority of them are venture schools started and run by impecunious managements to whom the school is the main source of livelihood, that their fee income is in many cases uncertain and inadequate and that, therefore, the obligation imposed by Government on the management to supplement the aid from their resources when it has none, would either kill most of the schools or lead to their further deterioration. He has reported that the Secretary, Kurumbranad Aided Teachers' Union, has stated that the managers of aided elementary schools in Perambanad firka have decided to close the schools under their managements and have issued notices to that effect to teachers on account of their inability to supplement teachers' salaries as required by the Government and has solicited instructions as to the action to be taken in the matter.

The Hon'ble the Minister for Education recorded the following minutes:—

"I understand that many teacher-managers have given notices of discontinuing schools in view of the fact that they won't be able to run them. I think in this case, the alternatives are—

- (1) the Government should take them up;
- (2) the local boards must take them up;
- (3) private agencies must be found to take them up, and
- (4) the Government should pay the extra Rs. 5 per teacher which is expected to be paid by the management.

Dr. S. R. U. Savoor, Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

The Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department.

G.O. No. 1288 BSA, Dated 17-10-47.

Sub:—Elementary Education—Aided schools—Closing of schools—Managements—Reports—Submitted.

In continuation of my letter No. 175 BSA, dated 10-7-47 wherein I have discussed at length the financial strain involved on the managements and the inability to pay the extra sum of Rs. 5/- or Rs. 6/- as the case may be to supplement the teaching staff and assessed for Teachers' Union to submit the following report on the situation in Madras as reported to me by the District Educational Officer, North Malabar. Through a large number of notices of closure have been received from managements of aided schools by the Inspector Officers, it is reported that it is not likely to occur on the extensive scale, which the number of notices received suggest. Few notices were received mostly from the Taluk of Calicut, Wynad and Ponnani. They were received through a major part of District as a whole is involved though a major part is The situation is being watched and is not likely to get out of control if at all, all too suddenly, though it will be equally unable to assume that nothing will happen. The District Educational Officer, North Malabar, reports that he received a letter from the President of the All Malabar Aided School Managers' Association reporting that it was decided for the time being to postpone the closure of schools on condition that the managements would not be required to pay anything more than the assessed rate for Teachers' Union and that this would be taken by the Association on promise (they are supposed to have) received from the Ministry and U.L.A. The Teachers' Union reported to be making use of this opportunity to demand a change in the system of management and they are seeking to get the assistance of the Department to run the schools through themselves as a gesture. The D.E.O. Officer reports that from information gathered by him during his visit to Commanore Taluk, where a number of Government-aided Teachers' Union reported to be interested in taking over the schools and that the managements are not able to run them. They also report that, when the schools are managed entirely by them, they would have more effective power in getting their own demands accepted by the Government and that of salaries and under similar other circumstances. Of course, it is not suggested that the Teachers' Union as a class receive these possibilities regarding the future, but some of the more influential and committed minded among them are of it and the Department has to be kept in mind this aspect of the situation also. It may also be added that the results of the Teachers' Union, will be a continuing situation organized through their Union, will be a continuing situation on their part even if the schools are not closed by managements as suggested. The situation is however being watched by the Inspector Officers and various suitable action taken wherever necessary.

The last item comes to Rs. 30 lakhs. The first and the second items will cost much more, coming to an extent of about eighty-five lakhs if I remember right from the calculations submitted to us in another file. If item 3 can be put into force, that will be the best. I understand that in many places where aided schools are run by teacher-managers, some of the local people and existing teachers may form committees who may be induced to take up the management of the schools on the conditions proposed by Government. The Director of Public Instruction may please circulate to the District Educational Officers and the Deputy Inspectors find out such alternative private managements wherever possible. If alternative 3 is left out among other alternatives the one that is possible is to pay them Rs. 5 which we have asked the managements to pay. I would like this matter to be circulated to Finance and then to the Cabinet before we come to conclusion in the matter. This is a matter which concerns the whole of the Province and is bound to have a great effect among the people of the Province as a whole and the finances of the Government and so it is good that we should come to any conclusion in the matter after putting the matter before all the members of the Cabinet.

T. S. A[VINASHILINGAM]-18-7-47."

On re-circulation of the case to Hon'ble Minister (Education) for clarification of the specific points which should be referred to the Cabinet he minuted—

"(1) The District Educational Officers may be instructed by the Director of Public Instruction to proceed on the third suggestion and to organize committee schools wherever notices of discontinuance of schools have been received.

(2) Local Administration Department may be asked to examine the point No. 2.

(3) A note may be circulated to the Cabinet on the matter so that they may be kept informed.

T. S. A[VINASHILINGAM]-26-7-47."

With reference to Hon'ble Minister's orders above, the Director of Public Instruction is being asked to explore the possibility of committees of the type suggested taking over the schools wherever notices of discontinuance of schools have been received and a note was circulated to the members of the Cabinet for information. The Local Administration Department have since stated that the local bodies would not be in a position to take up the managements of the schools in question at present.

Subsequently Hon'ble Minister (Education) minuted as follows:—

"In this matter, I had already suggested that a note may be prepared and submitted to all the Hon'ble Ministers for discussion at an informal meeting. Now that we have received notices of discontinuance of schools from a large number of aided school managements, we must try to see as to what can be done in the matter. It may not be possible for any alternative agencies to take up the managements of these schools at short notice. The only possibility is that the Government should come forward to pay the other five rupees also.

A Part II proposal may be put up in this connexion so that the Cabinet may decide over the matter.

T. S. A[VINASHILINGAM]-26-8-47."

Hon'ble Minister (Finance) has agreed the proposal being considered by the Standing Finance Committee. On re-circulation to Hon'ble Minister (Education), he has minuted that his intention is that the proposal should be considered as a Part II Scheme for 1948-9. The cost involved is estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. Provision may be made for the scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1948-9 as shown in the summary at the top.

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN-28-10-47.

E. & P. H. Deptt.

ELEMENTARY schools - Aided - Revision of salaries of teachers - Supplemental grants by managements - Orders passed.

Read again:- G.O. No.1154, Edn., dated 5-6-47.

Memo No.5204.B2/47-1, Edn., dated 30-6-47.

Read also: From the D.P.I. No.1776.B2/47, dated 10-7-47, 2-11-47, 4-12-47 & 23-1-48.

No.1998.B2/47, dated 17-10-47. ***

Order No. 297 Edn., dated 14/2/48.
Ms.

In connection with the recent revision of salaries of teachers, the Govt. fixed the pay of Higher Elementary and Secondary Grade teachers in aided elementary schools at Rs.25-1/2-30 and Rs.35-1-45 respectively. The Govt. ordered that in view of the increased scales, the managements should allow a pay of Rs.30 to a higher elementary grade trained teacher and Rs.40 to a secondary grade trained teacher, ~~ixxxxxxx~~. The Director was also authorised to grant extension of time in suitable cases. The pay fixed for lower elementary grade trained teacher was Rs.18/- per month. It was ordered that this category of teachers should be paid by the managements a pay of Rs.20/- ~~minimum~~ ^{a month, the managements} supplementing the grant from ~~the~~ ^{their} resources. The intention ~~by~~ issuing the orders was that managements should supplement the grants from their own resources, such as income from fees, endowments, etc.

P.T.O.

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2. The D.P.I. has reported that a very large number of managements have applied for extension; almost all of them pleading their inability to pay the supplementary grant on financial grounds. He has stated that some of them have applied for 5 and 10 years' time to implement the orders. The Director has further stated that most of the managements have no intention of carrying out the orders of the Govt. It has been further brought to notice that the fee income in many schools ^{is} uncertain and inadequate and that the managements have no resources to carry out the obligation ^{imposed} in force by the Govt. to supplement their grant from their own funds.

PSCE LFI

In the circumstances, the Govt. have decided that the provision for contribution by the managements of Rs. 5 or Rs. 2, as the case may be, need be ^{enforced} in force only in cases where they are in a position to make the payment and that where they are not able to pay, ~~extension~~ ^{exemption} may be given.

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Exemptions
To the D.P.I.
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12/1/48

Memo. No. 51705 C/1/47-1 dt 30.6.47 ⁵³ ~~Edw. P.~~
Schools - Aided - Elementary - Revision of
pay of teachers - Extension of time for
payment at prescribed rates - Report.

(6)

G.O. No. 1154 Edw. dated 5.6.47.

^{part (ii) of}
In the G.O. cited above,
the Govt. have authorized the D.P.I.
to grant an extension of time in
suitable cases, where managements
of aided etc. schools are unable to
pay ^{at the prescribed rates} at the prescribed rates prescribed
in the G.O. as from 1-7-47. The Director
is requested to see that as far as
possible extensions of time ^{are} should be
granted ^{as far as possible} only to deserving managements
who are really unable to ^{at the prescribed rates} pay. He is
also requested to report, by the end of
September 1947, the number of ^{such cases} extensions of

P.D.O.

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~~period of extension~~ ^{granted} ~~in~~ ^{specifying} ~~each case.~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{J.L. S.P.O.}
 24.6.47. ^{30/6/47} ^{30/6/47} ^{30/6/47}
 28/6/47

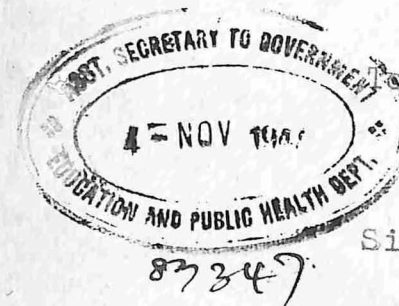
ROC. No.1776 B.2/47

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras: Dated 2nd November 1947.

From

Dr. S.R.U. Savor, M.A., D.Sc.(Lond), I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.



Sir,

SUB:- Elementary Education = Aided Schools =
Revision of grant and payment of a minimum
salary to teachers = Penalty to be imposed
on the managements = Instructions solicited:

(6) In G.O.No.1154, Education and Public Health, dated 5th June 1947 and Government Memorandum No.52049-B.2/47-1 Education, dated 30th June 1947, orders have been issued by Government that the managements of aided elementary schools should give a minimum pay of Rs.40/-, Rs.30/- and Rs.20/- per mensem to the trained teachers of Secondary, Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary grades respectively with effect from 1st July 1947 and the Director has also been authorised to grant extension of time in deserving cases. It is now reported that some managements have clearly expressed their inability to pay the supplemental remuneration to teachers from their own resources to

implement the above order. They have not asked for time but simply report they are unable to do this. I submit, in this connection, that there is no provision of a penal clause to deal with the managements who do not pay their teachers either the minimum salaries prescribed or apply for extension of time. I request you therefore to kindly let me know whether failure on the part of the managements to pay their teachers at the prescribed rates or to apply for extension of time may be considered as a violation of the rules for recognition and aid and steps taken for the withdrawal of recognition and aid of such schools.

for Director of Public Instruction.

KAN.3/11

The main question of meeting

The supplemental remuneration to be paid by managements from Prof. funds is separately under consideration. H.M. (Finance) has suggested in her file that the payment of the extra amount may be rescinded. This may therefore lie out till a decision is reached in the file. For orders

C.P. 55.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

Education DEPARTMENT.

Received _____ Registered _____

From (Name) Dr. S.R.U.Savor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

Post Box _____, (STATION) Madras.,

Telegraphic Address _____



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

Roc.No. 1776 B2/47, dated 4-12-1947. 19

Sir,

* Sub: Aided Elementary Schools - Grant of extension of time to managements to pay the teachers at the prescribed rates.

ENCLOSURES _____

SPARE COPIES _____

Ref: Govt. Memo No.51705 C1/47-1 dated 30-6-47 and Government Memo No.76309 C1/47-1 Edn., dated 3-10-1947.

With a view to granting extension of time to managements of schools in deserving cases, I have called for a report from the Inspecting officers. From the replies received I find that a very large number of managements have applied for such extension, almost all of them pleading inability to pay on financial grounds. Some of them have applied for 5 years and 10 years time to implement the order and it is clear that most of the managements have no intention to carry out the orders of Government. So far nearly 4800 schools have applied for extension of time and others have either not applied at all or have applied for permanent exemption which is inadmissible and not contemplated in the Rules in G.O.No.1154 Edn., dated 5-6-1947. A very small number of managements appears to have given effect to the order of payment paying the additional amount to teachers. In this connection I invite your kind attention to my letter Roc.No.1776 B2/47 dated 2-11-1947 requesting orders in such cases. In these circumstances, I propose to give extension of time in all cases where extension has been applied for, up to 31st March 1948 as contemplated in Government Memo 76309 C1/47-1 Edn., dated 3-10-1947 or the actual date upto which it is required whichever is earlier and I request that my action may be approved. I may also state that there is also the possibility of the managements asking for further extension of time after 1-4-1948.

It is also not quite clear whether the extension of time referred to in G.O.No.1154 Edn., dated 5-6-1947 means the postponement of payment of prescribed rate of salaries or exemption from payment altogether at the prescribed rates for this period. I request that this point may also be elucidated.

for Director of Public Instruction.

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Education Department.

From

Dr. S. R. U. Savor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

R.O.C.No.1776-B2/47 dated 4th January 1948.

SIR,

Elementary Education--Aided schools--Introduction
of revised scales of pay to teachers--Refusal of manage-
ments to implement Government orders--certain instructions
sought for.

Reference:-G.O.No.1154-Education and Public Health dated
5.6.1947 and my letter Rec.No.1776-B2/47 dated
2.11.1947.

In continuation of my letter referred to above, I have the
honour to request you to kindly also let me know whether in cases
where the managements of schools express their inability to pay
the additional pay to the teachers, the Inspecting Officers can
pay the teachers the instalment grant direct.

MR. F. 6/1

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ks.6-1.

12/6/11

Q1 (36)

SECRETARY, EPP, AND P. H. S. I. T.

11 FEB 1948

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

10226

Ref: Government Memo.51705 C1/47-1 dated 30-6-47
and 76309 C1/47-1, Edn., dated 3-10-47
and my letters R.C.No.1776 B2/47 dated
4-12-47 and 26-1-48.

1 p Sands

Diary

M.V. Subramanian, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Edn. & P.H. Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

6.4.4 (c)

Please see the orders at JSNF.

no action is called for.

5/16/1944

over 17/2/68

64

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side. Some words like "Director" and "schools" are visible.

(10) 11.3.3

There are no more...

no order is...

2/10/47

65

Fort St. George,
21st August 1947

25 AUG 1947
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dear Mr. Dunkelberger,

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION
GOVT. OF MADRAS

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
26 AUG 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Thanks for your representation of the
19th instant. The Director of Public
Instruction has power to give permission
to certain individual schools to postpone
the date of payment of their portion of
their salaries to the aided elementary
school teachers. If you want time, you
may kindly apply to the Director.

But I would like to request you
to make earnest attempts to make the
payments. If necessary ^a ~~some~~ small
~~amounts~~ ^{for} may be received from well-to-do
boys in the higher classes.

Yours sincerely,

TSA
22847

To
Rev. Mr. R.M. Dunkelberger,
Secretary, Andhra Christian Council,
Tenali, Guntur Dt.
Copy to Secretary, E.& P.H.

Andhra Christian Council

REV. R. M. DUNKELBERGER
Secretary

Aug. 19, 1947.

TENALI,
GUNTUR,
S. INDIA.

The Minister of Education,
Government of Madras,
Madras.

Sir,

Reference my letter dated 12.8.'47 regarding contribution of Rs.5/- by Private Managements to Elementary School Teachers' Salaries.

I have just completed a careful detailed survey of 22 Higher Elementary Schools and I have also received further information from one of the large Bodies of the Andhra Christian Council. In the light of this survey and additional information I feel that in the ~~circumstances~~ interests of exactness, it is necessary to submit this revised memorandum. I request you therefore to accept this as the latest official representation of the Andhra Christian Council on this subject.

RMD/DKS.

R. M. Dunkelberger
Secretary, Andhra Christian Council.

Andhra Christian Council

REV. R. M. DUNKELBERGER
Secretary

TENALI,
GUNTUR,
S. INDIA.

Aug. 19, 1947.

The Minister of Education,
Government of Madras,
Madras.

Sir,

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Andhra Christian Council held in Bezwada on August the 8th '47 the following action was taken.

With reference to the Government policy recently announced requiring private managements to make a monthly contribution of Rs. 5/- in addition to Government grant for all H.E. and S.S. L.C. Trained Teachers employed, it was voted that the Secretary of the A.C.C. in consultation with the other officers be authorized to prepare a memorandum with pertinent facts and present it to the Minister of Education, the Director of Public Instruction, Divisional Inspectors and others concerned asking:-

1. For the postponement of the scheme for at least six months.
2. That Government reconsider its action making this contribution compulsory for private managements or else that Government itself agree to provide the funds necessary to cover the extra expense."

The Andhra Christian Council is made up of 18 Christian Churches and Missions throughout the whole Andhra country. It represents a membership of more than 800,000, 3048 schools, and 6260 school teachers. The new regulation requiring a monthly contribution of Rs. 5/- by the management will involve an outlay of Rs. 375,600/- per year for the bodies making up the A.C. Council. The schools of the Roman Catholics, Salvation Army and Seventh Day Adventists are not included in this statement.

The Andhra Christian Council urges the postponement of the scheme for at least six months until Jan. 1, 1948 for the following reasons:-

2
Because of the extreme shortness of time, less than three weeks between the announcement and the date when the scheme was to go into effect namely July 1, 1947.

Because Missions and Churches, although they are responsible for many thousands of schools and teachers, were not consulted nor given any opportunity to present their opinions or give their suggestions before the scheme was put into effect.

Because of the large sum of money involved; over Rs.375,000 for the Churches and Missions of the Andhra Christian Council.

Because the budgets of Missions and Churches as well as Home Boards usually run according to the Calendar year, it is most difficult therefore to make any changes in the middle of the year.

Because time is required on the field to consider and make plans for trying to meet such a radical change and large increase in cost and also to communicate with the Home Boards and receive information regarding their action.

We urge Government to reconsider making this contribution compulsory for private managements or else that Government itself agree to provide the funds necessary to cover the expenses for the reasons stated below:

Because this is a marked departure from the policy with regard to grant-in-aid for Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools, which was in effect for many years previous to this.

Because, in the schools of some Missions and Churches, the teachers themselves are the managers and so this scheme places an unbearable burden upon them.

Because the amount involved is very large Rs.375,000. Some of these teachers it is true are receiving additional payment for doing religious work out of school hours but it would not be fair to include that in the Rs.5/-. Other teachers whose wives are not in work receive family allowance according to the size of their families. Some teachers receive a rupee or two as service allowance. Most teachers in Higher Elementary Schools are now receiving sufficient additional salary to cover this extra amount. All of this taken together would not exceed Rs.125,000. This would leave Rs.250,000 largely for Elementary Schools yet to be provided. How can this sum of two and one half lakhs be provided by the Missions and Churches of the A.C. Council?

These bodies have no special resources on the field on which they can draw. If they try to raise the funds necessary by levying fees of from one to four annas per pupil they will discourage the children of poor people from coming to school. So about the only way left open is to appeal to Mission Boards in Europe and America for help. The prospects here are not favourable, because these boards already have heavy additional expenses.

Because of the great destruction of war to mission property and institutions in China, Japan and other lands where Christian Missions are at work, the Mission Boards have heavy expenses for missions & in these lands at the present time.

Already the Mission Boards have been called upon to pay large additional sums for Dearness Allowance of teachers in Training, Middle and High Schools as well as for all the other people in Mission and Church employ. Taking the case of only one of the Constituent Churches of the A.C.C. namely the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church we find that this amounts to Rs.252,000 per year. The large increase in the salaries of school teachers which this new policy entails means that by comparison the salaries of all other employees of Missions and Churches will have to be increased and for this no Government grant will be available. This alone will amount to several lakhs of rupees. While this may not be of any direct concern to Government it does decidedly affect the resources of the Mission Boards who are expected to supply a large amount

Because of the extreme shortness of time, less than three weeks between the announcement and the date when the scheme was to go into effect namely July 1, 1947.

Because Missions and Churches, although they are responsible for many things, were not consulted nor given any opportunity to present their opinions or give their suggestions before the scheme was put into effect.

Because of the large sum of money involved, over Rs. 375,000 for the Churches and Missions of the Andhra Christian Council.

Because the budgets of Missions and Churches as well as Home Boards naturally run according to the Calendar year, it is most difficult therefore to make any changes in the middle of the year.

Because time is required on the field to consider and make plans for trying to meet such a radical change and large increase in cost and also to communicate with the Home Boards and receive information regarding their action.

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These bodies have no special resources on the field on which they can draw. If they try to raise the funds necessary by levying fees of from one to four annas per pupil they will discourage the children of poor people from coming to school. So about the only way left open is to appeal to Mission Boards in Europe and America for help. The prospects here are not favourable, because these boards already have heavy additional expenses.

Because of the great destruction of war to mission property and institutions in China, Japan and other lands where Christian Missions are at work, the Mission Boards have heavy expenses for missions in these lands at the present time.

Already the Mission Boards have been called upon to pay large additional salaries for teachers in training, middle and high schools as well as for all the other people in Mission and Church employ. Taking the case of only one of the Constituent Churches of the A.C. Council, the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, we find that this amounts to Rs. 332,000 per year. The large increase in the salaries of school teachers which this new policy entails means that by comparison the salaries of all other employees of Missions and Churches will have to be increased and for this no Government grant will be able. This alone will amount to several lakhs of rupees. While this is of any direct concern to Government it is especially of concern to the Mission Boards who are expected to supply a large amount

of the funds needed for the increase of Rs. 5/- per month.

We would point out that the Missions and Churches concerned are already supplying the buildings in which the schools are being carried on and those in which many of the teachers live. The value of this property would amount to fifteen lakhs of rupees for all of the Andhra Christian Council bodies. These bodies also have provided considerable equipment for these schools. They have and are continuing to educate in hostels, at considerable expense, the teachers men and women and prospective teachers for all the Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools under their control. They are now contributing at least Rs. 125,000 in addition to Government grant towards the salaries of teachers in their employ. So although Government should provide this Rs. 5/- extra per month itself Missions and Churches will still be making a substantial financial contribution as indicated above, in addition to the time and effort expended by those who supervise and help without remuneration.

For these reasons therefore we request that under any circumstances the scheme may be postponed for at least six months; and that Government reconsider the action making it compulsory or that Government itself provide the necessary funds.

R. Ambalgeru

Secretary, Andhra Christian Council.

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For these reasons therefore we request that under any circumstances the scheme may be postponed for at least six months; and that Government reconsider the action making it compulsory or that Government itself provide the necessary funds.

Gundachari
Secretary, Andhra Christian Council.

To

The Hon'ble the Minister for Education,
Government of Madras, Madras.

Memorial submitted by the President of the Malabar District Aided Elementary School Managers' Association, (P.O.) Chokli, (Via) Tellicherry, North Malabar.

1. Your Memorialist has been duly authorised by the above Association to submit this Memorial for your urgent and sympathetic consideration.

2. The Association feel that the legitimate and even minimum rights of the Managers of Aided Elementary Schools have very largely suffered by reason of their continued submission to the neglect of their interests by the Government. The Managers are not as numerous or as vociferous as the teachers and have all along put the cause of elementary education which they have been serving for long as patriotic citizens, above every other interests of theirs. Elementary education in Malabar has progressed more than in any other part of the Presidency as borne out by the per centage of literacy in this District. Private elementary schools came into existence on account solely of the initiative which private individuals as Managers took. It was left to them to find the necessary building, equipment and even teachers. More than that they went round the villages and by constant visits and pleading with the parents opened their eyes for the first

74

Government of Madras, Madras.
The Hon'ble the Minister for Education

Memorial submitted by the President of the Malabar District
Aided Elementary School Managers' Association, (P.O., Chollali, (Viz.)
Tellicherry, North Malabar.

1. Your Memorialist has been duly authorized by the above
Association to submit this Memorial for your urgent and sympathetic
consideration.

2. The Association feel that the conditions and even rights of the Managers of Aided Elementary Schools have very largely
suffered by reason of their continued submission to the neglect of
their interests by the Government. The Managers are not as numerous
or as vigorous as the teachers and have all along put the cause of
elementary education which they have been serving for long as patriots
the citizens, above every other interests of theirs. Elementary edu-
cation in Malabar has progressed more than in any other part of the
Province, as borne out by the percentage of literacy in this District.
Private elementary schools came into existence on account solely of
the initiative which private individuals as Managers took. It was
left to them to find the necessary building, equipment and even the
charges. More than that they went round the villages and by means of
visits and preaching with the parents opened their eyes to the

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time to the need and benefits of literacy. It was no easy job to get
the children to school day by day, away from their parents or other
guardians who were either labourers or poor people.

3. The burden of the Managers were made greater, their respon-
sibilities increased and powers of general superintendence and control
gradually taken away. The G.O.No. 1154 dated 5-6-47, has made the posi-
tion worse still.

4. The Managers have no quarrel with any increased scales of pay,
provident fund contributions, daarness allowance and other betterment
of the conditions of the teachers. But it is unjust and cruel on the
part of the Government to ask the Managers to find funds for them
from the private resources, If any, of the Managers. This indirect
form of penalisation of Managers for the long and essential services
they have been doing to the State and to the illiterate poor in the
villages and to the cause of education in general is unwarranted.
Perhaps the Government are not aware that these Managers are neither
zamindars nor land-lords with surplus income to supplement the grants.
In most cases they belong either to the average educated poor land-
less class or to the patriotic sufferers. Nearly 95 per cent of
these schools has no funds or public financial help. The state of
illiteracy all around prompted some of them to enter the field and
start the work. They have had to borrow money, or mortgage or sell
what little they had to find the necessary building, equipment and
site. They also pay the education-tax and cess like others. The
poverty of the Managers has received recognition at the hand of the
Government when in 1939 the Government by a G.O. fixed 15% of the

grants as remuneration for their services. The Managers did cry as against this very inadequate allotment, but it went unheeded.

5. Just when all necessities of life, wages, prices of all articles required for Schools, and other things have gone up by 5 to 6 times the pre-war rates, the Managers are asked to pay an additional sum of Rs.5/- per mensem to every teacher, to contribute 6 pies in every rupee towards Provident Fund and generally to supplement the grant from their imagined resources, to the extent necessary. It is better to view this from the facts concerning the annual income and expenditure of an Aided School Manager of an Elementary School with standards I to V, grant being assessed to five teachers. Below are the figures per annum:-

<u>Income-</u>	Managers share @ 15% of the grant-	}	Rs.
	in-aid.....		225 (Maximum)
<u>Expenditure-</u>	1) Thatching and roof repairs		Rs. 200/-
	2) White washing and cleaning furniture etc.	}	„ 40/-
	3) Stationery and postage		„ 48/-
	4) Furniture replacing or repairs.	}	„ 48/-
	5) Pre-vocation materials		„ 30/-
	6) Fencing of compound, garden and work in garden.	}	„ 40/-
	7) School sweeping, cleaning etc.		„ 60/-
	8) Travelling expenses to Treasury office and back etc.	}	„ 36/-

		C.O.	„ 502/-

grants as remuneration for their services. The Managers are not entitled to any other remuneration, but it went unheeded. 6. Just when all necessities of life, wages, prices of articles required for schools, and other things have gone up 6 times the pre-war rates, the Managers are asked to pay an additional sum of Rs. 5/- per annum to every teacher, to contribute 6 paise in every rupee towards Provident Fund and generally to supplement the grant from their imagined resources, to the extent necessary. It is better to view this from the facts concerning the annual income and expenditure of an Aided School Manager of an Elementary School with standards I to V, grant being assessed to five teachers. Below are the figures per annum:-

Income - Managers share @ 12% of the grant		
Rs. 328	(Maximum)	
Rs. 200/-		
Expenditure -		
1) Thatching and roof repairs		
2) White washing and cleaning		
3) Stationery and postage		
4) Furniture replacing or repairs.		
5) Pre-emption materials		
6) Repairing of compound, garden and work in garden.		
7) School sweeping, cleaning etc.		
8) Travelling expenses to Treasury office and back etc.		

WV

B.F.

Rs. 502/-

9) Loss of interest on atleast a sum of Rs. 3500/- by way of capital investment in building its site, furniture and other materials at 5 per cent per annum.	
Total expenses	Rs. 677/-
Total Income	Rs. 225/-
Deficit	Rs. 452/-

Those who know the price of thatching materials and labour charges can easily appreciate the moderate figures given above.

5. The result is that every Manager is expected by the Government to be out of pocket or be a debtor to the tune of nearly Rs. 500/- per annum for no offence other than of being a manager of an elementary aided school. The financial side of this recurring liability leaves the Managers no option but to wash their hands clean of it. They are being forced to leave the field by a method of indirect coercion. If the Government do not want them it is but fair to take up their interests in the schools on payment of compensation. That is an accepted principle and there is no reason to deny its application in this case. Nor is it proper to turn a Manager a huge debtor in the village.

6. Teachers have again scented what is to come in the near future. They want the school buildings equipment, furniture, site and every other thing owned by the managers to be made over to them

80
Rs. 502/-

Rs. 502/-
Rs. 3500/-
Rs. 175/-
Rs. 377/-
Rs. 225/-
Rs. 452/-
Total Income
Total Expenses
Deficit

Those who know the price of the building materials and labour charges can easily appreciate the moderate figures given above.
5. The result is that every Manager is expected by the Government to be out of pocket or be a debtor to the tune of nearly Rs. 500/- per annum for no offence other than of being a manager of an elementary school. The financial side of the school is left to the Manager. The Manager has no option but to keep his hands clean of it. They are being forced to leave the field open to the Government. If the Government do not wait until it is too late to take up their interests in the school on payment of compensation. That is an accepted principle and there is no reason to deny its application in this case. Now is the time to take the Government's part in the village.
6. Teachers have again suggested that as soon as the year begins they want the school building, furniture, furniture, etc. and every other thing owned by the Government to be made over to them

now for a period of 6 months. Though they have been at it now for some months, they made no efforts to raise necessary funds for they know it as if for certain that another push and a District-wide strike on that issue will make the Government yield once again to their demands. Thereafter they will be all powerful in the field. The entire elementary education machinery can be switched off by them at any moment and they can compel obedience to their demands. The Managers view this prospect with great concern. It is most unsafe to make them all powerful in the field of elementary education till they show a greater sense of their duties and responsibilities.

7. It is necessary to view the facts from their correct perspective and to have a definite line of policy either with or without the managers in the Scheme of Elementary Education Work. Managers of schools are mostly local men who know the people and the pupils. His efforts and influence his supervision and his contact with the local people produce better turn out in the field of elementary education than penal provisions in the Act. Villagers have to be stirred and that constantly to send their young ones to schools.

8. But the Managers cannot be expected to continue under the present frightful conditions. They do want that the Government put them on a fair basis or else they would be compelled by sheer force of circumstances beyond their control to close down their schools on and from 1-10-1947 as resolved by the District Aided Elementary School Managers' Association at its meeting held on 7-6-1947. It is a very sad step to take but in the present conditions more dignified honest and inevitable than to continue as managers with annual recurring

liability far beyond their means and leave their dependants at the mercy of creditors. It is necessary that the Government withdraw immediately the G.O. above mentioned dated 5-6-1947 asking the managements to pay Rs.5/- to each of the teachers. Further we press that:-

(a) The Managers' quota in the grant be increased atleast to 45 per cent of the grant-in-aid, i.e. that all expenditure actually incurred in any year for purposes of the school by the Manager, be fully allowed and paid,

(b) That the Managers be exempted from making any contribution to teachers' Provident Fund,

(c) And that the managers' quota of the grant be paid along with the teaching grant. The managers realise that their voice is feeble than that of the teachers, and that they are numerically a minority.

9. We may be permitted in this connection to submit that the idea of levying fees in village schools is one of the surest ways of killing the elementary Education Scheme which is still in its infancy, if at all born. Free and compulsory elementary education is not to be heralded with fees on poor children in villages with hardly enough to feed their stomach or cover their rudity. Those who can afford to pay take their children to towns. The village school is primarily for the poor and the local working class.

10. We pray of the Government to consider our Grievances without delay and to grant our present demands.

Chokli
Date: 15-9-47

Kyousidan
President,
Malabar District Aided Elementary
School Managers' Association.

liability for beyond their means and leave their dependants at the mercy of creditors. It is necessary that the Government should immediately the G.O. above mentioned dated 2-8-1947 asking the Managers to pay Rs. 5/- to each of the teachers. Further we

press that: (a) The Managers' quota in the grant be increased sufficient to 45 per cent of the grant-in-aid, i.e. that all expenditure incurred in any year for purposes of the school by the Managers, be fully allowed and paid.

(b) That the Managers be exempted from making any contribution to teachers' Provident Fund.

(c) And that the Managers' quota of the grant be paid along with the teaching grant. The Managers realize that their voice is feeble than that of the teachers, and that they are numerically a minority.

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10. We pray of the Government to consider our grievances with out delay and to grant our present demands.

President,
School Managers' Association,
Chokli,
Taluk: ...
District: ...

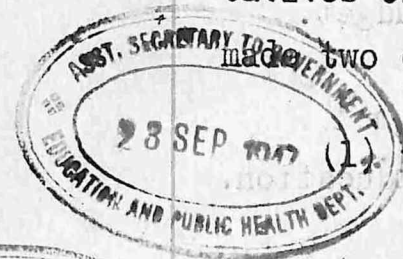
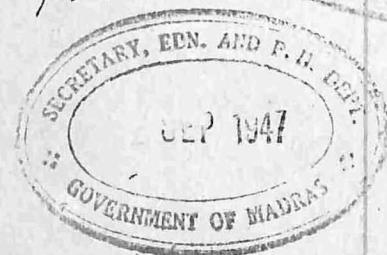
Secretary, E. & P.H.

This is one other representation from the representatives of the Aided Elementary School Managers. They have made two claims.

- (1) that they are unable to pay the five rupees per month which we have asked them to pay under the G.O;
- (2) that they must be given increased allowances for the Managers' portion of the cost in the elementary schools.

The second is out of question for the present. For the first, it is a serious matter. We have received notices from hundreds of school managers that they will be closing their schools if they are continued to be forced to pay the five rupees per teacher per month. I also find that it has caused hardship in many cases and many schools may break down if we insist upon this payment. In these circumstances, there is no other way except for the Govt.

p.t.o.



87 H(a) 87

MEMORIAL SUBMITTED TO HON'BLE SRI T.S. AVANASALINGAM -
CHETTIAR, B.A.M.L., MINISTER FOR EDUCATION,
THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, MADRAS,
BY
THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MALABAR AIDED ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNION, CALICUT.

Sir,

We, the representatives of the Malabar Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union, beg leave to submit the following memorial in connection with the proposed closure of Aided Elementary Schools in Malabar by the managers.

WHAT THE THREAT OF SCHOOL CLOSURE MEANS;

The proposal of the managers to close down their schools with effect from 1-10-1947 is a part of the general offensive of the reactionary and anti-national elements in this country to discredit the popular ministry and defeat its declared policy of spreading universal free and compulsory education in this province. It is a dangerous threat to educational and cultural progress and the aided elementary teachers' union has unambiguously declared its staunch support to the immediate implementation of all the proposals contained in G.O. No. 1104 dated 5-6-47. At the same time we feel that the Inspecting Officers have kept up a policy of neutrality towards this anti-ministry manoeuvres of the managers and even have given them a free hand to victimise teachers by dismissals, non-payment of salaries and denial of I.P.F. benefits. Some Inspecting Authorities of the Girls range have gone to the extent of issuing instructions to the Managements in dispensing with the services of teachers who have put in a very long services to their credit on grounds other than educational. This discredited policy has emboldened the reactionary profiteering section of the managers to bring sufficient pressure to get exemption from implementing the G.O. to challenge the popular Government and close down the Aided Elementary Schools throwing lakhs of pupils and thousands of teachers on the street. The public and the teachers have expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Government to smash this anti-national offensive of the Aided Elementary School Managers.

In order to defeat the aim of the managers to bring elementary education to a stand-still a firm policy and urgent action are necessary. We offer our hearty cooperation and service to maintain the running of schools. We are sure of the fact that the public of Malabar will give the Government their loyal support to meet this closure of schools and strengthen their hands to deal with the situation effectively.

Following are our suggestions to meet the situation:-

- (a) steps may be taken to requisition the school buildings and furniture in Malabar, wherever the managers have decided to close the schools.
- (b) in the case of any school that is closed, the building and furniture should be made available for the teachers to run the school, by constituting school committees.
- (c) teachers who are prepared to run the schools cannot be expected to supplement their grant out of their own resources. In such cases the Government should come forward and enhance the teaching grant so that the teachers get the minimum scale of pay announced in G.O. dated 5th June 1947.

86 -2- to come to their aid.

The D.P.I. may be asked to put^{up} a note for the Part II Scheme for including this in the Budget.

TSA
229-47
H.M. Education.

with ref. to A above, it is submitted that the proposal for the payment of the extra amount of Rs 5/- also from Provincial funds is being circulated considered separately in the main file. It has been circulated to H.M.s (Em) and (Fm) for orders as to whether the proposal may be treated as a Part II Scheme for 1948-49. In the circ., no separate action on this seems neeq. May be added to the main file.

(C 56-47/47)
Circulated
on 25/9/47.

WHAT THE THREAT OF SCHOOL CLOSURE MEANS;

the situation collectively.

Our mission will give the Government their latest support to meet the training of schools. We are sure of the fact that the public necessarily. We offer our hearty cooperation and service to maintain any suggestion to a stand-still a firm policy and wisdom decision and in order to defeat the aim of the managers to create confusion.

1000

4 92
Ent. No. 78012 C1/47-2 Gov. Dr

1/11/47

Please Sp. He end. in
and appropriate for

original

1/12/47

R.H.D.

* Dep. Secy
R
5/11

C.F. 32.

EDUCATION Department

Received Registered

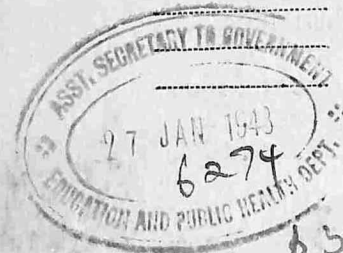
From (Name) SRI D.S. REDDI, M.A., (Oxon) , To

Designation DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Station M A D R A S.

EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Enclosures: Roc. No. 1776-B2/47 dated 23rd January 1948.



Sir,

SUB: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Aided Schools - Revision of teacher's salaries - non payment of extra amount by the managers and proposed closure of schools by managements - Representation by the Teachers' Union, Malabar - Remarks - Submitted.

REF: Government Memorandum No. 78012-C1/47-1 Education dated 6.10.1947 and 1.11.1947.

With reference to the Government Memorandum cited above I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the letters R.O.C.No.203-G/47 dated 1st December 1927 and Roc. No.312-B/47 dated 1st December of the District Educational Officers North and South Malabar discussing the situation in detail in regard to the aided schools in Malabar. The extent of the influence of the Communistic propaganda has perhaps been exaggerated by the District Educational Officers. As regards the suggestions (a) to (k) put forth in the representation, the following remarks are submitted.

p.t.o.

pp 7-9
wipa

pp 1-2
anki

946
..2..
Suggestions in (a) and (b) are obviously out of the question specially, where no grant has been received by the managements.

As regards (e) if Government could give the teachers the enhanced grant, they might as well give it to the managements who have invested so much money on their schools. This applies to (e) and (f) also. The suggestion (d) does not require serious consideration. (g), (h) & (j) - The remarks of the District Educational Officer, South Malabar are endorsed.

As regards (k), if the proposal is accepted, the little chance that managements have of augmenting their resources, will be eliminated.

Though the situation pictured in the representation has not arisen so far, it is bound to occur soon. It is therefore submitted that unless some special financial help is given, a large number of aided schools are bound to be closed. Some of the District Educational Officers of the other districts have also expressed the same fear. I invite your kind attention in this connection to my letters R.O.C.No.1776 B2/47 dated 10-7-1947 on the subject.

pp1. Lief
Lop M.
Ram.26/1.
for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ram.26/1.

95
Copy of R.O.C.No.203-G/47 dated 1st December 1947 of the District Educational Officer, North Malabar, Calicut to the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore.

Sub: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION -- Aided Schools -- Proposed closure of schools consequent on managements' inability to supplement the Teaching Grants for payment of Teachers' Salaries.

REF: Proceedings R.O.C.No.1776 B2/47 dated 14.11.1947 of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

The Proceedings under reference dated 14.11.1947 were received here on the 25th. Under pressure of private affairs, I was away at Palghat for a week till the 30th, hence the reply could not be submitted by the due date viz., 30.11.1947.

Speaking generally about the Teachers' Union's memorial, I must state that I am not aware (at any rate from the date of my taking charge, viz., 24-7-1947) of any anti-national attempt on the part of the managers to defeat the Government's policy of free and compulsory education in this Province. And speaking for myself as an Inspecting Officer, I am not guilty of any neutrality on my part towards a danger that has not come to my notice. I do not think the managers are effectively organised as a class, ready to fight for their rights in and out of season, as the teachers are organised.

It is true that the Managers threatened to close down schools in case they were compelled to pay the extra Rs.5/-, and consistently with this threat, they served discharge notices on the staff employed by them. But this threat was not actually carried out, as the events have shown, and no teacher has been dispensed with on this ground.

The fact is, class consciousness is found only in teachers. Under the influence of Communist propaganda -- some of the leaders of the Teachers' Union are known Communists -- the teachers are developing class consciousness and they are imagining a class conflict on every occasion. They would thus describe the managers and the Inspecting Officers as two classes, out to injure the interest of the class of teachers. Their self-righteousness is not tempered by even a semblance of self-denial, though they pose as patriots ready to help the Government in a crisis. They would be thought subtly clever, but they only succeed in childishness. Thus they offer to run the schools themselves, but they are not prepared to forgo the Rs.5/-; they insist that the Government shall make good that amount direct to them! In the circumstances, I do not think any remark is called for about the details (a) to (f) of the Teachers' suggestions involved in the contemplated transfer of management.

(g) Managers generally have handed over the teaching grant in full. In the few cases otherwise, action is being taken.

(h) The direct payment of grants by the month involves a vaster machinery than is provided by the office of the District Educational Officer.

(i) Every case of complaint is being looked into and necessary action taken.

(j) Kind attention is invited to my C. No. 507-C/47 dated 21-11-1947.

(p.t.o.)

96 8

...12...

(k) Only a few schools levy fees but it cannot be inferred that this has affected Elementary Education adversely. Indeed, in one school, fees at secondary school rates are levied and the Management is only hard pressed for lack of accommodation to admit all who wish to join.

All the important circulars are communicated to Teachers' Association meetings regularly.

Taluk Unions are recognised and I do not see why over and above this, further recognition should be given to a District Union which is composed only of Taluk representatives. The memorial, apart from mentioning the request, does not give details or make out an adequate case for recognition.

Sd. x x x x x
District Educational Officer,
North Malabar.

1000001

Encl: Copy of Roc.No.312-B/47 dated 1-12-1947 of the District Educational Officer, South Malabar to the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore.

Sub: Closure of schools by managers and their conduct by staff committees -- Memorial submitted by the representatives of the Malabar Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union, Calicut --

REF: Proceedings R.C. No. 1776-B.2/47 dated 14.11.47 of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

I have been in intimate touch with the working of the aided managements of elementary schools in North and South Malabar districts for the last 8 years and have never felt that the managers as a class have organised themselves effectively to fight for their rights. In fact, though they were making some stray representations, their first conference, so far as I know, was held only this year when they were faced with the problem of an extra payment of Rs.5/- to teachers. Notices of closure of schools with effect from 1-10-47 were served on teachers in 400 schools out of 1010 in South Malabar, in imitation of the teachers' notices of strike with effect from 15-6-47. But it was a poor imitation and not seriously thought by any manager. Except in the case of 4 schools, these were either withdrawn or not given effect to. To suggest that this is a part of the general offensive of the reactionary and antinational elements in the country to discredit the popular ministry and defeat its declared policy of spreading universal, free and compulsory education is simply ludicrous and cannot be accepted as possible even by the wildest stretch of one's imagination. On the other hand, it is the teachers of Malabar who are highly organised and vigilant and who do not hesitate to use any and every means to serve their ends. Among them there are a few who are no longer teachers, but are wellknown communist leaders and they have only been too ready to exploit the majority of the discontented teachers, and under the guise of championing their cause, are carrying on insidious communist propaganda. These self styled saviours of educational and cultural progress who loudly complain about the anti-ministry manoeuvres of the managers did not themselves hesitate to throw out a challenge of strike with effect from 15-6-47. The spectacle of lakhs of pupils thrown out the street over which they express so much concern now did not worry them at all then. The raising of this bogey of threat of closure, their sudden professions of love for the ministry, and their clubbing the inspecting officers along with the managers as the enemies of progress are all a part of their usual tactics. Their readiness to help the Government in a crisis is however conditioned by the acceptance of their suggestions made under items, a, b and c of their memorial.

Anyhow, the situation pictured by the memorialists has not arisen. I invite your kind attention to my letter Roc.No. 312-B/47, dated 12.11.47 (copy submitted to you) submitted with reference to

(P.T.O.)

..3..

97 (H)

reference to Director's Proceedings Roc.No.1988-B.2/47 dated 16.10.47. As reported in the above letter, only 4 schools were affected. Two of them, Azhinhilam Mopla and Ramanattukara Mopla are now being conducted without any break by staff committees formed for the purpose and the question of recognising these is under correspondence. Velimuk aided is still run by the old manager who appears to have promised to transfer the school to the teachers, and only one school, Trikulam South has actually ceased working with effect from 1-10-47, and no teachers have come forward.

In the above circumstances, the suggestions made as items (a) to (f) of the memorial require no serious consideration.

Regarding the other suggestions, I have to offer the following remarks:-

(g) Managers are reported to have generally paid in full to teachers except in cases where teachers have left school or where there is a legitimate fear of overpayment in which case a reasonable amount has been paid and the balance will be adjusted on receipt of the final grant. Hard cases brought to notice are being attended to.

(h) Monthly payments and direct payments are old demands and are not special to Malabar.

(i) These are steadily decreasing and are dealt with in the usual course.

(j) The percentage of eligible teachers admitted to the T.P.F. has steadily increased in spite of the management's plea of inability to contribute their share. Threat of withdrawal of recognition has been effective in several cases. Withholding of grant also was tried but found unworkable as it is the teachers who stood to suffer.

(k) Many schools are not levying fees. No mopla ~~ka~~ schools levies any fees. Only in Palghat Taluk there is an appreciable number and even here the poorer classes are exempted. Till the finances of Government improve, there is no other means of paying enhanced salaries to teachers.

All Taluk unions are recognised and I do not see ~~any~~ need for the recognition of a District Union in which membership is thrown open to outsiders also.

Sd. x x x x x
District Educational Officer,
South Malabar.

/True copy/

Ram. 27/1/48

For DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ram. 27/1/48.

Rm
27/1/48

EDUCATION - Elementary - Aided elementary schools -
Revised scales of pay - Representations.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No.1776.B2/47
dated 10th July 1947.

Please see the letter from the D.P.I. on pp.1-3

c.f. The intention of Government, while directing that managements of private elementary schools should give a minimum pay of Rs.30/- p.m. to a Higher Elementary Grade teacher and Rs.40/- to a Secondary Grade teacher, though the minimum pay fixed for purposes of grant-in-aid was Rs.25 and 35 respectively, was that the managements should supplement the grants from their own resources, such as income from fees, endowments, etc. It was never the intention that 15 per cent of assessed grant payable ^{for} ~~towards~~ ^{towards the} managements ~~for~~ upkeep of buildings, etc., should be utilised for this purpose. In fact this grant should never be utilised for payment of salaries of teachers. At the time of the issue of orders, it was anticipated that some managements would not be in a position to meet ^{the} ~~an~~ additional expenditure on account of the payment of the higher minimum and the Director was authorised to grant an extension of time in suitable cases. In the c.f. the D.P.I. states that the ^{fee} ~~income~~ of ^{aided schools} ~~private managements~~ is in many cases uncertain and inadequate. He does not say the percentage of schools in which the fee income is not adequate for this purpose in question. The Director has pointed out that 'the fact to be recognised is that very few of the aided schools have resources of their own and a vast majority of them are - 'venture' schools started and run by impecunious managements to whom the school is the main source of livelihood.' In a memorandum prepared by the Secretary on the question of using ~~all~~ panchayats as ~~an~~ ^{for the spread of} Agency in elementary education he has noted that it is likely that "as a result of the recent direction that managements should contribute Rs.5/- towards salaries of teachers a considerable number of aided schools might fall in; that should give a suitable ^{opportunity} ~~word~~ for panchayats to step in. This

This aspect of the matter has been placed before the Govt. from time to time & was also prominently urged before H.E. (C.E.) during the discussion relating to the particular problem of the District in which the demands for Rs.5/- were made.

5/5

104 CF

P

This aspect may be watched. It seems therefore to be the intention of the Secretary that the kind of managements referred to by the D.P.I. should be gradually eliminated from the ^{field} period of elementary education.

For orders as to the action to be taken with reference to the D.P.I.'s letter.

JSM
14/7/47 S

What words
to take over such
schools -
which are
in the hands of
the D.P.I. or
the Local Boards
or the Private
agencies.

he asks to report on the
cost of my Memorandum
has gone to

I understand that many teacher-managers have given notices of discontinuing schools in view of the fact that they won't be able to run them. I think in this case, the alternatives are:

1. The Government should take them up;
2. The Local Boards must take them up;
3. Private agencies must be found to take them up;
4. The Government should pay the extra Rs.5 per teacher which is expected to be paid by the management.

The last item comes to about Rs.25 lakhs. The first and the second items will cost much more, coming to an extent of about ^{Eighty five} ~~seventy~~ lakhs if I remember right from the calculations submitted to us in another file. If item 3 can be ~~started~~ put into force, that will be the best. I understand that in many places where aided schools are run by teacher-managers, some of the local people ^{may be induced to take up the management} ~~may be induced to take up the management~~ of the schools on the conditions proposed by Government. The D.P.I. may please circulate to the D.E.Os. and the Deputy Inspectors to find out ~~such~~ ^{such} alternative private managements wherever possible. If alternative 3 is left out, ~~among~~ among the other alternatives, the one that is possible is to pay them Rs.5 which we have asked the managements to pay. I would like this matter to be circulated to Finance and then to the Cabinet before we come to a conclusion in the matter. This is a matter which concerns the

Mr. Secretary
to the Govt.
of Madras
18 JUL 1947
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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of Madras
18 JUL 1947
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

thewhole of the province and is bound to have a great effect among the people of the province ^{as a whole} ~~on all sides~~ and the finances of the Government and so, it is good that we should come to any conclusion in the matter after putting the matter before all the members of the Cabinet. The note of the D.P.I. along with the notes of the Deptt. may be circulated.

Mr. Secretary
to the Govt.
of Madras
18 JUL 1947
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

TSA
18-7-47

It is presumed that H.M.(Education) does not want a reference to

be sent to the D.P.I. as suggested ^{in page 2 ante} ~~in page 2 ante~~ and that he is not in favour of alternatives 1 and 2 in his minute on page 2 ante. in view of the prohibitive cost involved, He desires that a referen-

ce should go out to the D.P.I. as at 'R' on page 2 ante with referen-
ce to alternative 3 and that if ~~it~~ it is eventually found not

feasible to adopt this alternative also the last alternative should be adopted. L.H.M. (Education) may be taken as to whether a note for the Cabinet may be prepared on these lines.

JSM
21/7/47 S
14/7/47 M (Cm.)

(1) The D.E.Os. may be instructed by the D.P.I. to proceed on the third suggestion and to organise Committee schools wherever notices of discontinuance of schools have been received.

(2) L.A. Dept. may be asked to examine the point

No.2
(3) A note may be circulated to the Cabinet on the matter so that they may be kept informed.

TSA
26-7-47

A draft ~~is~~ and a draft note for the cabinet are subd. The file may be sent to the Chief Secy for approval of the draft note

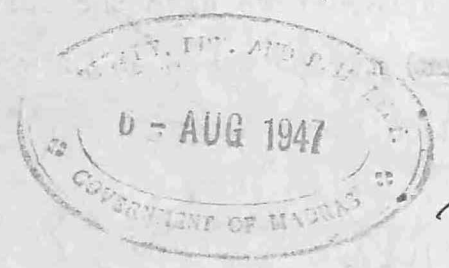
for the cabinet after issue of the draft S.O.

JSM 30/7/47 S W 31/7/47 W 1/8/47 W
C. I. (a. i. r. d. o.)



The file may now be sent to H.O. (Edn.) for approval of the draft note for the cabinet.

JSM 2/8/47 S W 4/8/47 W
TSA 6-8-47
M. (Cm.)



Copies of the note have been circulated to all H.O.s and H.E. The file may now be sent to LA for taking extracts from it w.r.t. item (2) in H.O.'s minute on page 3 ante. That Deptt may be requested to return the file very urgently.

JSM 8/8/47 S W 8/8/47 W

67031

In cover Lt. Col. 29/8/47

Edn. u.o. 56719 C/47-2 8/8/47



Necessary extracts have been taken for action in this Deptt. The file may be returned to E & P. H. Deptt.

LA Deptt. Chce. M. 1/8/47 S W 1/8/47 W

C. I. issued p. 38 CF

This may lie over till 1-9-47.

JSM 21/8/47 S W 21/8/47 W

Extract of minutes of H.M. Edn. on p. 47 of: In this matter, I had already suggested that a note may be

prepared and submitted to all Hon'ble Ministers for discussion at an informal meeting. Now that we have received notices of discontinuance of schools from a large number of aided school managements, we must try to see as to what can be done in the matter. It may not be possible for any alternative agencies to take up the managements of these schools at short notice. The only possibility is that the Government should come forward to pay the other five rupees also.

A part II proposal may be put up in this connection so that the Cabinet may decide over the matter.

T.S.A. /26-8-47.

with reference to A above kind attention is solicited to item 3 of the minutes of H.M. (Edn.) at p. 3 ante in which he ordered that a note might be circulated to the Cabinet on the matter so that they may be kept informed. Accordingly copies of the note at p. 35-37 ~~has been~~ ^{has been} circulated to all H.M.'s and H.E.

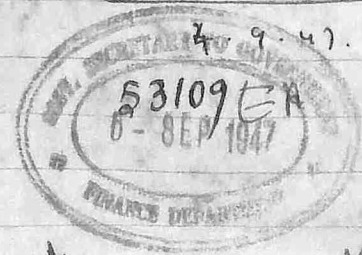
As regards B above it is submitted that the management of elementary schools were asked to pay Rs. 5/- per mensem per teacher of the secondary or higher elementary grades employed in their schools. Subsequently in the case of lower elementary ^{grade} teachers employed in these schools, the managements were asked to pay Rs. 2 per month for each teacher.

On the lines the extra cost to Government involved in the proposals is about Rs. 30,32,000/- or 30 lakhs roughly.

Fin. may see for remarks before further order.

JSM 3/9/47 S W 3/9/47 W

Edn. u.o. 56719 C/47-3



Finance (Expt) Consequent on the orders of the Govt. that managements of private

Elementary Schools should give a minimum pay of Rs 30⁰⁰ p.m. to a higher elementary grade teacher and Rs 40 p.m. to a secondary grade teacher, representations have been received by Govt. from many private managements, expressing their inability to run the institutions and giving notice of closing the schools in the event of the Govt. not modifying their orders referred to above. The alternatives that have been suggested by H.M. (Education) for consideration ~~involving these problems~~, are:

② The minimum pay fixed for purposes of grant-in-aid was Rs 25 & 35 respectively.

T on p 2

1. The Govt. should take up the managements,
2. The Local Boards should take them up,
3. Private agencies must be found to take them up,
- and 4. The Govt. should pay the extra Rs 5 per teacher which is expected to be paid by the managements.

The last item is roughly estimated at Rs 30 lakhs^{p.a.}. The first and the second items will cost much more ^(about Rs 85 lakhs p.a.). The third alternative was therefore considered to be the best and the D.P.I. was accordingly asked to instruct inspecting officers to examine this alternative and to negotiate and arrange wherever possible for the schools being run by private agencies. The alternative 2 above is separately under consideration in the L.A. Department.

2. As notices of discontinuance of schools from a large number of aided school managements have been received, H.M. (Edn) now considers that it may not be possible for any alternative agency to take up the managements of these aided schools at short notice and that the only possibility is that the

see L.A. note and first of p 4

H.M.'s minute

Govt. themselves should meet the extra cost, viz Rs 5/- p.m. in the case of secondary and higher elementary grade teachers and Rs 2/- p.m. in the case of lower elementary grade teachers. The extra cost involved in the proposal is roughly estimated at Rs 30 lakhs p.a. H.M. (Education) has ~~submitted~~ minuted that a Part II proposal may be put up in this connection so that the Cabinet may decide over the matter. Finance may agree.

It would perhaps seem desirable to await the D.P.I.'s reply to the Govt. on p. 33⁴⁷ in regard to Alternative No. 2. viz - Finding private agencies to take up these schools, and also the result of the examination of Alternative No. 2²⁵. Making local bodies take up these schools. If, however, it is wished to proceed at once with a Part II scheme covering these proposals - Alternative 4. They may take orders ~~of~~ of D.H. for to treat the proposal as a Part II Scheme for 1948-9.

this may be done - otherwise the Part II Scheme would not be likely to be ready in time - by 1-10-47. SWD

ASI to see. 19.9.47 A Very Urgent.

17.9.47 19.9.47 E.P.H. CI

Fin U.O. 53109EA-1

19.9.47 p. 5 ante may be perused. The file may be circulated for orders as to whether the proposal to meet from Prov. funds the extra amount of Rs 5/- p.m. in the case of aided secy. and higher ele. grade trained teachers, and Rs 2/- p.m. in the case of aided lower ele. grade trained teachers, may be treated as a Part II Scheme for 1948-49.



20/9/47 22/9/47

24.9.47

Cabinet has to decide. M.Y. 28.9.47 15.8

5/10/47 H. (Cm) H. (Fin)

Please see the minutes of H.O.
 Jim. Evidently he means that the case will
 have to be decided ultimately by the Cabinet.
 The proposal has to go before the Finance
 Committee before it is placed before the
 Cabinet. In that view a note for the Standing
 Finance Committee may be put up. However,
 H.O. Eds may see before a note is prepared.

op 15/11/47. J.M. 15/11/47 S. 16/11/47 M. (Cm.)

A note for the S.F.C. may be
 prepared & submitted

With ref. to the order alone
 a draft note for the S.F.C. is subd.
 for approval & it may be sent to Finance
 for acceptance or remarks, if any.

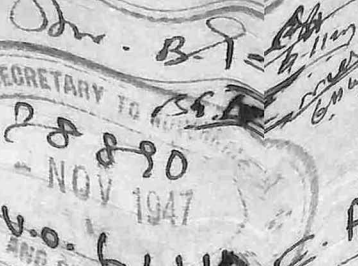
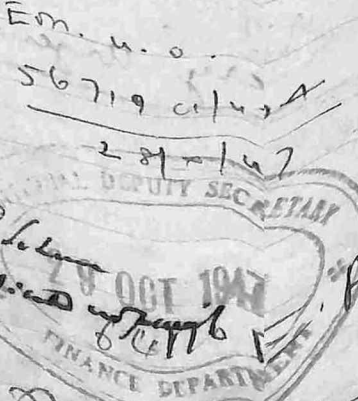
op 22/10/47. J.M. 27/10/47 S. 28/10/47 M. (Cm.)

Please see the previous Jim note on
 pp. 5-7 above and the orders in circulation
 on pp. 7-8 above. Apparently the proposal stands to be sent as a Part II scheme
 for 1948-9. The draft note may be accepted & sent
 the case returned to Ed. H.

op 11/11/47. J.M. 6/11/47 S. 7/11/47 M. (Cm.)

The file may be circulated to H.M.
 for orders as to whether the proposal is
 to be treated as a Part II scheme or as a
 Part I scheme.

op 10/11/47. J.M. 12/11/47 S. 13/11/47 M. (Cm.)



The file may now be circulated
 to H.M. (Finance) for approval of the
 Part II note as corrected by Finance.

op 17/11/47. J.M. 18/11/47 S. 19/11/47 M. (Cm.)
 If Govt wants to pay
 the difference of Rs 5
 it will cost the Govt Rs 30 lakhs.

The second alternative is we need not
 insist on the management to pay Rs 5.
 Why not try the second
 alternative? J.M. 23.11

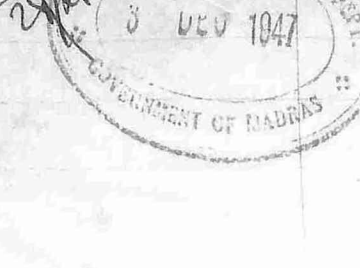
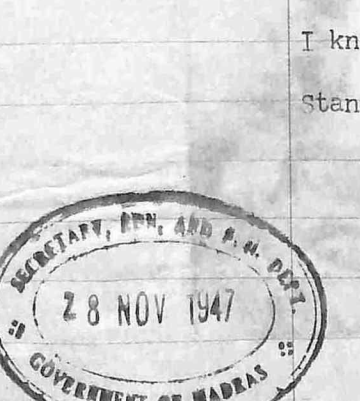
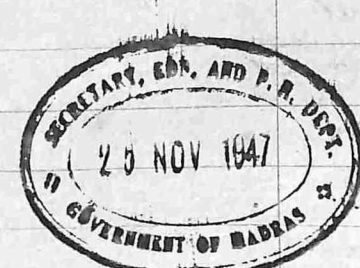
The file may be circulated to
 H.M. (Eds), w.r.t. the minute of H.M. (Cm.)
 op 25/11/47. J.M. 26/11/47 M. (Cm.)

This is a matter which is bound to create a great deal of trouble.
 I know this is costing us a great deal. The matter may be decided by the
 Standing Finance Committee and the Cabinet in whatever way it pleases.

op 27/11/47. J.M. 28/11/47 M. (Cm.)

The file may be recirculated
 to H.M. (Finance)
 op 27/11/47. J.M. 28/11/47 M. (Cm.)

S.F.C. 2.12
 It is presumed that H.M.



have no objection to the proposal being considered as a Part II scheme. All Part II schemes will be considered first by the standing finance committee and then by the cabinet.

RM
2/12/47 S

to be considered among
in Part II schemes

SA
7.12.47

This is a Part II proposal. It is in my note in page 9 as well as in the agreement expressed by H.M. This affords - work have evidently what is expressed above. In view of that for the circulation to us is not necessary. It need not again go to H.M. Finance. Part II note to be prepared.

SA
7.12.47

below
the draft note has been amended as at the minutes above. Finance may see before copies are taken.

RM
2/12/47 S

RM
8/12/47

Fin(B. E. II)

(Pres. Fin. note on p. 8 above and the orders in circulation on pp. 9-10 above.)

The draft note may be accepted and the case returned to E & P. H.

RM
9.12.47

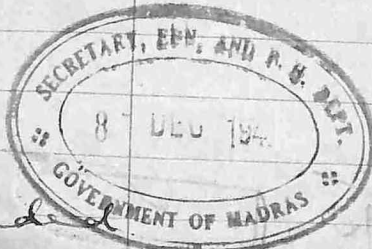
RM
10.12.47

Despatch copies to Finance

RM
10/12/47

Accepted
from
Fin

RM
11/12



Page
56 to 60
of the note

Fin. n. o.
56719.01/48
8/12/47



Fin. n. o. No 74662 BE II/42-1
10-12-47

Spent

Copy to P. H.

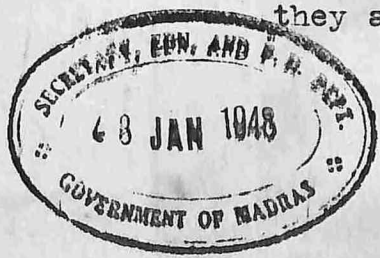
Item 57:- Revision of salaries of teachers in aided Elementary schools ... Omit

Please see the recommendations of the S.F.C. extracted above. In view of this, it is now for consideration whether the ^{second} alternative suggested by H.M. (Fin) on p 9 ante viz. that the payment of the extra amount by the managements need not be insisted upon may be accepted for orders.

RM
19/11/48
19/11/48

RM
20/11/48 S
19/11/48 (S. Sec)
19/11/48 (Fin)

The S.F.C.'s recommendations may be accepted. Directions may be issued to the D.P.I. that these provisions of the managements having to contribute Rs.5/- may be enforced only in cases of managements where they are able to pay. Where they are not able to pay, exemptions may be given.



SA
28.1.48

A draft order is subd. Finance may see

RM
30/1/48 S

Fin. (Exp 4)

may be passed

RM
6.2.48

RM
5/2/48
S.P.H.

Ed. Sec.

May issue.

RM
15/2/48 S

Ed. n. o. 56719.01/47-7
2-2-48

Fin. 6925 Exp 11
5-2-48

See what the linked
10/1/48. S. Sec

SECRETARY, E. & P. H.
28 JUN 1947
A-18
C1
51705

Secretary, E. & P.H.

In the recent note on the revision of salaries, orders have been issued that the contribution of the managements for the elementary school teachers should commence from 1-7-47 and the Director has been given power to extend the time in the case of such managements who are not able to make the readjustment. Necessary instructions may be issued to the D.P.I. that as far as possible ^{extension} exemptions should be given only to deserving managements who are not really able to makeup that amount. The Director may be asked to report at the end of September as to how many elementary schools have received exemption. ^{extension}

TSA
21.6.47

H.M. Education.

A draft memo to the S.P.S. is subd. ^{E+P.H. (C1)}

for approval.

27.6.47

30/6/47

S 30/6/47

[Issued as Memo. No. 51705 C1/47-1st 30.6.47]

with ref. to para 2 p 5 of. The Director
may be informed that the extension of time
referred to in G.O. 1154, Encl. S-6, 47 ^{applies only to} ~~post payment of payment~~
~~exemption at the prescribed rate for the period~~ ^{minimum rates}

I think on the other hand, the idea was to exempt him from liability for the payment of the fund. On receipt of the order for payment, the payment was current.

From the 18th July 1947 up to the time for which such extension is granted. For orders.

The Director has also solicited instructions as to whether the failure on the part of the Management to pay at the prescribed rates might be considered as a violation of the rules for recognition and aid and penal action may be taken against the management ~~may be in~~ accordance with those rules. ^{Please see the Director's letter at pp 3-44} The Director may be informed that the violation may be construed so, but that ^{penal} action in this regard ~~may~~ ^{may} not be restarted until the payment of the extra amount ^{also} from the fund, which is being considered as a Part B Scheme, is finally decided ^{up on by govt} for orders.

I may tell to J.P. 9. I may review the whole matter again after that; the letter of the J.P. 9. will be sent to the defendant and I do not see that we can go in for a wholesale withdrawal of recognition with us.

arranging for alternative methods of running
schools which would get closed.

by
S. J. W. S.

M. J. (C. S.)

28/10/48

The information that I get leads me to believe
that some Managements do not have resources to pay
the extra Rs. 5/-. In these circumstances, our forcing
them will lead only to one result and that is the closing
down of these institutions. This will be against public
interest and so the D.P.I. may be instructed that such
managements that are not in a position to pay may be
given exemption until such time they are able to pay.

L. K. S. P. D.

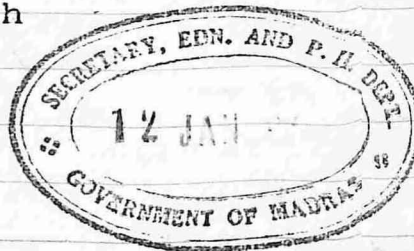
1 S. A.

11-1-48

[From the S.P. D. No. 1776 B2/47 dt 4.1.48]

p 798

The Director's letter, since need, has
been added to the file.



The S.F.C. has recommended

that the Part B scheme for the payment
of the extra amount to aided ele. school
teachers from Prof. funds, might be omitted.
and it is under examination in the top
file. This may therefore lie over till a
decision on this ~~part~~ is arrived at in the top file
for orders.

19.1.48
S. J. W. S.

28/11/48 S. J. W. S. (S. D. S.)
M. J. (C. S.)

Orders issued in the top file will apply. The Director may be
instructed to exempt such of those managements which are not in a position
to pay the extra five rupees.

1 S. A. *Produced & sent for use*

orders in the top file cover this
file also. The papers may be added
to the top file. 28/11/48 S. J. W. S.

(to be submitted
on return from file
to S. J. W. S.)

18

19

Secretary, E. & P.H.

Please see herewith a representation from the Malabar Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union, Calicut. They have ~~made~~ certain suggestions in view of the notices given by certain managements to close the schools in view of the recent G.O. asking them to pay Rs.5/- for every teacher. The D.P.I. may be asked to examine the proposals and report.



15th
28 9 47
H.M. Education.

A draft memo to the A.P.S. is subd. for

appl.
10
11/10/47.
11/11/47

MM
6/10/47

13EF

[memo no: 780120/47-1201
d. 6-6-47]

From the Sp. J. N.º 1276 B2/47 d. 23-1-68.

In the top file H.M. has ordered that 'directions may be issued to the S.P.O. that the provision in the g.O.s of Managements ~~having~~ to contribute Rs 5 may be enforced only in cases of managements where they can pay. where they are not able to pay emphasis may be given

In view of these orders no action is necessary as this file. the papers may be added to the top file after perusal by H. D.

50

30/1/68



SA

28. 249

b5 C/F

see orders at

6 | 51-52 ep

297 E. 4th St.

10-2-22

(To be, underneath)

an Helene (man)

Eni: AB 1/2

Water glass

15

10-01-01

