

Ed P. H (1949) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. NO.

651

Ed P. H ✓

Dated

9-3-49

12

[Despatch Abstract.]

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

Para 4 of Director of Public Instruction No. 257-D2/48 dated 4th Oct. 1948.

XX

XX

XX

On reviewing the position of Hindustani schools in the Province with regard to the existing need for qualified Hindustani teachers, I have to state that, time is ripe to institute a Government examination for Hindi. It appears to me that very few care to take the University examination, which is not necessary for Hindi teachers if they possess the certificate granted by the Dakshina Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha.. Though at the beginning, when the requirements of the Department were small, the certificates granted by the Sabha proved satisfactory, it is now practically impossible for the Sabha to supply the required number of teachers. I have the honour, therefore, to propose to - Government that a Government examination be instituted in Hindi for the award of a Certificate which should be considered adequate qualification for Hindi Pandits for Forms I to III. The standard of the examination will not be lower than the standard required by the Dakshina Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha for their "Visharad" Certificates. The syllabus will be the same as that for the "Visharad" examination.

XX

XX

XX

/True extract/

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in Tamil script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Draft II

Letter No. 53270 B/48 - 5 Edn dated 27-10-48
Ref

To The Secretary DBHP Sabha,
Shayagarayanagar, Madras

Sir,

& Hindustani Teachers - Examination in Hindi
to be conducted by Govt for the award of a certificate
qualifying for appointment as Pandits in Forms I
to III in Secondary schools.

I am directed to forward a copy of para
4 of the letter from the DP 9 no RC 257/32/48 d
4-10-48 on the above subject and to request
you to offer your remarks thereon at an early
date. I am also directed to request you to expedite
your reply to my letter no 53270 B/48. 3 Edn d 13.10.48
and to let me know whether there ^{are} any institutions
newly started ⁱⁿ the current year and which are

[Handwritten note:]
Dis see the L/P/1st F.
27/1/48

[Handwritten note:]
p 8 of
(1/1/48)

[Handwritten note:]
page 11-12 of
(action taken separately)

4
to be recognised and admitted to aid from 1948-9 onwards
as the question of making provision in the BE for 1949-50
for such institutions has to be considered immediately.

Yours faithfully

Despatched. 28/10/1948. CKV. 28/10

क्रोन : 88008

तार : DAKSHIN

दक्षिण भारत हिन्दुस्तानी प्रचार सभा, मद्रास

DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA, MADRAS

President:
BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD
Vice-Presidents:
C. RAJAGOPALACHARYA
B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA



General Secretary:
M. SATYANARAYANA
Thyagarayanagar P.O.
MADRAS 17

2nd. December 1948.

Dear Sri Chettiar,

You may remember that I met you last week and sought your advice regarding the question of Government's instituting an Examination in Hindustani.

I am sending you herewith a copy of the letter which I have sent to the Secretary, Education Dept., for your information.

I trust you will do the needful in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

R. Misra
(RAGHUVARDAYAL MISRA)

Sri T.S.Avinashilingam Chettiar,
Hon'ble Minister for Education,
Govt. of Madras, Madras.

Enc: 1.
tkv/-

6

88008 : 88008

दक्षिण भारत हिन्दुस्तानी प्रचार सभा, मद्रास

General Secretary :
M. SATYANARAYANA
Thyagarayanagar P.O.
MADRAS 17



President :
BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD
Vice-Presidents :
C. RAJAGOPALACHARYA
B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

क्र. : 88008

तार : DAKSHIN

दक्षिण भारत हिन्दुस्तानी प्रचार सभा, मद्रास

DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA, MADRAS

President :
BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD
Vice-Presidents :
C. RAJAGOPALACHARYA
B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA



General Secretary :
M. SATYANARAYANA
Thyagarayanagar P.O.
MADRAS 17



1st. Dec. 1948.

90213

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

Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter No. 53270 B1/48-5 Edn. dated 27.10.1948. We wish to place the following for your consideration.

1. The Sabha has been working now for over 30 years with the only object of propagating a knowledge of Hindustani among the people of South India. Among the ways and means adopted by the Sabha for this purpose, one is the conduct of graded Hindustani Examinations starting from the Preliminary stage viz., Prathamik and ending with the Rashtra Bhasha Visharad Degree Examination and the Hindustani Pracharak Training Diploma. The candidates who appear for the Visharad Examination must necessarily have passed the four previous examinations step by step, with the result that their knowledge of Hindustani is well standardised and has a proper foundation.

2. Quite a large number of candidates have passed this Visharad Examination and they have been employed as Teachers in Schools. The demand for Hindustani Teachers has been on the increase since the Provincial Govt. announced its policy of introducing Hindustani in all schools. To meet this demand, the Sabha has been conducting special schools in Andhra, Kerala, Karnatak and Tamilnad. As a result of this work, the demand for Hindustani Teachers has been fairly met in Andhra, Kerala and Karnatak. Only in the Tamil Districts there is still a shortage of teachers. To overcome this, the Sabha is now concentrating on running more Schools

inward 8.9

दक्षिण भारत हिन्दुस्तानी प्रचार सभा, मद्रास
DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA, MADRAS

-- 2 --

in Tamilnad, and within a year or two we expect to supply adequate number of teachers for the Tamil Districts also.

3. The balance from the Examination fees after meeting the expenses is used to give grants-in-aid to the Hindustani Teachers working through out this Presidency. This is a considerable amount and it is very useful in furthering the work of this institution among the general public.

4. Now, if the Government institutes an examination in Hindustani, it is likely that it may interfere with the work of this institution, while it may not help the Govt. to solve the problem of producing more teachers. The Govt. cannot secure candidates for their final examination all on a sudden without there being a good grounding in Hindustani by a preliminary study of at least three years.

5. It is also likely that if the Government conducts these ~~xxx~~ final examinations without any correlation with our present examinations, there will be a scramble of people with poor or no knowledge whatever in Hindustani, to appear for these examinations being tempted by jobs. This will result in a number of failures and thus the Govt. scheme might end in a failure. Thus, the Government will not be advancing the cause of Hindustani in any way, while their scheme will definitely hamper the longstanding work conducted by this institution.

6. We would, in this connection, like to offer you the following suggestion for attracting more candidates to take to Hindustani Training. The scale of salaries fixed by the Govt. for the Hindustani Teachers at present is very low when compared with the scales fixed for teachers of other languages. We have already drawn the attention of the Government towards this, but so far no action has been taken. If the same scales, as are given to the other languages teachers, are given to the Hindustani Teachers also, we are sure that more candidates will come up for Hindustani Training and we will be able to meet the demand for Hindustani Teachers fully.

क्रमांक : 88008

दक्षिण भारत हिन्दुस्तानी प्रचार सभा, मद्रास

DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA, MADRAS

President :

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

Vice-Presidents :

C. RAJAGOPALACHARYA

B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA



General Secretary :

M. SATYANARAYANA

Thyagarayanagar P.O.
MADRAS 17

-- 3 --

7. It would also be very helpful if the Government gives adequate grants to this institution, so as to enable it to offer scholarships and such other encouragement as is necessary to attract more people to learn Hindustani.

We trust you will consider the points mentioned above in all their bearings and recommend to Government the necessary steps for the encouragement of Hindustani-learning in this Presidency.

Yours in Service,

R. D. Guruswami
for General Secretary.
Sm

sm/tkv.

109.
21/12

To The D. P. J.
(with a copy of the
letter to the effect)
Recd.
20-1-49

Exp. H(B)

From the D.P.G. No: 257-D2/48 dated 4-10-48
From the General Secretary, D. B. H. P. Sabha, Madras,
No: 52 dated 2-12-48
Memo No: 53270-D1/48-78dn dated 20-12-48

A copy of the letter from the General Secretary, Dakshina Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Madras cited is forwarded to the D. P. I. The Director is requested to offer his remarks on the objections raised in the letter against the institution of an examination in Hindi by the Govt.

WRP
13-11-48
Wax
16-12-48

re
17-12-48

Handwritten notes in Tamil script, likely a memorandum or report, covering the left page of the document.

Education Department.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

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

2 FEB 1949

Re. No. 257/D2/48 dated 27-1-1949.

Sir,

Sub: Schools - Special for the training of Hindustani
Visharads - Government examination for the award of
a certificate.

Ref: Govt. Memo No. 53270 B1/48-7 Edn., dated 20-12-1948.

After a careful analysis of the objections raised in the
letter dated 1-12-1948 of the General Secretary, Dakshina Bharat
Hindustani Prachar Sabha, against the institution of an examination
in Hindi by the Govt., I have the honour to state as follows:--

The five points contained in the general Secretary's
letter can be summarised as

- (i) the satisfactory nature of the existing arrangements,
with no clear need for a change to a Government examination;
- (ii) the Capacity of the Sabha to cope with increasing
number of candidates for training as well as for appearing for the
examination;
- (iii) the possible loss of examination revenue to the
Sabha in the event of institution of a Government examination and
consequent reduction of its resources for aiding the institutions
managed by it;
- (iv) The probable deterioration of standards in the event
of a Government examination; and
- (v) The need for enhancement of scales of pay of Hindustani
teachers as a better solution of the shortage of teachers than the
institution of a Government examination.

2. While, on the general principle that, it is the
right of any employing agency to lay down the conditions of employment
and the passing of an examination as one of the conditions and to
decide whether the agency itself will conduct its own examinations
or whether it will accept one of the existing examinations, the
Government is entitled to hold its own examination, it will be

: 2 :
but fair that any representation against it is given due consideration. On such consideration, the representation of the Sabha may be further reduced to one of

(a) loss of revenue and

(b) loss of prestige; but, these are couched in more objective terms under the above five heads, on which the following remarks are offered:

(i) However satisfactory an examination may be, it cannot be deemed to be a public examination in the fullest sense of the term and in consonance with democratic principles, so long as a private organisation conducts it and so long as the Government has no direct control of it through its own agency. As more and more scholars in the language become available, it will be open to any other private body or bodies to conduct its or their own examinations and instead of Government having to evaluate the standards of more than one such examination it will be more effective for Government to conduct its own single public examination for the whole province. Further, the standards set up by Government will include the requirements of not only the particular language (Hindustani) attainments for teachers and pupils, but also its place among and its relationship with other subjects of the curriculum in schools and its co-ordination with the activities and organisation of the schools, on which the Government is best authority and not a private body.

(ii) whatever the claims of a private body may be and however large the numbers to be examined may become, Government cannot afford to give the monopoly of the examination to a single body and, to be fair to all private enterprise, Government should be in a position to give the same privilege to other bodies which can fulfil the same conditions, so long as the Government itself does not conduct the examination. Hence the Sabha cannot claim a monopoly of conducting the examination.

(iii) Against the loss of revenue by the Central Sabha, Government have already made provision for grants in aid to individual institutions and have made the payment almost unconditional in 1948-49. Thus institutions themselves may not suffer a loss, and they may probably stand to gain, -- only the intermediary agency of the Sabha. Such loss of power and prestige is inevitable when

: 3 :
popular Government takes over the functions the responsibility for which previous Governments were not willing to take and which had therefore to be left to private enterprise. The remedy is for the Sabha to seek representation on the strength of its service and experience in the advisory machinery set up by Government for the discharge of the functions taken over by Government e.g. the examination board which may be set up, the Provincial Advisory Board etc.

(iv) It rests with the institutions themselves to maintain the standards and to present only candidates fit to take the examination. If they do so, the failures will be more among private candidates than institutional candidates and will prove the need for candidates to study in recognised institutions and thus encourage the growth and increase in number of the institutions. Moreover, a larger percentage of failures is inevitable in the broader basis of a public examination when the privilege of appearing for it is extended to a larger number according to the principles which go with true democracy. This principle has already been accepted by Government by the abolition of selection examination in VI Form of High Schools.

(v) The increase of facilities for Hindustani study is a more abiding and ultimately a more economical method of getting a larger supply of teachers than an increase in salaries which will create an invidious distinction among teachers in general and language teachers in particular. Such increase of facilities can be given only with the resources of Government and not of a private body.

In short, functions which might have been carried out, however well and worthily on an esoteric basis of organisation when political conditions required it, can no longer be continued on the same basis under the administration of a popular Government and private bodies cannot continue the excellent work they have been doing better than by co-operating with the Government in placing such work on a democratic basis of administration in the interests of wider knowledge of the language which is ultimately to become the federal language of the Union.

Yours faithfully,

D. V. Pantanali
1. 2. 46

for Director of Public Instruction.

KHBSI-1.

[Handwritten mark]

53270/48

[Handwritten mark]
13/9/57

10/6

117.90

1130

[Handwritten signature]

To

The D.P. 9.

General Secy
D.B.H.B. Sabha
Tirunagar.

9

Exon (21)

Schools. Special. Hindustani - Institution of an examination in Hindustani by Govt for the award of a certificate - Proposal - Deferred

From the D.P. 9, Re. no 257 D2/48 d 4.10.48

From the General Secretary. Dakshina Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Madras no 132/42-48

From the D.P. 9, Re. no 257 D2/48 d 27.1.49

Order no 651 Education dated 9.3.1949

The D.P. 9 is informed that the proposal for the institution of an examination in Hindustani by Govt for the award of a certificate qualifying for appointment as teachers in ~~primary~~ in Secondary Schools will be deferred for the present

USU
28.2.49

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Secretary, E. & P.H.

Please see herewith a representation from the Dakshina Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha. This may be examined in consultation with the D.P.I. and put up.



H.M. Education.

E.P.H.(B1)

A draft memo is submitted for approval

13/12/48
15/12/48

P110- C Memo no: 53270-3/48-78dn dated 20-12-48
P13-1506 [From the D.P.I. Rc no: 25702/48 dated 27-1-49]

P10-f The D.P.I. has suggested that it is time that Govt ^{may conduct} ~~started~~ an examination for Hindi for the award of a certificate which should be considered adequate qualification for Hindustani teachers ~~eng~~ teaching in Forms I to III. He has also suggested that the standard of the examination should not be lower than the standard required for the 'Vishard' examination of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and that the syllabus for the proposed examination may be the same as that for the 'Vishard' examination.

P1340- 2 The General Secretary of the D.B.H.P. Sabha, who was consulted in the matter, is not in favour of the proposal and he has raised the following points for the consideration of Govt.

P70-f (1) The Sabha is conducting graded examinations starting with 'Prathamik' and ending with the 'Rashtra Bhasha Vishard' and the Pracharak diplomas. The candidates who have passed all those examinations will have a standard and proper knowledge required which is required for Hindustani teaching Hindi. Though the demand for Hindustani teachers has been on the increase on account of the introduction of Hindi in all secondary schools, the demand has been fairly met in Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka areas. Only in Tamilnad there is a shortage of teachers and as the Sabha is now concentrating on running

11

a loss, though the intermediary agency of the Sabha may suffer in power and prestige. The D.P.I. suggests that the remedy for the Sabha is to seek representation on the advisory machinery to be set up by Government on the strength of its service and experience.

4. The proposal of the D.P.I. is aimed at the Dakshina Bharath Hindustani Prachar Sabha conducting examinations in Hindustani and awarding certificates, which are now recognised as qualification for Hindustani teachers. There is nothing to show that the holders of the diploma granted by the Sabha are not up to the mark and their teaching the language in Forms I to III is not as satisfactory as it should be. The study of the language has come into prominence only recently, and it may take some time before the authorities can judge the efficiency or otherwise of the instruction given by the Hindustani teachers now employed in secondary schools.

5. Further under the reorganised scheme of secondary education, Hindustani is only one of the languages included in the 2nd language group and it remains to be seen as to how many students take up the study of this language. If Government want to have better qualified Hindustani teachers, they may have to open schools providing for special instruction in Hindustani to those who want to qualify themselves as Hindustani teachers and then set up a Board of Examiners. In the circumstances, it is for consideration whether the proposal may be deferred for the present.

May be circulated to H.M. (Edu) for orders

Agreed with the view taken in the letter of 13-10-49. J.P.G. in the light of his proposal for the examination in Hindi of a few students.

10/10/49

more schools in Tamilnad, it expects to supply ^{to required} adequate number of teachers & in Tamilnad also within an year or two.

(2) If the Govt. institute an examination they may not get sufficient number of candidates, ^{to appear for the examination} without these being a poor preliminary study of at least 3 years. The people with poor knowledge may be tempted to appear for the proposed Govt. examination which may result in the failure of a large number of candidates and consequently of the scheme itself.

(3) If the salary of Hindustani teachers is raised so as to bring it on a par with the salary of Pandits in other languages, more people will qualify themselves for teachers' posts. It is also suggested that Govt. may give adequate grants to the D.B.H.P. Sabha in order to enable it to encourage the propagation of Hindi by offering scholarships etc to the students.

3. For the reasons mentioned above, the General Secretary of the Sabha considers that there is no need for the institution of an examination by Govt. He against those reasons, the D.P.I. has ^{advanced} the following points -

(1) However satisfactory an examination may be, it cannot be deemed to be a public examination in conformance with democratic principle so long as a private organisation conducts it and so long as Govt. have no direct control over it. If other private bodies intend to conduct their own examinations, similar to the examination of the Sabha, Govt. will have, in fairness, permit them to do so, and this will necessitate the evaluation of the standards of many examinations. It will be more effective for Govt. to conduct their own single public examination for the whole province. The Govt. will be the best authority to judge the proper place and requirements of the language with reference to other subjects in the curriculum of schools.

(2) As regards the deterioration of the standard of the examination the D.P.I. remarks that it rests with the Hindi schools themselves to maintain the standards and present only candidates fit to take the examination. If they do so, more and more candidates will seek instructions from those institutions, and thus encourage the growth of the institutions.

(3) As regards the loss of revenue, which the Sabha may sustain, Govt. have already agreed to pay grants-in-aid to individual institutions, the latter may, not, therefore, suffer

P82 f

P82 f

P82 f

P91 f

P140 f

Had

Had

Had

P150 f

Had

P162 f

-4-
The proposal may be deferred for the present.

159
13.2.49

A draft order is submitted below for approval.

159
23.2.49

in
24/2/49

S
8/2/49



12