closed ok
Legale
3/12

Sectt. II-27—60,004—17-11-48.

Education (1950) Department.

Ms. SERIES.

(1)

G.O. NO. 198 Edn

Dated 25-1-50.

(2)

Read G.O. Ms. No. 5 Edn, dated 7-1-50.

Order as in G.O. Ms. No. 13, dated 15-2-50 and
Order as in G.O. Ms. No. 23, dated 24-30 ?
Sectional notes 2 notes 1 to read

[Despatch Abstract.]

Basic education — Recommendations of the Conference of the Basic Trg. School Headmasters at Kodaikanal — Orders passed.

63

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

Urgent

82066

Ed P.H.

These are recommendations of the Conference of H. masters of Basic Training Schools at Kongiladi in Chidambaram. I have discussed this with D.P.I. These must be implemented immediately. KM

I agree with Such of those as can be implemented immediately. For others examine. KM 28/10

B2 (2)

EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 22 OCT GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Recommendations.

After a detailed discussion of problems, the following final suggestions were made and the President was empowered to place the same before the authorities concerned:

MODEL SCHOOLS.

(1) All model schools or sections thereof utilized for purposes of giving training to pupil teachers should be under the direct control and management of the Headmasters of Basic Training schools to which they are attached.

(2) Every teacher employed therein should have undergone training in Basic Education unless special exemption has been recommended by the Headmaster on grounds of experience already gained as teacher in the Basic School.

(3) Frequent transfers of the staff on whatever grounds should be avoided in the interests of the institution as efficiency cannot be ensured without continuity of service and experience. ~~cannot be expected.~~ Even promotions should be done without prejudice to the continuity of present work. The same procedure as is at present adopted in the combined cadre of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors may also be adopted in the case of secondary grade teachers, attendance officers and Junior Deputy Inspectors with two grades.

II. BASIC SCHOOLS IN COMPACT AREA.

As conversion of schools in the belt area will result in replacing present incumbents and sending them to other areas, re-training may immediately be taken up for the benefit of teachers in the compact area. To study the financial implications, a Special Committee may be constituted. However, by way of suggestion, the following methods to avoid any extra expenditure in this connection are suggested:-

(I) In urban areas the method adopted in Faridabad for re-training of displaced teachers among the refugees may be employed, viz., the teacher works for half the day in discharging his duties as teacher in his school and spends the other half in receiving training in Basic Education.

(2) Fresh recruitment to elementary schools under local bodies and government service shall be restricted to basic trained teachers only.

III. TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN BASIC TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Training of teachers should be done after planning the needs of the locality. Statistics should be collected regarding the demand in the area and admissions into the training school should be regulated accordingly. Otherwise unemployment among the trainees after finishing their course may lead to the development of a sense of frustration on the part of the personnel trained in Basic Training Schools.

IV. CONTROL OF BASIC SCHOOLS AND BASIC TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The channel through which every proposal from the Headmaster has to pass through is too long, and as such is responsible for too much of delay in its final execution, and as the present system of multiple control (District Educational Officer, Inspectress of girls' schools, Divisional Inspector, Basic Education Officer and the Director of Public Instruction) has not yielded satisfactory results. It is, therefore, proposed that a Provincial Board of Basic Education may be instituted on the lines of that working so efficiently in Bihar. All powers ~~relating~~ necessary for the proper control and management of Basic Training Schools and Basic Schools should be completely ~~invested~~ in it. The implementation of Basic Scheme in all its aspects will be entirely in its charge. The Secretary of the Board with his Assistants in the field will have a unified control over the Basic Education institutions conducted by the Board. This Board will be responsible for ~~it~~ enlightenment of the public on the scheme thus creating an ~~proper~~ atmosphere best suited for its healthy growth.

****

V. The following suggestions are also offered for immediate action:-

(I) Basic trained personnel should not be utilized for work other than Basic Education.

(2) Buildings of Basic Training Schools should not be used for work not connected with Basic Education, e.g., conduct of public examinations.

(3) The management of Basic Training Schools should not be clubbed with secondary schools and other types of institutions which do not do Basic Education work.

=====

E. & P. H. Dept. (B2)

D.O.No. 820683/49-1 Edn., dated 28.10.49.

My dear Reddi,

Basic Education - Conference of Basic Training School Headmasters held at Keelamoongiladi.

I am to enclose a copy of the recommendations made at the Conference of the Basic Training School Headmasters held at Keelamoongiladi and to ask you to implement such recommendations as are practicable, obtaining orders of Govt. where necessary. A detailed report on the action taken should be sent to Govt. in due course.

Yours sincerely,

To

Sri D.Sadasiva Reddi,
M.A.(Oxon),
D.P.I., Madras.

E&P.H. dept (B3)

D.O. No. 8 2066 B2/49-2 Edn. dated 5.12.49

My dear Reddi,

Sub :- Basic Educatn - Conference of Basic Trg. School Headmasters held at Kodaikanal - Recommendations.

Ref :- My D.O. Letter No. 8 2066 B2/49-1 Edn. dated 28.10.49

I am to invite your attention to my D.O. letter cited above, and to ask for an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

To

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

POST COPY OF TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

Office of the Director of
Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated 9-12-1949.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
M A D R A S.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.

Ref: Basic Education - Convention of Basic Training School Headmasters held at Keelamoongiladi - Recommendations.

Your D.O.No.S2066 B2/49-1 Edn., dated 28-10-1949 relating to the above subject is not readily available. Kindly furnish me with a copy of the D.O. for urgent reference.

R. V. Rudrappeswami,
9.12.49.

For Director of Public Instruction.

vs.9.12

13

(8)

Edn.P.H. dept (B3)

Memo No. 82066 B3/49-3 Edn. dated 14.12.49

Sub:- Basic Education - Conference of Basic Tg. School Headmasters held at Kodaikanal - Recommendations.

Read:- From the D.P.I P.C. of T.N dated 9.12.49.

A copy of the ~~Govt~~. D.O. letter no. 82066 B3/49-1 Edn. dated 28.10.49, together ~~as~~ with a copy of the recommendations of the ~~above~~ conference are enclosed herewith.

3
13.12.49.

To
The D.P.I
(with a copy of the D.O. letter no pTc.f and a copy of the recommendations no pB1-5 c.f)

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS-6.

To

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

R.C.No. 1450-- M/49 dated 22-12-1949.

Sir,

10536

SUB: BASIC EDUCATION - Conference of Basic Training School Headmasters held at Keelamoongiladi - Recommendations - Remarks on the - Offering.

28 DEC 1949

REF: Your D.O.No.82066-B2/49-1 Education dated 28--10--1949.

* * * * * * * * *

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the recommendations of the Headmasters' Conference held at Keelamoongiladi.

The main question that has to be considered is whether the Advisory Board of Basic Education just formed should be invested with full powers to plan and develop Basic Education. At present the Board that is constituted is designated as - Advisory. The question is to what extent we can move in the direction that Bihar has taken and to what extent we could - strike our own line of action with advantage.

The desire to have a more or less independent Basic Education Board appears to have been due to a feeling of frustration experienced by Basic Education workers in the past due to the fact that most of their controlling authorities (i.e.) the Distfict Educational Officers and Divisional Inspectors are not basic trained and have no special interest in Basic Education. That situation can be remedied in other ways than by creating an independent Board.

First of all, it has to be considered whether a Board on the Bihar model in our province will work satisfactorily. After careful consideration, I feel that it would not be to our - advantage to copy what is being done in Bihar at this stage. There is really no analogy between the Madras Province and Bihar. Here the entire structure of education at all stages is far more developed and our problem is how to develop Basic Education within the frame work of the present educational - structure as fast as we can do.

We are going to develop our administrative machinery in such a way as not to impose too many vexatious controls over Headmasters of Basic Training Schools. I am of the - opinion that 90% of the present needs of the Basic Training Schools will be satisfied if we permit the headmasters to supply their own needs and to incur the necessary expenditure without being very much dependent upon the sanction of the District Educational Officers. If that is done, I do not think that the Basic Education Board with powers as in Bihar, would advance the cause of efficiency of Basic Education in our province any better than what we are doing. It would be utterly impossible for a Board to direct the administration of Basic Education from day to day. I, therefore, do not think that it would be of any use to imitate Bihar. There is likely to be certain amount of unreality in the discussions and actions

of the Board and a great deal of difficulty in implementing them. One of the powers of this Bihar Board is to fix the salaries of Basic officers and to exercise full control over them. There may be many administrative difficulties created in adapting the decisions of the Basic Education Board to the present administrative machinery of education. In this matter, the Public Service Commission will have a great deal to say.

Further, if we constitute a Board invested with executive responsibilities, it is quite certain that it would want to introduce Basic Education up to the 8th standard (i.e. from the age of 6 to the age of 14) and also lead up to the Post Basic course of 4 years as planned by them. That would make serious inroads into the present structure of Secondary education and it is likely to meet with stout opposition throughout the Province. That is another reason why our Board should be only Advisory.

Therefore, so far as the planning of the immediate and ultimate lines of development of Basic Education goes, an Advisory Board like the one that has been constituted, has every facility of doing its work. The advice of the departmental officers would always be at their disposal. It is clear from the G.O. that the Government have already decided that the Basic Education Board for the Madras Province should be an Advisory Board and that it would meet 3 times a year, the non-official members would hold office for 3 years, that the Board may meet anywhere in the Province and that one third of the members would constitute the quorum. No further changes need be made in the constitution of the Board.

I would offer the following brief remarks in respect of the various recommendations of the Conference:-

Item I - Model Schools:

Recommendations: (1) All model schools or sections thereof utilised for purposes of giving training to pupil teachers should be under the direct control and management of the Headmasters of Basic Training Schools to which they are attached.

(2) Every teacher employed therein should have undergone training in Basic Education unless special exemption has been recommended by the Headmaster on grounds of experience already gained as a teacher in a Basic School.

(3) Frequent transfers of the staff on whatever grounds should be avoided in the interests of the institution as efficiency cannot be ensured without continuity of service and experience. Even promotions should be made without prejudice to the continuity of present work. The same procedure as is at present adopted in the combined cadre of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors may also be adopted in the case of Secondary grade teachers, attendance officers and Junior Deputy Inspectors with two grades.

Recommendations (1) and (2) may be accepted. Regarding (3): The acceptance of this suggestion would involve extra expenditure in the shape of new posts of Senior Secondary

grade teachers. In order to lessen the difficulty complained of, only Junior secondary grade teachers may be posted to Basic Training Schools hereafter, so that the trouble of seniority and promotion may not arise. In those rare cases where the promotion of secondary grade teachers cannot be avoided, they may be posted to Basic Education work in belt areas.

Item II: Basic Schools in compact areas:-

The suggestion for the organization of a retraining course in Summer may be accepted. Such retraining courses may be of 3 months duration and April to June is the proper season for such retraining courses. Proposals will be submitted - separately for organising such courses.

The idea of training teachers in Basic Education in the forenoon and allowing them to work in schools in the afternoons is not feasible. It will involve great strain on the part of teachers and the pupils under their care would not receive adequate attention.

The suggestion in sub-item 2 viz., thatfresh recruitment to Elementary Schools in the compact areas shall be restricted to basic trained teachers may be accepted. It is recommended that instructions may be issued to all the managements in Basic Education areas that all future appointments should be restricted to Basic trained teachers. The first step would seem to be that ordinary training schools should not admit candidates coming from those areas. Another step would be not to allow ordinary training schools and Basic Training schools to work side by side. Taluks where there are Basic Training schools may be declared as Basic Education areas and all managements within such taluks may be required to appoint only Basic trained teachers. Other teachers who are residents of these taluks may be given a three month's course of retraining in Basic education and absorbed in Basic schools in the Taluk.

Item III: Training of teachers in Basic Training Schools:

The admissions to Basic Training Schools cannot be restricted as suggested. The educational needs of each taluk may however be borne in mind and admissions planned according to requirements. If new appointments in Elementary Schools are made from among Basic Trained teachers when they are - available, there will be no difficulty in absorbing all - teachers trained in Basic Education.

Item IV - Control of Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools:-

Institution of a Provincial Board of Basic Education on the lines of that working in Bihar: This point has already been considered in connection with the setting up of the Basic Education Board. The suggestion about shortening the channel of communication and of official correspondence may be accepted and the Headmasters of Basic Training Schools may be made less dependent on District Educational Officers and Divisional Inspectors. Necessary action will be taken in this regard.

Item V - General:-

(1) Basic trained personnel should not be used for work not connected with Basic Education:- This is even now followed in practice.

(2) Buildings of Basic Training Schools should not be

used for work not connected with Basic Education, e.g. conduct of public examinations:- The acceptance of this suggestion may not be practicable in full. But steps will be taken to avoid using Basic Training Schools as centres for Government examinations.

(3) The ~~management~~ Working of Basic Training Schools should not be clubbed with secondary schools and other types of institutions which do not do Basic Education work:- In selecting centres for Basic Training Schools in future, care will be taken to avoid institutions having secondary sections.

Yours faithfully,

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ram.22/12.

23

-4-

used for work not connected with Basic Education, e.g. conduct of public examinations:- The acceptance of this suggestion may not be practicable in full. But steps will be taken to avoid using Basic Training Schools as centres for Government examinations.

(3) The management of Basic Training Schools should not be clubbed with secondary schools and other types of institutions which do not do Basic Education work:- In selecting centres for Basic Training Schools in future, care will be taken to avoid institutions having secondary sections.

Yours faithfully,

-for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rem.22\12.

23/13

EDN.& P.H.(B2).

SUB: BASIC EDUCATION - Recommendations of the Conference of the Basic Trg. School Headmasters at ~~Keelamoongil~~ Keelamoongiladi ~~ad~~ - Orders passed.

Read: Letter
~~Ref~~: From the D.P.I. No. 1450-M/49, dt.22-12-49.

ORDER(MS) NO. 198 EDN., DATED 25-1-50

The Govt. accept generally the recommendations made at the Conference of headmasters of Basic Training schools held at Keelamoongiladi, subject to the remarks ~~of the remarks~~ of the D.P.I. and the following order.

In order to avoid frequent transfer of teachers employed in Basic Training Schools, the Govt. accept the proposal of the D.P.I. that junior secondary grade teachers may be posted to Basic Trg. Schools and that in the very rare cases, where promotion of secondary grade teachers cannot be avoided, they may be ~~asked to be~~ posted for Basic Edn. work in belt areas. The Govt. consider that the scheme of trg. adopted in Faridabad should be tried as an experiment. The D.P.I. is requested to take action accordingly. Recruitment of teachers to basic schools in compact areas shall be restricted to basic trained teachers.

The Director is requested to obtain the views of the Advisory Board of Basic Edn. on the proposal to invest the Board with full powers to plan and develop basic education on the model of the Bihar Board.

S.S.
20-1-50

To

The D.P.I.

p15 CF

pp1-2 NF

p4 NF

p7 NF

ROC.NO.1450-M/49.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, Dated 21-7-1950.



From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras-6.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education Department, Madras.

Sir,

SUB: BASIC EDUCATION - Recommendation of the Basic Training School Headmasters at Kilamoongiladi.

REF: G.O. No. 198 Education dated 25----1---1950.

With reference to para 3 of the G.O. cited above, I invite the attention of the Government to the discussion on the "Creation of a Basic Education Board" at the meeting of the Advisory Board for Basic Education held on 3-2-1950. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is submitted herewith. Attention is invited to item I at pages 2 to 4, particularly to the concluding two paragraphs at page 4.

Yours faithfully,

R. V. Rudrappaswami
21.7.50.

for Director of Public Instruction.

Ram.21/7.

Edn (C)

Please see the letter from the D.P.I. overleaf. In view of K on p 6 infra, no action is called for at present. This may be filed with the G.O at (E). The matter may be taken up again if the D.P.I. submit concrete proposal.

27.7. 27/7

8/8/50

31 (15) 25

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ADVISORY BOARD FOR BASIC EDUCATION HELD IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, SECRETARIAT, AT 2 P.M. ON FRIDAY THE 3RD. FEBRUARY, 1 9 5 0.

The following were present:-

1) The Hon'ble Minister for Education (Chairman).
2) Sri K. Arunachalam.
3) Miss K.N. Brockway.
4) Sri E.W. Aryanayakam.
5) Sri K. Radhakrishna Menon.
6) Sri G. Ramachandran.
7) Srimathi Lakshmi Kutti.
8) Srimathi Kuttiamalu Ammal.
9) Sri M. Arunachalam.
10) Dr.(Mrs.) Soundaram Ramachandran.
11) Sri A. Vedarathnam Pillai.
12) Sri R. Vinayakam.
13) Sri Yerraneri Subramaniam.
14) Srimathi Y. Damayanthi.
15) The Provincial Firka Development Officer, Madras.
16) The Deputy Director of Agriculture (on behalf of the Director of Agriculture, Madras).
17) The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce.
18) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
19) The Joint Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
20) Sri R.V.Rudrappaswami, Basic Education Officer, Madras.

Sri J.M. Lobo Prabhu, Secretary to Government was also present.

After prayer, the Hon'ble Minister for Education in extending a hearty welcome to the members said:-

"I welcome you heartily. Our object is to convert all our schools into Basic Schools. For achieving this object, I need your co-operation. There was a Basic Education Advisory Board before. Subsequently that Board was merged with the Provincial Advisory Board of Education and a sub committee of that Board was formed for Basic Education. In view of the importance that Government attach to Basic Education and in view of our earnest desire to implement the Basic Education Scheme effectively, we felt that a separate Advisory Board should be constituted to consider the ways and means of advancing this cause. We feel that the education given in our ordinary schools is not of the right type and we even go to the extent of saying that money spent on the existing schools is a waste and that they must be changed quickly. We are agreed that education will be useful only if it aims at making the child fit for life. It is accepted that Basic Education satisfies this need. There are people who do not agree with us; we have to convince them by building up good Basic Schools and showing how they are an improvement upon the existing system of education.

The Bihar Province started this work ten years ago and so they are far ahead of us. Though we may not compete with them now, we should cover the ground they have covered as early as possible. It is for achieving that object that we consulted each other individually on many an occasion and decided to constitute this Board. My idea was that this Basic Education Board should consist mainly of persons who are themselves working the scheme and who have a living faith in it.

I want all of you to realise that more than students in the schools, the general public should know more about Basic Education. We have not taken pains to make the public understand the Basic Education Scheme. I must say at this stage that there is a good deal of prejudice and ignorance about this scheme and, therefore, to spread and publicise our ideology is one of our foremost tasks. I had recently an occasion to broadcast a speech on Basic Education from the All India Radio, Madras. That speech was heard in the American Consulate here. They wanted me to send them a copy of my speech. The American

Vice-Consul welcomed my speech very much and said that what we call Basic Education is the same as what Americans call Progressive education, their latest educational effort. It is an uphill task for us to popularise Basic Education in this Province; hence we have to make a great effort to keep the intelligentia who lead public opinion fully informed about the scheme. The sympathy and co-operation of these people and their organisations should be enlisted.

I may say that my colleagues on the Cabinet have been liberal in providing for the expansion of Basic Education. You will appreciate it if you compare the provision that has been made for expansion of other items of development work under Government auspices. They have done so in the face of severe financial difficulties. Therefore the money must be spent usefully and our work should be of a high quality. We must put in our best thought and effort."

The Hon'ble Minister once again thanked the members for their response in attending the meeting.

Then the recommendations of the Headmasters' Conference were taken up for consideration:-

I. Creation of a Basic Education Board:-

Sri G. Ramachandran said that the previous Basic Education Board was dissolved without any formality and asked what assurance there was that the present Board would continue to function effectively if it is not made statutory. He desired that there should be stablity and continuity in our work. He cited the instance of the Bihar Basic Education Board which has stood the test of time and has been doing such good work even during the uncertain years 1942 to 1945. He also wished to know what the policy of the Government was in relation to Basic Education.

The Hon'ble Minister stated that the Government have accepted Basic Education as their policy and have planned to have all schools converted into Basic Schools within 15 years at the most. Since the Government had thus decided to change all the schools into Basic Schools, they thought that one Board namely the Provincial Advisory Board of Education was sufficient. But it was found that the abolition of the separate Board for Basic Education was rather premature, since a surer foundation for Basic Education has still to be laid. Therefore, the Board has been reconstituted with a view to secure the advice and guidance of the members on all matters relating to Basic Education. As for conferring statutory powers on the Board, the Hon'ble Minister said that he was prepared to examine the matter in detail and take the necessary steps for bringing in legislation. The Hon'ble Minister desired to know if it was the recommendation of the Board that it should have statutory powers. He assured the members that their advice on this point would be taken as binding on him and that he would act upon their advice.

As regards the conversion of all schools into Basic Schools, Sri Aryanayakam stated that because the Bihar Government took up Basic Education earnestly and worked it faithfully under the guidance of people who knew Basic Education well, they were able to achieve such a great measure of success. The Bihar Government took up Basic Education with full faith and worked it with enthusiasm. Whenever they required guidance, they consulted the Hindustani Talimi Sangh for planning their work and getting it done. From the very beginning they availed themselves of the advice of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. He said that it was safe to have the guidance of persons who had gained experience during the last 10 years and more. A statutory board ensures security and continuity of work as it functions on the support of the popular legislature. They should understand that the system of Basic Education was going to solve a fundamental problem of national importance. If they had in their hearts a genuine desire to uplift the masses, they could not but support Basic Education. At the recent UNESCO Seminar at Mysore they discussed the

scheme for a number of days and got it incorporated in their resolutions. Foreign countries were now more interested in this scheme than even our own people for whose benefit it was framed. Further, Basic Education was a gift given to them from the life and teachings of Mahatmaji. Gandhiji had devoted himself to a way of life the essence of which was Basic Education. As regards the criticisms levelled against Basic Education that it was costly, that it was not self-supporting, etc., Sri Aryanayakam asserted that the reason was that they had expanded far more quickly than they could manage perfectly; wherever the scheme was worked intensively and with interest, it worked very well and gained the sympathy and support of the public. That was the reason why the Government of India had accepted Basic Education as their policy.

Sri G. Ramachandran explained that the present uncertainty was caused by the absence of anything on record to show that Government had adopted Basic Education as their policy. The Hon'ble Minister replying to the point raised by Sri G. Ramachandran stated that Government had already accepted Basic Education as their policy and that they were now planning how to implement a 15-year scheme drawn by them for universalising Basic Education.

As regards the suggestion of Sri Aryanayakam that they should first confine their work to selected areas and develop it, the Hon'ble Minister did not think it feasible, as it would upset their plan and give rise to further criticisms and doubts regarding the policy of the Government in this regard. Hon'ble Minister(Education) stated that the Bihar Government had begun their work in a compact area and then expanded; whereas we had organised our work in a different way during these four years. It was not, therefore, possible at this stage to go back and pursue a different policy. They had to take stock of the present position and do whatever was possible to stablise the work. He assured the Board that the Department was quite ready to implement the decisions of the Board.

The Chairman stated that he studied every detail of the Bihar Scheme and found that they could not adopt their scheme in toto. Our problem was how to develop Basic Education within the frame work of the present educational set-up. Here Government were not managing elementary schools; they were managed by aided agencies and Local Boards. They had, therefore, to compel them to convert their schools into Basic Schools; he did not know what could be the powers of the Board in relation to those schools. He was, however conscious of the fact that persons who had experience in this new field must have a voice in working and controlling these institutions. Difficulties might no doubt arise here and there; they could refer them all to the Board and adopt the advice offered.

Sri Aryanayakam pointed out that there was no reason for fear or anxiety that once the Board became a statutory body, it would result in the isolation of the Department from Basic Education work. Even if the Board was constituted as a statutory one, it would continue to have the Hon'ble Minister for Education as its ex-officio chairman and the Director of Public Instruction, Joint Director of Public Instruction and the Basic Education Officer as its ex-officio members. It could also have the Director of Agriculture, Provincial Firka Development Officer and Director of Industries as its ex-officio members. Therefore, the Board would have seven Government representatives. As the deliberations and discussions would take place in their presence, there was every reason to believe that no impracticable decision will be taken; work would thus be carried on smoothly. As regards the difficulty expressed by the Chairman regarding the conversion of the present aided and Board Schools into Basic Schools, Sri Aryanayakam explained how the Bihar Government were able to convert all the Board elementary schools into Basic. The Bihar Board took up only the first 27 Board schools under its management and did concentrated work. When the scheme was expanded under the Rs.5 crore programme this year, Board schools have been allowed to continue under the management of the respective local Education authorities. This expansion scheme was drawn up by the Basic Education Board

and was approved by the Cabinet. The strength of the public support that the scheme has secured may be imagined from the fact that the Board has received free gifts of lands worth Rs.1 crore. He would, therefore, advise them to follow the Bihar model and constitute the Board as a statutory one.

The Board was generally of the opinion that it should be - statutory.

After some discussion, the Chairman promised to place a draft of the powers of the Board at the next meeting. He stated that there can be a gentleman's understanding between the Government and the Board that the advice of the Board will be accepted and acted upon by Government.

II. Inspection and Control of Basic Schools:-

Srimathi Lakshmi Kutti suggested that as the inspection of Basic schools required some more time and attention, each inspecting Officer should be assigned a less number of schools for inspection.

Sri R.V.Rudrappaswami pointed out that in Bihar the 28 compact area schools had a separate inspecting staff and in other areas 40 schools was considered the optimum for one Inspector. In the initial stages, the work was not one of inspection, but one of careful guidance and building up of institutions.

Sri R. Vinayakam pointed out that Basic Schools should be inspected only by Basic trained Inspectors.

The Chairman assured that in future the inspection of Basic Schools will be done by Basic trained Inspectors only.

III. Work of Basic Trained personnel:

(1) The principle of utilising Basic trained personnel in Basic Education work only was accepted. The Director of Public Instruction pointed out that this principle is already followed in practice.

(2) For financial reasons, it is not possible to give the scale of Junior Deputy Inspectors to Secondary grade teachers. Hence the recommendation was not accepted.

(3) Sri Aryanayakam asked for the reasons for the unemployment of even Basic Trained teachers. The Chairman pointed out that in some cases trained teachers belonging to a particular area were not willing to take up jobs in any other area. If Basic Schools are - opened in the areas from where the teachers come, there would be no difficulty in employing them in Basic Schools. Instructions have - been issued to regulate the admissions in Basic Training Schools in such a way that candidates coming from selected areas are given - first preference, with a view to concentrate on the implementation of the Basic Education Scheme in those areas.

Local Bodies have been instructed to maintain a separate seniority list in respect of Basic trained teachers (vide G.O.No.3318 Education dated 28-12-1948). Advisory Committees may be constituted at the district level to help the District Educational Officers to secure prompt and proper employment of Basic trained teachers. The arrangements may be considered to be sufficient for the purpose for the present.

(4) The Chairman conceded that the disparity between the scales of pay of Secondary grade teachers in secondary schools and Basic (and Elementary) schools should go.

This recommendation was accepted.

(5) The principle that vacancies should be filled up promptly was accepted; but from the financial point of view, it is not -- possible to make extra provision for relieving hands.

(6) The need for the retraining of non-basic teachers in Basic Schools and other schools in compact areas was appreciated. The recommendation was accepted.

IV. PROBLEMS RELATING TO BASIC TRAINING SCHOOLS:

(1) This recommendation was accepted.

(2) For financial reasons, it was not possible for the Government to take over the management of Basic schools in the compact areas.

(3) This recommendation was accepted. In the new schools now coming up, ample provision has been made for the teaching of agriculture. In the case of old schools which have since been converted into the Basic Education Scheme, lands are being acquired wherever possible.

Sri Aryanayakam conceded that in urban areas where provision of agricultural land may not be possible handicrafts can be specialised. But the absence of provision for agricultural work will continue to be a serious defect in the organisation of those schools.

(4) This recommendation was accepted as obvious.

(5) Accepted in principle.

(6) The Director of Public Instruction announced that provision is being made for a permanent advance of Rs.200/- for each Government - Basic Training School.

(7) A hard and fast rule is not necessary in this case.

(8) The principle was accepted.

V. PROBLEMS RELATING TO BASIC SCHOOLS:

(1) Accepted.

(2) As for the supply of midday meals for children in Basic Schools serving as practising schools, Sri Aryanayakam expressed the view that one meal in the school was an absolute necessity from the point of view of nutrition. In Basic Schools children were given hard work and as - most of them were badly fed, it was but necessary that at least one meal should be provided in the school.

Dr.(Mrs) Soundaram Ramachandran also expressed the view that a midday meal was quite indispensable. She said that last year Government had - relaxed the food regulations and enabled her to collect paddy etc.from the villagers. She stated that Government should at least allow Basic Schools to procure rice or paddy from the villagers.

The principle that it is the duty of the nation to provide at least one meal a day to needy school children was accepted. Since the State is not in a position today to satisfy this fundamental need, the public should be appealed to offer generous help to managements of Basic - Schools to provide midday meals.

(3) Sri Aryanayakam stressed the need for the running of an efficient machinery for the supply of craft materials to Basic schools. He suggested that the wood and metal work sections of institutions like the - Teachers' College, Saidapet, could be asked to manufacture the craft - equipment needed for Basic Schools.

It was reported by the Basic Education Officer that craft equipment stores have now been attached to 21 Government institutions. The object of the stores is to supply craft equipment including cotton to Basic - Schools and to collect and dispose yarn, cloth and other finished goods produced therein. The arrangements now made may be considered adequate.

The second item of the agenda regarding consideration of the D.O. letter dated 5-11-1949 of the Government to the Director of Public Instruction was then taken up for discussion.

The Chairman said that he had occasion to discuss the matter with the Director in detail who agreed with him that to enforce the proper implementation of the scheme, the Basic Education Officer should have the status and powers of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Sri Aryanayakam said that the Basic Education Officer should have sufficient powers to implement the decisions of the Board. He should not come and tell the Board that he could not implement the decisions of the Board. Sri Ramachandran suggested that powers of transfer of staff etc. might be given to him.

The Director of Public Instruction pointed out that it was he who delegated powers to the Deputy Directors whenever necessary and not the Government and whatever powers were exercised by the Deputies were only those delegated by him. He added that he had delegated to the Basic Education Officer all powers that were generally delegated to Deputies.

After some discussion, the Chairman informed the Board that the matter would be discussed in detail by him with the Director of Public Instruction and a decision arrived at.

The Board then recommended the appointment of a Committee consisting of -

(i) Sri Aryanayakam (Chairman)
(ii) Sri G. Ramachandran (Member.)
(iii) Sri R. Vinayakam. "
& (iv) Sri K. Arunachalam "

to study how Basic Education is worked in the State and to suggest ways and means of improving the same. Sri Aryanayakam was requested to prepare a report in this regard as early as possible.

Item (4) of the Agenda:

The Basic Education Officer was empowered to finalise the syllabuses in consultation with Sri Aryanayakam and submit them for the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction and the approval of Government.

Item (5) of the Agenda: Any other subject:

1. The Joint Director raised the question whether Basic - trained District Educational Officers may be entrusted with the inspection of Basic ~~E~~ Training Schools in their own Districts and in the adjoining Districts. There was no objection to the proposal.

2. He also suggested that when aided agencies come forward with requests for opening new Training Schools, the Director may accord the necessary permission in deserving cases accepting their promise to change over to the Basic Scheme as early as possible; he need not insist upon their being Basic from the very beginning. - Sri Lobo Prabhu remarked that this is an administrative question, outside the purview of this Board.

3. It was also agreed that it was not possible to move all the existing training schools in urban areas to rural areas on account of the difficulties involved.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks from the Chairman.

Ram.23/2.

Sectional note

Recommendations of the Basic ~~Education~~ Training schools Headmasters conference, held at Keelamongiladi.

I MODEL SCHOOLS.

(1) All model schools or sections thereof utilized for purposes of giving training to pupil teachers should be under the direct control and management of the Headmasters of Basic Training schools to which they are attached.

(2) Every teacher employed therein should have undergone training in Basic Education unless special exemption has been recommended by the Headmaster on grounds of experience already gained as teacher in the Basic schools.

(3) Frequent transfers of the staff on whatever grounds should be avoided in the interests of the institutions as efficiency cannot be ensured without continuity of service and experience. Even promotions should be done without prejudice to the continuity of present work. The same procedure as is at present adopted in the combined cadre of school Assistants and Deputy Inspectors may also be adopted in the case of secondary grade teachers , attendance officers and Junior Deputy Inspectors with two grades.

Remarks

~~Recommendations~~ of the D.P.I.

(1) All model schools or sections thereof utilised for purposes of giving training to pupil teachers should be under the direct control and management of the Headmasters of Basic Training schools to which they are attached.

(2) Every teacher employed therein should have undergone training in Basic Education unless special exemption has been recommended by the Headmaster on grounds of experience already gained as a teacher in a Basic Schools.

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Recommendations (1) and (2) may be accepted. Regarding (3): The acceptance of this suggestion would involve extra expenditure in the

shape of new posts of Senior Secondary grade teachers. In order to lessen the difficulty complained of, only Junior Secondary grade teachers may be posted to Basic Training Schools hereafter, so that the trouble of seniority and promotion may not arise. In those rare cases where the promotion of secondary grade teachers cannot be avoided, they may be posted to Basic Education work in belt areas.

III. BASIC SCHOOLS IN COMPACT AREA.

As conversion of schools in the belt area will result in replacing present incumbents and sending them to other areas, re-training may immediately be taken up for the benefit of teachers in the compact area To study the financial implications, a Special Committee may be constituted. However, by way of suggestion, the following methods to avoid any extra expenditure in this connection are suggested:-

1. In urban areas the method adopted in Faridabad for re-training of displaced teachers among the refugees may be employed viz., the teacher works for half the day in discharging his duties as teacher in his school and spends the other half in receiving training in Basic Education.

2. Fresh recruitment to elementary schools under local bodies and Government service shall be restricted to basic trained teachers only.

Remarks of the D.P.I

Item II. Basic schools in compact areas:.

The suggestion for the organization of a retraining course in Summer may be accepted. Such retraining courses may be of 3 months duration and April to June is the proper season for such training courses. Proposals will be submitted separately for organising such courses.

The idea of training teachers in Basic Education in the forenoon and allowing them to work in schools in the afternoons is not feasible. It will involve great strain on the part of teachers and the pupils under their care would not receive adequate attention.

The suggestion in sub-item 2 viz., that fresh recruitment to the schools in the compact areas shall be restricted to basic trained teachers, may be accepted. It is recommended that instructions may be issued to all the managements in Basic Education areas that all future appointments should be restricted to Basic trained teachers. The first step would seem to be that ordinary training schools should not admit candidates coming from those areas. Another step would be not to allow ordinary training schools and Basic training schools to work side by side. Taluks where there are Basic training schools may be declared as Basic Education areas and all managements within such taluks may be required to appoint only Basic trained teachers. Other teachers who are residents of these taluks may be given a three month's course of retraining in Basic education and absorbed in Basic schools in the Taluk.

Dr. to Def"

A on f 3 ante

The proposal may be awaited.

B on f 3 ante

The D.P.I's view may be accepted.

C on f 3 ante

The term "basic edn. area" is vague. The D.P.I may be asked to submit concrete proposal for implementing the recommendation ~~of the~~ re recruitment of teachers. Perhaps he may be asked to issue suitable instructions in the matter without reference to Govt. for orders.

4/1/50

3/1/50.

I am inclined to accept the views of the D.P.I. except in respect of training teachers simultaneously with their ordinary work. This should not impose an undue strain if the training is spread over a long period, so that the Classes on each day are not of duration exceeding 2 or 3 hours. The Headmasters concerned who should know of the strain are in favour of the idea which apparently has also proved successful at Faridpur ~~above~~. It may therefore be given a trial on experimental basis.

In respect of fresh recruitment apparently the D.P.I's idea is to restrict this to Basic trained teachers in areas commanded by Basic Training Schools. We can agree to this.

5/1/50

1411

III TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN BASIC TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(20)

Training of teachers should be done after planning the needs of the locality. Statistics should be collected regarding the demand in the area and admissions into the training schools should be regulated accordingly. Otherwise unemployment among the trainees after finishing their course may lead to the development of a sense of frustration on the part of the personnel trained in Basic Training schools.

Remarks

~~Recommendations~~ of the D.P.I. ~~III~~

The admissions to Basic Training schools cannot be restricted as suggested. The educational needs of each taluk may however be borne in mind and admissions planned according to requirements. If new appointments in Gle. schools schools are made from among Basic trained teachers when they are available, there will be no difficulty in absorbing all teachers trained in Basic Education.

Dr. to Def"

No action seems called for. The observations of the D.P.I may be endorsed.

3/1/50.

4/1/50

5/1

1411

IV. Control of Basic schools and Basic Training schools.

The channel through which every proposal from the Headmaster has to pass through is too long, and as such is responsible for too much of delay in its final execution, and the present system of multiple control (District Educational Officer, Inspectress of Girls' schools, Divisional Inspeetor , Basic Education officer and the Director of Public Instruction) has not yielded satisfactory results. It is, therefore, proposed that a Provincial Board of Basic Education may be instituted on the lines of that working so efficiently in Bihar. All powers necessary for the propoer control and management of Basic Trg. schools and Basic schools should be completely vested in it. The implementation of Basic scheme in all its aspects will be entirely in its charge. The Secretary of the Board with his Assistants in the field will have a unified control over the Basic Education institutions conducted by the Board. This Board will be responsible for the enlightenment of the public on the scheme thus creating atmosphere best suited for its healthy growth.

Remarks of the D.P.I.

Institution of a Provincial Board of Basic Education on the lines of that working in Bihar; This point has already been considered in connection with the setting up of the Basic Education Board. The suggestion about shortening the channel of communication and of official correspondence may be accepted and the Headmasters of Basic Training Schools may be made less dependent on District Educational Officers and Divisional Inspectors. Necessary action will be taken in this regard.

Please see also the observations of the Director on pages 15-17 of

A alone

D alone No action is called for.

3/1/50

4/1/50

P.T.O.

This proposal deserves to be very carefully considered. The chain of different officers now prescribed is designed to secure that different interests - local, feminine, etc.- are duly examined. Short-circuiting of the officers responsible, may in the end be found wasteful of more time than at present. It is also necessary that the District Education Officer should be closely associated with Basic Education which is designed to spread to all schools. To isolate him may be to create a feeling of antagonism between ordinary and Basic schools in which the D.E.O. will take a part. As far as I can see, the only officer who can be eliminated is the Divisional Inspector if at all. The proposal however may be put to the Basic Education Board.

V. The following suggestions are also offered for immediate action:-

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(1) Basic trained personnel should not be utilized for work other than Basic Education.

(2) Buildings of Basic training schools should not be used for work not connected with Basic Education, e.g. conduct of public examinations.

(3) The management of Basic training schools should not be clubbed with secondary schools and other types of institutions which do not do Basic Educarion work.

Remarks ~~Recommendations~~ of the D.P.I. V

(1) Basic trained personnel should not be used for work not connected with Basic Education:- This is even now followed in practice.

(2) Buildings of Basic Trg. schools should not be used for work not connected with Basic Education, e.g. conduct of public examinations:- The acceptance of this suggestion may not be practicable in full. But steps will be taken to avoid using Basic trg. schools as centres for Government examinations.

(3) The working of Basic trg. schools should not be clubbed with sedondary schools and other types of institutions which do not do Basic Education work:- In selecting centres for Basic trg. schools in future, care will be taken to avoid institutions having secondary sections.

In the circumstances explained by the D.P.I. at X above no action is called for. The Director's view may be accepted.

E. & P. H. Dept. (B2)

Sub:- Recommendations of the Conference of Basic Training School Headmasters at Keelamoongiladi

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Please see the recommendations of the Conference of Basic Training School Headmasters, held at Keelamoongiladi on pp.1-5 c.f. and the minute of H.M.(Edn.) on page 1 c.f. The recommendation under item IV is under consideration separately. The other recommendations may be communicated to the D.P.I. for implementing them immediately. He may send up proposals to Government wherever necessary. Recommendation under item IV may be added to the linked file. Draft D.O. for approval. H.M. may perhaps see.

DPM
26/6/69

Discussed with H.M. -
As amended

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[Issued as D.O. No. 8200/132/69-1 Edn. dt. 28-6-69]

from the D.P.I., No. 1450 M/69 dt. 22.12.69

the recommendations made at the conference are examined in the sectional note below. the file may be circulated to H.M. (E&E) for orders.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 16 JAN 1970 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

3/1/70.

DPM
4/1/70

H.M. (E&E)

1411

Please see the orders in circulation

in the sectorial notes below. A draft order is submitted below for approval.

3 / 18.1.50   2 / 20/1/50   BM / 23/1/50   24/1

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