

Sub *Jun*

Sett. II-27-104,006-4-11-48

EDM... (1950) Department.

Ms. SERIES.

1

Letter

GO. NO.	2924	EDM
Dated	30 / 10 / 52	

(10)

[Despatch Abstract.]

M.E.S. - Proposal to set
up an All-India Service
- not supported - S. of I.
replied to

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Letter Reg. 1394	68756/56	Pub (Gen)	29-1-57				

No. F. 29-1/50-A.3.
Government of India
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

2



From

Prof. HUMAYUN KABIR, M.A.(Oxon).,
Joint Secretary to Govt. of India

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Education Department,
M_A_D_R_A_S. 22nd June,
20th
NEW DELHI, the 7 July, 1950.

Subject :- Proposal to set up an All-India
Education Service

Sir,

With the transfer of education to the Provincial Governments after the year 1921, the old 'Indian Educational Service' gradually ceased to function and in course of time the Provincial Governments introduced their own Class I Services. With the inauguration of the Republic of India, and in view of the urgency and importance of developing a national system of education for the country as a whole, it is considered desirable that an All-India corps of educationists and educational administrators be formed whose services should be available to the States as well as the Centre.

2. The main objective behind this proposal is to develop a service, members of which will be exchangeable between one State and another and between the States and the Centre. This will ensure that educational experience gained in the context of work in one part of the country is made available for work in another. It will also help in the development of a harmonious and well-coordinated educational policy throughout the country which is essential in maintaining the ideological unity of India.

3. Institution of such a Service would require that the conditions of service for education officers of this Service should be uniform in all States and at the Centre. It is of course not intended that all education officers of the State should belong to such a Service, nor that officers belonging to such a Service could be transferred from the Centre or from any other State as a matter of routine. What is intended is that there may be provision for filling up a proportion of posts both in the States and the Centre by deputation of such officers after consultation between the Centre and the States.

4. The Government of India would be grateful if the views of the States Governments are communicated to the Ministry of Education as early as possible on the advisability of constituting a senior educational service on an All-India basis, with conditions of service comparable to those in the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Police Service on the lines indicated above.

Yours faithfully,

(HUMAYUN KABIR)

V. Urgent.

Memo.

Edn. Dept. (A).

Letter No. 20621 A.1, d/- 28/8/50

Proposal to set up an All-India Education Service.

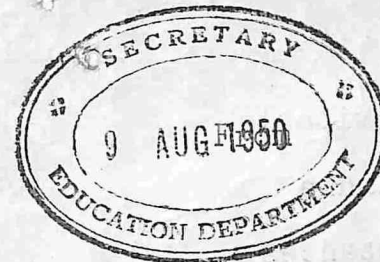
Copy of a letter
The D.P.I. is requested to offer his remarks *above*
received from
on the proposal contained in the G. of I., Ministry of Edn.,
letter No. F.29-1/50-A-3, d/- 20-7-50, is enclosed.

23/8
The D.P.I. is requested to offer his
remarks on the proposals contained herein
at a very early date.

To the D.P.I.

(as per copy)

of 11.1.2 above



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education Department,
Madras.

R.CL. No. 63/50, Dated the 8th of August, 1950.

Sir,

Subject:- Proposal to set up an All-India Education Service.

Reference:- Government Memorandum No. 20621 A.1 Edn.,
dated 3rd August 1950.

I am fundamentally in agreement with the principle behind the suggestion of the Government of India to set up an All-India Education Service. The great advantage of organising such a service consists in the fact that such a Scheme inevitably tends to raise standards of attainment and the level of efficiency as well as provides for a central reserve from which to draw Officers whenever there is a shortage. Of late, this department has been confronted with the problem of acute shortage in personnel in regard to the higher ranks of Administrative Officers as well as of Professors and Principals. Any attempt at remedying this condition through direct recruitment is not easily workable, at any rate, in respect of the Administrative Section, for outsiders so recruited cannot have the necessary background of training and ripe experience. Both training and experience can be acquired only through an early grind at the proper lower level. I am inclined to think that the difficulties in regard to personnel affecting even

even the succession to the Directorship are the inevitable consequence of the gradual elimination of the All-India Service effected some decades ago. In the circumstances I cannot commend the Government of India's idea too strongly. However, I wish to point out that the Madras Government should reserve to themselves a right to discuss details regarding qualifications, recruitment, the number to be allotted to this State, etc., in view of the reorganization of the educational system of this State. On these, I too am not offering any remarks at this stage as no remarks can indeed be offered before the outline of the Scheme is more clearly known.

Yours faithfully,

S. S. Srinivasan
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rebut:-

M.E.S. - Proposal to set up an All-India Service - Not supported - S. of I. replied to.

LETTER/Ms. No. 2924 d/- 30/4/50

To The Secy. to the G. of I.,
Ministry of Edn.,
New Delhi 3.

Proposal to constitute an All-India Edn. Service.
Ref:- Yr. letter No.F.29-1/50-A3, d/- 22-6/20-7-50

I am to state that this Govt. are not at all in favour of the proposal for the setting up of an All-India Education Service. They ~~consider~~ ^{have no} that a small cadre of "experts", with a strictly limited strength, ~~may be constituted and that~~ ^{being made} the services of such "experts" may be made available to the State Govts. by the G. of I.,

Yrs. ffly.,

Copy to the D.P.I. (Ref.: 26.7.50)
His letter No.63/50,
d/- 8-8-50.)

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From the G. of I., Ministry of Edn., No.F.29-1/50-A-3, d/-

20-7-50.

From the D.P.I., No.63-50, dated 8-2-50.

Proposal to set up an All-India Education Service.

The G. of I. have mooted a proposal for the constitution of an All-India Education Service, with conditions of service comparable to those in the Indian Administrative Service ^{or the India Police Service} and have invited the views of the State Govts. thereon. The proposed service is not intended to replace entirely the existing State Educational Services but to fill certain number of posts in the States by officers recruited on an all-India basis. The object is to facilitate the development of a national system of education and make available the educational experience gained in the context of work in one part of the country for work in others.

2. The D.P.I. is in favour of the proposal - but wants this Govt. to retain for themselves the right to discuss ~~evidently he means "decide"~~ details re: qualifs., method of recruitment, etc. for the members of the new service to be allotted to this State and the no. of members to be so allotted.

3. Recruitment to the former I.E.S. was stopped in the 1920's on the recommendation of the Lee Commission, with the transfer of the subject of 'Education' from the Centre to the Provinces. With the retirement of officers of the I.E.S., posts in that service, one by one, were relegated to the Provincial Educational Service (Madras Edl. Service).

4. Before this Govt. agree to the G. of I.'s ^{present} proposal, the following two points deserve consideration:-

(1) Conditions now are very different from those that were prevailing before the 1920's. Regional languages, in the place of English, have more or less come to stay as the medium of instruction in secondary schools. Therefore, officers in the higher inspectorate (i.e., Dvl. Insprs. of Schools and D.E.Os.), if they shd. effectively supervise teaching done in the schools, shd. have an intimate knowledge

of the regional language concerned. Even a regular scheme of recruitment of D.E.Os. in the State on a regional basis was introduced in 1948, but subsequently the Govt. reconsidered it and kept it in abeyance. Training college Lecturers and Principals also should have an adequate knowledge of the regional languages. Under the G. of I.'s proposed scheme, it may not be fully practicable to secure the services of officers who know the languages of this State and who at the same time have experience of work in other parts of the country which will be of value to this Govt.

(2) The ordinary M.E.S. scale of pay is Rs.230-700. Intermediary posts in that service (Dvl.Insprs., Dy.Dirs., Dy.C.G.E. and Prls. of two Trg. Colleges) are on Rs.600-1,000. Proposals for the classification of the ordinary posts into two grades, Rs.230-500 and Rs.300-800, are under separate consideration and they are likely to get through. Of course, better conditions of service, particularly pay on the I.A.S. scale of Rs.350-900: 800-1,800 or on a little lower scale, will attract men of greater attainments and efficiency. But that will mean considerable extra cost of a recurring nature. In the present state of their finances, it may not be possible for this Govt. to pay their educational officers on such a level.

5. It is understood that the G. of I. have sent to this Govt. in the Health Dept. a proposal for the setting up, on similar lines, of an All-India Health Service. ~~Though the difficulty of language may not, to the same extent, exist in that dept., from a financial point of view both the proposals have to be considered together. Health, Public and Finance may see for remarks before circulation.~~

850
Cera
18.8.50
An ~~Indian~~ Indian Educational Service was possible when English was the medium of instruction. It is not known how that service can be revived under the present set up. The matter can best be settled at a conference of Directors of

of Public Instruction of Provinces.

1/11/50
21/8/50

S.

The scheme for setting up an All-India Education Service undoubtedly has its points. With the introduction of Basic and Adult Education in the States, indications are that State education will gradually gravitate towards an All-India policy and the creation of a Central Service will go a long way towards implementing such a policy. Further, a scheme which provides for the inter-State transfer of personnel will have the added advantage of enabling one State to draw upon the experience of another and thereby lead to a healthy exchange of ideas. Language however presents some difficulty, more so in ^a multi-lingual State like ours. Now that the emphasis has shifted to the regional language, it is desirable that even administrative personnel - and these would be drawn from the All-India Service - should be conversant with the regional language. As I have said, the language problem is more acute in our State particularly as the federal language is spoken to a very limited extent. Provision no doubt has been made for the teaching of Hindi in all schools and enlightened opinion is undoubtedly in favour of learning the federal language, but it will be some years before Hindi is commonly spoken here. Until such time, therefore, it will be necessary to recruit to the service, men with a knowledge not only of the federal language but also of one or other of the regional languages. This will enable the service to provide personnel for those States where Hindi is not yet spoken freely. No doubt, if and when Hindi establishes itself as a lingua franca, there will be no need to restrict the posting of personnel with knowledge of the regional language, and inter-State transfers could then be effected without any reservation. All in all therefore, I would support the scheme for an All-India Education Service.



Public.
Finance.

Please see the letters of the Government

23.8.50

Public (In) Dept.

14

of India and the Director of Public Instruction in the C.I. and the note of Education Dept. on pp 1-3 ante. In connection with the proposal of the Government of India to start an All India Health Service on similar lines, this department agreed with the Health Secretary that the proposal should be opposed. For the reasons stated for opposing the proposal, please see para. 3 of the extract of notes on pp 1-2 of 'Q'. This dept. may agree with the view of the Education Secretary P. 3 ante that it will be some years before an All India Education Service can be of real use to this State. But before this Government can give its support to the scheme, it seems desirable that more details about the scheme such as qualifications and conditions of recruitment to the Service etc. are obtained. Subject to orders the file may be passed on to the Finance Department.

SR
30-8-50.

Ed. will no doubt circulate the file to H.C.M. also.

He
31-8-50

ES

I think we should oppose this for the reasons stated in the Ed. Dept's notes.

If necessary there may be a small cadre of experts whose services may be made available to local Govts. for short periods but the no. of such officers should be strictly limited.



Pub. Sec. - A7
H.C. No. 3761/50-1
1.9.50

7

Finance (E-III).

Notes on pp. 1-4 above may be perused.

The Govt. of India have invited the views of the State Govt. for the formation of an All India Corps of Educationists and Educational administrators, the members of which will be exchangeable between one State and another and between the States and the Centre, and the advisability of constituting a Senior Educational Service on an All-India basis with conditions of service comparable to those in I.A.S. or I.P.S.

The Director of Public Instruction who was referred to in the matter fundamentally agrees with the suggestion of the Govt. of India to set up an All India Education Service, but he considers that the State Govt. should reserve to themselves a right to discuss details regarding qualifications, recruitment, the number to be allotted to this State, etc. in view of the reorganisation of the educational system of this State.

Education support the scheme of Govt. of India for the formation of an All-India Education Service. Education Secretary has noted that, with the introduction of Basic and Adult Education in the States, indications are that State education will gradually gravitate towards an All-India policy, and the creation of a Central Service will go a long way towards implementing such a policy.

Public do not agree with the proposals of Education. They consider that, if necessary, there may be a small cadre of experts whose services may be made available to local Governments, but the number of such officers should be strictly limited.

As observed by the Education Secretary, language presents some difficulty, more so, in a multi lingual State like Madras, and under the Govt. of India's proposed scheme, it may not be fully practicable to secure the services of officers who know the languages of this State and who at the same time have experience of work in other parts of the country which will be of value to this Govt.

pp 1-2 of

para 4 on p 2 of

pp 3-4 of

X on p 3 above

Y on p 3 above

X on p 4 above

Z on p 3 above

A on p 2 above

The proposal will entail additional expenditure to this Government, as higher scales of pay will have to be sanctioned for the proposed Senior Educational Service officers. Finance may agree generally with Public that the proposal of the Govt. of India should be opposed.

In the absence of details of the proposed scheme, no further remarks can be offered by Finance at this stage.

Attention is invited to the notes of Health Secretary at flag (Q) in regard to a somewhat similar proposal for the constitution of an All-India Health Service for senior posts in the Health Department. The various objections mentioned therein will apply to the proposal in this case for the formation of a Senior Educational Service on an All-India basis, except to the extent that local bodies do not pay for or exercise any control over any senior officers of the Education Department, as they do in the case of Health officers. It would seem sufficient if the Govt. of India arrange for co-ordination in matters such as Technical Education, Basic Education, Adult Education etc. through Central organisations manned by experts on such subjects.

FV

14.9.50

Sery

We should oppose the measure uncompromisingly. Education is a service similar attempts were being made by the water recruiting to have an All India Service of engineers which we were objecting to from the P.W.D. on state transferred subjects we should not agree to have a set of officers who are not fully under the control of State Govts.

14/9/50

Edr



The G. of I. have made a proposal for the constitution of an All-India Education Service, ^{of which} ~~whose~~ members ^{shd.} be exchangeable, ^{between} ~~after consultation~~, among the States and the Centre. The object of the proposal is to make available experience gained in one part of the country for another and to develop a co-ordinated educational policy.

The D.P.I. is in favour of the proposal but wishes this Govt. to reserve to themselves the right to discuss details re: qualifs., recruitment, the no. of officers to be allotted to this State, etc.

This dept. also support the proposal subject to the remarks that the question of language will present some difficulty, more so in a multi-lingual State, ^{like Madras} and that it will be necy. to recruit to the Service men who know both the federal language and one or other of the regional languages.

C.S. thinks that the proposal shd. be opposed, considering the difficulty about the languages and the addl. cost this Govt. may have to incur, and suggests that, if necy., there may be a small cadre of "experts" whose services may be made available to the different States and whose numbers shd. be strictly limited.

Finance Secy. also is of the view that the G. of I.'s move shd. be uncompromisingly opposed, ^{since} as on State subjects, this Govt. shd. not agree to have a set of officers who are not fully under their own control.

The file may be circd. to H.M.(E.&L.), H.M.(Fin.) and H.C.M. for orders.

As remarked by the D.P.I., there is

an acute shortage of experienced personnel in the Education Dept. The quality of ^{the} officers manning the posts of Principals and Professors Edl.

is far below par. The institution of an All-India Service will remedy this situation to a great extent.

The difficulty about language does

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create
fresh problems
instead of
308.*

No. 20621/50A ~~3/10~~

not arise in respect of posts in colleges other than training colleges. For the other posts, this Govt. can insist on officers knowing also one of the regional languages being recruited.

The other objection is that the officers will not be fully under the control of this Govt. So long as they are serving in this State, they will, for all practical purposes, be under the direct control of this Govt. and will have to carry out ^{the Govt's} policy. The G. of I. will have to be approached only when it is proposed to punish them.

The case of the Health Dept. is not on all fours with the Educational sphere. There does not seem to be much real cause to view the proposal with suspicion. The object, viz., interchange of officers between the different States and development of a well co-ordinated educational policy, is commendable. Subd. for orders whether therefore the proposal will be supported.

gm
30/9/50 S

I am not for supporting the proposal. I agree with Mr. Meis. The Chief Secretary & the Finance Secretary.

H
30/9

I entirely agree Hm (Eh)

We must oppose

AM

3/10
24.9
15.X

Hm (En)

HCM



A draft letter is subd.

gm
27/10/50

S
26.4.50

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sub:- Medical Relief and Public Health - All India Health Service - Constitution.

A proposal has been made in the letter below, by the Government of India, for the constitution of an All India Health Service. Office has referred the proposal to the D.P.H. and the S.G. for remarks. As the question is one of policy, with particular reference to service problems, and as the subject has been put down for discussion at the Health Ministers' Conference to be held in Delhi on the 31st of August, it seems to me unnecessary to await the remarks of the S.G. and the D.P.H. The case may be examined in the Secretariat and a tentative decision reached as to the attitude H.M.(H) should take at the Conference.

2. To put it briefly, the Government of India's proposal is this:

Medical relief and public health are State subjects and only vital statistics, food adulteration and control of drugs, have been placed on the concurrent list, and coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research, including medical education, have been placed on the Union list. It is necessary and desirable to secure coordination of the medical relief, health, medical education and medical research activities of State Governments as is done under other federal constitutions. Ergo, there should be an all India Health service! Such an all India Health service should cover only the field of public health, medical education and medical research, senior posts like those of district Health officers and above being posts borne on the cadre of the all India Health service. This will facilitate recruitment of staff of high standards and inter-change of staff between the Centre and the States to promote efficiency. In the field of medical relief as such, an all India health service will be impossible as the field is varied, institutions differ in size etc. and Honorary Medical Officers are employed. Therefore the State Government is invited to agree to an All India Health Service in all the other fields except actual medical staff! relief

3. It is not easy to imagine a naive and untenable proposal put forward so light-heartedly.

The State Government may readily agree that there is no objection to the Centre making efforts to co-ordinate medical relief, public health, and medical education and research activities of State Governments, by giving expert advice and guidance, by providing and maintaining All India Institutions for higher medical education and research, and by assisting State Governments with grants for their schemes, with a view to secure that the position in backward States is improved and a reasonable standard of medical relief and public health facilities are provided in the country as a whole. No one need quarrel against this more or less self-evident proposition.

But, I suggest that the proposition that co-ordination of the activities of State Governments, in the field of Health can be achieved only by an all India Health Service seems inane and totally unsound. As admitted by the Government of India themselves, it is impossible to have an all India Health Service for the administration of medical relief as such. The case of public health is not far different. Financial and living conditions, as well as health conditions vary from State to State and to suggest that there should be uniformity in the

scales of pay of all health staff, of and above the rank of Health Officers, would be impracticable, unless the Centre were prepared to finance the grant of uniform scales of pay. Each state knows what is good for it, in its conditions, and, moreover, Health Officers in this State work under local bodies, the State only meeting a portion of the pay and generally keeping the service conditions etc., under its control. The Centre's proposal will be as bad as a proposition that all cooks, by whomsoever employed, should be given a uniform scale of pay proposed by the Central Government.

Secondly in the matter of public health work, particularly in the field, which is what all our health officers are concentrating on, a knowledge of the regional language and of local conditions is essential. The Government of India talk glibly of interchange of personnel between the Centre and the States. The answer to this suggestion is that it will be impossible for a non-Madrasi officer, however good he may be, to be useful as a Health Officer in one of our districts. Such a man posted to this State may begin to be useful only after two or three years, and in the meantime the public health work in the district to which he is posted will suffer badly. Facilities for field work under the Central Government are not exactly the same as in this State.

Thirdly it is bad enough, as it is, to administer public health through the Health Officers, considering the attitude sometimes taken by local bodies towards their health staff. To interpose the Central Government as the ultimate authority in the matter of supervision and control of the superior health staff, will only make confusion worse than confounded. Local bodies may approach the State Government and the Central Government for transfer of health personnel and the administrative chaos created may well be imagined. Local bodies in the State are primarily responsible for medical relief and public health facilities, and the constitution of an All India Health Service under the ultimate control of the centre will practically be a negation of the principle of Local self Government and also of Provincial autonomy, which has been conceded in the field of Health to the States.

Fourthly, there is great danger, involved in the proposal, of the Centre "stealing" good officers from a State and sending in return duds for whom Delhi or some other State has no use. If any officer of the Centre wants to gain good experience in this State it is open to the Centre to attach him for a period, to work with one of our officers. Similarly it is open to this Government to depute one of its officers to gain experience elsewhere.

Fifthly, the proposal can be justified only on the ground that it may facilitate the Government of India Organisation to expand itself, to the considerable material benefit of some of the Central officers.

4. In the circumstances we may oppose the proposals strongly, point out that coordination and assistance by the Centre can best be rendered on the lines indicated at M at page 12 ante and that the institution of an All India Health Service is neither necessary, nor desirable, to achieve the objective. In doing so, we may put forward the first four grounds mentioned in the previous paragraph, and point out that a mere institution of an All India Health service and interchange of personnel will not serve to achieve coordination and uniformity of standards. It should be an easy matter to provide for uniformity of standards, in consultation with the State Governments, and to borrow the services of officers of the State Government as has been done up to now. The State Government can loan the services of one or two of its officers who have done good

a member of an all India service.

5. No formal reply need be sent the proposal at the Health Minister's now and H.M. may oppose reply being sent later if necessary. Conference, a formal Y.

6. Public (Services) and Finance may see before circulation. They may be requested to deal with the case quickly and send it back so as to reach this department before the 18th.

T.M.S. 14-8-50.

Public (Ser.) Department.

Health Secretary's note from p.1 ante may be perused. This department may generally agree with the views of Health Secretary therein. The file may be passed on to the Finance Department.

A.G.A. 16-8-50.

I agree generally. H.C.M. should see.

K.R.M.
16-8-50.

Fin.E3.

Health Secretary's note from page 1 above may be read. This department may generally agree with the views of Health Secretary.

T.EV
17-8-50.

Health Department

May now be circulated to H.M. (Health) and H.C.M.

24(-)
17-8-50.

T.M.S. 17-8-50.

H.M.(H):-The Health Secretary's noting is clear and may be accepted.

M.

T.S.S.R.
19-8-50.

H.C.M. :- P.S.K. 21-8-50.

ar

It was the first time that I had
 ever seen a man like him. I was
 the only one in the room who
 was not a woman. I was
 the only one who was not a
 woman. I was the only one who
 was not a woman. I was the only
 one who was not a woman. I was
 the only one who was not a woman.

1.22

VAT. 6

(1) 624

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