CHAPTER VI

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

In the modern educational system of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the Christian Missionaries have done pioneering work. The Wood's Despatch of 1854 made two most important recommendations. They were the extension of Primary Education through the direct instrumentality of the State and the payment of grant-in-aid.

In 1854 on the recommendation of Moffat Mills Rs.50.00 (Rupees fifty only) was sanctioned per month to the Christian mission. This was increased
to Rs.150.00 (Rupees one hundred fifty only) per month in 1860, and in 1864 it was increased to Rs.500.00 only (Rupees five hundred only) per month, on account of increase in the number of schools and in appreciation of loyalty shown by the christian missions and educated Khasis during the revolt of 1862-1863. The grant was Rs.6,000.00 only (Rupees six thousand only) per annum up to 1866. In 1867 it was reduced to Rs.4,800.00 only (Rupees four thousand and eight hundred only) and the balance of Rs.1,200.00 only (Rupees one thousand and two hundred only) was diverted for the maintenance of Government training school for teachers. Till 1882 the amount of grant paid per annum remained at Rs.4,800.00 only (Rupees four thousand and eight hundred only).

In 1905 the system of payment by results to the primary school masters was introduced in the plain districts of the province. It was also proposed that payment by results should be introduced in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills at the same time. But the
missions raised various objections against the Capitation system. Ultimately the mission agreed to its introduction in October 1906. Then the Government sanctioned an additional grant of Rs.1,000.00 only (Rupees one thousand only) per annum with effect from 1st April, 1907, on condition that the capitation system for payment of primary schools masters as detailed by Government in 1906 be introduced in the Mission schools in 1908 and that a regular supply of village school masters attend the training school at the Jaiaw Training School.

For more than forty years from 1864 to 1905, there was no increase in the amount of grant. It remained at Rs.6,000.00 only (Rupees six thousand only) per annum although there was increase in the number of schools and scholars. At the beginning of the present century, to be exact in 1904, a grant of Rs.100 per month was sanctioned and in 1907 a second supplementary grant of Rs.1,000.00 only (Rupees one thousand only) per annum was given for the introduction
of capitation system. In 1914, exactly after a half century, the grant stood at Rs.8,200.00 only (Rupees eight thousand two hundred only) per annum. But there was increase in the number of primary schools under the control of Missions. They controlled four hundred schools with about 10,000 pupils in attendance. The total expenditure on education was Rs.65,863.
Therefore there was case for increase in the amount of grant-in-aid to the Missions by the Government. The Missions argued that the increase in the amount was not proportionate to the increase in expenditure; the cost of living increased very considerably, that there was increase in the number of schools; that the missions received Rs.1.00 only (Rupee one only) per month per school, that the increase in the amount of grant was illusory because of the introduction of the capitation system; that the expenditure on the construction of schools were entirely borne by themselves and that there was a further demand for the expansion of schools which they were unable to do for want of funds.

The demands of the missions were examined by
Cunningham, the D.P.I. He also examined the working of the capitation system. Cunningham found that the capitation grant system was not working satisfactorily. The Inspector of Surma Valley also came to the conclusion that the system should be abolished. He advanced five reasons for the abolition of capitation grant system. First, the capitation system provided a temptation to dishonesty on the part of the teachers. Second, it involved a checking of the figures. It did not produce any noticeable improvement in the schools. It provided excuses for journeys for inspection, it diverted money for useless purposes.

After considering the report of Cunningham, the Chief Commissioner came to the conclusion that the system be abolished. It was abolished with effect from 1914-15 and the Government increased the grant-in-aid to Rs. 15,000.00 only (Rupees fifteen thousand only) per annum to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Mission towards the extension and improvement of primary education in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
The increased grant-in-aid was subject to certain conditions. Firstly, the lower primary schools should adopt the syllabus and the regulations prescribed by the education department; that the additional grants should be applied primarily for the improvement of the existing schools by appointing teachers where required and by providing better buildings and equipment for the school; thirdly, in future, the sanction of the Education Department should be obtained before opening a new primary school.

In 1919 the grant-in-aid rules were revised. According to the revised grant-in-aid rules, grants were given for the reconstruction of the old buildings and for the construction of the new buildings. Grants were also given for the purchase of furniture and teaching aids. Grants were also given for the purchase of books for the library. Grants were also given to the schools which had qualified teachers. The salary of the teachers should be paid according to the scale prescribed by the Government. The
minimum qualification for a teacher was a pass in the middle school examination, or its equivalent. This minimum qualification was relaxed in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills because it was a backward hill area. Government also gave special maintenance grant to the vernacular and girls schools.

The schools that received grant-in-aid should adopt the syllabus and the regulation prescribed by the Education Department. This grant was given first for three years. It was renewed after three years subject to the condition that the school made progress to the satisfaction of the Education Department. The school authority should submit the progress report to the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

The Inspectress of schools had to inspect all recognised schools for the European girls' and all training institutions for European school teachers. These European schools should also follow the syllabus prescribed by the government.
According to the Government of India Act, 1919, education was transferred to the Ministers. The Government of Assam wanted to make primary education compulsory in Assam through Local Boards and Municipalities. The local and municipal boards had power for the establishment of primary schools, for the improvement of the existing primary schools and for the administration of the grant-in-aid to primary schools within their jurisdiction.

The local and municipal boards had to submit to the Government a detailed statement, showing all particulars regarding the existing expenditure incurred by them and the Government on primary schools within their jurisdiction and the additional amounts required for the purpose. Subject to approval, the Government bore two thirds of the additional cost and one third had to be borne by the local authority concerned. The Deputy Inspector of School had to see that grants-in-aid rules were observed by the local authorities. The grant should
be utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. In Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the mission primary schools maintained by the missionaries, were given grant-in-aid from the Provincial Fund.

During the World Economic Depression 1930-37, the expenditure on the expansion of education was cut down drastically. In Assam also there was no expansion of education due to the financial crisis. When Provincial autonomy was introduced in 1937, Government prepared an ambitious scheme for the expansion of elementary education and provided funds for the purpose. But the second world war broke out. There was a ministerial crisis. The progress of elementary education came to a stand still. In May 1945 the second World War came to an end. India became Independent on the 15th August, 1947.

The Government of Assam passed the Primary Education Act 1947 to introduce free compulsory primary education in Assam in gradual stage. Under this act
Provincial Primary Education Board was formed in 1948.

In Khasi and Jaintia Hills the municipal area came under the control of provincial Primary Education Board. The area outside the municipality came under the District Council. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Council was responsible within its jurisdiction for the administration of the grant-in-aid to the primary schools and for the expansion and development of elementary education.

The Government of Assam accepted Basic Education as the future pattern of primary schools and accordingly Assam Basic Education Act was passed in 1954. Under this Act many elementary schools in Khasi and Jaintia Hills were converted into Junior Basic Schools. The Lady Reid Teachers Training Centre at Melki, Shillong, was converted into Lady Reid Basic Training Centre. The post of Special Officer for Basic Education was created.
The Secretary, Primary Education Board and the Special Officer, Basic Education of Assam were directly responsible for all matters of administration and finance in their respective branch of education.¹

In 1955-56 the State Advisory Board for Basic Education was formed to advise the Government on all matters relating to Basic Education.²

In 1962 Assam Elementary Education Act was passed with the aim of introducing compulsory elementary education in the State. According to this Act, State Board for Elementary Education was formed.

The Elementary Education Act of 1962 clearly

². op. cit., 1955-56.
states that the District Council in the Autonomous District shall have the power to establish, construct or manage elementary schools in the autonomous district and in particular to prescribe the language and manner in which elementary education shall be imparted in the elementary schools in the district, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed with the consent of the District Council concerned.

According to this Elementary Education Act of 1962 a fund called the Elementary Education Fund was created and maintained by the State Board for payment as grants to local authorities or the district councils as the case may be for the purpose of expansion of elementary education. The fund was administered by the Secretary of the State Board and the account was operated by him. One representative from each of the District Council was the member of the Elementary Education Board. The D.I. of Schools by virtue of his office was the assistant secretary of the Elementary Education Board. The Education Officer of the District Council and the D.I. of Schools had to submit the budget estimate to the State Board
for Elementary Education. The State Board for Elementary Education prepared the annual budget estimate and submitted it to the Government. The budget estimate when approved by the State Government, was the final budget of the State Board. The State Government constituted a fund for the purpose of promoting elementary education and allotted such amounts of said fund as might be necessary to the District Council and to the Assistant Secretary of the State Board. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the District Council credited the amount to the fund of the District Council. The assistant Secretary of the State Elementary Education Board deposited the amount received from the Government in Government Treasury, Post Office Savings Bank or any other Bank approved by the Government and shall disburse the same in the prescribed manner. The District Councils and the Deputy Inspector of Schools should maintain separate accounts and expenditure relating to elementary education within its respective jurisdiction. The Deputy Inspector of Schools and the District Councils should incur the expenditure for the purpose
for which the grants are sanctioned. The Assam Elementary Education Act of 1968 was passed and received the assent of the Governor on the 5th August, 1969. The Act authorised the District Councils,

(i) to operate the fund placed at its disposal by the Government for the management and maintenance of the elementary schools within their jurisdiction;

(ii) The fund should be applied for the following purposes -

(1) Payment of salaries of the establishment maintained by the District Council on account of elementary education.

(2) Payment of salaries of teachers and other employees of the elementary schools.

(3) Payment of such salary or honoraria as may be prescribed to the attendance authority.
(4) Payment of any stipend or scholarship to students in accordance with Rules and orders of the Education Department.

(5) Payment of Grant-in-aid for the construction, extension, improvement and maintenance of school building and for provision of mid-day meal, play ground, furniture and equipment.

(6) Payment of maintenance grant of financial assistance to elementary schools managed by the authorities other than those set up under the Act including any linguistic group or a private body.

(7) Payment of maintenance grant of financial assistance to elementary schools managed by local authorities within the jurisdiction of the District Councils concerned.
(8) Each District Council should maintain a separate account of income and expenditure relating to elementary education within its jurisdiction in prescribed manner.

(9) The accounts maintained by the District Councils should be open to inspection by such officer as may be deputed by the State Government.

(10) The accounts of the District Councils and other local authorities relating to elementary education should be examined and audited at least once in each year by the State Government.

(11) The District Councils have the power to establish, construct or manage elementary schools in their jurisdiction and in particular to prescribe the language and
the manner in which elementary education shall be imparted in the elementary schools of their jurisdiction.

The schools of the municipal area are under the D.I. of schools. The D.I. of schools has the following powers and duties:

1. to operate the fund placed at his disposal by the State Board,

2. to appoint his office staff and to maintain his office,

3. to pay salaries to the teachers,

4. to make payment to the school authorities for the schools in the manner prescribed,

5. to maintain proper account of the fund and to carry out such other duties as may be entrusted to him by the Government, and

6. the accounts relating to elementary education shall be examined and audited at least once in
in a year an auditor appointed by the State Government.

The Government of Meghalaya adopted the Assam Elementary Education Act of 1968. The Deputy Inspector of Schools and the Education Department of District Councils are authorised to exercise the powers and duties entrusted to them by the Assam Elementary Education Act of 1968. The D.I. of Schools and the District Councils are responsible for the distribution of grant-in-aid to the schools within their jurisdiction. The D.I. of Schools works under the control of the D.P.I.

Meghalaya became a full fledged State on 21st January, 1972. The Assam Government did not take proper action for the development of elementary education in the interior and in the border areas. The people in the interior and in the border areas were kept in isolation for ages. The people of the border areas of Meghalaya are very poor and they have
been economically ruined since the partition of the country. The Meghalaya Government, conscious of its responsibility has taken step for the expansion of elementary education in these border areas. The Government has allotted a grant of Rs. seven lakhs in 1975-76 and Rs. five lakhs in 1976-77 for the development of education in the border areas.

It may be noted that Meghalaya is a backward hill area. More than eighty percent of total population belong to scheduled tribes. For the expansion and development of elementary education in the backward and in the specially backward areas the Government of Meghalaya has also allotted a grant of Rs. seven lakhs in 1975-76 and Rs. five lakhs in 1976-77.

The Government of Meghalaya has taken much interest for introduction of Universal Compulsory Elementary Education for the children of the state.
Under the scheme of Universal Elementary Education 9,000 additional pupils were enrolled in primary schools in 1974-75. Another 9,000 more were enrolled in 1975-76. 150 new primary school buildings were constructed in 1974-75 for accommodating the additional pupils. During the year 1975-76, 40 new primary schools have been started. During 1976-77, 50 new school buildings have been constructed.

Three hundred elementary schools have been provided with minimum required furniture and equipment, and eighty-five school buildings have been improved to provide additional accommodation during 1974-75. In 1976-77 fifty school buildings were improved.

Free text books and uniforms were provided to 2,000 (two thousand) pupils of the elementary schools in 1975-76, and to 5,000 (five thousand) pupils of elementary schools in 1976-77. Under the programmes of midday meal and incentive to students, 3,952 (three thousand nine hundred fifty two) pupils in selected primary schools were benefited. In 1974-75, Rs.24.23 lakhs, in 1975-76 Rs.24 lakhs were spent for the
elementary education of children in Meghalaya under
the minimum needs programme. In 1976-77 in the
interior and drought affected areas midday meals
were provided to 1000 students in primary schools
at a cost of Rs.0.20 lakhs. In the interior areas
free text books and uniforms were provided at
a cost of Rs.0.30 lakhs. In 1976-77 about Rs.0.10
lakhs was provided to the primary schools for
furniture.

**Salary:**

In 1954-55, pay scales of primary school teachers
were as follows:

2. O.T. Passed Teacher - Rs.30-1-35-(EB)-1-15.
3. Untrained Teacher - Rs.30-1-35(EB)-1-20.

The Government revised the pay scales of the
teachers of primary schools and Junior basic schools
in 1964. The following pay scales were given from
1964.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Pay Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Non-matriculate untrained</td>
<td>Rs.85-1-90-2-100-105-135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Non-matriculate trained</td>
<td>Rs.110-3-125-140-15-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Matriculate untrained</td>
<td>Rs.110-3-125-140-15-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Matriculate Basic trained/</td>
<td>Rs.125-4-145-165-180-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-metric Normal passed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Head Pandit, Headmaster of Head Mistress of above schools gets a charge allowance of Rs.5/- only (Rupees five only) per month for having 3 staff/ teachers and Rs.10/- only (Rupees ten only) per month for having more than 3 assistant teachers.

The Government of Meghalaya has revised the pay scale of the elementary school teachers with effect from 1.4.1985. The Government has sanctioned the revised pay scales on the 20th December, 1977.

Following is the revised pay scales of teachers of elementary schools of Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
The Government of Meghalaya gives the necessary importance for the expansion and improvement of the elementary education in the State. The Table I shows the expenditure incurred for the year 1974-75 for the primary education of the State.

### Table I

**Expenditure incurred in 1974-75 for Primary Education.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Name of Scheme</th>
<th>Rs. in 1 lakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Inspection</strong></td>
<td>Strengthening of Inspection and supervision.</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Primary &amp; Middle)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Primary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Assistant to Local Bodies for Primary Education</td>
<td>Introduction of Science in primary schools</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table I contd.
### Table I contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Name of Scheme</th>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Production of Text Books</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Text Book Libraries</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Teacher's Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Creation of training places</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Furniture, Library, Equipment</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Reputation of Teachers</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Stipends</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Government has allotted Rs.553 lakhs for general education in the Fifth Plan period. Among all education branches government has allotted the largest amount for Elementary and Middle Education, which is meant for children of 6 to 14 years of age. The details are given below.
### Table II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schemes</th>
<th>Fifth Plan Outlay (tentative)</th>
<th>Anticipated Expenditure for 1974-75</th>
<th>Proposed Outlay for 1975-76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Primary and Middle Education</td>
<td>263.75</td>
<td>34.40</td>
<td>41.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Secondary Education</td>
<td>126.61</td>
<td>11.35</td>
<td>17.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Special Education</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. University and Higher</td>
<td>116.84</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>17.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sports and Youth Welfare</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Art &amp; Culture</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>4.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. General</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>553.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>70.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>87.60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The State Government is earnest to implement the Universal Compulsory Elementary Education Scheme effectively. It will not be possible to reach the desired goal until the Central Government extends financial assistance. The Universal Elementary Education for every child of 6-11 years of age is the most costliest service.

Administration

In 1874 Assam was made Chief Commissioner's Province and the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District included in Assam. During the Chief Commissioner'ship the management of the primary schools was vested in the District Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. The members of the District Committee were appointed by the Government. The Committee consisted of officials and non-officials of the district. The Deputy Commissioner as the head of the District Committee controlled all aspects of Primary Education, namely finance, administration, management, syllabus, conduct
of primary examination, grant-in-aid and award of scholarship. The Deputy Commissioner was empowered to visit all primary schools in his jurisdiction and report and recommend about the working condition of the primary schools and for the improvement of the schools to the Inspector of Schools, or the Chief Commissioner of the province. The Deputy Inspector of Schools was under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The D.I. had the power to supervise all types of schools. The Deputy Commissioner appointed the S.I. of Schools. The S.I. of Schools was under the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The S.I. of Schools submitted the Report of the schools to the D.I. of Schools. The D.I. of Schools forwarded the report received from the S.I. of schools to the Deputy Commissioner with his comment. The Deputy Commissioner forwarded it to the Inspector of Schools with his comment. The D.I. of Schools also submitted the report of the schools he visited to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner forwarded the report received from the D.I. of Schools with his comment to the Inspector of Schools. In the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District there was a large
number of primary schools under the Christian Missionaries in 1861-82. The control of Primary Schools in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District was vested in the missionaries and the District Education Officers.

In 1885 every District Board was empowered to manage and maintain the finance and administration of the primary schools. They were also authorised to appoint and pay the teachers, grant permission to open primary schools, fix the rate of fees. European schools were not under the control of Local Boards.

In 1905 Department of Education was created in Assam. The Director of the Public Instruction was the head of the Directorate of Public Instruction. The D.P.I. controlled the Department of Education through his staff at the headquarters and an Inspector of Schools in each district. The headquarters of the Directorate was at Shillong which was the Capital of Assam. In 1908-11 more attention
was given to various development activities relating to the management, inspection and expansion of the elementary education.

In 1908 the rules of grant-in-aid to the primary schools were revised. According to the revised grant-in-aid rules, the primary schools should have a managing committee. The managing committee should have a minimum of six and a maximum of ten members including the Secretary and the President. The managing committee of the schools should be approved by the D.P.I. The School should maintain religious neutrality. The appointment and dismissal of teachers in primary schools should be approved by the D.I. of Schools. The D.I. of Schools was empowered to see the proper utilisation of the grant-in-aid given to schools. The grant should be utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. The school and the accounts should be opened for the supervision and inspection by the inspecting officers concerned.
In 1908-1909 the post of Inspectress of Schools in the Indian Education Service was created.

In 1909-1911 two posts of Assistant Inspectress of Schools were created. The Assistant Inspectresses were under the immediate control of the Inspectress of Schools. Assistant Inspectresses were responsible for the inspection of primary schools for girls. They should give academic guidance to the primary schools during their inspection hours. The Assistant Inspectress should give guidance in curriculum, method of teaching, needle work and handwork. The girls' primary schools should submit the application for grant-in-aid to the Assistant Inspectress of Schools. The assistant inspectress should submit these applications to the Inspectress of Schools with her comments. The Assistant Inspectress of the Schools was authorised to recommend to the Inspectress of Schools, the suspension and withdrawal of grant-in-aid to the school, when the school authority did not follow the rules prescribed by the government for the grant-in-aid.
The Inspectress of the Schools had to inspect all the recognised primary schools for European girls. She had to give academic guidance for the curriculum and teaching methods in these schools too.

On 1st April, 1912, the districts of East Bengal were separated from Assam and Assam was made a Chief Commissioner's province.

The Local Self-government Act of 1915 entrusted the Local Boards with certain powers relating to the establishment of primary schools and for its maintenance, management and grant-in-aid. The D.I. of Schools was the member and the educational advisor of the Local Boards. Local Boards sanctioned the grant-in-aid to the Boards' primary schools subject to the provision made by the D.P.I., Assam.

During Dyarchy, education was transferred to the ministers. Inspecting staff was increased. Local Boards got many privileges and more autonomy in the
According to the Assam Primary Education Act 1947, the Provincial Primary Education Board was formed. Primary schools of Khasi and Jaintia Hills came under the control of autonomous District Council except the municipal area. The Primary Schools of municipal area came under the Board of Elementary Education. The D.I. of Schools of Khasi and Jaintia Hills District was responsible for the primary schools under his jurisdiction. After Meghalaya became a full fledged state on the 21st January, 1972, the D.I. of Schools of municipal area came under the control of the D.P.I. of Meghalaya. The primary schools of the area outside the municipality are controlled by the District Councils.

At present administration of elementary education in the State is vested in the education department of the Government of Meghalaya. The Ministry of Education is responsible for making an overall policy of education. The Minister of Education is assisted
by the Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya. Under the Secretary there is a Deputy Secretary who is assisted by an Under Secretary.

The plans and proposals prepared by the Directorate of Public Instruction are submitted by the D.P.I. to the Government for the approval. The proposals of the D.P.I. are examined by the Secretariat staff. The most important work of the Secretariat staff is to consider the financial implications of the plans and proposals and prepare the budget in consultation with the Department of Finance and get them approved by the Legislative Assembly. When the proposals are approved, the Director of Public Instruction has to implement them.

The Director of Public Instruction is responsible for the operation, administration and implementation of the educational programmes of the State.

The D.I. of Schools of the municipal area and the Education Officers of the schools under District
Councils are responsible for the administration, expansion and improvement and maintenance of the primary schools under their jurisdiction.

The D.I.s of Schools of municipal area of Khasi Hills is assisted by one additional D.I. and nine S.I. of Schools. In the Khasi Hills autonomous District Council there is one education officer and he is assisted by two Sub-inspectors and one assistant sub-inspector. In Jaintia Hills there is one D.I. of Schools and he is assisted by one additional D.I. and four S.I. of Schools.

In Jaintia Hills autonomous District Council there is one education officer and he is assisted by three assistant sub-inspectors.

The following illustration shows the administrative organisation of the Elementary Education in the State.
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MEGHALAYA

Minister of Education

State Minister of Education

Secretary to the Education Department

Director of Public Instruction

Khasi Hills

Jaintia Hills

Municipal Area

Autonomous District Councils under sixth Schedule

D.I. of Schools

Education Officer

Addl. D.I. of Schools

S.I. of Schools

Asst. S.I. of Schools

Municipal Area

Autonomous District Councils under sixth Schedule

D.I. of Schools

Education Officer

Addl. D.I. of Schools

S.I. of Schools

Asst. S.I. of Schools

Secretary to the Education Department

Director of Public Instruction

Minister of Education

State Minister of Education
We think that the administrative machinery devised for the control of elementary education is adequate and effective. But we think that the jurisdiction of each Assistant Sub-Inspector is greater than necessary. We suggest the appointment of more Assistant Sub-inspectors of Schools if inspection is to be effective.