

## **NATIVE SCHOOLS PROCLAMATION AND THE GENERAL MISSION CONFERENCE**

- ✓ **This proclamation was made in 1918 . It was called, Native school proclamation .**
- ✓ **It stated that, no new school was to be opened without the consent in writing of the Administrator or an officer appointed for the purpose of administration of the territory.**
- ✓ **Proclamation.**

**Existing schools were expected to be registered within three months of the issue of the proclamation.**

**The Administrators prescribed and regulated which person was fit to be a teacher in any school, A teacher was expected to be married and living with his wife**

- ✓ **Any person who was not qualified was fined or imprisoned or both fined and imprisoned.**
- ✓ **If there was any complaint of misconduct against a teacher and it was justified,**
- ✓ **the teacher would be removed and would not be allowed to teach anywhere in the Territory**

# **THE PHELPS-STOKES COMMISSION**

- **sponsored by the Phelps -Stokes Trust Fund that was created by a wealthy American woman by the name of Caroline Phelps-Stokes.**
- **to help the disadvantaged Negroes and African in their education.**
- **The commission was given the task of studying the colonial education system**
- **make recommendations to the British colonial Office.**

- ✓ **colonial government officials and members of the General missionary Conference, representing fifteen protestant and catholic societies deliberated, before making recommendations .**
- ✓ **In 1924 the commission made a comprehensive assessment and evaluation of educational opportunities for Africans in Northern Rhodesia**

# **THE COMMISSION WAS TASKED TO DO THE FOLLOWING:**

- **a). Investigating the educational needs of the indigenous people**
- **b). To ascertain the extent to which the needs of the indigenous people were being met**
- **c). To assist in the formulation of plans to meet the educational needs of the natives.**

# RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

- 1. It recommended that government should increase expenditure on education for the Africans in form of grant-in-aid to Missionary Societies.**
- 2. Provision of financial aid to be made to central mission schools to be selected on geographical basis.**
- 3. Government should allocate sufficient funds for the employment of native visiting teachers in order to improve village schools.**

**4. To promote a rationalised, coordinated and efficient system of education under the supervision of missionaries.**

**5. Mission Societies to establish a central training institution.**

**6. Emphasis to be placed on practical education and character building in the education of the African child.**

**7. The inclusion of representatives on African opinion.**