

Educational (1909) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 586

DATED 22-10-09

[Despatch Abstract.]

Law College.

Declining to sanction the employment of two gardeners at the — but raising the pay of the present gardeners from five to six Rupees per month.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 582, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 23RD OCTOBER 1909.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the condition of the Cole's Memorial High School maintained by the American Baptist Mission at Kurnool*].

Previous papers :

G.O., No. 250,	Educational,	dated 18th April	1885.
" "	8	" "	5th January 1906.
" "	94	" "	16th February "
" "	250	" "	30th March 1908.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3071, dated 17th August 1908.

Please see G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906, and the notes therewith.

2. In that order the Government requested the Director of Public Instruction to grant recognition to the high school which the American Baptist Telugu Mission proposed to open in Kurnool, on the distinct understanding that the Mission would not, by unfair competition or by charging fees on a scale lower than that in force in the Municipal high school, endeavour to increase the number of their own pupils at the expense of the Municipal school.

Paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906. 3. The reasons which induced the Government to grant recognition to the Mission school were the following:—

- (i) that there appeared to be room in Kurnool for two high schools;
- (ii) that the Mission high school proposed to confine its recruitment to the Native Christian community;
- (iii) that the Mission gave an assurance that they would not lay themselves out to offer inducements to pupils of the Municipal school to join their school; and
- (iv) that the Mission did not seek any financial aid whatever from public funds.

4. While directing the Director of Public Instruction to recognise the Mission school, the Government further requested him to watch carefully further developments and to administer or to suggest appropriate remedies, "should symptoms of unfair competition become apparent."

5. Previous to recognizing the Mission school, the Director of Public Instruction warned the management that they would be expected "to limit recruitment, as far as practicable, to the Native Christian community" and that if they did not do so, "they would be called on to show to the satisfaction of the department why it was not possible to maintain the policy."

This warning, the Director says, was based on paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906, in which the reasons for the recognition were given.

6. The Director of Public Instruction reports that at the present time the Christians in the Mission school constitute only about 25 per cent. of the total strength and that the management are not, so far as can be seen, making any effort to carry out what the Government understood to be their declared policy at the time when the school obtained recognition, namely, the limitation of recruitment to the Native Christian community.

7. The Director further points out that, since the recognition of the Mission school, there has been a gradual decline in the strength of the three highest forms of the Municipal school. He doubts whether the bulk of the non-Christian pupils who are now studying in the Mission school should not be in the Municipal high school which is admittedly efficient, and which requires a far larger fee income than it can at present secure, if the necessary improvements in staff and accommodation are to be effected without imposing an undue burden on public funds. Dr. Bourne also observes that a large section of the Kurnool public require and ought to have an efficient non-sectarian school.

8. For these reasons, the Director of Public Instruction requests that a limit on the number of non-Christians admitted into the Mission school be now imposed and proposes, as a tentative measure, a 25 per cent. limit.

9. It is for consideration whether the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction may be approved.

T.K.—1-9-08.

The Director of Public Instruction refused to grant recognition to the school in question in 1905—*vide* his proceedings, dated 23rd December 1905, on page 9 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906. The Mission then memorialized Government, who requested the Director of Public Instruction in G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906, to grant recognition * to the school, on certain conditions, one of which was that recruitment for the school should be only from the Native Christian community. The Director of Public Instruction says that the Native Christian element in the school now forms only about 25 per cent. of the total strength and proposes that a further condition should be imposed, namely, that the maximum number of non-Christian students which may be admitted to the school should be limited to 25 per cent. of the total strength. There appears to be no objection to imposing this further condition.

K. RANGASAWMI AIYANGAR—1-9-08.

It seems to me that before any action is taken we should have figures of the attendance in the Municipal high school for the last two or three years. We should also be told whether any pupils have gone to the new school from the Municipal school. In his note, dated 31st January 1906, at page 4, K.W. G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906, Honourable Member contemplated the abolition of the Municipal school.

C. A. SOUTER—1-9-08.

Do not Government contribute the net cost of the Municipal high school, and is not this one of the centres at which it is proposed to establish a Government model high school? What has been the net cost of the Municipal high school in each of the last five years?

In the Mission memorial printed on pages 11, 12 of G.O., No. 94, Educational of 16th February 1906, it was stated that *one-third* of the pupils were Christian boys. We should know also what the figures have been for Christians and non-Christian boys in the Mission school, as well as in the Town high school since January 1906, and what proportion of the pupils in the Mission school have been drawn from district centres as apart from town residents.

Also with reference to paragraph 11 of the Mission's memorial on page 13 of G.O., No. 94 of 16th February 1906, what capital has been actually expended by the Mission on improved accommodation. It was then stated that the Mission contemplated spending Rs. 30,000.

3. Please note as at A and draft reference to Director of Public Instruction.

H. D. TAYLOR—2-9-08.

Under G.O., No. 980, Financial, dated 21st December 1885, the Government at present contribute from Provincial funds, the net cost of the high school department of the Municipal high school, Kurnool. The net cost of the high school department stood as follows during the past five years:—

Year.	Net cost of high school department.
	RS.
1902-1903	— 1,210
1903-1904	225
1904-1905	— 299
1905-1906	626
1906-1907	1,435

* Figures taken from the General Municipal Reviews.

2. The total net cost of the high school in all its departments is not available in the absence of the originals of the administration reports for the last five years, which have been called for. These figures will be compiled on receipt of the original reports.

3. The Municipal high school, Kurnool, is one of those institutions which it is proposed to take over for purposes of a model high school—*vide* paragraph 6 of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes's note on page 33 of K.W. G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 30th March 1908.

4. The draft memorandum placed below is for approval.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—9-9-08.

Issue and in the meantime collect information regarding the cost of the Municipal high school.

C. A. SOUTER—10-9-08.

[Memorandum No. 1838-1, Educational, dated 10th September 1908.]

The total cost of the high school including all its departments, and the sources from which it was met, during the five years ending 1907-1908, are noted below:—

	Government.	Municipality.	Fees.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1903-1904	1,084	1,351	4,190	6,625
1904-1905	1,309	650	4,487	6,446
1905-1906	375	1,842	4,450	6,667
1906-1907	73	2,524	4,055	6,652
1907-1908	683	1,291	4,563	6,537

The above figures have been taken from the municipal administration reports and from the Public Instruction reports.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—14-9-08.

Wait till a reply is received to memorandum No. 1838.

C. A. SOUTER—14-9-08.

Note regarding Coles' Memorial High School, Kurnool.

In 1904 the American Baptist Mission, which had been maintaining at Kurnool a lower secondary school of its own side by side with the Municipal high school, requested the Director of Public Instruction to take steps for transferring the management of the Municipal high school, Kurnool, to the Mission authorities. The Director referred the matter to the Municipal Council of Kurnool for its remarks, which unanimously refused to entertain the proposal. The Director supported the Council's action and the question of the transfer was thus ultimately dropped—*vide* G.O., No. 1878 M., dated 4th November 1904.

Vide paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 13 of G.O., No. 1878 M., dated 4th November 1904.

Vide page 22 of G.O., No. 1878 M., dated 4th November 1904.

Vide Director of Public Instruction's endorsement on page 26 of G.O., No. 1878 M., dated 4th November 1904.

2. The American Baptist Mission, having failed to secure the management of the Municipal high school, sought the Director of Public Instruction's permission to convert its lower secondary school into a high school. The Director thereupon informed the Mission that in his opinion there would be no room in Kurnool for a second high school, and that he could not sanction the proposal of the Mission to open one—*vide* Director of Public Instruction's Proceedings, No. 5696, dated 16th September 1904, in G.O., No. 1878 M., dated 4th November 1904.

3. The Baptist Mission opened tentatively a fourth form in the beginning of 1905, and requested the recognition of its school as a high school. Memorials for and against recognition were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction. After consideration of all the circumstances and the representations made to him, the Director of Public Instruction in his Proceedings, No. 7678, dated 23rd December 1905, declined to reverse his decision to withhold recognition from the proposed Mission high school.

Vide pages 5 to 9 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906.

Vide pages 9 and 10 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906.

4. In January 1906, the manager of the school (the Rev. W. S. Ferguson) submitted a memorial to Government appealing against the decision of the Director of Public Instruction. In paragraph 11 of his memorial he stated: "The American Baptist Telugu Mission has opened, and is prepared to maintain a first-class high school in Kurnool. Our Board at Home has sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for the erection of a high school building on the most approved lines, and plans are now being drawn for the same. We are prepared to meet every requirement of the Educational department, as to staff, equipment, strength of classes and general efficiency. We ask no financial aid from Government, and, on the other hand, as a responsible body with ample resources, can offer the strongest guarantees concerning the stability of our school. All we ask is formal recognition, in order that our pupils may appear for the Matriculation examination."

5. In G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906, the Government requested the Director of Public Instruction to grant recognition to the Mission high school, on the distinct understanding that the Mission would not "by unfair competition or by charging fees on a scale lower than that in force in the Municipal high school, endeavour to increase the number of their own pupils at the expense of the existing high school."

Vide paragraph 11 of the memorial, on page 13 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906.

Vide paragraph 11 of the memorial, on page 13 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906.

6. The reasons which induced Government to grant recognition, as stated in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906, were—
(i) that there appeared to be room in Kurnool for two high schools;
(ii) that the Mission high school proposed to confine its recruitment to the Native Christian community;
(iii) that the Mission gave an assurance that they would not lay themselves out to offer inducements to pupils of the municipal school to join their school; and
(iv) that the Mission did not seek any financial aid whatever from public funds.

7. While directing the Director of Public Instruction to recognise the Mission school, the Government further requested him to watch carefully further developments and to administer or to suggest appropriate remedies, "should symptoms of unfair competition become apparent."

8. Previous to recognizing the Mission school, the Director of Public Instruction warned the management that they would be expected "to limit recruitment, as far as practicable, to the Native Christian community" and that if they did not do so, "they would be called on to show to the satisfaction of the department why it was not possible to maintain that policy."

9. In August 1908, the Director of Public Instruction reported that the number of Christians in the Mission school was only about 25 per cent. of the total strength and that the management was not, so far as could be seen, making any effort to carry out what the Government understood to be its declared policy at the time when the school obtained recognition, namely, the limitation of recruitment to the Native Christian community. Dr. Bourne further pointed out that since the recognition of the Mission school, there had been a gradual decline in the strength of the three highest forms of the Municipal high school and he expressed doubts whether the bulk of the non-Christian pupils who were studying in the Mission school, should not be in the Municipal high school which was admittedly efficient. He also observed that a large section of the Kurnool public required and ought to have an efficient non-sectarian school, and he suggested that a limit should be imposed (he proposed 25 per cent. tentatively) on the number of non-Christians admitted into the Mission school.

10. In Memorandum No. 1838, dated 10th September 1908, the Director of Public Instruction was asked to report the total attendance since January 1906 in the Mission school and in the Municipal high school, the number of Christian and non-Christian boys in each and what proportion of the pupils in the Mission school was drawn from district centres as apart from town residents and also whether any pupils had gone from the Municipal school to the Mission school. The Director of Public Instruction has not yet furnished these statistics. But from the statement attached to the Rev. Mr. Stanton's letter, it is observed that of the present strength (223 boys) of the school, only 20 per cent. are Christians (all these boys being boarders maintained at the cost of the Mission), and that as many as 121 of the total number of boys have been drawn from the residents of the town as against 102 from district centres.

The above note gives the history of the case. Under rule 22 of the Educational Rules the recognition of secondary schools rests primarily with the Director and, in according such recognition he has to satisfy himself amongst other matters as to—

(a) the organization and development of the schools by approved methods and upon approved lines, and

(b) the financial position of the schools, and

(c) the character of the management, and

(d) the character of the teaching, and

(e) the character of the discipline, and

(f) the character of the buildings, and

(g) the character of the furniture, and

(h) the character of the equipment, and

(i) the character of the staff, and

(j) the character of the curriculum, and

(k) the character of the results, and

(l) the character of the fees, and

(m) the character of the scholarships, and

(n) the character of the prizes, and

(o) the character of the sports, and

(p) the character of the games, and

(q) the character of the music, and

(r) the character of the dancing, and

(s) the character of the art, and

(t) the character of the science, and

(u) the character of the history, and

(v) the character of the geography, and

(w) the character of the languages, and

(x) the character of the mathematics, and

(y) the character of the physical education, and

(z) the character of the moral training, and

(aa) the character of the religious instruction, and

(ab) the character of the social training, and

(ac) the character of the vocational training, and

(ad) the character of the general education, and

(ae) the character of the special education, and

(af) the character of the remedial education, and

(b) the educational needs of the locality.

2. It is also a fundamental principle that no school is, from the mere fact of recognition, *entitled* to receive aid. The grant of aid under the rules is purely discretionary with Government.

3. In the present case the recognition of the school was, with some hesitation, approved by Government, but on the distinct condition that no aid should be granted or sought for, and certain other conditions were attached to the recognition, and in regard to which some doubt exists as to whether they have been strictly complied with.

4. It does not appear that the Mission school can, in the circumstances, justify any claim whatever to a grant-in-aid. The mere alteration of the Educational Rules as to organization and efficiency of recognised institution cannot afford any ground for such a claim having regard to the express conditions on which such recognition was accorded.

5. The whole question is fully discussed in the notes with G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906. In his note of 31st January 1906 the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes remarked, "that if in the end the Mission school *fairly* beat the Municipal high school out of the market we can close the high school", but it is to be observed that this high school has been selected as one of the proposed model high schools—*vide* page 6 of Honourable Member's note on page 33 of K.W. G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 30th March 1908. The Government already contribute to the Municipality the net cost of that institution.

6. Whether or no the Mission school has been "playing fair" and observing the condition laid down, is not known, but the attendance in the high school, may have fallen off owing to the personality of the present headmaster.

7. I do not think that, as matters stand, any hope of a grant can be held out to the Mission school, and it is open to question whether there should not be some limit on the number of non-Christians admitted to the Mission school, if its status as a secondary school is to be recognised further.

8. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes has not yet seen the Director of Public Instruction's reference on that subject pending receipt of further details called for.

To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor—

H. D. TAYLOR—10-12-08.

The Rev. Mr. Stanton presses for reconsideration of Government orders refusing to give any financial aid to the Mission high school.

Mr. Stanton frankly acknowledges that at the time when he was pressing for the recognition by Government of the Coles' memorial school as a high school he undertook to accept all financial responsibility. Since then the demands of Government have exceeded his anticipations and he now has to contemplate an expenditure on the school far greater than he anticipated, in other words he really makes an *ad misericordiam* appeal to Government; and asks that his school may not only receive recognition but also a grant on the same lines as grants accorded to other high schools which have received Government recognition.

I quite realise that Government are within their rights in sticking to the original position taken up, but at the same time I think that so far from missionary enterprise having damaged high school education in Kurnool it has given thereto a great impetus. I asked several intelligent Indian gentlemen who were interested in the Municipal high school rather than in the Mission school as to whether the starting of the Mission school had prejudicially affected the Municipal school, and I was assured that so far from that being the case it aroused in the Municipal school a very friendly rivalry which had a most bracing effect upon the school in every way. The buildings of the Mission school are admirable and it is to be equipped on the most up-to-date lines. Here you have a body of people who are doing a great work in the cause of education in this country and in regard to whose loyalty to the British Raj there can, I think, be absolutely no question whatever. It does seem to me desirable that we should meet them in a sympathetic

rather than a hostile attitude, and I am inclined to think that the Government will be well advised in reconsidering their decision to withhold financial aid from the Mission high school.

I should much like to discuss this question with the Director of Public Instruction.

I forgot that Dr. Bourne was no longer in Madras. I should like this to go to the Honourable Member.

A. L[AWLEY]—5-1-09.

Before sending to Honourable Member will Secretary, Educational Department, kindly add to the file the connected papers already returned to Secretariat?

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL—6-1-09.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 17th December 1908, R.C. No. 3071.

In memorandum No. 1838-1, dated 10th September 1908, the Director of Public Instruction was requested—(1) to report the total attendance in the Coles' memorial high school and in the Municipal high school, Kurnool, since January 1906; (2) the number of Christians and non-Christian boys in each of them; (3) what proportion of the pupils in the Coles' memorial school had been drawn from district centres as apart from town residents; and (4) whether any pupils had gone from the municipal school to the Coles' memorial school.

2. In reply the Director of Public Instruction submits two statements. These statements show that the total attendance in the two schools during the last three years has been as follows:—

			Coles' memorial high school.	Municipal high school.	
These are not wanted.	are not	Includes <i>Primary</i> department pupils also.	First term of 1906	186	142
			Second term of 1906	172	132
			First term of 1907	178	150
			Second term of 1907	194	167
			First term of 1908	* 214	* 195
			Second term of 1908	* 196	* 209

3. Of the 196 pupils in the Coles' memorial high school at the end of November 1908, 44 or 22 per cent. were Christians and 152 or 78 per cent. were non-Christians; 74 or 38 per cent. came from district centres and 122 or 62 per cent. were town residents.

In the Municipal high school, all the pupils were non-Christians.

4. The number of pupils who left the Municipal high school and joined the Coles' memorial school were as shown below:—

			Number who left Municipal high school.	Number who joined the mission high school.
1906	..	..	4	4
1907	..	..	7	3
1908	..	..	1	2

5. In reply to the question what capital has been actually expended by the Mission on improved accommodation, the Director of Public Instruction states that according to the Manager's letter the new building should have been completed by the 1st December 1908 at a cost of Rs. 30,000.

T.K.—7-1-09.

Mr. Stanton, Manager of the Coles' Memorial high school, Kurnool, had an interview with His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of His Excellency's recent visit to Kurnool. Attention is solicited to the remarks in His Excellency the Governor's note, dated 5th January 1909, on pages 6 and 7 *supra*.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—9-1-09.

The figures show, I submit, that there is room for both schools in Kurnool. They also show that the Municipal school has not suffered so far. It is noticeable, however, that a large proportion of the pupils in the Mission school comes from the town. These ought to be in the Municipal school. It is probable that the present headmaster is responsible for any lack of keenness in the latter school.

C. A. SOUTER—11-1-09.

Attention is invited to His Excellency's note of the 5th instant (pages 6 and 7 *supra*).

2. There are two papers, viz.—

(1) A report from the Director of Public Instruction on the Coles' Memorial high school, Kurnool, and

(2) a petition from the manager of that school.

The former has reference to the order in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 16th February 1906, directing the Director of Public Instruction to watch the effect on the Municipal high school of the recognition of the Coles' school. In it the Director of Public Instruction observes that the Christians in the Coles' school form only about 25 per cent. of the pupils and that, since the recognition of the Coles' school, there has been a gradual decline in the strength of the three highest forms of the Municipal school. The Director of Public Instruction therefore proposes to establish (as a condition of continued recognition?) a maximum limit for the Coles' school of 25 per cent. non-Christians.

The latter is an appeal *ad misericordiam*, for the Mission understand that recognition was accorded on the condition that monetary aid from Government should not be sought. The manager puts the net cost at Rs. 4,200 a year and pleads for a half grant in view of the large expenditure on buildings incurred by the Mission and the enhanced cost of working consequent upon the new Educational rules. In forwarding this petition the Director of Public Instruction opposes the Manager's request on the ground that the Municipal high school cannot become self-supporting unless it stands alone and that the Coles' school is absorbing pupils who ought to go to the Municipal school. The Director of Public Instruction's endorsement, indeed, seems to imply that he would be glad to see the Coles' school disappear as a high school.

3. The figures available hardly support the Director of Public Instruction's contention that the Coles' school is gradually destroying the upper classes of the Municipal school. These are the figures for the Municipal school:—

							Strength for second term in		
							1906.	1907.	1908.
Form VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	32	32
" V	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	21	17
" IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	26
Total							78	72	75

The figures are almost stationary on the whole, though Form V has suffered severely.

If *all* the forms and classes be taken into consideration there has been a marked improvement in the attendance at the Municipal school in the last three years, viz., from 132 in the second term of 1906 to 167 in 1907 and 209 in 1908. Moreover, the number of boys who have left the Municipal school for the Coles' school has been very small, only 12 in three years. It would appear, then, that the Coles' school has *not* seriously interfered with the Municipal school.

4. The questions now to be decided are these—

(1) Shall a limit be imposed on the proportion on non-Christian pupils in the Coles' school as a condition of continued recognition? If so, what shall that proportion be?

(2) Shall the Coles' school receive a grant-in-aid in future?

As to the former question the Director of Public Instruction wants a limit of 25 per cent. imposed on the non-Christians, but, as only 22 per cent. are now Christians, this proposal would enormously reduce the strength of the school. I think 50 per cent. is the utmost limit which could reasonably be imposed at present. Apart from that, I doubt whether such a condition *could* be imposed under the rules.

The rules are only rules: we can impose any conditions we please, in advance of aid, etc.

G. S. F[ORBES].

Rule 63 of the Educational rules declares that recognition may be withdrawn if a school ceases to fulfil the conditions of recognition or if the

educational needs of the locality no longer require its existence. I doubt whether the circumstances are such as to render either of these conditions applicable, for no breach of rules is alleged and the two schools are so well attended that it would be hard to say that either is unnecessary.

As to the question of aiding the Coles' school, if it is decided to do this, it will be easy to make it a condition that only a certain fixed proportion of the pupils shall be non-Christians, and some such condition does seem to be called for in order to secure the future stability of the Municipal school.

A. BUTTERWORTH—12-1-09.

I should not impose any condition, at present, as to the proportion of Christians, etc. The conditions were clearly laid down: and I cannot find that in this respect there has been any material deviation.

As to giving Government aid to the Mission school I regret I cannot agree to it. The school was given recognition on certain conditions, but like so many Mission agencies they promise anything at first, lie low, and then on a favourable opportunity seek to avoid the conditions, and demand something from the public purse. If only Mission bodies, if they *will* depart from their proper function of preaching Christianity, leave secondary education (unless at their own cost) alone and not go beyond primary education, they will get all the help they want. So long, however, as secondary classes are profitable and make living more comfortable for the Missionaries, it will always be a great temptation for them to embark upon it: and naturally from their being educated men, more or less, they are many educational enthusiasts among missionaries. The difficulty, however, of getting such men to comply with the discipline of the department and the rules of the Code is one of the worries of the Director.

Now that Government have set about improving secondary education at a great cost to public funds, it is essential that efforts should be concentrated in using those funds economically; and where Government open a secondary school it will be impossible (ordinarily) to subsidise another in the same place. Kurnool is one of the centres where it has been decided to open a model high school in compliance with the policy which the Government of India have for some years been insisting upon. So that on this ground alone, it would be most inexpedient to give aid now to found a claim for pecuniary compensation a year later.

There is also this consideration that the native population are most loath to send their children to a Mission school if it can be avoided, nor is it fair to them to force them practically to do so by neglecting to improve institutions supported from the public funds.

G. S. F[ORBES]—15-1-09.

I regret that I should have kept this file for such an unconscionable time. Two questions await decision—

(1) Shall a limit be imposed on the proportion of non-Christian pupils in the Coles' Memorial high school as a condition of continued recognition?

If so, what shall that proportion be?

(2) Shall the Coles' Memorial school receive a grant-in-aid in future?

As to (1) I agree with the Honourable Member that we need impose no condition as to the proportion of non-Christians.

As to (2) the Mission has built an excellent high school, fully equipped and well staffed, which in my opinion is not only not injuring the Municipal high school but is doing good educational work in that district.

The Mission appeal for help to enable them to meet the enhanced expenditure necessary to comply with the Educational rules. They acknowledge that they gave us an assurance that all they wanted for the Coles' Memorial high school was recognition and not financial aid, but their net expenditure is now Rs. 4,200 annually and they ask for a half-grant of this amount.

The Hon'ble Sir George Forbes objected to giving any grant to this Mission school in particular and, so far as I can judge from his note, to giving support to missionary bodies generally in their attempt to give secondary education.

He objects to this particular school because at the time of recognition they undertook not to seek Government aid.

That is so, but if they are really doing good educational work and find that they must appeal to Government I would not refuse their appeal.

I understand the Honourable Member to base his objections to the encouragement by Government of missionary bodies in the matter of secondary education on the following grounds, viz. :—

(1) Secondary education is not the proper function of such bodies and their undertaking it is contrary to the policy of the Government of India.

(2) Many are "educational enthusiasts", but the difficulty of getting such men to comply with the discipline of the department is "one of the worries of the Director."

(3) We cannot put a Government Model high school down at Kurnool and at the same time encourage a rival.

(4) The native population are most loath to send their children to a Mission school.

As to No. (1) surely the policy of the Government of India is to encourage private enterprise in *all* branches of education!

Please see G.O., No. 215, Educational, dated the 6th, April 1904, which contains the definition by the Government of India of their educational policy. They begin with a brief review of the history of education in India.

In paragraph 4 allusion is made to the fact that in 1854 "missionary effort continued to play an important part in promoting educational progress."

At that time the Court of Directors aimed at a system which "should in course of time render it possible to close or transfer to the management of local bodies many of the existing (*i.e.*, Government) institutions."

The Commission of 1882, we learn, advised "increased reliance upon and systematic encouragement of private effort and their recommendations were approved by the Government of India."

Certainly the missionary bodies have been responsible for a great portion of this "private effort".

I would particularly call attention to paragraph 13 of the Government Order, page 7, which declares the accepted policy of Government to be "the progressive devolution of *primary, secondary and collegiate* education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government competition therewith."

As well as the maintenance by Government "in each branch of education of a limited number of institutions both as model for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education."

Such is the professed policy of the Government of India, but it would seem almost as though the Madras Educational department were endeavouring to discourage missionary enterprise in education, and missionaries are, I believe, the chief source of private enterprise.

2. Sir George Forbes says there are many "educational enthusiasts" among missionaries. Is their enthusiasm to be wasted? They are probably far more enthusiastic as a rule, far more anxious to give a really sound education than the average man who enters the Educational department just to earn a living as a schoolmaster.

Again Sir George Forbes in his note says: "The difficulty however of getting such men to comply with the discipline of the department and the rules of the 'Code is one of the worries of the Director.'" It is conceivable that the department does not want to be "worried" with these missionary schools. Given a certain sum of money to spend on education it would certainly be less trouble and worry to spend all the money on, say, 50 Government schools than on 150 aided schools under private management. To get the managers of the 150 schools to bring their schools up to standard involves the exercise of much tact and patience and "worry". But I do not imagine that it is urged that Government should give up the effort to encourage private enterprise in order to save the officers of the Educational department from "worry"?

It is, I think, important to remember that by crushing missionary effort we are probably throwing away so much money which would come to us from other countries. Is it wise to reject the American dollars? If we refuse to recognize missionary schools or adopt an antagonistic attitude, the missionary has greater difficulty in getting the dollars from "home" (be it England, America or Canada). The giver, at least the giver of large gifts, will naturally ask for proofs that the work done is good and is necessary and will enquire whether the school is inspected by Government agency and with what result. If the missionary has to reply that he applied for Government aid but Government refused it, the millionaire will shut up his purse and keep his money for some other object.

Another point is that the proportion of European or American supervision is far greater in missionary than in Government schools, and I have no doubt that in missionary schools far greater care is taken to inculcate allegiance and loyalty to the British Raj than in many Government schools.

As to (3) that there is not room for two schools in Kurnool I venture to disagree. I believe that so long as the Mission school "plays the game" in the matter of recruitment, the rivalry between the schools will be an incentive to both schools to attain to a high standard of excellence.

When I was at Kurnool I was assured by many Indian residents that the presence of the Coles' Memorial high school had done a good deal to arouse those responsible for the conduct of the Municipal high school to better efforts. There is nothing contrary to India's declared policy if we establish a model school in Kurnool and at the same time subsidise one under private management.

I do not know whether it has ever been considered whether we should not utilise private enterprise as the agency for our model high schools.

Take Kurnool for example.

Why should we not say to Stanton "maintain your school at a certain standard in the matter of buildings, equipment and quality of teaching. Follow the Government curriculum, submit to inspection, and, provided you comply with Government demands and conditions, you shall receive a special grant and be recognized as a model high school."

It would mean more "worry" to the department but it would be in accordance with the policy of the Government of India and would, I believe, be an economy.

4. The Honourable Member says that "the native population are most loath to send their children to a Mission school if it can be avoided."

With all due deference to Sir George Forbes I am in entire disagreement with this opinion. Of course it is true in regard to a great many persons—especially Brahmans. The mere fact that it is actually proposed to limit the number of non-Christian boys in the Kurnool Mission school indicates that the native population in Kurnool at all events are ready to send their boys to Mission schools. Nor does the Honourable Member's statement seem to be borne out by the numbers attending the Christian College and other missionary institutions throughout the Presidency.

I regret that I am not convinced by the Honourable Member's arguments and I would be prepared to sanction a grant to the Coles' Memorial high school of one quarter (25 per cent.) of their net annual expenditure—granted of course that their inspection report is satisfactory.

A. L[AWLEY]—24-8-09.

Submitted to the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E.

W. FRANCIS—25-8-09.

Please ask the Director of Public Instruction what would roughly be the amount of A. I fancy the amount will be very small.

M. H[AMMICK]—9-9-09.

Please draft.

W. FRANCIS—10-9-09.

The draft memorandum placed below is for approval.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—10-9-09.

C. A. SOUTER—10-9-09.

Issue.

W. FRANCIS—11-9-09.

[Memorandum No. 2685-1, Educational, dated 11th September 1909.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th September 1909, No. 3071.

Please see the statistics furnished by the Director of Public Instruction on pages 9 and 10 of current file. It will be observed that the net cost to the management of the Coles' Memorial high school, Kurnool, on account of that institution, for the official years 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909, was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1906-1907	857	6	0
1907-1908	1,757	8	11
1908-1909	2,896	5	7

2. If a grant of one-fourth of the net expenditure were given as a grant, the grant to this high school would amount to about Rs. 725 per annum.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—5-10-09.

C. A. SOUTER—5-10-09.

Submitted to the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E.

W. FRANCIS—6-10-09.

Without going into the very difficult question whether Mission schools are really popular or not, about which my own opinion is that the ordinary Hindu looks upon the matter from a purely commercial point of view and sends his boy where he can get the best teaching at the lowest cost, and if the Mission school and the non-Mission school are about of the same standard he prefers the non-Mission school, I must say in this case I do not like the methods of this missionary body.

They distinctly promised not to ask for funds, they have to my mind quite unnecessarily taken up this high school teaching—when they had much better confine their teaching to the elementary grades, and they entered into competition with the Municipal school against the wishes of the Director of Public Instruction.

In the very near future it is most probable that all fees in secondary schools will be raised. By this means this school will probably be able to pay its own way and, as it is, the grant they will get on His Excellency's proposal would not be more than Rs. 750—a paltry sum for a rich missionary body of this character.

I quite sympathise with His Excellency in thinking that in some ways these missionary schools are useful, conducted as they are by Europeans or Americans who of course are thoroughly loyal. But these schools, I consider, are not the schools the Government of India have in view when they talk of indigenous agency. Indigenous agency means local agency, not the foreign missionary agency which runs a school of this character.

I do not think we should be carrying out the wishes of the Government of India or doing what we wish to be done if we treated a school such as this as a model school. The immediate result of doing so would be the destruction of the Municipal school. Our policy now should be to take over all Municipal secondary and high schools and turn them into Government schools, raising the fees so as to make them pay their way. Mission schools will then raise their fees and then these secondary and high schools will also pay their way.

On the immediate question before us here I regret that I cannot agree with His Excellency that we should give this missionary school Rs. 750. I think we should tell the manager that we regret that as he promised not to ask for financial support and as there is a good Municipal school in the town we cannot give him the grant asked for.

We have no educational money to spare, and in the case where there is no real call for a grant I would not give one.

M. H[AMMICK]—7-10-09.

Submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

W. FRANCIS—8-10-09.

Very well.

A. L[AWLEY]—11-10-09.

Draft one Government Order on the two currents in the two linked files—

(a) telling Director of Public Instruction that Government do not consider it necessary to impose a limit to the number of non-Christians in the Coles' school as a condition of recognition (notes on pages 9 and 10 above), and

(b) telling Mr. Stanton that Government can't give him a grant for the reasons in Honourable Member's note above. Read Q of currents only.

W. FRANCIS—12-10-09.

The draft order placed below is for approval.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—12-10-09.

C. A. SOUTER—14-10-09.

For perusal and approval of the draft order below. Both paragraphs will go to Mr. Stanton; it perhaps would not do any harm were he there to learn that the Director of Public Instruction has suggested the imposition of a limit to the number of non-Christian boys in the school.

W. FRANCIS—15-10-09.

Approved.

M. H[AMMICK]—22-10-09.

Issue.

W. FRANCIS—23-10-09.

[G.O., No. 582, Educational, dated 23rd October 1909.]

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received



190

Registered

17-9-1909

Subject.

Requesting sanction of Government for the employment of two gardeners on Rs 9 and 7 in the Law College, Madras with effect from 1st March 1910.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

Ref on Current No.

5 4 1 7 708

Station Madras, Dated the 30th August 1909.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc. F.R.S.C.I.E.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

Madras

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Through Educational Department.
The Accountant-General.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government for the employment of two gardeners on Rs 9 and 7 in the place of one gardener on Rs 5 in the Law College with effect from the 1st March 1910.

The Principal reports that the College garden has become very extensive so much so that it is not possible for one man to look after it satisfactorily. Further it is reported that the present pay of the gardener, viz, Rs 5 is too low to secure the services of a good man and that the two gardeners now proposed should be paid at least Rs 9 and 7. I beg to recommend the Principal's proposal and to request that permission may be accorded to the

necessary

*Copies received
for Mr. Bourne
27/9.*

PD

2
19
necessary provision being made in the Budget Estimate for 1910-1911.
The necessary proposition statement is herewith submitted.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

O. Krishnaswami

For Director of Public Instruction.

N.V.S.

h.l.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Forwarded.

No. P.A.3.

2. The entries in the column of "Present scale" have been compared with the Registers of this office, and are correct with the exception of the items altered in red ink.

3. There is no Audit objection to the proposal being sanctioned by Government.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Fort St. George,

Dated 15th September 1909.

Thantapan Arisetti
Accountant-General.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

DEPARTMENT.

No.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

The

190

Secretary to the Government
of Fort St. George.

T. and A. 10.

(See Chapter 5, Article 57, Vol. I., C. A. C.)

Next.—If the proposal is a reorganization of establishment the Head of the Department should certify that claims to pension that may arise in consequence have been considered with reference to the provisions of art. 429 C.S.R. and should specify any case in which the maximum pension ordinarily admissible will be subject to reduction under that article.—M. T. M. para. 67.

If Local Government is competent to sanction, its order will be written across these four columns.

Dated 30th August 1909.

To The Secretary to Government, *Govt* Department,
thro' the Accountant-General.

Signature

Officer's Designation

NOTES.

Principal	Subsidiary	Principal	Subsidiary
1 Principal	100	1 Principal	100
1 Subsidiary	650	1 Subsidiary	650
2 Subsidiary	500	2 Subsidiary	500
1 Clerk	40	1 Clerk	40
1 Librarian	25	1 Librarian	25
1 Attender	8	1 Attender	8
4 Rows at 67	28	4 Rows at 67	28
2 Rows at 67	12	2 Rows at 67	12
1 Night watch	5	1 Night watch	5
1 Gardener	5	1 Gardener	5
1 Sweeper	4	1 Sweeper	4
2 John at 10	10	2 John at 10	10
Total	187	Total	187



O. No. 1729 From the Director of Public Instruction No. 5417, dated 30-8-1909.

SUBJECT. Employment of two gardeners on Rs 9 + 7 in the Law College, Madras.

Page 1 of 2

do do

do do

The D.P.S. requests sanction to the employment in the Law College, Madras, of two gardeners on Rs 9 and 7 in the place of the present gardener on Rs 5^{p.m.} with effect from 1st March 1910.

2. The Principal of the College reports that the garden has become so very extensive that it is not possible for one man to look after it satisfactorily and that the present pay, namely, Rs 5, is too low to secure the services of a good man. The D.P.S. agrees with the Principal and recommends that the employment of two gardeners on Rs 9 and 7 may be sanctioned. The proposal, if approved, will result in an increase of Rs 11^{p.m.} or Rs 182 per annum. The Accountant-General certifies that there is no audit objection to the proposal being sanctioned by Government.

3. The Director's recommendation may, perhaps, be accepted. The draft order placed below may issue with the concurrence of the Financial Department.

PD
29-9-09

The pay of Rs 5 paid to the present gardener is low, but the proposed pay of Rs 9 and Rs 7 ~~to the~~ seems some what excessive. The ~~gardeners~~ ^{gardeners} attached to the Medical College are paid Rs 7^{*} and Rs 6, those attached to the Presidency Training School for mistresses Rs 7 and Rs 5, while the single gardeners

* p. 11 of Rs 849501.
24.12.08

2 on Rs 7 +
1 on Rs 6.

p. 8 of Rs 849501.
24.12.08

Page 136 of the C.R. 2
for 1909-10.

NOTES.

Page 2

in the College of Engineering is paid Rs 6.
Perhaps the pay of the two gardeners of
the Law College may be fixed at Rs 7 +
Rs 6 respectively.

The draft is for approval.

R.D.
30.9.09

Lee.

There seems no reason why
these gardeners should get more
than any others.

Oct 1. 109.

I think the proposal may be
sanctioned. The Law College garden,
which, is visible from main road
is one that ought to be kept up properly. One
cannot get much of a garden even for
Rs. 9. The Law College, I believe,
makes a handsome annual profit.

W 2/10



Enclure 1729-1
42-10-09
20/10/09

File - 10.

CURRENT NO.
3605
FINANCIAL
Regd 4.10.9

P.T.O.

Financial dept

For orders whether the proposal to fix the pay of the two gardeners for the Law College at Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 may be accepted.

Page 89, CBR.

Page 134 ibid

In the High Court there are 10 gardeners on Rs 6 and the pay of gardeners in Govt Arts Colleges varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 (1 on Rs. 7; 2 on Rs. 6 and 4 on Rs. 5)

bsk
4.8.09. There seems no reason for paying the 2 gardeners more than Rs 7 and Rs 6 respectively.

C.S.

Hm,

C.A.

5.10.09

Page 1 C.F.

I feel rather doubtful whether this proposal should be accepted in full. We are not told why the College Garden has "become very extensive". It really means, I suppose, that the Principal has extended it, & now asks Govt to pay for an extra gardener. He might be told to contract it again so that one man can look after it.

As regards scale of pay, if Rs. 9 + 7 pm

are allowed here, it will be impossible to refuse to give similar pay in the case of the High Court & Arts Colleges.

I am therefore inclined to think the ~~Pr~~ Pral should be told to make the best of his one man whose pay might be raised to Rs. 6 as some concession.

Slp
6.10.09

I agree with the C.S. I see no object in having an extra man at the Law College.

See 7.10.09

Educluo.

Slp 8.10.09

Draft please, minor revisions

NF 11/10

The revised draft placed below is for approval.

Slp
12.10.09

See
14.10.09

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Agree 14.10.09

Draft in accordance with the order in financial is submitted. ~~With~~ ~~known~~ ~~to~~

15/10



Print no 3005-1
8.10.09

PO
11/10

CIRCULATED IN EDL.
AND LEG. DEPT.
Box 1000
Bag Confidential No. 11

Gene 15/10

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, dated _____ 190

” ” ” ” ” ” 190

C. No. 1729, From the D.P. 9, No. 5417, dated 30 - 8 - 1909.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” 190

99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 190

ORDER.

No., dated 190

P.S

(Superseded)

The Government approve the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to employ two gardeners on Rs ⁹/₇ and ^{Rs 7}/₁ in the place of ^{the single} ~~one~~ gardener on Rs 5 p. m. in the Law College, Madras, with effect from 1st March 1910.

2. The proposition statement is sanctioned, the sanction being registered as No. of 1910-11.

29.9.09

Chs
1109

~~30.9.09~~

To, The D.P.
Tril Delft

[illegible]

C. No. 1729, From the 2-P.9, No. 5417, dated 30-8-1909.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” 190

[illegible]

No. 580, dated 22-10-1909.

mis

To not consider it
necessary ^{that}

The Government ~~are unable to understand~~
why the garden attached to the Law College,
Madrass, should have been made ^{or} so
~~extensive~~ ^{enlarged} as to require the services of
two gardeners to look after it. Nor are
they prepared to approve the scale of
pay proposed for the gardeners, namely,
Rs 9 and Rs 7, ^{is moreover higher} as ~~these rates are much~~
^{Not sanctioned for} higher than those allowed to the gardeners
of the High Court and ^{or} other Arts Colleges.

2. The pay of the gardener now employed in the ^{Law} College will, however, be raised from Rs 5 to Rs 6 p.m. and the Principal

115710

Should

Should he ^{directly} be informed to make the ^{single} ^{the life of} of this gardener, contracting the garden attached to the College, if necessary

DD
13.10.09

Clk
14.10.9.

To

The D.P.G.

Financial Department

(with proposition stated)

Desp
23/10

Should be informed to make a copy of the original and send it to the proper authorities.

When given for copying _____
When copied _____ } 190 .
When examined _____
When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
190 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

20