

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1910.

Enclosures

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13

G.O., No. 187, 9th April 1910.

Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.

Passing orders on the memorial submitted by the — praying for increased boarding grants to orphanages and special grants to provide daily meal and clothing to poor European children.

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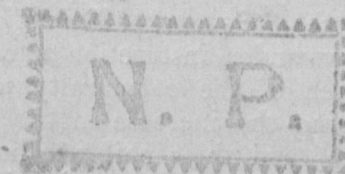
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G.O., No. 187, 9th April 1910.



Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.

Passing orders on the memorial submitted by the — praying for increased boarding grants to orphanages and special grants to provide daily meal and clothing to poor European children.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from A. E. RENCONTRE, Esq., President, Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Limited.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Egmore, the 17th December 1909.

In the address presented by the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India to His Excellency the Viceroy, opportunity was taken to thank His Excellency for the liberal spirit in which the Government of India had conceived and formulated the present scheme for educating the domiciled community, as the best solution of a problem that had exercised the minds of statesmen like Lord Canning, and had been anxiously considered by the Government of India on many occasions since then. The Council of the Association regrets to find that the original intentions of the Government of India in launching such a scheme are not adequately given effect to in the practical working of it.

2. It is not at all unlikely that, with the best of intentions and under the impression that they were serving the interests of Government, the authorities may, in giving effect to the regulations of an otherwise liberal scheme, surround them by many a limitation and restriction, whereby the very object of that scheme may be frustrated.

3. Among the defects in the working of a scheme so liberally conceived, pointed out in the address to His Excellency the Viceroy, one fact was specially emphasized. This was that notwithstanding the special efforts made by Government in helping to educate the domiciled community, it was disappointing to find, from the last quinquennial report of the Director-General of Education in India, that the number of children of that community under instruction showed no tendency to increase, although the number of children of the community must have increased; that the Director-General, while noticing the increase in the tendency of Europeans of the middle class in the country to send their children home to England for education as those of the higher class invariably do, was of opinion that this could not have operated sufficiently to balance the increase in the total number of children, and that the probable conclusion was that a greater proportion of the children of the lower class are growing up outside the reach of our school system than was the case ten or fifteen years ago.

4. Considering the object and scope of the Government's liberal policy there can be no doubt that the Government on realizing the fact cannot but look upon such a state of things with some concern, and cannot but feel that something must be done, not only in the interests of the community but also for the success of their own scheme, to bring this large section of the lower class within the reach of our schools.

5. The Council of the Association considers that one way of doing this would be to help the orphanages to take in more children by assigning larger grants to those institutions. It has, however, been ascertained that, as it stands, our orphanages do not get even their legitimate share of the "boarding grant for orphans and destitute children" which, under article 40 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, they should properly receive. The managers of some of the principal orphanages having been communicated with, the following information has been furnished in regard to the grant allowed under this article.

The Civil Orphan Asylum receives grants for 50 children out of 80 eligible for the grant.

The St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, receives grants for 70 boys out of 150, the average on the rolls.

The Presentation Convent Orphanage, Georgetown, receives grants for 80 children out of 170. The Superioress also reports that within the past few months 47 deplorable cases have had to be turned away from their doors owing to their inability to take in any more children.

The St. Thomas' Orphanage, San Thomé, receives grants for 25 boys out of 50 on the rolls.

The St. Thomas' Convent Orphanage, San Thomé, received grants for only 7 children out of 52 on the rolls.

6. This being so, when it must be very difficult indeed for these institutions to maintain even their present strength, efficiently, how can it be expected that they would be able to take in even a small fraction of that large section in question which is admittedly outside the reach of the schools. It seems very desirable, therefore, that not only should the full legitimate share of the grants provided by the Code be allotted to the orphanages falling under that Code, but that provision should also be made for extra grants to enable them to take in some at least of the large number of the children of the impoverished section of the community who are now outside the reach of our schools. It is believed that the main reason advanced by the educational authorities for restricting the grants in the manner shown is "want of funds." This we understand to mean want of sufficient budget provision. But one would expect that the authorities responsible for the working of a scheme would feel in duty bound to take such steps as are necessary to secure the proper provision of the funds required to ensure the success of that scheme.

7. In these circumstances I am directed to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to pass such orders as will ensure for the future due provision of funds in the budget, so that not only would the legitimate claims of the several institutions falling under the Code of Regulations for European Schools be adequately met, but also that the cost of entertaining and maintaining some fraction at least of that large section of the children of the community who are now outside the reach of our schools, would be sufficiently provided for.

8. There will still be left a large number of children whose parents will not send them to orphanages or boarding schools, chiefly for the reason that they are so destitute that they cannot spare their children altogether from home as they require them as helps in the room of servants whom they cannot afford to keep. At the same time they are also too poor to send their children to school as day-scholars as they not only cannot afford to pay any fees, but cannot afford to clothe their children decently to send them to school. In such cases the Anglo-Indian Association feels sure that Government themselves will be pleased to see that something must be done. An effectual remedy appears to be to provide a meal a day and clothing for each child. This is already done to a small extent by some institutions; but as is admitted in the Director-General's report, the defects in the European schools are due almost entirely to the poverty of these institutions. Unless the Government therefore help our schools to provide this daily meal and clothing by special grants, say, for instance, under article 44 (f) of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, a large number of destitute children will continue to remain outside the reach of our schools. The Anglo-Indian Association feels certain that the Government themselves will admit that this again is by no means outside the scope of their liberal scheme. I am directed accordingly to request that in this direction as well the necessary provision of funds may be made.

9. In conclusion I am to ask that, as an act of favour, the matter may be treated as *urgent*, so that, if Government see the reasonableness of the present request, orders may be passed in time to admit of the necessary provision being made in the budget of the ensuing official year.

II

Endorsement No. 2294-1, Educational, dated 21st December 1909.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for very early report.

(By Order.)

C. A. SOUTER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III

Letter—from A. E. RENCONTRE, Esq., President, Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Limited.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.S.I., Chairman, Finance Committee.

Dated—Madras, the 17th January 1910.

May I take the liberty to enclose herewith copy of the memorial that I have submitted to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

The memorial speaks for itself and, I trust, you will give the matter your most earnest consideration.

IV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 18th February 1910.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 8473/09.

I have the honour to resubmit endorsement No. 2294-1, Educational, dated 21st December 1909, on a letter from the President of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Limited, regarding the provision of additional funds for expenditure in aid of the education of Europeans and Eurasians in this Presidency.

2. In the President's letter, reference is made to Mr. Orange's statement in paragraph 841 of the fifth quinquennial review of the progress of education in India that "the probable conclusion is that a greater proportion of Eurasians of the lower class are growing up outside the reach of our school system than was the case ten and fifteen years ago". There are no satisfactory data, however, for this conclusion, which is later on modified in paragraph 843 of the same review, wherein it is observed that "it is not possible to state at any time with scientific precision what is the total number of Europeans and Eurasians who ought to be found in the schools, or for whom school accommodation ought to be provided". No reference is made in the Association's letter to these further remarks in Mr. Orange's report.

3. The total population in this Presidency speaking European languages was, according to the last census, 40,489; and 15 per cent. of this number representing the school-going population is 6,073. Against this number there are at school 7,354 children. There may be a few children here and there who have not joined any school; but it is difficult to uphold the statement that a large number are outside our schools. As stated in paragraph 844 of the quinquennial review referred to above, such children are probably of the "very poor population whose claim to European descent is distant and doubtful."

4. I have already proposed to give additional boarding grants and increased fixed grants to European schools by transfer of the amounts available from other heads of "Grants-in-Aid—European schools". The expenditure upon boarding grants in particular and upon the total grants to European schools has increased from Rs. 11,201 and Rs. 1,57,218 in 1903-1904 to Rs. 47,405 and Rs. 1,98,200, respectively, in 1908-1909. In my budget estimates for next year, I have proposed an allotment of Rs. 48,000 for boarding grants against Rs. 40,000 for the current year and Government appear to have increased it still further to Rs. 53,000. Out of a total allotment of Rs. 16,78,000 under grants-in-aid in the preliminary issue of the Civil Budget estimates for 1910-1911, Rs. 2,19,000 is for European schools attended by 7,354 pupils and a sum of Rs. 7,000 is also provided for scholarships in those schools. If it be possible to provide more funds for European schools, they could undoubtedly be distributed, but I think they will only go to relieve the

	Percentage of expenditure in European schools.	
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Public funds ..	30	31
Fees ..	17	21
Private sources ..	53	48

managers and not help to bring more children to school. (Please see marginal statement). It is moreover desirable that a larger number of pupils belonging to this class of the community should seek industrial education than is at present the case.

5. European education is almost entirely in the hands of missionaries, and any provision for meals and clothing to poor children would probably be better made by them than by Government.

Order—No. 187, Educational, dated 9th April 1910.

The Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India represents that, notwithstanding the special efforts made by Government to encourage domiciled Europeans and Eurasians to educate their children and the special facilities afforded by the new Code of Regulations for European Schools, the number of the children in schools has shown no tendency to increase, although the total number of children must have increased. The Association considers that probably a greater proportion of the Eurasian children of the lower class are growing up without any education than was the case ten or fifteen years ago and urges the Government to help orphanages to take in more children by assigning larger grants to these institutions and also to assist schools by special grants for giving clothing and one meal a day for all destitute children.

2. The Government have given their careful consideration to the representations of the Association, but regret that they are unable to comply fully with its requests. In support of their statement of the facts the memorialists refer to observations in the fifth quinquennial review on the progress of education in India. But these remarks do not appear to be applicable to this Presidency. According to the census of 1901 the total population in this Presidency speaking European languages was 40,489. The school-going population roughly calculated in the usual way at 15 per cent. would be 6,073. As a matter of fact the number actually attending school on the 31st March 1909 was 7,354. These figures lend no support to the view that large numbers of the children are not being educated, although no doubt there are a few children here and there who have not been sent to school.

3. With regard to the request for increased boarding grants, the Association will be informed that within the last few years the expenditure on boarding grants has greatly increased and the Government see no reason to suppose that the Director of Public Instruction is not distributing the grant with as great liberality as the present financial situation justifies. The total amount of grants paid to European schools and the amount of boarding grants have increased from Rs. 1,57,218 and Rs. 11,201 respectively in 1903-1904 to Rs. 1,98,200 and Rs. 47,405 in 1908-1909. The Association will be glad to hear that the Government have now allotted Rs. 53,000 for boarding grants in the budget estimate for 1910-1911.

4. Out of a total assignment of Rs. 16,78,000 for grants-in-aid to all schools ("European" and non-European), as much as Rs. 2,19,000 is for "European" schools, an amount which is out of all proportion to the number of European and Eurasian pupils in schools; and in addition to this, a sum of Rs. 7,000 is provided for scholarships in "European" schools. The community is accordingly being treated with extreme liberality. Any additional funds that may be allotted on account of grants to "European" schools might no doubt be easily distributed, but the Govern-

	Percentage of expenditure in European Schools.	
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Public funds ..	30	31
Fees ..	17	21
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ment are not convinced that the payment of additional grants would result in an increase in the number of children at school. They would probably only go to relieve the owners and managers of the schools. The statement in the margin supports this view.

5. Grants to boarding institutions under rules 40 and 41 can only be made for orphans and destitute children, and must be limited by the amount of funds available and the needs of each institution. The Government cannot undertake to supply children of the poorer classes in day schools with free meals and clothing.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the President, Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Limited.
" Director of Public Instruction.
Editors' Table (order only).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 187, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 9TH APRIL 1910.

[SUBJECT.—*Memorial from the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.*]

Previous paper :

G.O., No. 220, Educational, dated 26th March 1906.

From the Anglo-Indian Association, dated 17th December 1909.

The Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India represent that the boarding grants paid to European orphanages under article 40 of the Code of Regulations for European schools are inadequate and request that increased provision may be made in the budget for meeting the claims of the orphanages adequately. They also request that Government will be pleased to sanction some special grants under article 44 (f) of the Code to provide a daily meal and clothing to poor European children.

2. The memorial may, it is submitted, be referred in the first instance to the Director of Public Instruction for early report.

3. The draft below is for approval.

T.K.—21-12-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—21-12-09.

Issue.

C. A. SOUTER—21-12-09.

[Memorandum No. 2291-1, Educational, dated 21st December 1909.]

From the President, Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, dated 17th January 1910, submitting a copy of his memorial, dated 17th December 1909, to the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

This should first be considered in Educational. I should like to see the papers in due course.

J. N. ATKINSON—18-1-10.

The memorial has already been referred to the Director of Public Instruction and his report may be awaited.

T.K.—21-1-10.

Please remind Director of Public Instruction.

K.R.—21-1-10.

Yes.

C. A. SOUTER—22-1-10.

*From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th February 1910,
Ref. on C. No. 8473.*

In the address * presented by them to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Madras in December last, the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India referred, among other things, to the fact that notwithstanding the special efforts made by Government towards helping to educate the domiciled community, the number of children of that community under instruction showed no tendency to increase although the number of

* *Vide* page 6 of "The Hindu" of the 9th December 1909.
Paragraph 5 of the memorial on page 5 of the notes.

children of the community must have increased. They also adverted to the observations of the Director-General of Education in paragraph 841 of his Quinquennial Review on the progress of education in India during the years 1902—1907, in which while noticing the increase in the tendency of Europeans of the middle class in the country to send their children home to England for education as those of the higher class invariably did, Mr. Orange expressed the opinion that that circumstance could not have operated sufficiently to balance the increase in the total number of children and that the probable conclusion was that a greater proportion of the children of the lower class were growing up outside the reach of our school system than was the case ten or fifteen years ago.

Paragraph 841 of his report, page 269.

2. In his present memorial, the President of the Anglo-Indian Association, briefly alludes to the above observations and urges that, having regard to the object and scope of the liberal policy introduced by the Government of India in regard to the education of Europeans in this country, the Government should take steps to bring the large section of the lower class of the community within the reach of the schools, a measure, which, he states, is necessary as much in the interests of the community as for the success of the scheme inaugurated by the Government.

Paragraph 4 of the memorial, page 2.

3. Two suggestions are made in the memorial, namely—

(1) that aid should be given to European orphanages to take in more children by assigning larger grants to those institutions; and

(2) that the Government may be pleased to help the European schools by special grants, say, under article 44 (f) of the Code and thus provide for a meal a day and clothing for the children of parents who are so destitute as not to be able to send their children to school, that is, who cannot afford to pay fees or to clothe their children decently, and who cannot spare them altogether from home as their (children's) services will be required at home in the place of servants.

4. With regard to the first of the suggestions, the memorialist points out that the orphanages do not get at present their legitimate share of the boarding grants for orphans and destitute children which under article 40 of the Code of Regulations for European schools they should properly receive and that therefore it would be very difficult indeed for these institutions even to maintain their present state efficiently. He therefore urges that not only should the full legitimate share of the grant provided for by the Code be allotted to the orphanages falling under that Code, but that provision should also be made for extra grants to enable them to take in some at least of the large number of children of the impoverished section of the community who are now outside the reach of the schools. It is further stated that the main reason advanced by the educational authorities for restricting the grant in the manner shown is "want of funds" by which is apparently meant want of sufficient budget provision and he therefore requests that proper provision should be made in the budget so as to meet adequately the legitimate claims of the several institutions falling under the European Code and also to provide for the cost of entertaining some fraction at least of that large section of the community who are now "outside the reach of schools."

Paragraph 6 of memorial, page 4.

Ibid.

5. The Director of Public Instruction to whom the memorial was referred points out that there are no satisfactory data for the statement of Mr. Orange referred to in the memorial, namely, that "the probable conclusion is that a greater proportion of the Eurasians of the lower class are growing up outside the reach of our school system than was the case ten

Paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, page 14.

, 'or fifteen years ago,' that this conclusion is later on modified by the remarks in paragraph 843 of the review wherein he stated that "it is not possible to state at any time with scientific precision what is the total number of Europeans and Eurasians who ought to be found in the schools or for whom school accommodation ought to be provided", and that no reference is made in the memorial to these further remarks in Mr. Orange's report. The total population in this Presidency speaking European languages according to the last census was 40,489, and 15 per cent. of this number representing the school-going population is 6,073. Against this number, there are now at school 7,354 * children. Dr. Bourne observes that "there may be a few children here and there who have not joined any school, but it is difficult to uphold the statement that a large number are outside our schools". He considers that, as stated by Mr. Orange in paragraph 844 of his review, such children are probably of the "very poor population whose claim to European descent is distant and doubtful".

Page 270 of the book.

Paragraph 3 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, page 15.

Ibid.

* Vide also table 99 on page 143 of Volume II of the Public Instruction report for 1908-1909. The number of pupils in European schools was 7,094, page 142.

Paragraph 5 of memorial, page 3.

paid to the orphanages and that increased budget provision should be made for the purpose, Dr. Bourne points out that he has already proposed to give additional boarding grants and increased fixed grants to European schools by transfer of the amounts available from other heads of grant-in-aid in the budget estimate for the current year. He observes that the total expenditure on grants to European schools and the expenditure on boarding grants in particular have risen from Rs. 1,57,218 and Rs. 11,201 in 1903-1904 to Rs. 1,98,200 and Rs. 47,405, respectively, in 1908-1909, that the allotment of Rs. 48,000 proposed by him in the Civil Budget Estimate for boarding grants to European schools in the ensuing year has been raised by Government to Rs. 53,000 † and that out of a total allotment of Rs. 16,78,000 under "Grants-in-Aid" for 1910-1911, Rs. 2,19,000 is for European schools attended by 7,354 pupils, leaving alone the provision of Rs. 7,000 separately made in the budget for scholarships to Europeans. Dr. Bourne states that "if it be possible to provide more funds for European schools they could undoubtedly be distributed", but he considers that "they will only go to relieve the Managers and not help to bring more children to school". It is moreover desirable, Dr. Bourne remarks, "that a larger number of pupils belonging to this class of the community should seek industrial education than is at present the case".

Paragraph 4 of his letter, page 15.

Ibid.

† The difference of Rs. 5,000 represents the grants to the orphanages at Vizagapatam and Bellary, which were transferred to this head from 32. Miscellaneous—vide note on page 13 of the budget notes.

Paragraph 4 of his letter, page 15.

7. Article 40 of the Code of Regulations for European schools provides for the payment of a special grant of Rs. 8 per mensem for each child, in addition to the ordinary grants of all descriptions, in aid of boarding charges "to orphanages and schools which, in the opinion of the department, provide an education suitable for the children of these classes." Article 42 says that, in the case of children of the "poorer classes of Europeans in out of the way places where no suitable education is available, arrangements will be made by the Inspector for the education of such children at the nearest suitable school, the entire cost of such education or such part thereof, as may be deemed necessary, and of conveyance to and from the school being met by Government." The Anglo-Indian Association refer to the restriction of grants in the case of orphanages and poor schools on the plea of want of

funds. No complaint of this nature has hitherto reached Government; but the working of the provisions of the Code relating to boarding grants may best be stated in the following words of the Director of Public Instruction in his Public Instruction report for 1907-1908.

"There was a large increase in the number of applications for these grants and for financial reasons it was impossible to entertain all of them. Several applications for special boarding grants under article 42 of the Code were disposed of. I do not think that all Managers realise that the special aid contemplated under this article can only be given in very exceptional cases for children of *bonâ fide* European habits and birth whose parents are quite unable to provide funds for the education of their children and who are forced by reason of their occupation to reside in places where there is no school. It is in such exceptional cases only that the provisions of article 42 may be taken advantage of. I fear, on the other hand, that some managers knowing that the money comes from public funds demand rates higher than they would otherwise expect. I am taking measures to check any abuse of these provisions."

8. Again in his report for 1908-1909, Dr. Bourne remarked—
Paragraph 123 on page 31 of Vol. I of report for 1908-1909.

"The demands for these grants both under articles 40 and 42 are growing and last year grants amounting to over Rs. 7,000 in excess of the budget provision were given from savings under other heads."

9. The total number of pupils under instruction in 1908-1909 in educational institutions of all classes was 1,099,615, of whom 7,094 were under instruction in European schools. The total expenditure on all educational institutions in that year was Rs. 1,17,40,917, while the expenditure on schools for Europeans and Eurasians was Rs. 8,48,236. It will thus be observed that while the average expenditure incurred on the education of each pupil in institutions for non-European children was Rs. 10 per annum roughly, the expenditure on the education of each European child was Rs. 120 per annum roughly. The European and Eurasian community in the country no doubt labours under special disadvantages in regard to their education and the State cannot discharge its duty to this community efficiently except by spending a much larger amount on their education than on the education of the non-European community, and the European Code which was brought into force in 1906 was specially designed to afford such liberal aid to the education of this community as was consistent with the resources at the disposal of the Government and with the demands for aid of educational institutions intended for other classes of the community. Any grants which may be given to European schools must be regulated by the provisions of this Code and where any individual institution has a grievance, relief can always be obtained by appealing to the Director of Public Instruction or to the Government. No grounds have been shown for a general enhancement of the rates of grants to the European schools or for the payment of any extra grants to these schools.

10. The next request of the association is that under article 44 (f) of the Code of Regulations for European schools special grants may be sanctioned in order to provide children born of destitute parents with a meal a day and clothing. Article 44 (f) of the Code lays down that special grants may be made on the recommendation of the Inspector "for any other reason which the Local Government may consider sufficient." With regard to this request of the memorialist, Dr. Bourne observes that "European education is

Paragraph 5 of his letter, page 16.
"almost entirely in the hands of the missionaries and any provision for meals and clothing to poor children would probably be better made by them than by Government."

11. The new Code of Regulations for European schools came into operation in this Presidency in 1906 and from that time European schools and colleges were constituted into a different class with a separate condition of recognition and aid. An important feature of the new Code is the liberal scale, compared with that previously* in existence, upon which the grants for aiding European schools are calculated. For several reasons it was found undesirable for the present to introduce in this Presidency the system of ordinary grants† depending upon average attendance; the alternative system of fixed grants was adopted and grants were allotted with reference to the character and needs of the various institutions, the total amount of which considerably exceeded the grants assigned in previous years. The scale of special grants for boarding, cadets and buildings payable under the new Code is higher than that prescribed under the previous Grant-in-aid rules, and the aided schools have benefited accordingly.

* Also as compared with the grants allowed to non-European schools.

† Vide Article 37 of the European Code.

Vide Article 39 of the European Code, paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 220, Educational, dated 26th March 1906.

12. The total expenditure on European schools which was Rs. 6,58,987 in 1905-1906 rose to Rs. 7,60,368 in 1906-1907, to Rs. 8,17,747 in 1907-1909 and to Rs. 8,48,236 in 1908-1909. The amount spent from provincial funds in 1905-1906, that is previous to the introduction of the new Code was Rs. 1,69,084, but in 1906-1907 it was Rs. 2,53,196 and in 1908-1909 Rs. 2,60,593. There appears to be no reason why the Government should give special aid to European orphanages in order to enable them to provide a meal a day and clothing free to children of destitute parents. The State provides ample facilities for the education of these children and the provision of meal and clothing free to destitute children does not appear to be an object which should be paid for from the general revenues. This is more a matter for public charity, or as observed by the Director of Public Instruction, for missionary effort.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—15-3-10

It is difficult for this office to supplement the Director's letter because practically the working of the European schools Code is left to his discretion.

Teaching grants are fixed grants under rule 39, and he fixes them, and this office has no information on what principles he fixes them.

The office assures me this is so.

A. GALLETTI.

Boarding grants for the indigent—article 40—and special extra grants under articles 42 and 44 are also made by the Director in the case of each institution at his own discretion. In a u.o. note the other day on the question whether the Bellary Orphanage might be given an assurance they would get boarding grants for every pupil eligible under article 40, the Director remarked that no such assurance should be given; and it seems pretty clear that if Government were to give Rs. 8 per mensem for every child eligible in every orphanage they would be paying a very large proportion of the expenses of these private institutions; and the tax-payer would be practically maintaining institutions which are not under effective public control.

A. GALLETTI—17-3-10.

Submitted that a reply to the Association may be made in the sense of the Director of Public Instruction's letter. His figures go to disprove the assumption made by the Association in the first instance, and also to demonstrate that the large increase in boarding grants made in recent years synchronises with a decrease in the amount spent from private sources.

L. M. WYNCH—19-3-10.

Yes. I do not think any other answer can be given. It is quite clear that Government is giving a much larger support to European schools than was formerly the case. It seems also clear that proportionately the support from private sources has not risen. This is only what one would expect. The memorialists omit to notice that grants under rule 40 should only be to orphans and absolutely destitute children. I imagine here as in Calcutta it is very difficult to draw the line when we get down to the poorest and lowest between the Indian and the Eurasians and that as often as not the child who claims recognition as an orphan or completely destitute Eurasian, had better be treated as a Native Christian and recognised as such.

As to paying for meals and clothes we cannot admit a general claim of this character. As Mr. Galletti says it really means that Government are to maintain institutions over which they have no control.

I do not suppose that the country would be the worse, in fact it would probably be the better, if the European and Eurasian population was lessened by the loss to the Native Christian Community of many who now claim to be Eurasians, possessing little European blood in their veins.

It is a difficult problem, this question of the support and education of the Eurasian, but I feel that we probably spend money best on the higher schools and higher classes, than on trying to maintain European habits among a class who have not the means to keep up this position—one sympathises much with the poor Eurasian still clinging to his idea that he is a European by habit, but I think in very many cases it is best that this idea should not receive encouragement from Government. The memorialists may be told how much has been done for them and that Government see no reason to suppose that the Director of Public Instruction is not doing as much as our present financial condition justifies. Give them the figures given us by the Director of Public Instruction.

M. H[ANMICK]—21-3-10.

With reference to his note of 18th January 1910, page 1.

L. M. WYNCH—22-3-10.

Thanks; I have no remarks to make.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—23-3-10.

Now draft please.

L.M.W.—24-3-10.

Please type.

The draft order placed below is for approval.

A. GALLETTI—4-4-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—2-4-10.

Draft retyped and submitted.

T.K.—5-4-10.

Issue.

A. GALLETTI—5-4-10.

L.M.W.—8-4-10.

[G.O., No. 187, Educational, dated 9th April 1910.]

C.No.2294, from the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India d/17-12-09

C.No.343, " Director of Public Instruction, 8473 dated 18-2-10.

ORDER:- No. 187 of 9th April 1910.
P. S.

Mag. placed on E.I.

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9/14

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The Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India represents that, notwithstanding the special efforts made by Government to encourage domiciled Europeans and Eurasians to educate their children and the special facilities afforded by the new Code of Regulations for Europeans Schools, the number of the children in schools has shown no tendency to increase, although the total number of children must have increased. The Association considers that probably a greater proportion of the Eurasian children of the lower class are growing up without any education than was the case 10 or 15 years ago and urges the Government to help Orphanages to take in more children by assigning of larger grants to these institutions and ~~also~~ ^{to} assist ~~schools~~ ^{for giving} by special grants ~~of the Code of Regulations for~~ ^{for giving} ~~European schools~~ ^{for giving} clothing and one meal a day for all destitute children.

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2. The Government have given their careful consideration to the representations of the association, but regret that they are unable to comply fully with its requests. In support of their statement of the facts the memorialists refer to observations in the fifth quinquennial review on the progress of education in India. But these remarks do not appear to be ~~so~~ applicable to this presidency. According to the census of 1901 the total population in this presidency speaking European languages was 40,489. The school-going population roughly calculated in the usual way at 15 per cent would ^{be} 6,073. As a matter of fact the number actually attending school on the 31st March 1909 was 7,354. These figures lend no support to the view that large numbers ^{the} of children are not being educated, although no doubt there are a few children here and there who have not been sent to school.

3. With regard to the request for increased boarding grants, the Association will be informed that within the last few years the expenditure on boarding grants has greatly increased and the Government see no reason

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3.

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reason to suppose that the Director of Public Instruction is not distributing the grant ^{with as great liberality} ~~as~~ as the present financial situation justifies. The total amount of grants paid to European schools and the amount of boarding grants have increased from Rs.1,57,218 and Rs.11,201 respectively in 1903-04 to Rs.1,98,200 and Rs.47,405 in 1908-09. The association will be glad to hear that the Government have now allotted Rs.53,000 for boarding grants in the budget estimate for 1910-11.

4. Out of a total assignment of Rs.16,78,000 for grants-in-aid to all schools ("European" and non-European) as much as Rs.2,19,000 is for "European" schools, an amount which is out all of all proportion to the ~~total~~ number of European ⁴ pupils in schools ~~allotted to the~~ ^{under instruction}; and in addition to this, a sum of Rs.7,000 is provided for scholarships in "European" schools. The community is accordingly being treated with extreme liberality. Any additional funds that may be allotted on account of grants to "European" schools might no doubt be easily distributed, but the

Government

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Percentage of expenditure
in European Schools.

	1907-08	1908-09
Public Funds	30	31
Fees	17	21
Private Sources	53	48

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Government are not convinced that the payment of additional grants would result in an increase in the number of children at school. They would probably only go to relieve the owners and managers of the schools. The statement in the margin supports this view.

5. Grants to boarding institutions under rules 40 and 41 can only be made for orphans and destitute children. The Government cannot undertake to supply children of the poorer classes in day schools with free meals and clothing.

and must be limited by the amount of funds available and the needs of each institution.
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Limbo.
8/4/10

To

The President, Anglo Indian Association of South India.

" D. P. I.

6.4.10
3/5/10

8/4/10
12/4/10

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Current No....., dated.....19

G.O., No. 187, dated 9-4-1910.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders (b)
Notes.....

Docket... Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India... raising orders on the memorial submitted by the... increased boarding grants to orphanages and special grants to provide daily meal and clothing to poor and needy children.

Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).

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