

Educational (1900) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 397

DATED 11-7-1910.

Press
Please print
proof -
13.7.10

Go - 35 copies
Notes - 20 copies

MB
Please print these
notes
ADMS

[Despatch Abstract,]

Fees in Secondary Schools and Colleges

Recording, with reference to G.O. no 27/1897
1910, papers connected with the question of
raising the ———.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recd.

Recd.

} 1910.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 397, 11th July 1910.

Fees in Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Recording, with reference to G.O., No. 271, Educational, of 1910, papers connected with the question of raising the —.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recd.

Recd.

} 1910.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 397, 11th July 1910.

Fees in Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Recording, with reference to G.O., No. 271, Educational, of 1910, papers connected with the question of raising the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Guindy, the 1st March 1910.
No.—987-P.

I am desired to transfer to you, for disposal by Government, the enclosed letter from the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal, dated the 27th February 1910.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR AVARGAL, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Public Meeting, Kumbakonam.
To—the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
Dated—the 27th February 1910.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting held in the Porter Town Hall, Kumbakonam, on the 26th instant, in regard to the proposal now before Government to increase the rate of fees now levied in secondary schools and colleges and to request that you will be so good as to place it before His Excellency for such action being taken on it as may be deemed fit.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Public Meeting, Kumbakonam, dated 26th February 1910.

(2) That this meeting apprehends great hardship from the proposed scale of fees to be levied in the secondary schools and colleges as the existing rates are high enough and as any increase will have the undesirable effect of considerably reducing the number of scholars seeking secondary and collegiate education: this meeting further respectfully points out that the economic condition of the country has not materially improved so as to justify any increase in the fees to be paid by students and therefore prays that no enhancement of fees be brought into effect at all events without (a formal consultation with) hearing the managers of all schools and colleges in the Presidency in regard to the necessity and expediency of such a course.

Proposed by M.R.Ry. S. Aravanuthu Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., retired Inspector, Salt and Abkari.

Seconded by M.R.Ry. S. Natesa Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., and carried unanimously.

II

Letter—from the Secretaries, District People's Association, Madura.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 4th March 1910.

We have the honour to submit, herewith, the enclosed memorial of the Madura District People's Association on the subject of the contemplated enhancement of the standard rates of fees in secondary schools and colleges, adopted at its meeting of 20th February 1910.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorial of the Madura District People's Association, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, on the contemplated enhancement of the rates of standard fees in secondary schools and colleges, adopted at its meeting of 20th February 1910.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS :—

The District People's Association, Madura, learns that the Government contemplate raising substantially the standard rates of tuition fees in secondary schools and colleges.

2. The Association begs to submit respectfully that the present time is a very inopportune one for the enhancement of fees.

3. The Government is aware that within the last 30 years the prices of the necessities of life have risen from 50 to more than 100 per cent. The cost of living has thus enormously increased.

4. The lower middle class and the poor are the two classes that have been hit particularly hard by this immense rise in prices and these are the two classes from which most of the student population are drawn; and any appreciable addition to the existing rates of tuition fees will make it increasingly difficult for these two classes to educate their children.

5. In the Madura district—and the same remark may probably apply to several other districts—the seasons have been far from propitious during the last five years and this is a matter for serious consideration when the question of making education more costly to parents by increasing the rates of fees is taken up for settlement.

6. Further, changes of moment have of late been introduced as regards organisation, equipment, courses of study, methods of instruction, etc., and it remains to be seen how they will affect the continued spread of education.

7. In these circumstances the Association prays that no change may be made in the existing rates of standard fees in schools and colleges.

Order—No. 397, Educational, dated 11th July 1910.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 397, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 11TH JULY 1910.

[SUBJECT.—*Fees in Secondary schools.*]

Previous papers.

G.O., No.	338,	Educational dated	30th December	1891.
" "	678	" "	21st November	1901.
" "	841	" "	27th December	1906.
" "	140	" "	25th February	1908.
" "	250	" "	30th March	"
" "	645	" "	14th December	1909.
" "	86	" "	21st February	1910.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[SUBJECT.—*Resolutions given notice of for the meeting of the 12th March 1910.*]

From the Hon'ble Mr. K. Perraju Pantulu, dated 19th February 1910.

Resolution 2 (III).—That in the opinion of this Council, the school fees for Secondary education should be reduced.

[The Honourable Member has since modified his Resolution which now runs "that the standard rates of fees in Secondary schools as obtaining on 1st January 1910 be not raised."

L. M. WYNCH—4-3-10.]

Send copies of the Resolution to the Departments concerned at once please; noting that No. 1 has been admitted by His Excellency and that a reference has been made to the Legislative Council Member (Mr. Perraju) as regards 2 and 3, whether he wishes them taken as general resolutions on 5th April or whether he will modify them by specifying the amount of reductions to be made in the fees and a corresponding amount on the expenditure side.

Then please put revised draft to the Legislative Council Member. He will probably wish to take them all as general resolutions on 5th April.

L. M. WYNCH—26-2-10.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rule 98 (a) of the Madras Educational Rules, fifth edition, lays down the standard rates of ordinary fees to be levied in Secondary schools. These rates are the *minimum* rates and are as shown below:—

	Per Term,
	RS. A. P.
VI Form	19 0 0
V "	17 0 0
IV "	15 0 0
III "	11 0 0
II "	9 0 0
I "	7 0 0
Fourth class	4 8 0
Third "	3 6 0
Second "	2 4 0
First "	1 8 0
Infant "	1 2 0

2. The above rates were approved in G.O., No. 938, Educational, dated 30th December 1891. The adoption of the

above scale is compulsory in all Secondary schools under the management of Government or of a Municipal Council or of a Local Board. But in institutions under private management, that is, in aided and unaided schools, the rates and levy of fees are left to the discretion of the managers, although "the managers may be required to levy reasonable fees and will not be permitted to compete improperly by unduly lowering the fees."

3. The rates specified in paragraph 1 above have been in force since 1891.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's letter, especially on pages 1 and 2 of G.O., No. 645, Educational, dated 14th December 1909.

During the twenty years (nearly) which have elapsed since their introduction, the conditions have largely changed. Under the new University Regulations the standard of Secondary education has been considerably raised and to satisfy the requirements of the new Regulations numerous improvements to the staff and equipment of Secondary schools have recently been effected at considerable additional expense. There are other improvements which have still to be effected and funds are required for carrying out all these improvements.

4. The question of enhancing the rates of fees in Secondary schools was raised in 1907 in connection with the proposals for the establishment of model secondary schools in this Presidency. In paragraph 2 of his note, dated 10th September 1907, the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes observed:

"... If we largely improve these High schools and other Secondary schools as proposed, we must raise the fees. In his scheme the Director of Public Instruction assumes that the standard rates will be levied. This will need reconsideration."

5. Dr. Bourne who was then consulted unofficially, said:

"It will be quite hopeless to attempt to make these model schools self-supporting at present;

but I have no doubt that when they have caught on, the fee-income may be made gradually to overtake the increased expenditure as this will probably eventually involve fee rates at not less than treble those in force at present. The process must be gradual."

6. In submitting the detailed proposals regarding model schools, the Director of Public Instruction (the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne) said:

"I am in a separate communication proposing to Government the revision of the School-fee Regulations and recommending an all-round increase in the standard rates. Enclosure C which is a statement of probable receipts from fees in the proposed model schools is prepared on the assumption that these rates will be sanctioned by Government."

Paragraph 11 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 4 of G.O., No. 86, Educational, dated 21st February 1910.

7. Dr. Bourne subsequently submitted for the approval of Government a revised scale of fees to be levied in colleges and high schools, which he was asked by Government to place before a Conference of Educationists. This Conference has expressed its agreement with the Government that the time has come for raising the fees. The recommendation of the Conference regarding the rates at which fees should in future be levied in colleges and secondary schools is now before Government.

8. The following statement compares the existing rates of fees in secondary schools with those now proposed:—

	Existing fees per annum.	Proposed fees per annum.	Rate of increase (per cent).
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Sixth Form	38 0 0	42 0 0	10.5
Fifth "	34 0 0	40 0 0	20.5
Fourth "	30 0 0	34 0 0	40
Third "	22 0 0	22 0 0	NIL
Second "	18 0 0	22 0 0	22.2
First "	14 0 0	17 0 0	57.1
Fourth class	9 0 0	10 0 0	11.1
Third "	6 12 0	7 0 0	49.1
Second "	4 8 0	5 0 0	11.1
First "	3 0 0	3 6 0	66.6
Infant "	2 4 0	2 8 0	122.2

T.K.—1-3-10.

G.O., No. 938, Educational, dated 30th December 1891.

The existing scale of fees for secondary schools was fixed in 1891, and there is now before Government a proposal to increase these rates heavily. Any reduction in the existing rates, which has been suggested in the Hon'ble Mr. Perraju's resolution seems thus to be out of the question.

L. M. WYNCH—4-3-10.

2. The chief causes which have led to the proposed increase in the rates of fees may be briefly stated to be the raising of the standard of secondary education generally and the heavy additional expenditure entailed by the improvements to the staff and equipment of the secondary schools necessary to comply with the demands of the new University Regulations.

3. Formerly, schools were divided in this Presidency into secondary and primary. Primary education is defined in the "Indian Educational Policy" to be "the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best stimulate their intelligence and fit them for their position in life".

Although the great bulk of the primary schools in this Presidency existed for the instruction of the masses, the education given in those schools had been to some extent influenced by the view that "primary education is the first stage in a course which may lead to the high school and even to the University".

The Educational Rules which were in force previous to 1906 made no distinction between the primary school and the so-called "primary department" of a secondary school in such matters as the qualifications of the teachers, the courses of studies, the admission and transfer of pupils and other similar details. The grant-in-aid rules distinguished between the primary school and the primary department, but did not sufficiently discriminate between primary school and primary school, that is, between the school intended for the masses and the school which was practically the feeder of a secondary school.

Paragraph 69 of the Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907 on page 27.

Paragraph 69 of the Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907 on page 27.

Paragraph 69 of the Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907 on page 27.

4. The secondary schools were at the same time classified under two heads, namely, upper secondary or high schools and lower secondary or middle schools. Theoretically each of these classes of schools, contained two divisions, English and vernacular schools, but in practice there were no vernacular high schools for boys, and although about two-thirds of the number of lower secondary schools were formally classified as English schools and the remaining one-third as vernacular schools, there was practically little difference

Paragraph 59 of the Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907 on page 20.

a school as 'Vernacular' being to secure

Paragraph 59 of the Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907 on page 20.

income while in the case of English schools it was calculated at the standard rates fixed by the Government for schools under public management. These lower secondary schools performed the double function of preparing pupils for high schools and of providing an "end-education",

Paragraph 59 of the Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907 on page 20.

who had passed through the third form of a lower secondary school of whatever character was considered eligible for admission to the fourth form of a high school.

"At the same time the staffs of the lower secondary schools were not in general qualified for the work of preparation. The rules in force during the earlier part of the period required that the headmaster of a lower secondary school and the teachers of the lower secondary classes should be matriculates or hold certificates equivalent to that of Matriculation and this minimum was rarely exceeded. Such teachers, though possibly able to take their pupils through the work prescribed,

Paragraph 59 of the Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907 on page 20.

"that of the three remaining years of the complete secondary course".

5. The question of improving the standard and efficiency of secondary schools

Vide paragraphs 10 and 11 of India's letter on page 5 of G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901.

secondary schools and for the provision of qualified teachers in them, were fully

In G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901.

6. The new Educational rules which came into force in 1906 and in which effect has been given to the recommendations of the Simla Conference above referred to, have materially modified the position of secondary schools. A sharp distinction is

Cf. paragraph 59 of the Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907, pages 20 and 21.

poses of recognition have been enhanced. The school whether containing the highest forms

Rule 23, page 6 of the Educational rules, 5th edition.

Rules 23 and 28.

importance of making the headmaster something more than a class teacher and of giving him time to devote to supervision and co-ordination of the work of the staff has also been provided for in the new

Paragraph 61 of the Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907, page 22.

laid down in the rules in somewhat minute

Vide rule 67 and paragraph 61 of Public Instruction Report for 1906-1907, page 22.

rules. The rigidity of the curriculum of secondary schools which was formerly detail was done away with in the revised rules and great latitude is now allowed to the schools in the method of treating the subjects, so as to suit the difference in aim of the various classes of schools.

7. At the same time, the "measures of University reform now in progress have

Vide paragraph 2 of India's letter No. 758, dated 10th October 1906, page 2 of G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 30th March 1908.

complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils

Cf. paragraph 188 of the Quinquennial Review for 1902-1907, page 70.

Matriculation whether sent up by recognised schools or not. The Madras University has devolved the whole matter on the Educational Department by making the

Regulation 168, page 20 of G.O., No. 841, Educational, dated 27th December 1906.

Instruction. This rule added to the change in the curriculum for the Matriculation examination, has necessitated such large improvements to the staff and equipment of secondary schools. In 1908, the Government gave large subsidies (amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 40,000) to the several secondary schools in this Presidency towards the cost of providing the

necessary science apparatus and equipment. But the improvement of the teaching staff involves a recurring charge which should be met only by the persons for whose benefit these secondary schools are intended.

8. In paragraph 2 of Home Department letter No. 753, Education, dated 10th

Page 2 of G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 30th March 1908.

October 1906, it is stated that "the Government of India believe that there

"exists a widespread feeling among the educated classes of the country in favour of the improvement of secondary schools" and they regard it as a matter of importance to enlist this feeling on the side of "progress."

9. It will thus be seen that if secondary education is to be maintained in the

There is the alteration of larger grants?

L. M. WYSON.

state of efficiency in which it should be, an increase in the rates of fees is inevitable.

10. As to the incidence of the fee income, it is observed that in the year 1896-1897, that is, at the end of a quinquennium after the scale of fees for secondary schools was last fixed, the total fee income

* Table 86, page 77 of volume II of 4th Quinquennial Review.

+ Table 79, page 75 of volume II of 4th Quinquennial Review.

‡ Table 88, page 78 of volume II of 4th Quinquennial Review.

Tables 80, 83 and 87 on pages 100 to 102 of volume II of 5th Quinquennial Review.

laks and Rs. 20.02 lakhs and the average fee income being Rs. 14.9 and Rs. 15.6 respectively.

11. Attention is solicited to tables 92 to 94 on page 104 of volume II of the Quinquennial Review on education for the years 1902-07. The average fee per pupil in secondary schools in Madras in 1906-1907 (Rs. 15-7) was less than in Burma (Rs. 21-2) and Bombay (Rs. 17-3), but the higher rate in Bombay is due to the omission from the calculation of the average of the primary classes in secondary schools—*vide* paragraph 276 of the Quinquennial Review for 1902-07, volume I.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—1-3-10.

I put up below the *Hindu* for March 2, in which an article appears on secondary schools.

Besides the argument therein adduced we shall probably have to meet argument based on the tables given at pages 100-104 of volume II of the Quinquennial Report on education 1902-07.

These tables indicate that, in most of the other large Provinces, large sums are spent from public funds on secondary education than in Madras and that the average fees levied in Madras are already higher than elsewhere except in Bombay and Burma.

The higher average fee returned for Bombay is explained in paragraph 276 of volume I of the Review.

The proposals now under consideration for the transfer of a number of secondary schools to Government control will modify the ratios of expenditure under Provincial and Local and will involve to some extent a real increase of expenditure under Provincial, but that will hardly meet the argument that we are going to make the fees higher and still contribute less from Public funds than the other provinces do.

The answer will, I presume, be that we cannot afford to spend more on recurring charges for education and that the fee income must be raised in order to make this fund go as far as possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. Perraju has consented to postpone the moving of his resolution till the 5th April, so that there is time to examine this question further.

I send the papers on at once as you have asked for them, and with reference to the answers to the questions on the subject which are to be asked on the 12th.

L. M. WYNCH—4-3-10.

From the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 1st March 1910, No. 937-P.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor transfers for disposal a letter from the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar enclosing copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting held in Kumbakonam on the 26th February 1910 in regard to the proposal now before Government to increase the rate of fees levied in secondary schools and colleges.

2. The file on the subject of raising fees is now with the Secretary. This may be added on to that file. A resolution on the subject has also been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Perraju.

T.K.—3-3-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—3-3-10.

A. GALLETI—4-3-10.

This may be considered when the question of approving the Director of Public Instruction's proposals for raising fees is taken up for orders.

L. M. WYNCH—5-3-10.

Yes. The question must be fully considered.

M. H[AMMICK]—6-3-10.

Copy of a resolution passed at public meeting at Kumbakonam against raising fees is put up below.

L. M. WYNCH—5-3-10.

Put up again on March 18th, please.

L. M. WYNCH—9-3-10.

Resubmitted.

2. The Honourable Mr. Perraju has given notice that he would move at the meeting of the 5th April, the following resolution in lieu of the one on page 1 *supra* :—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the standard rates of fees leviable in secondary schools as obtaining on the 1st January 1910 be not raised."

3. The modified resolution has been separately submitted for orders as to admission.

4. Attention is solicited to the answer given to question LXXXVI at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th instant on the subject of fees in secondary schools.

5. A representation on the subject from the Madura People's Association, which has since been received, is added to the file.

This may be disposed of as read when the new scale is introduced.

M. H[AMMICK]—8-4-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-3-10.

The existing fee regulations are contained in chapter VIII of the Madras Educational Rules. The scale of fees for secondary schools was drawn up in 1891 (G.O., No. 938, Educational, dated 30th December 1891), and, subject to certain exceptions, is in force in all secondary schools under the management of Government or of Municipal Councils or of Local Boards.

In promulgating the fee notification of 1891, Government said (paragraph 4 of Government Order above quoted) :—

"The expediency or rather the necessity of making education as far as possible self-supporting by means of fees paid by the students cannot be questioned. As stated by the Education Commission, 1882, economy in the application of the funds, public and private, available from other sources, for the furtherance of education demands that the fee revenue of schools shall be sedulously fostered and increased so far as this is consistent with the continued spread of education."

This is the policy that has been consistently followed by the Madras Government. Under the old notification of 1887 the uniform scale of fees was made obligatory on all institutions throughout the country. In 1891 the Government resolved that no scale of rates should be prescribed for aided institutions. They considered that the system of recognition of schools which with the co-operation of the University, the Government had been able to establish afforded ample safeguard against any large diminution of the fee income and against the deterioration of the schools; its demands in respect of the strength and qualifications of the teaching staff and the accommodation, furniture and apparatus to be provided and of the limitations of the strength of the class being such that, if complied with, managers would be forced to charge sufficient fees. But in order to provide for the due regulation of aid given from Provincial funds to aided institutions, it was decided that a certain fee income should be assumed to be levied.

As laid down in article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code teaching grants on behalf of the secondary schools are considered as supplementing the income from endowments and other private sources over and above any expenditure incurred by the managements in defraying the difference between the fees calculated at standard rates and those actually calculated. As the result of the Educational Conference which sat at Simla in 1901, the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational rules were revised and the revised editions were issued in 1906. The changes then made necessitated the employment of more and better-paid teachers and large accommodation and better appliances and apparatus for teaching—more especially in the branches of science and geography.

The best means of obtaining some idea as to the extent to which this improvement will entail increased expenditure will be afforded by the consideration of the proposals which have recently been submitted to the Government of India for taking under Government management some of the existing high schools. In

Paragraph 2 of India's letter on page 2 of G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 30th March 1908.

their letter No. 758, dated 10th October 1906, the Government of India drew attention to the widespread feeling which they believed to exist among the educated classes of the country in favour of the improvement of secondary schools and they desired that a general survey of the requirements of secondary education should be made and a definite programme for improvement formulated and submitted for consideration. Accordingly in G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 30th March 1908, the

Paragraph 4 of India's letter on pages 2 and 3 of Government Order.

Director of Public Instruction was requested to convene a conference and formulate proposals on the subject. The principal lines indicated by the Government of India in which improvement was required were the following :—

- (1) that there should be a Government high school in each district,
- (2) that a sufficiently high standard of qualifications should be maintained amongst the teachers, a proportion of the staff being trained graduates,
- (3) that the pay of teachers should be fixed so as to command the services of men having these qualifications, and
- (4) that the equipments of the schools should be improved and if science is taught that the apparatus should be of a kind to enable the student to take part in some practical work.

The Director of Public Instruction accordingly submitted his proposals in October last (G.O., No. 86, Educational, dated 21st February 1910). The scheme so submitted contemplates the establishment of 19 high schools working as model schools under Government management. Of these 19 schools, 4 are already under Government management, 10 are under managements of District Boards or Municipalities and 5 are under private management. The total cost of these schools according to the official return for the year 1909 amounted to Rs. 2,88,000 and the fee income was returned at Rs. 1,97,600. To work

Which has been compiled from subsidiary tables, pages [6] *et. seq.*, volume II of report for 1908-1909.

Vide paragraphs 10 and 11 of letter No. 87, Educational, dated 21st February 1910.

and contingencies is computed at Rs. 4,37,000, that is to say, that in order to bring these schools up to the standard required to make them serve as model schools, an additional annual expenditure of very nearly 1½ lakhs is required. In addition to these 19 schools, there are of course a large number * of other high schools and incomplete secondary schools now maintained by Local Boards and Municipal Councils, as to which the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to submit an estimate of the cost of converting them into secondary institutions.

* 16 schools with forms above the 3rd and 64 with no forms higher than the 3rd.

It will thus appear that the cost of improvement of secondary schools which the Government of India considered to be desired by the educated classes will amount to a very considerable sum of money and unless a portion of this increased cost is forthcoming in the shape of fees, it seems that the scheme of general improvement will have to be indefinitely postponed. The accompanying statement indicates how rapidly the cost of education generally has increased within the last few years. According to the financial settlement which was in force prior to 1st April 1908, the total cost of

In calculating the net cost to Government of the scheme submitted to India which comes to Rs. 90,953, a fee income at enhanced rates has been assumed.

The rates proposed by the Committee are somewhat lower than Dr. Bourne's and at these rates the net cost comes to 1.24 lakhs. Dr. Bourne also anticipated an increase of 25 per cent. in attendance.

Taking fees and attendance as they are at present, the increased cost in these 19 schools alone is 1.49 lakhs.

education was estimated at 27½ lakhs; in the budget for 1907-1908, the expenditure had risen to 34½ lakhs and in the new financial settlement it was taken at 36.17 lakhs: while in the budget for the ensuing year (1910-1911) the figures are 41.12.

When, therefore, the Government were considering in 1907 the tentative proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for giving effect to the wishes expressed in the Government of India's letter above quoted, they came to the conclusion that the increase in the fee income would be an absolutely necessary concomitant of any such scheme as that outlined by the Director. Accordingly in December last the Director of Public Instruction submitted to Government a draft of revised fee regulations (G.O., No. 645, dated 14th December 1909).

He was desired to obtain the views of representative educationists in the matter and to convene a conference for the purpose. This he has now done and the conference which comprised the following gentlemen :—

- (1) Rev. Father J. D. W. Sewell, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly,
- (2) Rev. C. H. Monahan of the Wesleyan Mission,
- (3) Rev. Dr. D. Downie of the American Baptist Mission,
- (4) Rev. E. M. Macphail, Madras Christian College,
- (5) Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar, selected by the Trustees of the Pachaiyappa's Charities,

(6) S. Venkobachariar, Native College, Madras, (Messrs. J. H. Stone and P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar who had consented to join the conference were unable to be present) unanimously resolved that the time had come for raising the fees in the secondary schools. The fees recommended by this conference are compared below with those prescribed under the old fee notification of 1887 and those at present in force :—

	Forms.	Fee notification, 1887.	Fee regulation 18.1.	Fee proposed, 1910.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
VI		46	38	42
V		38	34	42
IV		28	30	41
III		23	22	22
II		19	18	22
I		14	14	22
	Total ..	168	156	192

It will be seen that the increase proposed comes to Rs. 36 spread over the six years of a boy's schooling, from the first up to the sixth form, an average increase of Rs. 6 per annum. The average fee per annum under the present fee regulations being Rs. 26 and that proposed by the Committee Rs. 32, an increase of 23 per cent.

It will be observed from paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 938, Educational, dated 30th December 1891, that the fees imposed in 1887 were found to have been too high and had injurious effects on the Local Board and Municipal schools. It is stated that schools once thriving had either to be closed or reduced in grade or continued merely to struggle on with attenuated classes. From the preceding table it will be seen that the fees in 1887 only exceed those prescribed in 1891 by Rs. 12 and were considerably lower than those now proposed except in the sixth form and the third form.

It appears therefore to be open to question whether the enhancement now suggested is not somewhat excessive. This however is a matter for consideration when dealing with the committee's proposals. For the purpose of the present resolution the facts and figures above set forth seem to indicate with sufficient clearness that the resolution, as it stands, that fees should not be raised at all, cannot be accepted.

In the case of Government schools an increase of fee income is all to the good as a *hypothesis*, Government do not mean to reduce their expenditure on secondary schools but rather to add to it. In the case of aided schools, however, an increase in the standard rates would merely mean an equivalent reduction in the Government grant and the managers will be no better off than before. I am not at all clear how the Director of Public Instruction would propose to meet this argument unless he means to suggest that public funds thus set free under the head of teaching grant should be returned to the schools in some other way *e.g.*, as grant for apparatus or building grants.

page 31 of notes to G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 30th March 1908, shows that whatever may be the case in other provinces we cannot increase our recurring charges on education in this presidency very largely.

The present state and prospect of secondary education are dealt with in chapter IV on page 11 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1908-1909 and in chapter V, page 20, of the report for the quinquennium 1902-1906.

L. M. WYNCH—27-3-10.

The new scale of fees was approved in G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910. This may now be recorded with reference to that Government Order. The draft is for approval.

T K.—11-7-10.

Issue.

S. H. SLATER—11-7-10.

[G.O., No. 397, Educational, dated 11th July 1910.]

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

[illegible]

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 422, From the P. S. C., No. 937P, dated 1-3-1900.

" " 447 " " Madison St. Peoples Association " " " 7 - 3 - 1960

" " " " " "

190

ORDER.

No. 397, dated 11. 7. 1901

mi

Recorded

74
11-7-20

En

11/5/

4-5 240 ✓
3/7/86 / 1211

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

190.

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.