Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd } 1910. Enclosures

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G.O., No. 501, 25th August 1910.

N. P.

Model Secondary Schools.

Replying to the letter from the Government of India conveying for further consideration certain remarks on the scheme for the improvement of secondary education in the Madras Presidency.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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Read } 1910. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 501, 25th August 1910.

N. P.

Model Secondary Schools.

Replying to the letter from the Government of India conveying for further consideration certain remarks on the scheme for the improvement of secondary education in the Madras Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

I

G.O., Nos. 86 and 87, Educational, dated 21st February 1910.

Abstract.—Accepting the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the establishment of more Government Secondary Schools in the Madras Presidency and addressing the Government of India on the subject.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, c.i.e., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Simla, the 8th June 1910.
No.—597.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 87, dated the 21st February 1910, on the subject of the improvement of secondary education in the Madras Presidency and to convey the following remarks thereon for the further consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. The principal features of the scheme which is explained in your letter may thus be summarised :—

(*a*) Government will take over 15 high schools, now maintained by local bodies or by private agency, those institutions being selected for provincialisation which are not at present in an efficient state or over which it is desirable on general grounds to assume control. Reckoning in the four existing Government high schools the scheme thus provides for 19 such institutions under Government management.

(*b*) Of the headmasters of these 19 institutions six will be in the Indian Educational Service, and 13 in the provincial educational service, the pay of the former being Rs. 500—50—750, subject to enhancement to Rs. 500—50—1,300 if the revised scale of pay suggested in this department's letter No. 754, dated the 26th August 1909, comes into effect; the provincial educational service headmasters are to be graded in the fifth to the ninth grades of that service in the manner explained in paragraph 8 of your letter.

(*c*) The staff of assistant masters for all the 19 schools will be in a common list under article 76 (*iii*), Civil Service Regulations, and will not be detailed against each school. Their salaries will range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 a month.

3. The Government of India, I am to say, approve generally of the above scheme, subject to the remarks which follow, and in particular they welcome the proposal to have six Indian Educational Service headmasters and to place all the Indian headmasters in the Provincial Educational Service. It appears to them, however, that the rate of pay proposed for the assistant masters is insufficiently liberal to secure the object indicated in their letter of the 10th October 1906, viz., to bring together a service containing a fair average of graduates including some of the best of this class. They fear that even after making due allowance for local conditions, a body of 300 men on Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 cannot fail to be discontented, and that the 13 headmasters' posts, or the chance of attaining a better position in the inspecting branch, are not likely to

suffice to put the teaching profession on a satisfactory footing. I am to urge therefore, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, the desirability of fixing the maximum pay of assistant masters at least as high as Rs. 150. I am further to observe that no mention has been made in your letter of the suggestions at (*b*) and (*d*) of paragraph 4 of the Home Department letter of the 10th October 1906 as to the minimum qualifications of teachers and as to the equipment for practical work of schools in which science is taught. I am to inquire whether the Governor in Council is prepared to give effect to those suggestions.

4. The following minor points may here be noted :—

(*a*) It is proposed to employ instructors in agriculture on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. The Government of India fear that the attempt to impart definite agricultural teaching in ordinary secondary schools is foredoomed to failure. It is possible that the establishment of school gardens and the teaching of the elements of agricultural botany with illustrations from the gardens would be useful; but the question what instruction, if any, in nature study should be given in secondary schools is one, they think, which should be settled in consultation between the Education and Agricultural Departments. Teaching of this nature requires the services of trained masters with scientific knowledge and an aptitude for the subject, and to attract men with these qualifications it would probably be necessary to offer not merely an initial salary of Rs. 60 as proposed, but the prospect of rising to the higher salaries of assistant and head masters.

(*b*) It is proposed to engage instructors in carpentry or other manual training on salaries not exceeding Rs. 20—1—30 per mensem. This is equivalent to the pay given to ordinary *mistris*, and it appears to the Government of India to be improbable that the attempt to introduce manual training in secondary schools with the aid of this class of teacher will be successful. Manual instructors should be trained teachers with a superadded speciality for the particular class of work required of them, and for men of this class it will be necessary, the Government of India think, to give higher salaries than those referred to above. It is probable that the best way of creating the type of instructor required would be to provide instructors at the Training Colleges, who would be employed in training students at these institutions by a supplementary course in manual work, and in supervising such work in secondary schools. The Government of India believe that it would be possible to make a beginning by securing the services of one or two such instructors from England, or possibly Canada. If the Governor in Council is disposed to adopt the suggestion as an alternative to the employment of 19 *mistris*, the Government of India will gladly render assistance in securing the services of suitable men.

(*c*) Lastly, I am to observe that the pay fixed for drawing masters, Rs. 20—1—30, appears to the Government of India to be insufficient.

5. I am now to advert to two important subjects to which attention was drawn in the Home Department letter of the 10th October 1906, but which have been but lightly touched on in your letter under reply, firstly, the question of providing hostel accommodation, and, secondly, that of improving aided secondary schools.

In their letter just quoted the Government of India laid down the principle that hostel accommodation should be provided for all boys who do not reside with their parents or guardians, and that the hostel should be under the supervision of responsible resident members of the teaching staff. This is a principle to which the Government of India attach the very greatest importance, and they are disappointed to find that the Governor in Council, while accepting (as they gather) the principle of the proposal, has decided to defer the consideration of the subject until the provincialisation of the schools is sanctioned. I am to inquire whether the Government of India are right in assuming that the Government of Madras concur in the principle of the hostel system, and, if they are, to urge very strongly upon the Governor in Council the desirability of proceeding without further delay to give effect to it.

The second important subject above alluded to—the question of the improvement required in the aided schools—has also been treated in your letter under reply with less fulness than the Government of India could have wished. It is not stated to what extent the aided schools at present fall short of the standards laid down for Government schools, nor is any estimate attempted of the cost of assisting them to

attain it. It is intimated that the rates of fees are to be raised, and, for the rest, the Governor in Council expects an improvement in the general condition of aided secondary institutions to be automatically effected. The Government of India, I am to say, fear that this anticipation is unduly sanguine, since one of the main reasons which led them to request in their circular, dated the 10th October 1906, that a general survey of the conditions and needs of aided secondary institutions might be made, was the fact that past experience had shown that improvement in secondary education had not been effected without external stimulus. I am to ask therefore that this subject may be further examined and that the Government of India may be favoured with the views and recommendations of the Governor in Council regarding it.

Order—No. 501, Educational, dated 25th August 1910.

The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter letter No. 502, Educational, 25th August 1910.]

(True Extract.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 502.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Home Department.

Dated Ootacamund, the 25th August 1910.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 597, Education, dated the 8th June 1910, communicating the observations of the Government of India on the scheme for the improvement of secondary education in this Presidency, which was forwarded with my letter No. 87, Educational, dated 21st February 1910.

2. The Government of India approve generally of the scheme, but they request that the matter may be further examined with reference to the following points:—

(1) the scale of pay proposed for assistant masters;
(2) the minimum qualifications of teachers;
(3) the equipment for practical work of schools in which science is taught;
(4) the scale of pay of instructors in agriculture and of drawing masters;
(5) the employment of instructors in carpentry;
(6) the provision of hostel accommodation; and
(7) the improvement of aided secondary schools.

3. *Scale of pay of assistant masters.*—With reference to this matter, I am directed to say that, in paragraph 9 of my letter No. 87, Educational, dated 21st February 1910, it was stated that the salary of the assistant masters in the proposed secondary schools would range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 a month and that in the circumstances of this Presidency the Governor in Council thought that the minimum pay might be fixed at Rs. 30 as against Rs. 40 suggested in paragraph 5 of Mr. Risley's letter No. 750, Education, dated 10th October 1906. The Government of India now seem to consider that this rate of pay is not sufficiently liberal to attract a fair average of graduates, including some of the best of that class. They apprehend that, even after making due allowance for local conditions, a body of 300 men on Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 cannot fail to be discontented and that the 13 headmasters' posts, or the chance of attaining a better position in the inspecting branch, are not likely to suffice to put the teaching profession on a satisfactory footing: and they accordingly urge that the maximum pay may be fixed as high as Rs. 150.

4. I am, however, to state that the proposals made by this Government aimed at the strictest economy, and were based upon the prevailing rates of remuneration for the services in question. The adoption of a scale starting with Rs. 40 and rising to Rs. 150 in seven grades would increase the cost of the scheme by Rs. 7,000 *per mensem*, or Rs. 84,000 *per annum*.

The Governor in Council remains of the opinion that so large an increase above the present scale of salaries is not necessary in the circumstances of this Presidency, and that it would not of itself necessarily secure a better class of men. He would, however, be prepared to raise the initial pay to Rs. 40 and fix the maximum at Rs. 120.

This would give the following grades—Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 120—and would entail an increase of cost of Rs. 3,800 *per mensem* or Rs. 45,600 *per annum*. Unless an inordinately excessive rate of pay be fixed in the first instance, there is almost certain sooner or later to be a clamour for increased salaries whatever scale is fixed at the commencement. There seems no reason therefore to propose salaries which exceed the market rate. These were the reasons which led the Governor in Council to make his original proposal.

5. *Qualifications of teachers.*—In paragraph 4 (*b*) of Home Department letter No. 758, Education, dated 10th October 1906, the Government of India suggested that for the vernacular classes of the proposed Government high schools there should be trained vernacular teachers; and for other classes, graduates or trained men who were not graduates. They also considered that no teachers should be employed who were neither graduates nor trained in anglo-vernacular colleges and that a proportion of the staff should be trained graduates. The Governor in Council is prepared to give effect to these suggestions as far as possible, but considers that it is in practice inadvisable to lay down minimum qualifications. as the minimum required comes in course of time to be regarded as the maximum desired. The new Educational Rules, which came into force in this Presidency in April 1906, require that every secondary school, whether containing the highest forms or not, should have as headmaster a trained graduate and that there should be in addition a trained teacher for each class, the teachers of the fourth, fifth and sixth forms being graduates and the others being at least matriculates, and this rule is already being enforced wherever possible. As regards the present proposals involving the taking over of existing schools, the Government consider that they will be morally bound to take over the majority of the existing staff, the members of which may not possess the required qualifications These men will be given relatively less responsible work, while most of the higher posts will be filled by men possessing the prescribed qualifications. In making these new appointments care will be taken to see that the best men available are always selected, and I am to state that the Governor in Council does not apprehend that in this matter this Presidency will fall below the standard indicated by the Government of India.

6. *Equipment of schools for practical work.*—The Government recognize the necessity of adequately equipping the schools and of providing them with such apparatus for the teaching of science as would enable the students to take part in some practical work. In paragraph 11 of my letter of the 21st February last it was stated that the scheme framed for the establishment of more Government secondary schools in this Presidency involved an initial outlay of Rs. 60,000 on additional furniture and apparatus required for the schools, and, if more funds are required to equip the schools suitably, the Government will be prepared to provide them.

7. *Instructors in agriculture and drawing masters.*—As regards the employment of agricultural instructors in the proposed secondary schools, I am directed to express the regret of His Excellency the Governor in Council that this matter was not dealt with at sufficient length in my letter of the 21st February last. It was no doubt somewhat misleading to have put down 19 instructors for each of the technical subjects which might be taught in the secondary schools; this was done simply in order to arrive at an estimate of the possible total cost of the scheme; it was not intended to introduce agricultural teaching at once into every school. Indeed, it is probable that it will not be possible to introduce it in any school for some time to come, and in these circumstances it would have been better to have omitted the number of instructors and their pay, inserting instead a lump estimate of the total cost. I am now directed to state that the Government only desire to make an experiment in this matter and that for this purpose the Director of Public Instruction is in correspondence with the Director of Agriculture with the idea of having one or two teachers trained in the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore. With regard to drawing masters, the Government of India consider that the pay fixed for them, namely, Rs. 20—1—30 is insufficient. I am, however, to say that the class of persons who take up this profession can be obtained at present in this Presidency for the proposed salary and that the Governor in Council will have no objection to offering higher pay in future, if such course should become necessary or desirable.

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8. *Manual training.*—The Governor in Council is in complete accord with the views expressed in paragraph 4 (*b*) of your letter on the subject of introducing manual training in the proposed secondary schools and on the class of instructors to be engaged for teaching the subject. He welcomes the suggestion of the Government of India that the services of one or two capable instructors in manual training should be secured from England or Canada, but inasmuch as these two special instructors will be attached to Training Colleges, it will still be necessary to provide each of the proposed secondary schools with an instructor, and the provision made in my letter for the employment of 19 instructors in manual training must therefore be allowed to stand.

9. *Hostels.*—In paragraph 5 of your letter under reply, you state that the Government of India attach very great importance to the principle laid down in the Home Department letter of the 10th October 1906, that hostel accommodation should be provided for all boys who do not reside with their parents or guardians, the hostels being placed for purposes of supervision under responsible resident members of the teaching staff, and that they are disappointed to find that the Government of Madras, while apparently accepting the principle of the proposal, have decided to defer the consideration of the subject until the provincialization of the schools is sanctioned. I am to state that the Government of India are right in assuming that the Governor in Council accepts the principle of the proposals of the Government of India in regard to hostels. Owing, however, to the great diversity of castes and classes and the strictness of the caste system in this Presidency, the establishment of hostels open to all classes and castes is beset with serious difficulties, it being almost impossible to make suitable feeding arrangements; and great care has to be taken to see that the hostels are not used for the purpose of breaking down caste distinction. It is also very necessary to secure a thoroughly suitable person to supervise the hostel. If such a person is not secured, the hostel is extremely likely, so far from being an advantage, to prove to be an evil. The Governor in Council is very strongly of opinion that the indiscriminate founding of hostels in connection with all the proposed new schools is neither desirable nor necessary, especially in this Presidency where the number of persons who send their children to school without making arrangements that they or their relatives should reside in the neighbourhood are few. So far the only hostels that have proved really satisfactory are those intended for particular classes, such as for Muhammadans or for Christians, the latter under the management of a Missionary. I am, however, directed to state that, as soon as it is definitely settled what schools are to be taken over by Government, every endeavour will be made to ascertain by local enquiries the necessity for the establishment of hostels for the boys of the proposed secondary schools, and that a beginning will be made in this direction by starting hostels in connection with some of the schools of which the headmasters will be officers of the Indian Educational Service. His Excellency the Governor in Council is very strongly of opinion that this extension of the hostel system to secondary schools is a matter in which the greatest caution should be exercised.

10. *Improvement of aided schools.*—The Government of India state that the question of the improvement required in the aided schools has not been dealt with by this Government with such fulness as they could have wished and desire that this subject may be further examined and that they may be furnished with the views and recommendations of this Government regarding it. With reference to these observations, I am in the first place to state that an aided school is an institution under private management of which public funds bear a share only of the net cost, leaving a share to be borne by the management. At present what may be called the legitimate cost of such institutions is met in equal shares by the Government and the management, and the Governor in Council regards this as a fair arrangement which does not call for any alteration. In accordance with this system, the improvement of aided schools will entail an increase in both shares of the expenditure, that is, in the expenditure incurred by the management and in the grant made by the Government, and it is impossible to say at any moment how far Managers will be able to increase their expenditure on schools, in which event alone the institutions under their management will become eligible for a corresponding increase in the Government grants. The policy of the Educational Department in this Presidency is to endeavour to be in a position to increase the Government share of the expenditure whenever this is warranted and by constant

pressure to secure improved efficiency. In the case of those institutions where it seems hopeless to secure a certain standard of efficiency, recognition is withdrawn, but where there is a reasonable chance that time will lead to improvement, schools are permitted to continue. The condition of every aided school in this Presidency is reviewed every year by the Inspecting officers and by the Director of Public Instruction personally, and, in special cases, reports are called for at shorter intervals. It will thus be seen that the external stimulus which the Government of India consider to be necessary for effecting improvement in secondary education already exists in this Presidency, and the improvement of aided education has to be secured gradually and by dealing with each institution individually. The Governor in Council regrets that it is not possible to furnish, as desired by the Government of India, a reliable estimate of the cost of obtaining the desired improvement in aided secondary schools, but I am to express the hope that by the systematic enforcement of the provisions of the Madras Educational Rules in regard to staff, accommodation, equipment, etc., and by the withdrawal of recognition of those schools, the Managers of which fail to comply with the requirements of the rules after reasonable notice, the aided schools will gradually improve in efficiency and in the course of some years will come up to the standard maintained in the Government secondary schools. Any drastic measures for improving at once the standard of private aided secondary schools would probably result in the closure of many schools, and it would also probably result in more schools being started free from even the slight control which is now exercised by the department. There is already a prevalent idea that the Government are not favourable to secondary education, and it would be a very unwise step to do anything to strengthen that idea at the present time. Much depends upon the *personnel* of the Inspecting body, and in this aspect of this matter as in other matters the importance of maintaining at the head of the department a body of Inspectors with a thorough educational training in countries where the subject is understood cannot be overrated.

11. In conclusion, I am to assure the Government of India that the Governor in Council will give his most earnest consideration to the various suggestions conveyed in your letter under reply and will give effect to them as far as the conditions of this Presidency will permit, and I am to request that the Government of India will be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State at an early date to the main features of the scheme submitted with my letter of the 21st February last.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. M. WYNCH,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

6

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 501, 502, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 25TH AUGUST 1910.

[SUBJECT.—*Establishment of model secondary schools.*]

From the Government of India, Home Department (Education), No. 597, dated 8th June 1910.

The Government of India generally approve of the scheme for the establishment of 19 Govenment secondary schools in this Presidency, which was submitted with letter No. 87, Educational, dated 21st Februray 1910, and in particular they welcome the proposal to have six Indian Educational Service headmasters and to place all the Indian headmasters in the Provincial Educational Service. They, however, raise the following points for further consideration and report:—

(1) *Paragraph 3 of India's letter.*—The rate of pay proposed for the assistant masters (Rs. 30 to 100) is insufficient to secure the object indicated in Home Department letter of 10th October 1906 (*vide* paragraphs 4 to 6) and the maximum rate of pay for them should be raised from Rs. 100 to at least Rs. 150.

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O., No. 250, Educational, dated 30th March 1908.

(2) The suggestions in clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of paragraph 4 of India's letter dated 10th October 1906 have not been referred to in letter No. 87, Educational, dated 21st February 1910. It should be stated whether the Governor in Council is prepared to give effect to those suggestions.

(3) *Paragraph 4 of India's letter.*—The salary of the agricultural teachers should be made to rise from a minimum of Rs. 60 to higher salaries.

(4) The pay proposed for instructors in carpentry (Rs. 20—1—30) is not at all sufficient to attract men of any ability. Manual instructors should be trained teachers with a superadded speciality for the particular class of work required of them. The best way of creating the type of instructor required would be to provide instructors [illegible]he Training Colleges, who would be employed in training students at these [illegible]tutions and also supervise the work of secondary schools. The Government of [illegible]dia would make a beginning by securing the services of one or two such instructors from England or possibly Canada.

(5) The pay fixed for drawing masters is insufficient (Rs. 20—1—30).

(6) *Paragraph 5, provision of hostel accommodation.*—The Government of India enquire whether the Government of Madras concur in the principle of the hostel system, and if they do, the Government of India urge strongly that steps should be taken to give effect to it.

(7) *Improvement of aided secondary schools.*—The Government of India desire that this subject should be further examined and that the views and recommendations of this Government should be submitted to them.

2. It is submitted that a copy of India's letter may by forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for remarks on the several points raised in that letter.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—21-6-10.

S. H. SLATER—21-6-10.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Pay of assistant masters.—My proposals aimed at the strictest economy. We shall probably get only the same men if the scale is raised. There will sooner or later be a clamour for increase whatever the scale fixed at the commencement.

I have no objection to the scale being Rs. 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 120, 150 instead of Rs. 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, but I cannot say that this will ensure the placing of "the teaching profession on a satisfactory footing". The altered scale proposed above means Rs. 7,000 a month extra.

There is moreover a positive objection to giving more than the market-rate.

2. *Qualifications of teachers.*—It is in practice useless to lay down minimum qualifications. If, in any case, no teacher possessing these is forthcoming, exemption has to be given or the class left without a teacher! The system has a pernicious effect as the minimum required comes to be regarded as the maximum desired. We shall in all cases of new appointments get the best among the applicants, and it is unlikely that we shall have to fall below the standard indicated by the Government of India. I refer to new appointments because when taking over existing schools we shall be morally bound to take over the majority of the existing staff, although as new men may be taken into most of the head posts. Many existing teachers will have relatively speaking less responsible work.

3. *Equipment for practical work.*—It may surely be presumed that the department will urge, and that the Government will provide suitable equipment. I have suggested Rs. 60,000 for initial outlay on furniture and apparatus and if more is required may be trusted to ask for it.

4. *Instructors in Agriculture.*—This matter might have been dealt with more fully in my original letter—the same remark applies to many other matters and the letter might have developed into a complete treatise on secondary education. I admit that I ought to have given a better idea of my views in regard to this and other technical subjects and that to put down 19 instructors for each subject was misleading. I was merely attempting to arrive at some idea of the possible total cost. The number of instructors and their pay should have been left blank and a lump estimate of the cost alone been made.

Of course we shall not attempt agriculture in every school perhaps not in any for some time to come. I am in correspondence with the Director of Agriculture about the training of one or two teachers at Coimbatore in order to make an experiment.

5. *Manual Training.*—The proposal to secure the services of one or two instructors in order to train teachers is really a good one, and I intended to make such a proposal, but it is hardly bound up with the financial sanction necessary to the general scheme.

6. *Drawing masters.*—There is no objection to offering higher pay in future at present the class of person who takes up this profession is obtainable for Rs. 2 1–30 whatever may be thought of its sufficiency

7. *Hostels.*—The Government have stated that they will take up this matter when the establishment of the schools has been sanctioned—a position they will doubtless be inclined to maintain.

It is not a perfectly simpler matter to establish a hostel open to all castes and classes as these hostels would have to be. The necessary feeding arrangements for instance are very complicated in this Presidency and great care should be taken that hostels are not used as many persons wish them to be used to assist in breaking down caste distinctions.

Above all there is the necessity for securing a thoroughly suitable person to be in charge and if this is not done a hostel may prove an unmitigated evil.

Possibly each school to which an Indian Educational service officer is posted may start a hostel and then some of the others.

I am, however, by no means sure that hostels are much wanted for schools in this Presidency except in certain places. So far as I know few parents send their children to school unless they or their relatives reside on the spot—it is not the

custom in this Presidency. This may be the cause or it may be the effect of the widely scattered distribution of our high schools, it certainly accounts for the number of incomplete secondary schools.

When it is quite settled which schools are to be taken over it will be necessary to make local enquiries in each case, and after taking all other matters into consideration to decide what to do in the matter of a hostel.

The hostels that are really efficacious are those for particular classes such as for Muhammadans or for Christians, the latter under the management of a missionary.

It must further be borne in mind that in the majority of the present cases we are dealing with hostels for school boys.

I am quite prepared to try and do something, but I cannot recommend to the Government an indiscriminate founding of hostels for these schools.

8. *Improvement of aided schools.*—This is another subject which must, I submit, be taken up gradually and upon which the scheme on hand is not directly connected.

I assume that an aided school may continue to be defined as a school under private management of which public funds bear a share only of the net cost leaving a share to be borne by the management. I assume also that the present division of what may be called the legitimate cost into equal shares or thereabouts is a fair one and not to be altered. It follows in this case that improvement entails an increase in both shares of the expenditure, and it is impossible to say at any moment how far Managers will be able to increase their expenditure. Our system is to endeavour to be in a position to increase our share whenever this is warranted and by constant pressure to secure improved efficiency. Where it seems hopeless to reach a certain standard recognition is withdrawn. Where there is a reasonable chance that more time will lead to improvement, this is allowed, but the condition of every aided school is reviewed every year by the Inspecting officer and by the Director personally and in special cases, special reports are called for at shorter intervals.

I do not see how we are to proceed except by dealing with each school individually. One has to exercise the greatest care to avoid giving colour to the prevalent idea that the Government is endeavouring to suppress secondary education. Secondary education means to the majority at present the putting a pupil in the way of passing the Matriculation. If large numbers fail this is inevitably ascribed to the severity of the examination. I have great hopes that the School Leaving Certificate system which endeavours to record the merits and demerits of each individual pupil will in time lead the public to view matters from a firmer standpoint.

It is of course a matter for the consideration of the Government whether public funds may bear a larger proportion of the expenditure in a school that remains under private management (which has in many cases its private reasons for maintaining the school).

If this be done it should I submit be done in certain selected schools only and recognition be ruthlessly withdrawn from the rest. We *might* in this way really improve the state of affairs—it is not absolutely certain that we should, but it would be a very bold move and would probably force the development of unrecognised schools and the diminishing of the control such as it is that we now have over secondary education in the country.

Almost everything depends upon the *personnel* of the department and I cannot too strongly urge the desirability of putting the service upon such a footing as to secure the very best men available. Many of the Missionaries who have so much to do with secondary education in this Presidency have little educational experience and most of the other (non-mission) Managers do not even know what a good school should be, the necessity for Inspectors with thorough educational training in countries where the subject is understood is obvious.

9. *Conclusion.*—It is to be hoped that the Government of India will secure financial sanction to the main features of the scheme and that the other matters may be regarded as advice to which the most earnest consideration will be given.

A. G. Bourne—22-7-10.

Educational Department.

Now please draft reply on the lines of the Director of Public Instruction's note for Honourable Member's approval.

L. M. Wynch—25-7-10.

A draft letter to the Government of India is submitted for approval.

T.K.—6-8-10.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—13-8-10.

S. H. Slater—15-8-10.

A draft reply to the Government of India is submitted based on the note of the Director of Public Instruction.

The effect of giving a maximum pay of Rs. 150 as suggested by the Government of India would be an increase of Rs. 84,000 per annum to the total cost of the scheme. In paragraph 1 of his note the Director of Public Instruction says he is prepared to accept this, but he deprecates giving more than the market rates.

In paragraph 4 of the draft I have suggested compromise beginning at Rs. 40 and ending at Rs. 120. I fancy it is the initial pay rather than the maximum which counts in attracting young men of good educational qualification. Rs. 30 is rather low as a starting salary and we might begin at Rs. 40.

Rupees 120 is the equivalent of the pay of a Stationary Sub-Magistrate, and many of our men in the Revenue Department never rise beyond that.

If we put all our financial eggs into this one basket of 19 high schools, we shall not have much left for taking over any secondary schools and aiding secondary education.

L. M. Wynch—16-8-10.

I approve of the draft. I have expanded it somewhat. I think the danger of hostels should be clearly stated and also the risks of trying to force up the standard of our aided secondary schools at present.

M. H[ammick]—20-8-10.

Issue.

L. M. Wynch—22-8-10.

[G.O., Nos. 501, 502, Educational, 25th August 1910.]

What would be the additional cost of the following scale. —

A. 30. 40. 50. 60. 80. 100. 120

B. 40. 50. 60 70 80. 100. 120.

as compared with the cost of the scheme sent up last Feb^y

Lumb.
16/8

Scheme A Costs Rs 2,000 extra per mensem Rs 24,000 per annum. While Scheme B Costs Rs 3,800 p.m. extra or Rs 45,600 per annum. Vide sheet below.

AD
16.8.10

NOTES.

Page 8

Scale submitted to India

60 x 30 =	1800
40 x 40 =	1600
40 x 50 =	2000
40 x 60 =	2400
40 x 70 =	2800
40 x 80 =	3200
40 x 100 =	4000
	17,800

Scale A

60 x 30 =	1800
40 x 40 =	1600
40 x 50 =	2000
40 x 60 =	2400
40 x 80 =	3200
40 x 100 =	4000
40 x 120 =	4500
	19,800

Increase Rs 2000 p.m.

or Rs 24,000 p.a.

Scale B

60 x 40 =	2400
40 x 50 =	2000
40 x 60 =	2400
40 x 70 =	2800
40 x 80 =	3200
40 x 100 =	4000
40 x 120 =	4800
	21,600

Increase Rs 3800 p.m.

or Rs 45,600 p.a.

Educational Department.

G. O. Nos. 86 and 87 Edl., dated 21st February 1910.

C.No.1167, from the Government of India, No.597, dated 8th June 1910.

ORDER:
P.S.

The Government of India will be addressed.

LETTER:

To The Secretary to the Govt. of India
Home Department.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter No.597, Education, dated the 8th June 1910, communicating the observations of the Government of India on the scheme for the ~~establish-~~ improvement of ~~ment of more Government~~ Secondary Education ~~schools~~ in this Presidency, which was forwarded with my letter No.87 Edl., dated 21st February 1910.

2. The Government of India approve generally of the scheme, but they request that the matter may be further examined with reference to the

Para 3 of India's letter on pages 1 & 2 of C.F.

Do

Do

Para 4 (a) & (c) on page 2 of C.F.

Para 4 (b) Do.

Para 5 on pages 2 & 3 of C.F.

Do.

the following points:--

(1) The scale of pay proposed for assistant masters;

(2) The minimum qualifications of teachers;

(3) The equipment for practical work of schools in which science is taught;

(4) The scale of pay of Instructors in Agriculture and of drawing masters;

(5) The employment of Instructors in carpentry;

(6) The provision of hostel accommodation; and

(7) The improvement of aided secondary schools.

3. Scale of pay of assistant masters - With reference to this matter, I am directed to say that in paragraph 9 of my letter No.87 Edl., dated 21st February 1910, it was stated that the salary of the assistant masters in the proposed secondary schools would range from Rs.30 to

Rs.100

Rs.100 a month and that in the circumstances of this Presidency the Governor in Council thought that the minimum pay might be fixed at Rs.30 as against Rs.40 suggested in para. 5 of Mr. Risley's letter No.750, Education dated 10th October 1906. The Government of India now seem to consider that the rate of pay is not sufficiently liberal to ~~bring together a service containing~~ attract a fair average of graduates, including some of the best of that class. They apprehend that, even after making due allowance for local conditions, a body of 300 men on Rs.30 to Rs.100 cannot fail to be discontented and that the 13 headmasters' posts, or the chance of attaining a better position in the inspecting branch, are not likely to suffice to put the teaching profession on a satisfactory footing; and they accordingly urge that the maximum pay may be fixed as high as Rs.150.

Page 3 of G.O. no. 250 Ed 30.3.08 #

Para. 3 of the Current pages 2 & 3

— do — do —

Page 3 of the notes

4. I am, however, to state that the proposals made by this Government aimed at the strictest economy, and were based upon the prevailing rates of remuneration for the services in question. The adoption of a scale starting with ₹40 and rising to ₹150 in seven grades would increase the cost of the scheme by ₹7,000 per mensem, or ₹84,000 per annum.

The Governor in Council remains of the opinion that so large an increase above the present scale of salaries is not necessary in the circumstances of this Presidency, and that it would not of itself necessarily secure a better class of men. He would, however, be prepared to raise the initial pay to ₹40 and fix the maximum at ₹120.

This would give the following grades - ₹40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 120 - and would entail an increase of cost of ₹3,800 per mensem or ₹45,600 per annum.

5. Qualifications of teachers.--

In paragraph 4(b) of Home Department letter No.758, Education, dated 10th October 1906, the Government of India suggested that for the vernacular classes

Unless an ordinarily exceptional rate of pay is fixed in the first instance, there is almost certain sooner or later to be a clamour for increased salaries when such a scale is fixed as the commencement. There seems no reason therefore to propose salaries which exceed the market rate. There has been no reason which led G. of I. to make this original proposal.

Page 2 of Go. No. 250 Edl. M. 30.3.08

4.4

12 P

13

Para 4(b) of India's letter on page 2 of G.O. no. 250 Ed. dt. 30-3-08 #

classes of the proposed Government high schools there should be trained vernacular teachers; and that for other classes, graduates or trained men who were not graduates. They also considered that no teachers should be employed who were neither graduates nor trained in anglo-vernacular colleges and that a proportion of the staff should be trained graduates. The Governor in Council is prepared to give effect to these suggestions as far as possible, but considers that it is in practice inadvisable to lay down minimum qualifications, as the minimum required comes in course of time to be regarded as the maximum desired. The new Educational Rules which came into force in this Presidency in April 1906 require that every Secondary school whether containing the highest forms or not should have as head master a trained graduate and that there should be in addition a trained

Pages 3 & 4 of the notes.

Rule 23 on page 6 of the Educl. Rules.

teacher

Rule 23 on page 6 of the Codal Rules

Page 4 of the notes.

teacher for each class, the teachers of the fourth, fifth and sixth forms being graduates and the others being at least matriculates and this rule is already being enforced wherever possible. ~~But as~~ As regards the present proposals involving the taking over of existing schools, the Government ~~fear~~ consider that they will be morally bound to take over the majority of the existing staff, the members of which may not possess the required qualifications. These men will be given relatively less responsible work, while most of the higher posts will be filled by men possessing the prescribed qualifications. In making these new appointments care will be taken to see that the best men available are always selected and I am to state that the Governor in Council does not apprehend that in this matter this Presidency will fall below the standard indicated by the Government of India.

6. Equipment of schools for practical work. - The Government recognize the necessity of adequately equipping the schools and of providing them with such apparatus for the teaching of science as would enable the students to take part in some practical work. In para. 11 of my letter of the 21st February last it was stated that the scheme framed for the establishment of more Government Secondary schools in this Presidency involved an initial outlay of Rs.60,000 on additional furniture and apparatus required for the schools, and if more funds are required to equip the schools suitably, the Government will be prepared to provide them.

A

Page 4 of the notes.

7. Instructors in Agriculture and drawing masters.-- As regards the employment of Agricultural instructors in the ~~Model~~ Proposed Secondary schools, I am directed to express the regret of His Excellency the Governor in Council that this matter

Page 4 of the notes

A

Pages of the notes

matter was not dealt with at sufficient length in my letter of the 21st February last. It was no doubt somewhat misleading to have put down 19 instructors for each of the technical subjects which might be taught in the secondary schools; this was done simply in order to arrive at an estimate of the possible total cost of the scheme; it was not intended to introduce agricultural teaching at once into every school. Indeed ~~the Government do not propose~~ it is not the intention to introduce it in any school for some time to come, and in these circumstances, it would have been better to have omitted the number of instructors and their pay, inserting instead a lump estimate of the total cost. I am now directed to state that the Government only desire to make an experiment in this matter and that for this purpose the D.P.I. is in correspondence with the Director of Agriculture with the idea of having one

one or two teachers trained in the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore. With regard to Drawing masters, the Government of India consider that the pay fixed for them, namely, Rs.20-1-30 is insufficient. I am, however, to say that the class of persons who take up this profession can be obtained at present in this Presidency for the proposed salary and that the Governor in Council will have no objection to offering higher pay in future, if such course should become necessary or desirable.

Para 4 (c) on page 2 of C.F.

Page 6 of the notes.

8. Manual Training. - The Governor in Council is in complete accord with the views expressed in paragraph 4(b) of your letter on the subject of introducing manual training in the proposed Secondary schools and on

Page 2 of C F

the

10

18 P

Pages 5 & 6 of the notes

the class of instructors to be engaged for teaching the subject. He welcomes the suggestion of the Government of India that the services of one or two capable instructors in manual training should be secured from England or Canada, but in as much as these two Special Instructors will be attached to Training Colleges, it will still be necessary to provide each of the proposed Secondary schools with an instructor and the provision made in my letter for the employment of 19 instructors in manual training must be allowed to stand.

H 11

19 P

Pages 2 & 3 of C.F.

Para 4 (c) on page 3 of G.O. no 250 Ed & 30-3-08 H

(7). Hostels.--In paragraph 5 of your letter under reply, you state that the Government of India attach very great importance to the principle laid down in the Home Department letter of the 10th October 1906 that hostel accommodation should be provided for all boys who do not reside with their parents or guardians, the hostels being placed for purposes of supervision under responsible resident members of the teaching staff, and that they are disappointed to find that the Government of Madras, while apparently accepting the principle of the proposal, have decided to defer the consideration of the subject until the provincialization of the schools is sanctioned. I am to state that the Government of India are right in assuming that the Governor in Council accepts the principle of the proposals of the Government of

India

India in regard to hostels. Owing

Page 6 of the notes

however to the great diversity of
castes and classes in this Presidency,
the establishment of hostels open to
all classes and castes is beset with
serious difficulties, it being almost
impossible to make suitable feeding
arrangements; and great care has to be

Page 7 of the notes

taken to see that the hostels are not
used for the purpose of breaking down
caste distinction. It is also very neces-
sary to secure a thoroughly suitable
person to supervise the hostel and if
such a person is not secured, ~~the~~
~~Government apprehend that~~ the hostel
is extremely likely, so far from being an advantage, to prove
to be an evil.

Page 8 of the notes

Governor in Council is ~~the opinion of~~
opinion that the indiscriminate found-
ing of hostels in connection with all
the new schools is neither desirable
nor necessary, especially in the Presidency
~~seeing that in this Presidency, few~~ where the numbers of who
persons send their
children to school without making arrangements for

Page 9 of the notes

their

are few
Std in the neighbourhood
their relatives reside ~~on the spot and~~

Page 8 of the notes

So far have proved
~~that~~ the only hostels that ~~are really~~
really satisfactory
~~efficient~~ are those intended for particular classes, such as, for Muhammadans or for Christians, the latter under the management of a Missionary. I am however directed to state that as soon as it is definitely settled what schools are to be taken over by Government, every endeavour will be made to ascertain by local enquiries the necessity for the establishment of hostels for the boys of the proposed secondary schools, and that a beginning will be made in this direction by starting hostels in connection with some of the schools of which the Headmasters will be officers of the Indian Educational Service.

Pages 7 + 8 of the notes

H.E. the Governor in Council is very strongly of opinion that the extension of the Hostel system to Secondary schools is a matter in which the greatest caution should be exercised.

Page 7 of the notes

Page 3 of C.F.

/9. Improvement of aided schools.-- The Government of India state that the question of the improvement required in the aided schools has not

Page 3 of C.F.

been dealt with by this Government with such fulness as they could have wished and desire that this subject may be further examined and that they may be furnished with the views and recommendations of this Government regarding it. With reference to these observation, I am in the first place

Pages 8 & 9 of the notes

to state that an aided school is an institution under private management of which public funds bear a share only of the net cost, leaving a share to be borne by the management. At

Page 9 of the notes

present what may be called the legiti-

Rule 33 of the Grant in aid Code Page 8

mate cost of such institutions is met in equal shares by the Government and the management, and the Governor in Council regards this as a fair arrangement which does not call for any alteration. In accordance with this system, the improvement of aided schools will entail an increase in both shares of the expenditure, that is, in the expenditure incurred by

Page 9 of the notes

the management and in the grant made by the Government, and it is impossible to say at any moment how far Managers will be able to increase their expenditure on Schools, in which event alone, the ~~schools~~ institutions under their management will become eligible for a corresponding increase in the Government grants. The policy of the Educational Department in this Presidency is to endeavour to be in a position to increase the Government share of the expenditure whenever this is warranted and by constant pressure to secure improved efficiency. In the case of those institutions where it seems hopeless to secure a certain standard of efficiency, recognition is withdrawn, but where there is a reasonable chance that ~~more~~ time will lead to improvement, ~~this is allowed~~ Schools are permitted to continue. The condition of every aided school in this Presidency is reviewed every year by the Inspecting Officers

Page 9 of the notes

Page 3 of C.F.

Page 10 of the notes.

Officers and by the D.P.I. personally, and, in special cases, reports are called for at shorter intervals. It will thus be seen that the external stimulus which the Government of India consider to be necessary for effecting improvement in secondary education already exists in this Presidency, and t the improvement of aided education has to be secured gradually and by dealing with each institution individually.

Para 6 of the Home Dept. letter Dt 10-10-06 on page 3 of G.O. no. 250 Ed. 30-3-08 ##

The Governor in Council regrets that it is not possible to furnish as desired by the Government of India a reliable estimate of the cost of obtaining the desired improvement in aided secondary schools, but I am to express the hope that by the systematic enforcement of the provisions of the Madras Educational Rules in regard to staff, accommodation, equipment etc., and by the withdrawal of recognition of those schools, the Managers of which fail to comply with the requirements

Any drastic measures for improving at once the Standard of private aided secondary schools would probably result in the closure of many Schools & it would also probably result in more schools being started free from Govt. control & consequently less efficient. There is already a prevalent idea that the Govt is not favorable to Secondary Education & it would be a very unwise step to do any thing to strengthen that idea at the present time. Much depends upon the personnel of the Inspecting body, and in this aspect of the matter as in other matters the importance of maintaining at its head of the Dept a body of Inspectors with a thorough ~~knowledge~~ Educational training in Countries where the Subject is understood cannot be overrated.

Page 12 of the notes.

of the Rules after reasonable notice, the aided schools will gradually improve in efficiency and in the course of a ~~few~~ Some years will come up to the standard maintained in the Government secondary schools.

19. In conclusion, I am to assure the Government of India that the Governor in Council will give his most earnest consideration to the various suggestions conveyed in your letter under reply and will give effect to them as far as the conditions of this Presidency will permit, and I am to request that the Government of India will be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State at an early date to the main features of the scheme submitted with my letter of the 21st February last.

I have etc.

7.9.
13-8-10

13-8-10 15/8 15/8/10

26

Registrar:

In a circulation file ~~passed~~ passed to-day, I notice a letter to the G. of I. from the Educational Dept., no. 502 d/ 25-8-10, on the subject of model Secondary Schools in this Presidency. Please see para 3 of this letter in which additional expenditure is proposed. Were we consulted about this ? If not, surely we should have been.

Esme
26/9

Office

Put up the letter referred to

C.R.
20.9.10

P.T.O.

Flag V
Flag I

G.O. Nos 86-87 Edl., & 21.2.10 & No 501-02 Edl., & 25.8.10, regarding the establishment of Model Secondary Schools in this Presidency, are put up. The scheme as set out in letter No 87 Edl., & 21.2.10 was accepted* in Fmil., but the alterations in that scheme, as proposed to India in the subsequent letter No 502 Edl., & 25.8.10, were not sent to Fmil for consideration as they ought to have been in view of the further additional cost involved.

Flag V

* vide pages 15-18 of note to the same SO Flag V.

Flag I

2 The modifications involving additional liability, which were recommended in Letter No 502 Edl. & 25.8.10, are:—

Para 4 of the letter Flag I

(a) Increase in the minimum & maximum rates of pay of Assistant Masters from Rs 30 & Rs 100 as originally proposed® in Letter No 87 Edl., & 21.2.10, to Rs 40 & Rs 120 respectively.

® Para 9 on page 3 of the letter Flag V

Additional cost on this account is Rs 3,800 per mensem or Rs 45,600 per annum.

(b) Commitment of the Local Govt.

End of para 7 of letter No 502 Eol., & 25.8.10 flag I

Govt to offering higher pay in future, if necessary or desirable, to drawing masters.

Para. 8 of letter ibid

(c) Appointment of one or two capable instructors in Manual training, to be secured from England or Canada.

All the above three items relate to recurring expenditure. A promise has also been made in para. 6 of Letter No. 502 Eol., & 25.8.10, flag I to provide additional funds which may be required to equip the schools suitably.

3 The attention of the Educational Dept. may, it is subd, be drawn to the omission noted above, with reference to Finl. Dept. notes & 26th + 28th Novr. 1909 flag W on page 27 of notes to GO No. 516 Finl., & 19.11.09, + to rule 9 of the Rules & Orders (not put up) for the conduct of business in Council.

23.9.10

flag I The modifications made in the Scheme by Edl. in their pp. 15-18 notes, flag V last letter has materially added to the cost accepted by Fin. in February last, and has added very considerably to the prospective

liability therefor for which we must allow. Edl ought certainly to have consulted us before the issue of the letter under consideration. The additional liability will now be noted in the Claims Register.

C.N.
23.9.10

C.S.

Ref B Section please note C.N.

Noted.
24/

30

We should certainly have seen this case
I gather (formally) from Mr. Wynch that Educational Dept. thought
it unnecessary to consult Financial because the addi-
tional expenditure proposed was in accordance with the
wishes of the Govt. of India: that, however, is beside
the point. Even had India sent us an 'imperative man-
date' on the subject, Financial should have seen in
order to take note of the additional liabilities in-
volved. The Govt. of India's letter was, however, in
no sense a mandate, but merely contained suggestions for
the consideration of the Local Govt. which the latter
have not wholly accepted. There was all the more rea-
son therefore for consulting Fincl. Dept. with refer-
ence to the additional liabilities which the Education-
al Dept. proposed to incur.

Issue
26/9

CURRENT NO.
4196
FINANCIAL

Educ. Dept

Fin. No. 4196/27.9.10

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
29 SEP 1910
SECRETARIAT

Offrs. Please note & see that financial rules are not overlooked again. The point should have been specially brought to my notice before the letter issued.

Lwb.
29.9.10.

NOTES. Page_____

F. & 3-08.

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY. PREFERENCE. URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 1167, dated 14 6 1910.

G.O., No. 501/502, dated 25 8 1910.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders (b) / Notes (b1) }

Docket: Model Secondary Schools

Replying to the letter from the Govt of India Communicating the observations of that Govt on the scheme for the improvement of secondary education forwarded by the Govt of Madras

	Number of copies required when struck off (*not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press*).	Complete Correspondence and orders.	Notes
For Record.*			
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Ooty Records		5	5
For filing with original		1	1
Total ...		36	26

For Issue.†	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O. (b) No.	Special issue copies of G.O. (b) Papers.	Notes.
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Govt. of India ... Dept.	32				
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(*b*1) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

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(*d*) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(*e*) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

P.T.O.

TO PRESS, MADRAS. / OOTY.

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.....*Clerk.*	.....*Clerk.*	.....*Clerk.*
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NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. Order complete / Letter only / Order complete with Letter.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 190 PAUSE

32

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No

GAZETTE OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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N.T.

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