

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 432, 3rd July 1911.

Code of Regulations for European schools.

Directing that boarding grants to European schools may be restricted to schools which are confined to taking in really destitute children and amending rule 42 of the —.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Memorandum No. 204-1, Educational, dated 30th January 1911.

The attention of Government has been drawn to the rapid increase in recent years in the expenditure on boarding grants to orphanages and schools, and they desire that a careful examination should be made by the Director of Public Instruction of the working of the rules relating to these grants in articles 40 to 42 of the Code of Regulations for European schools. The rate of grant now in force is very liberal and nearly suffices to cover the whole cost of feeding and clothing a child. One result is that Government are gradually relieving the Eurasian community almost entirely of its responsibility for contributing towards the support of its destitute children, and there is also serious danger that the rules now in force will tend to pauperize this community. Funds from private sources which formerly were devoted to the maintenance of really destitute children have probably now been made available for expenditure on the maintenance and education free of all charge of children whose parents or guardians can afford to pay at least something. The expenditure on these grants was only Rs. 11,201 in 1903-1904. In the budget for 1911-1912 a sum of Rs. 60,000 has been provided, and it is doubtful whether even this amount will suffice to meet all the claims which will be put in. At the same time, while it is possible that the expenditure on these grants will go on increasing though less slowly than in the past few years, there is also, according to Dr. Bourne (*vide* paragraph 4 of his letter Ref. on C. No. 8473/09, dated 18th February 1910), a distinct danger that the additional funds provided by Government will only go to relieve the managers and will not help to bring more children to school. It is also feared that the liberality of the grants may result in efforts being made to secure the advantages of these rules for Native Christians, and there is the further difficulty of deciding whether the children for whom grants are claimed really are destitute. The best remedy probably would be to reduce the rate of grant or to amend the rules so as to make it clear that the rate of Rs. 8 *per mensem* is a *maximum* grant. At present of course grants may be reduced under rule 28 for sufficient reasons, but it is doubtful whether in practice they can really be so reduced. It is also doubtful whether Government could now lower the rate of grant without creating much discontent, and they will defer their decision on the point until they are in receipt of the report now called for. In this report the Director should examine generally the working of these articles of the Code and state to what abuses experience shows them to be open and what remedies he would suggest for checking or preventing those abuses.

C. A. INNES,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 22nd May 1911.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 673/11.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 204-1, Educational, dated 30th January 1911, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. As observed by Government, the expenditure on boarding grants given under articles 40, 41 and 42 of the Code of Regulations for European schools has rapidly increased in recent years, and it is necessary to devise means to check this growth. The procedure adopted in regard to the sanction of these grants is as follows.

Certain old institutions have been in receipt of these grants long prior to the introduction of the Code of Regulations for European schools, and in the case of all these, grants for a fixed number of pupils are first sanctioned, and also all deserving cases under article 42 recommended by the inspecting officers receive favourable consideration. The balance available out of the boarding grants allotment for the year and the savings, if any, available under other heads of the budget for European schools are then utilized by sanctioning grants for additional pupils in the old institutions and for some pupils in the other schools which have applied for aid, the number being determined with reference to the extent of funds available in the year. The continuance of the grants sanctioned from the savings is not guaranteed for the next year. It will thus be seen that even in the case of old institutions grants are given only for a limited number of pupils and that for financial reasons it is not possible to give grants for all the pupils in them. The grant given for the limited number goes, however, to the support of all the pupils, some of whom may be ineligible for grants. The possible abuses to which payment of grants under articles 40 and 41 is open are—

(1) Maintenance of pupils admittedly ineligible to whose maintenance boarding grants contribute. Such pupils fall into the following classes:—

- (a) Those for whom a certificate of destitution has not been produced.
- (b) Those over-age.
- (c) Those in a standard beyond VII.
- (d) Non-Europeans.

(2) Drawing of boarding grants for pupils who are really ineligible, such as the following—

- (a) Pupils who have been granted a destitution certificate on insufficient grounds.
- (b) Non-Europeans.

The possible abuse, to which the assistance given under article 42 is open, is the grant of educational facilities where they are not really necessary, or on too liberal a scale, or for a standard of education higher than necessary or of an unsuitable kind.

3. As regards remedies against the abuse of grants under articles 40 and 41, I think it might be practicable to refuse boarding grants to institutions which maintain any pupils falling under (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) in the preceding paragraph except such as fall under (b) and (c) who are retained in the school with the special sanction of the Inspector pending suitable employment being found for them. This would amount to the sharp differentiation of schools for destitute children from other schools, and I believe such a differentiation was contemplated in framing article 40. I think that we are now giving boarding grants for children in schools which do not "provide an education suitable for children of these classes" (Code of Regulations for European schools, article 40). The principles on which such should be aided would have to be determined; the first thing to be considered, no doubt, would be the number of destitute children maintained, but the rule that each child is entitled to Rs. 8 *per mensem* whatever the local conditions requires modification. Many managers who now get grants for a small number of destitute children would object to this, but it is for consideration whether, by limiting our expenditure under articles 40 and 41 to a comparatively few institutions, we could not aid them so liberally that they could provide for all the destitute children of the Presidency.

As regards the destitution certificates, there is no reason to think that due care is not exercised in the grant of these certificates, but the determination of the nationality of the pupils is often difficult, especially in the case of those living in the West Coast where not a few Native Christians bear European names and pass for Eurasians. Magistrates also, I believe, find a difficulty in defining the word "destitute". It is desirable to provide for an entry under nationality in the destitution certificate so that the Magistrates may investigate and record their opinion on the point. I would, therefore, suggest that an authorized form may be prescribed for the purpose and issued by the department through the Inspector of European and Training schools.

As regards article 42, I beg to state that the demands under this head are very numerous, the total amount paid last year being over Rs. 9,000. The provisions of this article are conceived in a very liberal spirit. I do not think that parents should be able to claim State aid for their children's education beyond a minimum standard, and I think that the minimum might well be the middle school. The case of children really capable of profiting by higher education would be met by the scholarship system. I believe that due care has always been exercised in dealing with cases under this article, and, if its underlying principle is to be maintained, I do not see that it can be made subject to any further restriction.

4. In conclusion, I beg to state that I am further investigating the feasibility of my suggestions, and that, if the result should be favourable, I propose to consider what schools should be recognized as suitable for destitute children and the manner in which such should be aided.

Order—No. 432, Educational, dated 3rd July 1911.

The Government agree with the Director of Public Instruction in considering that the end to be held in view is a restriction of boarding grants to schools which are confined to taking in really destitute children. When distributing grants the Director should, therefore, accord preferential treatment to such institutions and devote as large a share as possible to charity schools properly so called.

2. A form of destitution certificate for use by magistrates may be drawn up and submitted for approval. The Government consider that it is also desirable to make arrangements for a periodical examination of the circumstances of the parents of children certified to be destitute. Cases from time to time arise where their pecuniary position improves to such an extent as to render the continuance of a boarding grant unnecessary.

3. Article 42 of the Code of Regulations for European schools may be amended in the manner suggested, that is to say, by the insertion of the words "up to the 'middle school standard'" between the words "such children" and the words "at the 'nearest suitable school'".

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 432, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 3RD JULY 1911.

[SUBJECT.—Boarding grants to European Orphanages.]

Previous papers :

G.O., No.	755,	Educational,	dated	16th December	1901.
" "	119	" "	" "	5th March	1902.
" "	565	" "	" "	19th November	1903.
" "	599	" "	" "	5th September	1905.
" "	220	" "	" "	26th March	1906.
" "	461	" "	" "	28th June	" "
" "	477	" "	" "	13th July	" "
" "	200	" "	" "	20th March	1909.
" "	172	" "	" "	17th "	1910.
" "	187	" "	" "	9th April	" "
D.O., "	10-1,	" "	" "	7th January	1911.
G.O., "	212	" "	" "	11th April	" "

In his note, dated 7th December 1910, on the subject of making increased provision for boarding grants to European schools in the budget estimate of the year 1911-1912, the Honourable Member observed :—

"I agree that we may raise the grant by Rs. 7,000 for the budget for the coming year. I should like to see the history of these rules 40, 41 and 42 (of the Code of Regulations for European Schools). The system is obviously open to much abuse. The matter will have to be discussed with the Director of Public Instruction. I should like the matter put up as soon as possible."

Vide page 13 *ibid.*

2. The Deputy Secretary thereupon noted on the 9th December last as follows :—

"Please take an extract of Honourable Member's note of 7th December 1910 and note on 'it separately.'"

3. Previous to 1906, there was no separate code of regulations for European schools in this Presidency. The payment of grants to these schools was regulated by the Grant-in-aid Code which applied both to European and non-European schools. Articles 110 to 113 of that code provided for the payment of boarding and clothing grants to destitute children in European orphanages. A boarding grant not exceeding Rs. 3-8-0 a month and a clothing grant not exceeding Rs. 6 for each half-year, or Rs. 4-8-0 a month, in all, was admissible for each destitute child (in an European orphanage) who was fatherless or whose father or guardian did not reside in the locality.

4. The question of improving the system of education of Europeans and Eurasians

Paragraph 1 of Home Department letter No. 534, dated 27th November 1901, on page 2 of G.O., No. 755, Educational, dated 16th December 1901.

G.O., No. 119, Educational, dated 5th March 1902.

of India appointed a committee for the purpose of framing a uniform code of regulations for European schools in India (G.O., No. 119, Educational, dated 5th March 1902). The code, as framed by this committee, was referred by the Government of India

Pages 2 to 5 of G.O., No. 565, Educational, dated 19th November 1903.

Nos. 565-66, dated 19th November 1903.

the Government of India the provisions relating to the payment of boarding grants for orphans and destitute children, etc., were contained in articles 44 to 46. These articles were based on articles 31 and 32 of the Bengal code for European schools which had

Vide page 14 of the draft code with G.O., Nos. 565-66, Educational, dated 19th November 1903.

Bengal Code.

31. In lieu of the grant for each free boarder specified in article 30, a special grant may be made to orphanages and other schools in which free-scholars are maintained, in aid of the boarding charges of scholars educated therein, provided that the amount of such grant does not exceed (a) one-half of the total cost of their maintenance, (b) the rate of Rs. 6 a month for each boarder.

32. A special grant, to be fixed by the department, may be made to boarding schools in aid of the boarding charges of children residing in places in the province where there is no school of a standard suited to their requirements, provided that the Magistrate of the district certifies, after enquiry, that the parents or guardians of such children are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. The amount of this grant shall not exceed Rs. 6 a month on account of each such boarder.

Note.—No grant shall be made under this article on account of scholars reading beyond Standard VII.

in India and of prescribing a uniform code of rules applicable throughout India for schools providing instruction for those classes was first raised in connection with the Simla Educational Conference of 1901. In Home Department Resolution No. 237-47, dated 1st March 1902, the Government to the Local Governments for their remarks with Home Department letter No. 429, dated 14th July 1903, printed with G.O., In the draft code which was forwarded by the Government of India the provisions relating to the payment of boarding grants for orphans and destitute children, etc., were contained in articles 44 to 46. These articles were based on articles 31 and 32 of the Bengal code for European schools which had previously been promulgated by the Government of India. The provisions of the Bengal code and the corresponding provisions which were embodied in the draft code are given below:—

Draft Code.

44. A special grant of Rs. 8 *per mensem* for each child, in addition to ordinary grants of all descriptions, is made in aid of boarding charge to orphanages and schools which, in the opinion of the department, provide an education suitable for children of these classes. The place of birth and residence shall not be taken into consideration in awarding such grants.

45. The following conditions govern the bestowal of this grant in the case of orphans and destitute children:—

(a) For every scholar on whose account a grant is claimed, a certificate must be obtained from the Magistrate of the district to which the child belongs certifying to its destitution.

These certificates must be filed in the school for reference.

(b) No boy over the age of sixteen or girl over the age of eighteen years shall be eligible.

(c) No scholar reading beyond Standard VII shall be eligible for this grant unless in very exceptional cases sanctioned by the department.

(d) Schools cannot claim this grant for military orphans for whom special military allowances are given (such children must, unless specially exempted, read in military asylums), or for children paid for from any other public or private funds.

46. In the case of children of the poor classes of Europeans in out-of-the-way places where no suitable education is available, arrangements will be made by the Inspector for the education of such children at the nearest suitable school, the entire cost of such education or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary, and of conveyance to and from the school being met by Government, provided that the necessity of this is certified by some responsible person to the satisfaction of the department.

5. In their reply to the Government of India this Government observed in regard to article 44, as follows:—

“The rate of special grant fixed in this article, namely, Rs. 8 *per mensem*, is, in the opinion of this Government, higher than is necessary in the circumstances of this Presidency. The present rate is only Rs. 4-8-0 (Rs. 3-8-0 for boarding, and Re. 1 *per mensem* for clothing). As a child can be boarded and clothed for Rs. 9 *per mensem* the rate may be fixed at two-thirds of that sum, namely, Rs. 6. This reduction may be provided for by a supplemental note under article 13, but if this is approved, the words and figure ‘a special grant of Rs. 8’ in line 1 of the article may be altered into ‘a special grant not exceeding Rs. 8’.”

6. The Government of India did not accept the modification suggested by this Government and original articles Nos. 44 to 46 appeared as articles 40 to 42 in the revised code—vide page 9 of G.O., No. 599, Educational, dated 5th September 1905. The Government of India, however, left it to the Madras Government to modify the rates of grant to such extent as might suit local conditions—see paragraph 3 of Home Department letter No. 531, dated 14th August 1905, on page 5 of the Government Order quoted above.

Vide paragraphs 10 and 11 on page 3 of G.O., No. 220, Educational, dated 26th March 1906.

7. In submitting the proposals for the introduction into this Presidency of the code of regulations for European schools, Dr. Bourne again observed—

“Another rate of grant laid down in the code is much in excess of the rate now in force in Madras, namely, the rate of boarding grant in chapter V, section VI. The rate at which this form of aid is at present given is Rs. 3-8-0 *per mensem* for feeding plus Rs. 12 *per annum* for clothing (Rs. 24 in hill schools) making an inclusive rate of Rs. 4-8-0 *per mensem* (Rs. 5-8-0 in hill schools). The code prescribes a rate of Rs. 8 which in most cases would nearly double the aid given to European orphanages.

“In the absence of any guarantee that this increased aid would be devoted to an improvement in the food, clothing and material conditions of children in aided European orphanages and not to the reduction of the funds supplied from private sources, I consider that the indiscriminate application of the new rate would be undesirable. I would suggest that the new rate of Rs. 8 be a *maximum* rate and that it should be left to the department to increase up to that limit the present grant in cases where it may be expected that the increase will be legitimately applied.”

8. The Honourable Member (Sir George Forbes) did not, however, accept the Director of Public Instruction's suggestion, and he observed as follows:—

“All the grants specified in the code are subject to article 28 and can be reduced or withdrawn, and a *boarding* grant is equally subject to the general rule, but unless good reason can be shown the school is entitled to the full grant under article 40.”

9. The provisions of the code were therefore allowed to stand as they were approved by the Government of India.

10. The Deputy Secretary (Mr. C. A. Innes) considers that the rule in its present form is objectionable because orphanages and schools are entitled to grants which, from lack of funds, the Director of Public Instruction is unable to sanction.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—7-1-11.

Please put up the Bellary case referred to in paragraph 2 of Mr. Galletti's note of 17th March 1910 and any other individual cases in which the working of these provisions of the code have been discussed. Please link also (if available) the main file out of which this file has arisen.

C. A. INNES—9-1-11.

The case referred to by Mr. Galletti is that of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Bellary—please see G.O., No. 132, Educational, dated 17th March 1910. The working of the provisions of articles 40 to 42 of the European code is referred to in Dr. Bourne's letter, dated 9th March 1909, on page 2 of G.O., No. 200, Educational, dated 30th March 1909.

2. The papers on which the present question arose will be found with Demi-official No. 10-1, Educational, dated 7th January 1911.

T.K.—12-1-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—12-1-11.

I have been through the discussions and orders put up on this file to see how far they throw any light on the point taken by the Honourable Member in regard to the abuses to which articles 40—42 of the code of regulations for European schools, in their present form, open the door.

2. The most obvious point that strikes me is the rate of the grant. It is nearly double the rate in force prior to the introduction of the code, and it is nearly sufficient to cover the whole cost of clothing and feeding a child. This is what the Government of India was told in 1905, and it is confirmed by the statement in the report of the Bellary Catholic Asylum for destitute children for 1908-1909 to the effect that the monthly cost of maintenance exclusive of tuition but inclusive of books and stationery was Rs. 8-15-9 per child. One result is that Government are relieving the Eurasian and poor European community almost entirely of its responsibility for contributing towards the support of its own destitute children. But a most serious danger probably is that the present system tends to pauperize a community which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Stone recently pointed out, is quite ready enough, as it is, to be pauperized. Funds from private sources which formerly were devoted to the maintenance of really destitute children have now been made available for expenditure on the maintenance and education free of charge of children whose parents or guardians can afford to pay at least something. Paragraph 4 of Dr.

Page 4 of G.O., No. 187, Educational, dated 9th April 1910.

Bourne's letter No. 8473/09, dated 18th February 1910, should also be read. The

expenditure on boarding grants was only Rs. 11,201 in 1903-1904. In the budget for 1911-1912 we have had to provide a sum of no less than Rs. 60,000, and it is pretty certain that even this large amount will not suffice to meet all the claims that will be put in. So long as these articles of the code (especially article 40) remain in their present form our expenditure on boarding grants is likely to go on increasing, but according to Dr. Bourne there is a distinct danger that the additional funds provided by Government "will only go to relieve the managers and will not help to bring more children to school".

3. The extreme liberality of the grants also leads to the danger that efforts may be made to secure the advantages of the European schools code for Native Christians, and there is the further difficulty of deciding whether the children for whom grants are claimed really are destitute. But see the marginally-noted Government Orders.

G.O., No. 461, dated 28th June 1906.
" " 477 " 13th July "
" " 200 " 30th March 1909.

4. It seems to me a great pity that Government did not stick to their original proposal and give only two-third grants, i.e., fix the ordinary rate of grant at Rs. 6 as proposed in paragraph 12 (9) of our letter to India, No. 566, dated 19th November 1903. The Government of India gave us full discretion to do so in paragraph 3 of their letter No. 531, dated 14th August 1905, and it would probably have been much better if in the code as finally issued the Rs. 8 grant had clearly been specified as merely a maximum grant. It is true that the present rate *can* be reduced under article 28, but it is doubtful whether it is ever so reduced. Obviously now that article 40 has been in force for five years it will be much more difficult to reduce the rate of grant, but I am inclined to think that this is what ought to be done.

5. Unless the Honourable Member would prefer to call formally for a report on the subject, the file may be sent to Mr. Stone for remarks as to the abuses which actual experience has shown these articles of the code to be open to and the remedies which might be applied.

C. A. INNES—13-1-11.

I think in this matter it is better to get a formal report from the Director of Public Instruction, and I should prefer that course to sending him the notes *u.o.*

It is quite clear that we are in great danger now of doing harm instead of good to the Eurasian community by encouraging pauperism amongst them. The one difficulty in the matter is the definition of the term *European* in rule 2. If that definition is very strictly interpreted, I should say very many children who now receive grants under rule 40 would be debarred from doing so. In some ways the old system of giving lump grants to institutions which took in pauper pupils was a better one and not liable to such abuse as our present grant-in-aid system. But at the present time we cannot go back to that system again, and I am very doubtful whether we can now, without creating a great hubbub, reduce the rate of grant below Rs. 8. Grants of course may be reduced under rule 28, but it must be for sufficient reason, and I do not know what sufficient reasons can be given in these cases unless it is discovered that an institution is habitually abusing its privileges by taking any Native Christians under the pretence of their being Eurasians. We all know how difficult it is to discover that such an abuse really exists. Certainly the growth of expenditure in the last few years in this matter is alarming. But it is perhaps likely we have now reached the maximum and that in future the cost incurred by this grant may not increase as it has done in the past. In forwarding these papers to the Director of Public Instruction the memorandum had better incorporate very much what Mr. Innes said in his note above with which I am in agreement.

M. H[AMMICK]—16-1-11.

Please draft.

C. A. INNES—17-1-11.

A draft reference to the Director of Public Instruction is submitted for approval.

T.K.—26-1-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—27-1-11.

Issue.

C. A. INNES—28-1-11.

[Memorandum No. 204-1, Educational, dated 30th January 1911.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 673/11, dated 22nd May 1911.

Please see the Director's report, dated 22nd May 1911.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone makes the following proposals in order to check the growth of the expenditure under boarding grants:—

(1) to confine the payment of boarding grants to a limited number of orphanages recognized under article 40 of the code as providing an education suitable for orphans and destitute children; and

(2) to prescribe an authorized form of destitution certificate to be given by Magistrates under article 41 (a) of the code, providing for an entry regarding the nationality of the child on whose behalf the certificate is granted.

As regards expenditure under article 42 of the code, the Director of Public Instruction considers that parents should not be allowed under this article to claim state aid for their children's education beyond the middle school standard.

3. These proposals seem to be acceptable and it is for consideration whether they may be accepted. The limitation of the payment of boarding grants to recognized orphanages appears to be desirable, and if the Director's proposal to that effect is accepted, it will be possible to keep the expenditure on boarding grants within reasonable limits. The Director of Public Instruction states that he is further investigating his suggestion on this subject and proposes to consider what schools should be recognized as suitable for destitute children. The Director may, it is submitted, be asked to report the results of his further investigation.

T.K.—8-6-11.

A perusal of the Director of Public Instruction's letter is solicited.

2. As regards articles 40 and 41 of the code, it appears from the Director of Public Instruction's letter that boarding grants are not now given to all eligible candidates in orphanages owing to financial limitations. In the case of institutions which were in receipt of boarding grants before the introduction of the European code,

grants at the rates approved in the code are now paid to *all* the children on whose account a grant was previously given.

The payment of boarding grants to extra children in these institutions as well as to children in other institutions depends upon the funds available each year. It appears, however, to be the case that the grant given to a limited number of children goes to the support of *all* the pupils in the orphanages some of whom may be ineligible for grants.

There is obviously no objection to this so long as grants are not given to candidates who are not really destitute. Under article 41 (a) of the code destitution in order to qualify for these grants should be certified to by a magistrate, and in G.O., No. 200, Educational, dated 30th March 1909, the Government have laid down that, in certifying under article 41 (a) of the code that a scholar on whose account a grant is claimed is destitute, the magistrate should also certify that the scholar is a "European" as defined in article 2 of the code. It is not therefore likely that, so far as new admissions to these grants are concerned, candidates who are not eligible, that is, who are not of European descent and who are not really destitute, would be granted the concession. Of course when the new code came into force children in orphanages who were in receipt of boarding grants under the old Grant-in-aid Code must have been admitted to the privileges of the new code without a certificate of destitution under article 41 (a), but the number of ineligible candidates who might have been so admitted must have dwindled down during the past few years; if, therefore, care is taken to see that boarding grants are given to only really destitute candidates hereafter, it is certain that any abuse of these articles can be checked.

G.O., No. 461, Educational, dated 28th June 1906.

3. The above course may no doubt prevent future admissions of ineligible candidates to the benefit of the boarding grants but will not bring about the reduction of the expenditure at present incurred in the payment of these grants. As already pointed out in Mr. Innes' note, the expenditure on boarding grants has risen from Rs. 11,201 in 1903-1904 to Rs. 60,000 in 1911-1912 (this is the budget figure) and it is possible that even this sum will not suffice to meet all the claims that may be put in.

4. Mr. Stone considers that boarding grants should be refused to institutions in which the grants contribute to the maintenance of pupils admittedly ineligible for them, namely, non-Europeans, children for whom a certificate of destitution has not been produced and children who are over-age or in a standard beyond the seventh (other than those who are retained in the school under the Inspectors' sanction). He thinks that such a step would amount to a sharp differentiation of schools for destitute children from other schools, and suggests that the basis of differentiation should be whether the school which is not exclusively maintained for destitute children "provides an education suitable for children of these classes." On the 31st March 1909 there were 34 boarding houses and orphanages in the Presidency. The Director of Public Instruction does not say how many of these now receive these boarding grants. The restriction of the grants to a limited number of orphanages as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction would no doubt give rise to a lot of clamour from managers of schools which are not exclusively intended for destitute children and which would under the process of differentiation above referred to be deprived of boarding grants in respect of the few orphans they may maintain. But such objections may be met by the argument that the object of the grant is better fulfilled by assisting a few orphanages which are well-maintained and equipped and in which provision is made for an education suitable for destitute children than by distributing the grants among a large number of institutions which are not obviously

Statement (119) on page 149 of volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1909-1910.

intended for such children. It does not, however, appear that such restriction will result in any appreciable reduction in the total amount of boarding grants as *all* the destitute children in the Presidency will, as a matter of course, go over to the few institutions selected for aid. The same result is also anticipated by Mr. Stone when he says "it is for consideration whether, by limiting our expenditure under articles 40 and 41 to a comparatively few institutions, we could not aid them so liberally that they could provide for all the destitute children of the Presidency."

5. The only course open therefore seems to be to reduce the rate of grants to Rs. 6 as was originally suggested by this Government. The reduction would no doubt meet with adverse criticism both at the hands of managers of the institutions affected, as well as of the Anglo-Indian community in general. But the Government must limit its operations with reference to its finances, and if it is considered that the growth of expenditure under this head should be checked, the proper course seems to be not to reduce the number of institutions receiving aid but to reduce the rate of the grant. In view, however, of the fact that the Government of India appear to take a special interest in the matter of European education and also of the efforts which are being made by the Anglo-Indian community to urge this cause in England, it is for consideration whether any action in the direction of reducing the grants will be acceptable to the Government of India.

Page 24 of G.O., Nos. 565-66, Educational, dated 19th November 1905.

Of G.O., No. 212, Educational, dated 11th April 1911, and Memorandum No. 1286-1, dated 7th June 1911.

6. The next point raised by the Director of Public Instruction is that an authorized form should be prescribed for the certificate of destitution granted by magistrates under article 41 of the code in which a special entry should be provided for showing the nationality of the child on whose behalf the certificate is issued. The code does not provide any form for this certificate, and under G.O., No. 200, Educational, dated 30th March 1909, magistrates are required to certify that the scholars for whom they grant a certificate of destitution under article 41 (a) are also "Europeans" as defined in article 2 of the code. It does not appear that any further action is necessary at present, but if the Director of Public Instruction considers that a form of certificate should be prescribed, he may be requested to devise a form and submit it for the approval of Government.

7. As to article 42, the Director of Public Instruction says that the only abuse to which it is open is the grant of educational facilities where they are not really necessary or on too liberal a scale or for a standard of education higher than necessary or of an unsuitable kind. In this connection paragraph 124 of volume I of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908 may be read. Mr. Stone states that due care has always been exercised in dealing with cases under this article and that the only way of restricting expenditure under this head is by not allowing grants to children beyond the middle school standard. As the provisions of this article are conceived in a liberal spirit, he does not consider that it can be made subject to any further restriction if its underlying principle is to be maintained.

8. The proposal of the Director of Public Instruction seems sound and may be accepted. The words "up to the middle school standard" may be inserted between the words "such children" and the words "at the nearest suitable school" in article 42.

Page 31 of the report.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—14-6-11.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—14-6-11.

The notes and currents on this general question are too long to be sent up to the Honourable Member in manuscript. Please have them printed and then return to me.

L. DAVIDSON—15-6-11.

The notes have been printed and the file is resubmitted.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—22-6-11.

I think Mr. Stone is working on the right lines but until he has further investigated his proposals with reference to the circumstances of individual institutions (see paragraph 4 of his letter on page 3 of the current file) it is not possible to say whether it will be practicable to restrict boarding grants to specified schools which provide *only* for destitute children of European parentage below the prescribed age and instructed only up to Standard VII. The representations in G.O., No. 187, Educational, dated 9th April 1910, lend support to this scheme, and it is in harmony with the system prevailing elsewhere, where orphanages and charitable poor schools refuse admission to children of other classes. In order to ensure that the black Eurasian (?) does not predominate I would confidentially advise magistrates to follow as a standard the 4-anna notation and refuse certificates to children who cannot claim one purely European grand parent. I would also ask them to state whether any and, if so, what contribution the parents or relatives of "destitute" children can reasonably be expected to give towards their education, and reduce the boarding grant proportionately in such cases; nothing short of this measure will stop the tendency towards pauperization.

This means some trouble to magistrates, but I think it ought to be insisted on. The investigation which magistrates now make is probably not as thorough as it might, and ought to, be.

2. There is no objection to the prescription of a form of certificate and the Director of Public Instruction may be asked for a draft.

3. Article 42 of the Code requires no alteration except the suggestion to restrict aided education up to the middle school standard.

L. DAVIDSON—25-6-11.

I opened this discussion as I could not help thinking that the present system of grants leads to bad results. The Director of Public Instruction agrees. Unfortunately just now any action of Government in the direction of reducing the grants will be subjected to specially strong criticism.

I am quite sure that the end to be arrived at is the restriction of these grants to schools, which are confined to taking in really destitute children. One would like to see schools like the Civil Orphan Asylum and the Adyar orphanage liberally supported. But I don't think Government should contribute towards the maintenance of individual children at schools, where the majority of children are well-to-do. It is obvious that to do this is dangerous. We ought to have a distinction drawn and well understood between "charity" schools and other schools. I would tell the Director that in the distribution of the grant effort should be made to devote as much as possible of it to what are schools meant really for destitute children. We cannot go further in the matter at present.

I think the Director might draw up a form as suggested for use by magistrates, and I think he might refuse grants to children aided under article 42 who are reading in classes above the middle school. I am inclined to think that this minimum is even too high.

The circumstances of parents should also be periodically examined. I happen to know of a case where a parent was in destitute circumstances but is no longer so. I believe the children in this case continue to receive the grant of Rs. 8.

The Director can no doubt do much to see that the grant is properly distributed and Mr. Stone's suggestions appear to be the best that can be made. An order should go out approving of them as I have suggested.

M. H[AMMICK]—29-6-11.

Draft submitted for approval.

T.K.—2-7-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—2-7-11.

Revised draft dictated.

L. DAVIDSON—3-7-11.

[G.O., No. 432, Educational, dated 3rd July 1911.]

Read

Government Memorandum No. 204-1, Educational dated 30th January 11.

Cur. No. 1195, from the D.P.I., No. 673 dated 22nd May 1911.

(Dictated on 3-7-11).

ORDER :
P.S.

The Government agree with the Director of Public Instruction in considering that the end to be held in view is a restriction of boarding grants to schools which are confined to taking in really destitute children. When distributing grants the Director should therefore accord preferential treatment to such institutions and devote as large a share as possible to charity schools properly so called.

2. A form of destitution certificate for use by magistrates may be drawn up and submitted for approval. The Government consider that it is also desirable to make arrangements for a periodical examination of the circumstances of the parents of ~~such~~ children. Cases from time to time arise where their pecuniary position improves to such an extent as to render the continuance of a boarding grant unnecessary.

3. Article 42 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools may be amended in the manner suggested, that is to say, by the insertion of the words "up to the middle school standard" between the words "such children" and the words "at the nearest suitable school."

To the D.P.I.

ORDINARY.

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PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 190 ..
G.O., No. 432, dated 3 7 1911.

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

Docket Boarding grants

Direction that — to European
schools may be restricted
to schools which are confined
to taking in really destitute
children

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