

Educational (1912) Department.

ORDINARY MS. ✓

G.O., No. 139

DATED 17-2-'12-

[Despatch Abstract.]

Grant-in-aid for primary schools.

Forwarding to the Govt of India
certain remarks of this on the
tabular statement furnished by that
Govt of the Govt on the system of —.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[E. L.]
[1.]

1,000-17-11-11.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

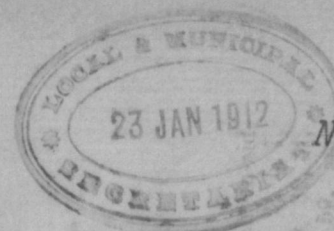
PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S.C.)	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of clerk with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (= O.) or spare copy (= S.C.).	Initials with date of (1) clerk of the Chief Secretariat department acknowledging returns of the paper concerned or (2) Despatcher to denote the return of the papers to departments outside the Chief Secretariat.



1/ Ele No-239
No. 188 Reg-24-1-12

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E.,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Education Department.

Department of Education,

(Education)

Calcutta, the 20th January 1912.

Sir,

Two questions have recently been raised regarding the
system of aiding primary schools :-

(i) the sufficiency or otherwise of the scale of
grants permitted under the rules in different
provinces;

(ii) the amount of decentralisation exercised by
various grades of officers or by local bodies in
managing the grants.

In order to obtain information on these subjects, a
tabular statement, briefly summarising the rules in
different provinces, has been compiled. Some difficulty
has been experienced in making the compilation. I am
directed to enclose a proof copy and to request that, with
the permission of the Governor in Council, the Government of
India may be informed whether the synopsis is complete and
correct, and may be supplied with any information which will
bring it up to date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Sharp

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Systems of grant-in-aid for Primary Schools for Indians.

Province.	System of Grant.	Building Grant (Rate).	Equipment Grant (Rate).	Maintenance Grant (Rate).	REMARKS.
Madras <i>Article 5</i> <i>Article 18</i> <i>17</i> <i>20</i>	In municipal and local board areas, grants are made from local funds if available and are sanctioned by the local body concerned on recommendation by the department: otherwise and elsewhere they are made from Provincial revenues and are sanctioned by the Director. Lists of schools recommended for aid and not recommended are annually made by Conferences of Inspecting officers and extracts relating to grants from local funds sent to the Presidents of the Boards and by them to the Director, who publishes a consolidated list of aided schools for each district by April 1st.	Not exceeding one-third of the total cost. The grant is paid on receipt of completion certificate from the Executive Engineer and the owner of the property must execute a mortgage-deed providing repayment in case the building is diverted from its purposes within 20 years. Limit of power of sanction:—up to Rs.1,000 by the Director and above Rs.1,000 by the Government.	Not exceeding one-half of the total cost. Limit of power of sanction:—up to Rs.500 by the Director and above Rs.500 by the Government.	Rs.36 per year for each teacher or annas eight per year for each pupil in average daily attendance. This grant is liable to increase or deduction by 25 per cent. for special reasons.	Madras grant in Code Rules 4, 5, 15, 16, 51, 55, 57, 60 and 61. <i>53, 54</i>
Bombay	Grants not exceeding one-half of the total assets or one-third of the total expenditure during the previous official year are given ordinarily from year to year, but they are liable to reduction for a particular year in which a school falls short of the standard required in the undermentioned points which are taken into consideration in assessing grants— (1) Building and equipment. (2) Attendance, both number and regularity. (3) Adequacy and qualifications of teaching staff. (4) Range and quality of education given. (5) Discipline and conduct of students. (6) Provision of recreation and physical exercise. (7) Adequacy of the resources of the school excluding fees. (8) Proportion of free students and paying scholars. (9) Want of a school in the locality. (10) Proper maintenance of records and returns, etc.	Not to exceed one-half of the total expenditure, but the Government may give land in addition. The Public Works Department must approve the plan; and the grant will not be given till a trust-deed is executed, save in case of buildings not exceeding in cost Rs.1,000 when an agreement to repay on failure of conditions is accepted. Power of sanction rests with the Government (rule 52).	Limited to one-third of the total expenditure (rule 18.) Limit of power of sanction:—up to Rs.1,000 by the Director and above Rs.1,000 by Government.	Not to exceed one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure during the previous official year. This rule does not apply to indigenous schools which may receive an annual grant not exceeding Rs.138, calculated roughly at Rs.2 per head on the average daily attendance for boys until their stability is established. The grant for similar schools for girls is double. Night schools also have special terms. An attendance grant of Rs.1 per month and a special grant not exceeding Rs.15 per school per year for slates and books for the use of deserving pupils in indigenous schools are also paid. The rules are also generous in giving special grants to schools at the start and in continuing grants to schools which have deteriorated not by the fault of the managers. The test card system (generally in use) provides for marks being given for numbers, average attendance, teachers' qualifications, efficiency of teaching, progress, private contributions and condition of premises. But, as each Board fixes the rate to be	Bombay grant-in-aid Code rules 2, 5, 7, 18, 28, 29, 30, 31, 51, 52, 58, 59, and 60. <i>53, 54</i> <i>in accordance with the instructions of the S.A.s respectively at the instance of the Director</i>
Bengal	Aid is generally given by District Boards. The rules are those framed under the Local Self-Government Act. Under section III (B), grants are given at the discretion of the Board; but the Board must report to the Inspector and consider his opinion; and, if there is difference of opinion there is appeal finally to Government. But there are also special rules for	There are rules for grants, requiring a trust-deed if the building exceeds Rs.500 cost. Probably the grant to primary schools is fortuitous.	...	The test card system (generally in use) provides for marks being given for numbers, average attendance, teachers' qualifications, efficiency of teaching, progress, private contributions and condition of premises. But, as each Board fixes the rate to be	Bengal Code, pages 125, 126, 142, 159—160, 408—421, and 514—519. <i>3</i>

Systems of grant-in-aid for Primary Schools for Indians—contd.

Province.	System of Grant.	Building Grant (Rate).	Equipment Grant (Rate).	Maintenance Grant (Rate).	REMARKS.
Bengal— contd.	Primary schools in section IV (C) regarding fixed stipends and result grants (the latter now abolished)—subject in the former case to the Director's sanction and in the latter to rules framed by him. Probably what actually takes place is described in the Quinquennial Review for 1902-07 (pages 139-140), the grants being worked in consultation between the Board and the Department on what is called the test card system. A very small monthly grant is given and a lump bonus at the end of the year. Rates are stated; but they are probably really governed by the resources of the Board and the number of schools. The system is highly decentralised and, as Mr. Orange said, the only one in which District Boards are left to fix the rates.			assessed, no definite rule can be laid down.	
United Provinces.	Grants are made to institutions which permanently supply a local want. The amount shall not exceed half the tuition expenditure which the managers are prepared to maintain. Building grants are not admissible to Primary English schools. Primary schools are generally aided by Boards. They make grants only to such schools as supply an ascertained local want provided (1) that admission and attendance registers are maintained; (2) that scholars are arranged in classes according to the stage of instruction and (3) that the school is under a manager approved by the Board. Boards also make grants to indigenous schools subject to compliance with the following conditions— (1) that the school serves some purpose of useful secular instruction; (2) that the teacher is capable of teaching the 3 R's; (3) that an attendance register is kept and simple returns made; (4) that the school submits to inspection.	Government grant is not to exceed the total amount of contributions made for the purpose from private sources. (Rule 380.) Full payment is not made until Executive Engineer certifies completion of building but advances are made on his report of satisfactory progress. (Section 384.) The Government retains by agreement the right of recovering such portion of the then market value of the building as the grant bears to it if the building is appropriated to any other than educational purposes within 20 years from the date of payment of the grant. (Section 386.) Boards grant a sum not exceeding Rs 30 for a lower primary school and Rs 50 for an upper primary school. Limit of powers of approval of estimates:—	Government grant is not to exceed contributions made for the purpose from private sources. It is not paid until managers undertake refund if the institution ceases to exist within five years from the date of payment. (Section 388.) If grant exceeds Rs 500 sanction of Government is required. (Section 388.)	Government grant is not to exceed one-half of the whole tuition expenditure. (Section 379.) Subject to this condition the attendance grant allowed is Rs 2 for each scholar in average attendance in the upper primary section and Rs 1-8 for each scholar in average attendance in the lower primary section or in the preparatory section. (Section 403.) A fixed grant of Rs 150 a year is also admissible to the upper primary section of a section of a school. (Section 401.) Boards give Rs 4 a month to schools with an average attendance of 15 scholars and a qualified teacher. The grant is increased to Rs 6 if the Board school curriculum is followed and text-books, maps and appliances are possessed. If the average attendance exceeds 25 and there is but one teacher an additional rupee may be paid. When qualified assistant teachers are employed a grant of Rs 3 may be paid for each assistant. Grant to indigenous schools range from Rs 6 to 10 a quarter. A primary girls' school receives a grant of Rs 5 a month if they have a lady teacher and an average attendance of	Rules 379, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 401, 403, and see also District Board rules in appendix I to the United Provinces Education Code 1907. Rules 3, 75, 92, 93, 94, 97, 106 and 106A at pages 105 119, 124-128.
Punjab	Grants are made from Provincial, municipal and local funds. The principal grants are Block (for attendance, instruction, etc.) and staff grants. Main conditions of the Block grant are— (1) that there is an average daily attendance of 20 pupils, (2) that accommodation, furniture and appliances are sufficient, (3) that organisation and discipline are satisfactory, (4) that prescribed text-books are used, (5) that prescribed fees are charged, (6) that registers and returns are maintained. In the case of indigenous schools, a daily average attendance of 10 pupils is required. The Department has large powers; a local body may not make reductions in grant to a school without previous sanction of the Department; while the Department may reduce, suspend or withdraw grants, striking schools off the list maintained by the local body; and the local Government may vary the rates.	Not to exceed one-half of the total expenditure. No part of grant may be paid till a bond is executed, securing to Government or the local body a lien on the property for recovery in case the building ceases to be used for a school of the class specified or the school ceases to be efficient or open to inspection; nor may the whole be paid till the Public Works Department or the Deputy Commr. (according to the amount) give a certificate. Grants are sanctioned by the Director. (Sections 113 and 119.)	Not to exceed one-half of the total expenditure. The grant is not paid till articles of approved pattern have been purchased and a security is furnished for refund if the amount exceeds Rs 5.	The maximum Block grant is Rs 1 per pupil in the infant class, Rs 1-8 in the Lower Primary Department and Rs 8 or Rs 4 in the Upper Primary Department according as the school is an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular one. A school may obtain 60, 80 or 100 per cent. of the grant according as it is classed as fair, good or excellent. The rate for girls' schools is 75 per cent. average attendance of the past five years. Staff grants are paid at 1/4th of salary to certificated teachers and monitors. The total of these two grants is not to exceed one-half of the expenditure on tuition. In the case of indigenous schools the maximum rate of Block grant is Rs 1-10 per unit. of average attendance in boys' schools while schools for girls and cultivators are given the grant at double the rate. The staff grant varies from Rs 2 to Rs 4 a month to a teacher of boys and from Rs 3 to 7 to a teacher of girls but this grant is not given in a school where the average daily attendance falls below 15 pupils.	Punjab Code, Part I, rules 50, 59, 70, 78, 79, 80, 81, 86, 112, 114, 116, 118, 125, 130, 131, 134, 136 and 146.
Burma	Allotments are made to districts and these are distributed to schools in each district on calculations made by the inspector. Schools are divided into A class in which vernacular courses prescribed by the Education Department are taught and B class which teaches other courses. Principal grants admissible to A class schools are results grants or fixed grants in lieu, salary grants, half salary grants for certificated teachers and grants for pupil teachers. While those admissible to B class schools are attendance grants. The main conditions of the grants are as follows:—	Grants are made according to the merits of each case, and are regulated by the proportion of private subscription. A covenant or a mortgage is required to secure refund in case the building is diverted from its proper object. The Director of Public Instruction may sanction a grant up to Rs 1,000.	Rs 75 at the start and thereafter according to the merits of each case. For B class schools Rs 75 once in three years. The Director is empowered to sanction these grants.	To earn the results grant pupils presented for examination must have attended 250 school meetings and must obtain at least one-third of the marks assigned at the annual examination. When a school shows conspicuous merit, an extra 25 per cent. is given as merit grant. Double grants may be paid in backward localities.	Side rules in Burma Code nos. 156, 160-163, 167-170, 176, 180, 184, 186-188, 191, 193, 194, 201, 202-207, 208-212, 214, 216, 217, 220, 225, 236 and 237.

Systems of grant-in-aid for Primary Schools for Indians — contd.

Province.	System of Grant.	Building Grant (Rate).	Equipment Grant (Rate).	Maintenance Grant. (Rate).	REMARKS.
	" A " CLASS SCHOOLS. The schools must be in session all the year round, taking the recognised holidays and vacations and must maintain an average daily attendance of not less than 12 pupils. They must be open to inspection and the managers shall be responsible for the maintenance of records and for the submission of prescribed returns. In allotting grants, adequacy and qualifications of the staff and nature of accommodation are considered. Levy of fees is also a condition. " B " CLASS SCHOOLS. The schools must serve the purpose of useful general education and give instruction in the 3 R's. They shall keep an attendance register and maintain a daily attendance of 10 pupils. They shall also be efficient and open to inspection.				The alternative fixed grant is calculated on the average results grant paid during the previous three years with an addition of 10 per cent. in the case of schools of increasing efficiency. The continuance, suspension or reduction of this grant depends upon the result of the annual inspection. Salary grants are paid to new schools. R10, 15 or 30 are given for the first year and R8, 10 or 20 for the second year to managers with Primary, Middle or High Vernacular certificates. Results grant is introduced at the end of two years. The employment of a certificated teacher entitles a school to the half salary grant. The maximum of this grant is R10—1—15 a month in case of a teacher with a Primary vernacular certificate, R15—1—20 a month for a teacher holding Middle Vernacular certificate and R30 for a teacher with Higher Vernacular certificate. This grant is withheld if the payment would cause the total grant to exceed the difference between the income and expenditure of a school. For pupil teachers a grant is made at R2 per mensem for the 1st year, R4 for the 2nd year and R6 for the 3rd year. " B " CLASS SCHOOLS. These schools receive a grant of R2 per pupil in average daily attendance up to a maximum of R150 and a grant of R2 for each month in the year for which the attendance is certified by the inspecting officer to be properly recorded.

teacher and an average attendance of

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

In Eastern Bengal districts, the system is the same as in old Bengal. In the plains districts of Assam grants are made to Lower Primary Schools only in few and special cases. Upper Primary schools receive grants from local or provincial funds generally calculated on the number of pupils in the first two classes. Mission Schools are aided from provincial funds, the missionary bodies receiving annual lump grants with which, subject to special rules and inspection, they can do much as they like. Grants depend upon the fulfilment of the following conditions :—

- (1) The school meets a recognised want,
- (2) The school is adequately equipped with building and apparatus,
- (3) There is an endowment or subscription of R2 per month,
- (4) Management is satisfactory,
- (5) Prescribed fees are levied,
- (6) The staff is certified, and there is one teacher for every 30 pupils; the headmaster should receive not less than R15, the junior teachers not less than R7.

No grant may be made or renewed from local funds without previous approval of the Department.

Central Provinces.

Grants are made with the object of extending and improving secular education from provincial and local funds subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) that the institution is generally desirable and that the average attendance is 20 boys or 10 girls,
- (2) that the managing body and the financial condition are satisfactory,
- (3) that there are suitable accommodation, playground and appliances,
- (4) that the staff is sufficient and efficient,

A portion of the capital outlay (dependent on local circumstances) will ordinarily be met from provincial or local funds, but will rarely exceed double the amount raised by private subscription. When the work is executed by the school authority half the grant may be paid at once, one-fourth on completion of half of the work, and the balance on completion, according to approved plans and estimates.

The Director can sanction if the grant does not exceed R5,000.

Reasonable amount not exceeding one-half of the contribution from private sources.

The plan must be approved by the Department.

The Public Works Department must certify progress or completion before payment. In some cases, a deed of agreement is required.

Not to exceed two-thirds of the total cost, save with the special sanction of Government. The Director can sanction up to the prescribed maximum subject to budget provision.

For Eastern Bengal districts grants are the same as in old Bengal. In Assam the grant is not to exceed 5 times, or, when education is in demand, 2½ times the amount provided by endowment or private subscriptions. In the case of girls' schools the grants are made on a more liberal scale and on less stringent conditions. Tols, Maktabas and Madrasahs teaching the lower primary standard may be paid from provincial and municipal funds grants which should not ordinarily exceed R30 a month each.

Assam Manual rules 27, 28, 40—43, 72, 74, 75—77, 91—94 and 127, and Eastern Bengal and Assam notification no. 1126-E., dated 18th May 1908 (pages 40—46 of Eastern Bengal and Assam Proceedings for May 1908).

Fixed grants are given not exceeding the difference between the receipts and expenditure of an institution.

Grants are made to girls' schools in backward localities on the following scale.

For every 10 to 15 girls who have made an average attendance of 75 per cent. or more, R18.

From 15 to 20 girls fulfilling the above condition R24.

And an extra R6 for every extra five girls.

Central Provinces
Code rules 56, 58, 59, 60A, 62, 64, 68, 73.

Systems of grant-in-aid for Primary Schools for Indians—concl.

Province.	System of Grant.	Building Grant. (Rate).	Equipment Grant. (Rate).	Maintenance Grant. (Rate).	REMARKS.
	(5) that studies are conducted according to the approved time table and that due provision is made for physical training, (6) that admission and attendance registers, a visitor's book and accounts of income and expenditure are kept, (7) that the institution and its registers, etc., are open to inspection and that the necessary returns are submitted, (8) that the minimum rate of fees is charged, (9) that the principles and system of school management prescribed for public schools are followed and that approved text books are used. The grants are liable to reduction, suspension or withdrawal, if the general conditions are not fulfilled or the school is unsatisfactory. In aid of female education in backward places grants are made on the following conditions:— (1) that the continuity of schools for two years is guaranteed, (2) that the schools should be managed in accordance with the rules of the Education Department as regards curriculum, holidays, discipline and the like, (3) that the villagers supply suitable accommodation and provide furniture and apparatus, (4) that the teacher is competent. Grants are payable to girls' schools, schools for backward races, industrial and lower secondary schools from provincial funds, otherwise from local funds. Either the director or the local body may reduce, suspend or withdraw the grant, at three months' notice, subject to enquiry and appeal to the Administration.	The grant is recoverable, if necessary, by sale of the building, if the building is diverted from its proper purpose or ceases to be open to inspection. The sanction lies with the Director or the local body up to Rs500; beyond that, with the administration. Grants of Rs50 or under may be made to village schools, free of all, save the mildest conditions.		No grants are, however, paid (a) for girls in the infant class, (b) for more than 20 girls in class I and (c) for girls in class I, who have spent less than six months in that class.	

S. G. P. I. No. 983 D. of E.—18-1-12—10—G. C. S.

[E. & L.]
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Ednel DEPARTMENT.

NOTE FILE. ^b

C. No. 239 From the Govt. of India No 188, dated 20-1-1912.

SUBJECT

System of grant-in aid for primary schools

The portion of the tabular statement which relates to Madras has been checked; it is correct, except that in the last column of the statement no reference has been given to rules 53 & 54 of the Grant-in-aid code. As in Column 3 mention is made of the execution of a mortgage deed and the repayment of building grants when buildings are diverted from their purposes, the rules relating to these matters, namely, rules 53 & 54 should be quoted in the last column.

2. No mention is also made of endowment grants, although rule 61 relating thereto is given in the last column. These two omissions may be pointed out in the reply.

3. The draft below is for approval.

C. No. 239-1

Recd 1/6.12.12

9.2.12

7/12

8.2.12

Re

8.2.12

D.P. 1.

No. 8

9-2-12

Recd on 10.2.12

No. N. 32 of 12.2.12.

as a summary the information 8

in the tabular statement gives a fairly complete idea of our system

The following slight alterations may be made

Under "System of grant" omit the words "by April 1st"

Under "Maintenance Grant (Rate)"

The statement should run:-

Rs 36 per year for each teacher and Annas Eight per year for each pupil in average daily attendance. This grant is liable to increase or reduction by 25 per cent. for improvement or deterioration respectively at the instance of the Sub-assistant Inspectors. The grant may be further increased or reduced in special cases by the Director.

In the remarks column insert reference to rules 53 & 54 and omit 60 and 61



REV 12.2.12

A revised draft on the lines of the D.P.'s remarks is submitted for approval.

78/4.2.12
14.2.12.

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C.No.239, From the Govt. of India, No.188, dated 20th January 1912.

ORDER:-

N-139 8/17.2.12

Letter to

The Secretary to the Govt.
of India Dept. of
Education.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.188 Education, dated 20th January 1912, I am directed to state that as a summary the information in the tabular statement ^{furnished} which accompanied your letter gives a fairly complete idea of the system of grant-in-aid for primary schools in force in this Presidency. I am however to suggest that the following slight alterations may be made in the statement.

- (1) Under "System of grant"- col.2, omit the words "by April 1st".
- (2) Under "Maintenance grant-(Rate)"- col. 5, substitute for the existing para, the following, namely:-
"Rs.36 per year for each teacher
"and annas eight per year for each
"pupil in average daily attendance.
"This grant is liable to increase or
"reduction by 25 per cent for improvement or deterioration respectively at
"the instance of the Sub-asstt. Inspectors. The grant may be further
"increased or reduced in special cases

Sept 20/2/12

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Educational Department.
cases by the Director.

C.No.239, From the Govt. of India, No.198, dated 20th January 1912, I
reference to rules 53 and 54 and
reference to rules 60 and 61.

Letter to
The Secretary to the Govt.
of India, Dept. of
Education.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.198
Education, dated 20th January 1912, I
am directed to state that as a
summary the information in the tabular
statement which accompanied your letter
gives a fairly complete idea of the system
of grant-in-aid for primary
schools in force in this Presidency. I
am however to suggest that the follow-
ing slight alterations may be made in
the statement.

- (1) Under "System of Grant"-
col. 3, omit the words "by April 1st".
- (2) Under "Maintenance Grant-
(Rate)"- col. 5, substitute for the
existing para, the following, namely:-
"Rs.36 per year for each teacher
and annas eight per year for each
pupil in average daily attendance.
"This grant is liable to increase or
reduction by 25 per cent for improve-
ment or deterioration respectively at
the instance of the Sub-assistant
Inspector. The grant may be further
increased or reduced in special cases

"cases by the Director." 10

(3) In the remarks column, insert
reference to rules 53 and 54 and omit
reference to rules 60 and 61.

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Re
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cases by the Director.

(3) In the remarks column, insert
reference to rules 53 and 54 and submit
reference to rules 50 and 51.

I have etc.

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

191

AD AGAIN G.O., No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—

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