

1,000-10-6-12.
Educational (1912) Department

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 570

DATED 28-6-1912.

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Grants to aided schools

Assuring the missionary council of
aided education that the Govt have not been
unmindful of the claims of aided schools in
distributing the imperial grants and that
that the Govt have recently modified the
aid - in - aid code in certain important
pects, which are calculated materially to
the the cause of aided education

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

[E. & L.]
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2,400-15-2-00.

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[P.T.O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.]

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2569
Regd 4.6.12
The Missionary Council on Aided Education.

REV. J. H. MACLEAN,
Honorary Secretary.

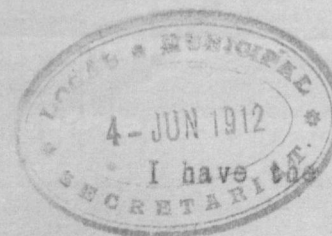
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Conjeeveram, 29th May 191791.

To the Chief Secretary to Government,

Ootacamund.



Sir,



I have the honour to submit herewith for the favour of consideration by His Excellency the Governor in Council a resolution of the above Council with reference to the Grant-in-aid Code.

I have the honour to enclose for reference a copy of the memorial referred to in the last sentence of the resolution; and a copy of a letter to the Director of Public Instruction dealing with the same subject & containing the G.O. referred to the said sentence/.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

J. H. Maclean.
HONORARY SECRETARY.

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The Missionary Council on Aided Education.

REV. J. H. MACLEAN,

Honorary Secretary.

Conjeeveram, 191 .

Extract from minutes.

The Secretary made a statement regarding certain recent pronouncements as to the policy of Government made at the meetings of the Legislative Council held in February and March of the current year.

The Council took special notice of the following statement by Sir Murray Hamrick regarding the intentions of Government in the matter of the disposal of the special grant of eight lakhs received from the Government of India.

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minutes
The Council in which the money was proposed to be utilized were the ~~the~~ building of new schools and the increase of the pay of schoolmasters. The Government were perfectly aware of the lines on which they proposed to move in this matter. They hoped to raise the emolument of teachers to Rs 12 in the case of certificated schoolmasters and they would leave it to the Director of Public Instruction to find out deserving uncertificated schoolmasters whose qualifications entitled them to higher remuneration. This, it was estimated, would cost just over a lakh of rupees. Then a further direction in which money would be utilized was the increase in the number of sessional schools for proper training. That was a matter for the Director of Public Instruction to settle, and one in regard to which no Committee could give him any practical help. Then it was also proposed to increase the number Sub-Assistant Inspectors, for they certainly could not have additional schools without provision for inspection. Another item of expenditure would be the increase of the stipends of pupils who went to training schools.

The Council notes with deep disappointment that no reference is made

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The Missionary Council on Aided Education.

REV. J. H. MACLEAN,
Honorary Secretary.

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in this statement to aided education. From other pronouncements made at the said meetings of the Legislative Council the Missionary Council gathers that no ~~immediate~~ immediate revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code is contemplated. The Council would respectfully point out to Government that the proposal to raise the minimum salary of teachers in elementary schools under public management from Rs 8 to Rs 12 seems to involve as a corollary a corresponding rise in the pay of teachers in schools under private management, towards which Government aid may reasonably be looked for, and that the rise proposed makes the inadequacy of the present rate of aid more obvious than ever. In this connexion the Council would respectfully remind Government of its memorial of April 11, 1907, and of the promise contained in the reply to the said memorial (G.O.No. 190 of March 16, 1908,) namely, that 'the suggestions made by the Missionary Council on Aided Education will receive due consideration when the rules are next revised.' True Libran J. H. Maclean
Hon Secy.



to
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ENCLOSURE A.

MADRAS,
11th April, 1907

To

HIS EXCELLENCY

The Governor of Fort St. George in Council

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, your Memorialists, are the members of a Council on Aided Education representative of eighteen Protestant Missionary Societies engaged in the work of Education in all parts of the Presidency of Madras. We have the honour now to address Your Excellency on the subject of changes recently made in the Grant-in-aid Code and in the Educational Rules.

2. We would respectfully remind Your Excellency that Aided Education plays a very large part in the educational system of this Presidency and we would point out that Managers have embarked on this enterprise on the faith of the declared policy of Government, which was originally set forth in the Educational Despatch of 1854 and which has been re-affirmed from time to time since. We would specially draw attention to paragraphs 51 and 52 of that Despatch, where the Directors of the East India Company say :—

“The consideration of the impossibility of the Government alone doing all that must be done in order to provide adequate means for the education of the natives of India, and of the ready assistance which may be derived from efforts which have hitherto received but little encouragement from the State, has led us to the natural conclusion that the most effectual method of providing for the wants of India in this respect will be to combine with the agency of the Government the aid which may be derived from the exertions and liberality of the educated and wealthy natives of India, and of other benevolent persons. We have, therefore resolved to adopt in India the system of grants-in-aid which has been carried out in this country (England) with very great success ; and we confidently anticipate, by thus drawing support from local resources, in addition to contributions from the State, a far more rapid progress of education than would follow a mere increase of expenditure by the Government : while it possesses the additional advantage of fostering a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes, which is of itself of no mean importance to the well-being of a nation.”

The policy here set forth was emphasised by the Education Commission of 1882, which in paragraph 475 of its Report recommended “that while existing State institutions of the higher order should be maintained in complete efficiency wherever they are necessary, the improvement and extension of privately managed institutions be the principal care of the Department. . . . The rules should therefore be such as to make it clear that to evoke, guide and strengthen private effort is the object to which the main attention of the Department should always be given.” In paragraph 497 of the Report, the Commissioners further say :—“In all our recommendations we have therefore kept the principle in view that the main attention of the Department should be given to

evoking and strengthening private effort, and that its success must be laid by the increase in the number and efficiency of aided or self-supporting institutions under private management that has resulted from its care."

The Government of India accepted these recommendations as embodying its educational policy. Again, in its order of 28th October, 1899, reviewing the Quinquennial Report on Education, it re-affirmed its adherence to that policy, whilst more recently still in 1904 in its Resolution on *Indian Education Policy*, the Government of India accepted the policy of the progressive devolution of Primary, Secondary and Collegiate education upon private enterprise. This policy in its application to primary instruction was referred to by the Government of Madras in its Order, dated 22nd December, 1902, in the following terms:—"It is however to private efforts that the Director must continue to look principally, and it is therefore on the importance of increasing the payments of grants-in-aid that the Government would chiefly insist."

3. It is the belief that this policy so clearly stated and so emphatically re-affirmed would be consistently carried out that has encouraged private individuals and bodies to give much of their time to the establishment and management of schools and to contribute largely to their support. In the year 1904-1905, the number of Educational Institutions in the Presidency was 27,648, and of these 24,545 were under private management, and out of 971,242 pupils receiving instruction 791,800 were being educated in schools carried on by private managers. In other words 88 per cent. of the schools in the Madras Presidency are either maintained wholly or in part by private individuals and 82 per cent. of the whole number of scholars are studying in such schools. Towards the maintenance of these institutions Rs. 21,71,801 were contributed by the Managers. It will be seen therefore that the relations of the State to private effort is a matter that vitally affects the interests of more than four-fifths of the schools and scholars in the Presidency. Your Memorialists do not claim to represent all the bodies engaged in the maintenance of Aided institutions, but they do represent a large number of the most influential of them. Moreover a large proportion of the Rs. 21,71,801 from private sources is contributed by those bodies to which your Memorialists belong.

4. The actual relation of Government to private institutions is set forth in the Grant-in-aid Code and the Educational Rules. The Rules lay down the conditions upon which Government will recognise an institution and the Code states the conditions on which a school so recognised may receive financial aid and regulates the amount of such aid. On May 23rd, 1906, a new Grant-in-aid Code was issued and some months later a revised set of Educational Rules. In these two documents there are changes not simply of detail, but of so wide and far-reaching a character as in the opinion of your Memorialists to imply a change of policy on the part of the Madras Government. It is that this point may be definitely settled that we now address Your Excellency in Council.

5. *Elementary Schools*.—One of the main features of the new Grant-in-aid Code and of the revised Educational Rules is the distinction which they make between Elementary and Secondary education. Your Memorialists approve of this distinction being clearly maintained, provided that no injury is done to the spread of education.

According to the Code, Elementary schools are to receive aid on the principle that the amount of grant shall vary according to the number and qualifications of the masters and according to the number of scholars in attendance. This principle is well adapted to the conditions of Elementary schools, but your Memorialists would point out the following grave objections to the way in which practical effect has been given to it:—

- (a) The grant of Rs. 36 a year for each trained teacher or teacher of proved ability together with As. 8 for each pupil in average daily attendance is suited

to the needs of schools only of the very lowest grade, that is, schools in villages in which the highest class is the second or third standard. In schools in which the highest class is the fourth standard and in which there are therefore five classes, a better paid staff is required and for such schools the grant of Rs. 36 a year towards the salary of each teacher is inadequate. In schools with a fifth, sixth or seventh standard class, which Elementary schools in towns usually have, and for the teachers of which correspondingly higher salaries must be paid, this grant is wholly inadequate.

- (b) In former Codes, grants at specially favourable rates were given to Girls' Schools. There is no such provision in the present Code. As, according to the definition given in the Code, the majority of schools for girls are Elementary, its provisions will bear peculiarly hard upon them. In those Elementary Girls' Schools in which managers employ as the Headmistress a lady educated in Britain or America, the grant of Rs. 3 a month towards the salaries of such ladies is conspicuously inadequate.
- (c) Further, the uniform grant of As. 8 for each pupil in average attendance, without reference to the class in which the pupil is reading, will certainly have the effect of accentuating the disparity that already exists between the numbers of pupils in the lowest classes compared with those in the higher. In Elementary schools, it is much easier to get children to enter the Infant Standard than to retain them in the third and fourth Standards.

Chapter VI of the new Educational Rules contains Additional Regulations for Elementary schools under public management. A consideration of these will, in the opinion of your Memorialists, clearly show the inadequacy of the grants for Elementary schools under private management and seems to justify the fear of your Memorialists that the Government of Madras have changed their policy. These regulations deal with the number of teachers to be employed, their salaries, the capitation allowances for attendance and the fees to be charged. Your Memorialists accept these regulations as indicating what should be the practice in all recognised institutions, not those alone under public management. The contrast between the grants permitted by the Code to be paid from public funds to Elementary schools under private management and the expenditure, which, according to the Educational Rules, is to be borne by public funds in similar schools under the management of the Department, is very marked. In a school under public management, i.e., a Board or Municipal School, with only four standards, the fees may be appropriated by the Headmaster in addition to his salary. Supposing a similar arrangement with regard to the fees to be adopted in an Aided school with the same number of classes, then if four Masters are employed, under the Grant-in-aid Code, an Aided school would receive only [Rs. 36 × 4] Rs. 144 a year, whilst the cost to be borne by public funds in the case of the school managed by the Department will be Rs. 45 a month [Rs. 15 + Rs. 12 + Rs. 10 + Rs. 8], or Rs. 540 a year. If the school contained five, six, seven or eight classes, the disparity in treatment would be more marked still, for the Educational Rules contemplate salaries of Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 being paid to these higher masters in a Departmental school, whilst the Grant-in-aid Code allows only Rs. 3 a month to be given from public funds to masters in an Aided school who are paid at the same rates.

Again, with regard to the capitation allowances in a school under public management, if it is a Boys' School attended by non-backward classes, an allowance of one Rupee a year for every pupil in average daily attendance will be given to the teachers from public funds, whilst to the Manager of a similar Aided school, a grant of only As. 8 is made. If the school is one for backward classes, Rs. 2 per head is given to the teachers in the Board or Municipal school, whilst to the similar Aided school

only As. 10 is given. If the school is one for Girls, Rs. 2 from public funds is given to the teachers in the Board or Municipal school, whilst a grant of As. 8 is all that the Manager of a similar Aided school can expect. Moreover, in those places where now a Board school and an Aided school are found under similar conditions, the tendency must be for the Board school to draw all the pupils to itself; at any rate, the teachers of the Board school have a strong inducement to use their influence to draw away the pupils of the Aided school. With such marked preference given to schools managed by the Department, it is unreasonable to expect private individuals either to come forward to establish schools or to continue to maintain the schools which they have already established.

A further regulation which has already proved injurious to Elementary schools of the better class is the proviso in a footnote to the heading of Chapter IV. of the Code which requires that any pupil, who, having read in the fifth, sixth or seventh standard of an Elementary school, wishes to continue his education in a Secondary school, whatever his attainments may be, must be placed in the fourth class of the Secondary school. This proviso militates against the interest of *all* Elementary schools, whether under public or private management, and your Memorialists are aware that schools under public management have already suffered. The effect of it, however, in the case of Aided schools is more serious, for, while managers not only have their fifth, sixth and seventh standard classes depleted of scholars, they also have at the same time the prospect of a large reduction in their grants. A proviso such as this defeats the very object for which the distinction between Elementary and Secondary education has been made, as the effect of it is to induce parents to place their children in Secondary schools from the very beginning of their school career.

6. *Secondary Schools.*—The main feature of the Chapter of the Code dealing with Teaching Grants to Secondary schools is the principle laid down in Rule 33 that the grant allowed to an institution will ordinarily be equal in amount to the "income from private sources," expenditure by the management on scholarships and reductions of fees being left out of account. Your Memorialists believe that such a principle, whilst presumably just in certain cases, cannot be laid down as one applicable to all Secondary schools whether for Boys or Girls, or whether situated in advanced or backward Districts.

The Report of the Indian Education Commission of 1882 has been referred to as if it approved this principle. The paragraph alluded to is number 476, and we venture to quote it *in extenso* :—

"It is an important element in the grant-in-aid system that part of the expense of the Aided institution should be provided by its managers from private resources of their own. As to the share of the total expense that should thus be provided from private resources, no absolute rule can be laid down, nor is it possible to say what proportion of the total expenditure the State will find it necessary to afford if the institution is to be maintained. Everything depends on the ability and disposition of the managers, and on their zeal in the cause of education. Some managers will persevere in their efforts, although nearly all the expense that is not met by fees be thrown on them. Others will be discouraged and will retire if the larger proportion of the deficiency left, after reckoning the fees, is not awarded to them from public funds. In a rough and general way it may be perhaps laid down, though certainly not as a rule to be universally applied, that the sum necessary to supplement the amount of self-support attained by the institution may be equally divided between the managers and the State. This can only be taken as an approximate average of what the rate ought to be. In wealthy Districts where education is appreciated, it might justly be considerably less. In backward Districts, it might with equal justice be considerably more. Thus in the case supposed, if a Departmental institution, being self-supporting to the extent of 40 per cent. of its entire cost, needs 60 per cent. of that cost to be furnished by the

State, it may be held that, since an Aided institution providing instruction of the same grade will also require 60 per cent. of its entire cost to be supplied from without, half of this, or 30 per cent. may be reasonably expected from the State. In some cases, no doubt, a grant of less than half the deficiency, after fees have been deducted, will enable an institution to do the work it aims at, especially if it has any endowments to fall back on; but in other cases, a grant of less than half the deficiency might result in the loss of the institution to the general system of education. The only real security that the amount of aid necessary in each case will be given depends on an earnest desire on the part of the Head of the Department to encourage private effort to the full. Still, for the purposes of this section of the present Chapter, the principle of the deficiency being equally shared between the managers and the State may be taken as a practically satisfactory guide. It may be observed that this principle would enable the State, in cases where private effort can be elicited, to secure the provision of the means of Collegiate and Secondary education at less than one-fourth of the expense at which such education is at present provided by direct departmental agency. We have already seen that Aided Colleges and Secondary schools cost on the average only half as much as similar departmental institutions. According to the general principle explained above, the proportionate rate of aid to be afforded by the State to an Aided institution would be half the ratio of the State expenditure to the whole expenditure on a departmental institution of the same class. Hence the whole cost of the Aided institution being one-half, and the proportionate rate of aid being also one-half, the outlay of the State on the Aided institution would be one-fourth of its outlay on the departmental institution. This, however, refers only to strictly educational funds. In the case of the Aided institution the State would further save whatever expenses are incurred on account of pensions to the teachers employed in the departmental institution, and also a large part of the expenses incurred for buildings.

"As the result of these considerations, it may be held that the aid afforded is fairly sufficient, or at least not manifestly insufficient, when it bears to the entire cost of the Aided institution half the ratio which the expenditure from public funds bears to the entire cost of a similar and similarly situated institution managed by the Department directly."

It will be seen that the principle embodied in the Code as regulating aid to Secondary schools is here spoken of as one "certainly not to be universally applied" in fixing the amount of aid, but as a "practically satisfactory guide" to determine the economic advantage to the State of providing Collegiate and Secondary education by means of Aided institutions rather than by Departmental ones. That the Commission had no intention of making this a hard and fast rule is established by the fact that while they recommend in paragraph 552, 13 (b), (page 476), that the amount of State aid (exclusive of Scholarships from public funds) do not exceed *one-half of the entire expenditure* on an institution, there is no recommendation that the amount of aid from public funds shall not exceed the "income from private sources." The principle laid down in the closing words of the quotation is the only statement in the Report as to the adequacy of a grant and it is a wholly different one from that laid down in the Code.

Your Memorialists, therefore, deprecate the introduction of the principle of Regulation No. 33 as one of rigid application. In the most advanced Districts and under favourable conditions the proportion of aid promised may be sufficient to call forth private effort and to enable private managers to maintain Secondary institutions in efficiency, but in backward Districts, and especially in the case of Girls' schools, the principle, if rigidly adhered to, will lead to the closing of many schools under private management. The progress of Secondary education will thus meanwhile be seriously retarded and ultimately Government will have to place a heavier burden on public funds by opening schools of their own.

In regard to Secondary schools, the requirements of the Department are in some particulars most exacting. In Rule 28, dealing with the proportion of teachers to pupils, it is laid down that in all Secondary schools with classes above the fourth there shall be

not only a teacher for every class, but a Headmaster in addition and also the necessary pandits, drawing-masters, and other instructors of special subjects. In Girls' High Schools, in which, according to the returns of the Department, in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms there is an average of only 21 pupils in each school, it is necessary, according to this Rule, to employ four teachers, who must either be trained graduates or satisfy the Inspectress of their qualifications, in addition to the pandit and other special instructors. A rule that thus throws such unnecessary expense upon the Manager, unless relaxed, must prohibit the development of the higher education of girls. In regard to the maximum number of pupils in any class, the rule is stricter in Aided than in Departmental schools. Rule 29 says: "No additional pupil shall be admitted to a class when there are already 40 pupils upon the rolls in that class"; whilst the corresponding rule for Departmental schools reads: "Without the sanction of the Director the strength of a class shall not continuously exceed 40."

7. *Status of Private Managers.*—The Grant-in-aid Code and the new Educational Rules taken together have effected a significant change in the status of the private manager. In almost every detail he must follow the rules of the Department or act according to the instructions of the Inspector. He has little or no choice in regard to the building, the furniture and the apparatus of his school. The number of teachers he shall employ and their qualifications are prescribed. The Inspecting officer has power to declare a teacher unfit to teach a particular subject, even though such teacher may be qualified under the Rules; and if such teacher is employed after being declared unfit the same officer may withdraw recognition. The course of studies and the time-table must be drawn up in consultation with him. The number of days in a year on which the school shall meet, and the number of hours of school work each day are laid down. The Inspecting Officer has power to order the removal of a pupil from one class to another if he deems it desirable and no book other than books for religious instructions shall be even brought into the school by either teacher or pupil unless it has been approved by Government.

8. *Colleges.*—The University regulates the internal working of Colleges, but the financial aid is determined by the Grant-in-aid Code. The principle of making everything depend upon the officers of the Department is here carried to an extreme. Rule 40, Chapter V, says that the amount of grant given on behalf of a College will be determined by the Director after taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case. Again, Rule 41 says: "As a condition of the continuance of the grant or any portion thereof the Government reserve to themselves the right to prescribe any particular line of action to be taken by the management in regard to any matter affecting the College." In this connection your Memorialists desire to draw attention to the remarks of the Education Commission of 1882. In paragraph 491 they say that a condition essential to the success of private effort is that its freedom be not interfered with.

"There should be a clear understanding that a grant is not to be used as a means of coercing managers into adopting the views of the Department. It is no doubt conceivable, though in a high degree unlikely, that there may be so radical a difference between the views of the managers and those of the Department that the latter may judge a school to be positively injurious. In that case the grant should be frankly refused or withdrawn. To use the grant as a means of pressing the school into the mould of a Departmental school is opposed to the whole principle of relying upon private effort. The personal interest and zeal which it is the very idea of the system to appeal to is always strongest in those who have views on education to which they desire to give practical effect. If such men are to help the State they must have freedom. Any disadvantages that may be incidental to such freedom are a small price to pay for its many benefits. . . . This must not however be understood to mean that managers are to be subject to no authority, or that their schools may be as inefficient as they please. Control is as necessary as freedom and control must rest with the Department."

Your Memorialists desire no larger measure of freedom than that contemplated by the Education Commission, but it is manifest that the Code places them and the institutions which they manage entirely in the hands of the Department and deprives them of every vestige of free action.

9. Your Memorialists are aware that it has been stated that a Conference of representative managers of Aided schools with officers of the Department was held before the new Grant-in-aid Code was adopted and that no objection was raised at that Conference to the proposed changes. Your Memorialists would point out (1) that many of the matters objected to are new provisions of the Educational Rules and that managers of Aided schools were not consulted in their revision; (2) that though a Conference of a few representative managers with officers of the Department was held on October 24th and 25th, 1905, the resolutions of that Conference have not as in the case of former Conferences been made public; and (3) that in the letter of the Director of Public Instruction to Government, dated 12th April, 1905, Cur. No. 3460 of 1905, which was laid before the Conference as containing the subjects for discussion, few, if any, of the points which your Memorialists take exception to are referred to, and that even these were not discussed.

10. While your Memorialists have not touched upon all the details they take exception to, they would in conclusion respectfully submit that in view of the facts they have cited they are justified in regarding the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-aid Code now in force as the initiation of a new policy on the part of the Government of Madras. They therefore approach Your Excellency in Council with the request that it may please Your Excellency to introduce with as little delay as possible such amendments in the rules of recognition and in the conditions on which grants-in-aid are given as will enable them to continue to participate in the great task of educating all classes of the people of this Presidency. Should adequate assurances be given them that it is still the policy of the Government of Madras to encourage private effort, Your Excellency may confidently rely on the continued co-operation of your Memorialists with Government both in raising the standard of education and in extending its benefits to those who do not now enjoy them.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

JAMES COOLING,
*Honorary Secretary,
Missionary Council on Aided Education,
Chairman and General Superintendent,
Wesleyan Mission, Madras.*

G. HERBERT SMITH,
*Principal of S. P. G. Theological College,
and Secretary, Madras Diocesan Committee of the Society for
the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.*

J. M. RUSSELL,
Bursar and Manager, Madras Christian College.

E. SELL,
*Secretary, Church Missionary Society,
and Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.*

F. L. MARLER,
Secretary, South India District Committee, London Missionary Society.

J. H. WYCKOFF,
*Secretary and Treasurer, Arcot Mission
of the Reformed Church of America.*

(AND TWENTY-TWO OTHERS).

To this Memorial the following reply was received :—

G. O. No. 190, dated 16th March, 1908.

From the Honorary Secretary, Missionary Council on Aided Education, dated 13th April, 1907.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th April, 1907.
Order :—

The members of the Missionary Council on Aided Education have submitted for the consideration of Government a memorial containing certain criticisms on the changes introduced in the Grant-in-aid Code and the Educational Rules issued in 1906.

2. Some of the objections of the Memorialists have been met by alterations which have been made since the Code and Rules were published. The other points raised in the memorial have been under the consideration of Government, who, however, are not prepared at present to take any action with regard to them. The working of the new rules is being carefully watched and until the Government have had further experience of them they do not consider it advisable to bring the rules under general revision. The suggestions made by the Missionary Council on Aided Education will receive due consideration when the rules are next revised.

3. The Honorary Secretary of the Missionary Council on Aided Education will be informed accordingly.

(True Extract)

(Signed) C. A. SOUTER,
for *Ag. Secretary to Government.*

The Council on Aided Education placed on record its dissatisfaction with the above reply, as the request for a declaration as to policy was ignored, and no prospect of any speedy amendment of the Code and Rules was held out.

ENCLOSURE B.

*Extract of Minutes of Meeting of Missionary Council on Aided Education held on
29th October, 1910.*

The Committee appointed in accordance with Minute No. 7 of 20th August, 1910, to prepare resolutions with regard to the new standard rate of fees to be levied in the Presidency College as compared with the new standard rate laid down for other Colleges, and also with regard to the suggested scheme of scholarships in the Presidency College, presented the following resolutions :—

1. The Council on Aided Education took into consideration the new Fee Regulations, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 24th May, 1910, so far as these applied to Colleges. It was noted

(1) that while the fees to be charged in the Presidency College were raised for the intermediate and B. A. courses by only 22.2 per cent. and 12.0 per cent. per annum respectively those to be charged for these courses in other Colleges had been raised by as much as 29.6 per cent. and 32.5 per cent. respectively, and :

(2) that this disproportion in the increase in the fees reduced the difference, in the rates charged, between the Presidency College and 'other Colleges' from 12.5 per cent. for the Intermediate course to 6.0 per cent. and for the B. A. course from 25 per cent. to 5.6 per cent. The Council noted further that while Managers of institutions under private management are required to 'levy reasonable fees' the rate of fees appointed for 'other Colleges' is presumably taken as the standard in the Financial Statement that is submitted annually to the Director of Public Instruction, for the purpose of calculating the amount of grant-in-aid for which Colleges may be eligible.

The Council on Aided Education therefore resolve respectfully to invite the attention of Government to these facts, and to submit that the increase in the rates for 'other Colleges' is excessive, when applied to Aided institutions under private management, and is so more particularly in comparison with the small amount of the increase in the rates for the Presidency College. The Council desire to support their contention by referring to Recommendation (10) Chap. VI of the Report of the Education Commission 1882, which reads ; 'That while it is desirable to affirm the principle that fees at the highest rate consistent with the undiminished spread of education should be levied in every College aided by the State, no Aided College should be required to levy fees at the same rate as that charged in a neighbouring Government College' : also by referring to the 'Summary' under section 311 of Chap. VI of the Report (p. 282), which reads, 'It appears from this review that the fee paid in Aided Colleges is less by about one-third than is paid in those maintained by Government. This seems about the ratio at which it is possible for both classes of institutions to thrive. It is also the ratio that is fixed in Madras by a formal regulation.' The 'formal regulation' here referred to seems to have fallen into abeyance many years ago and the principle embodied in it would appear to have been entirely lost sight of in the Madras Presidency. The principle, however, enunciated in the Recommendation and illustrated in the Summary implies that the ratio ought always to be such as to secure a substantial difference between the fees charged in the two classes of institutions respectively. This the revised Fee Regulations do not secure. This Council would therefore respectfully submit that, for the purpose of calculating the amount of grant for which Aided Colleges may be eligible, 15 per cent. less than the rate prescribed for 'other Colleges' maintained by Government, should be taken as the standard rate.

2. The Council further taking into consideration G. O. 271 Educational, dated 21-5-10, and noting that the Director of Public Instruction is requested to prepare rules for a system of scholarships tenable exclusively in the Presidency College, respectfully submit that such a proposal is entirely contrary to Recommendation (18) Chap. VI of the Report of the Education Commission of 1882, which reads, 'That in place of the system existing in Madras, according to which the first twenty students at the University Entrance and F. A. Examinations are allowed to read free in any Government College, liberal provision be made for a system of scholarships open to general competition and tenable in any College.' Such a system as this Recommendation favoured has been in operation for many years in this Presidency, and this Council are of opinion that there is no justification for a reversion to a system similar to that which the Commission condemned. Moreover, this Council would respectfully remind Government that the Grant-in-aid Code of 1906 made no provision for aiding scholarships that are supplied from private sources, though provision had been made for this purpose in earlier Codes. That the most costly and the strongest of the Government Colleges should be given the advantage of a direct subsidy from public funds in the form of Scholarships, while aid is withheld from the systems of Scholarships established in Colleges under private management, involves a principle against which this Council feel bound to enter an emphatic protest.

Resolved to approve of the resolutions, and to forward them to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and also to send a copy to the Director of Public Instruction.

(Signed) G. PITTENDRIGH,
Secretary, Missionary Council on
Aided Education.

To the above Resolutions the following reply was received :—

G. O. No. 208, dated 11th April, 1911 :—"The Missionary Council on Aided Education submit for the consideration of Government certain resolutions on the subject of the revised rates of fees for colleges sanctioned in G. O. No. 271, Educational, dated 31st May, 1910. They complain that the fees in the Presidency College have not been raised proportionately to those in other Colleges and that it is proposed to give the Presidency College a further advantage in the shape of scholarships.

(2) With regard to the raising of the fees in the Presidency College, the Missionary Council on Aided Education will be informed that the Government carefully considered the matter before passing final orders, and that they regret that they do not see their way to reconsider their previous decision.

(3) In regard to scholarships the Government are inclined to think that the institution of a few scholarships in the Presidency College is advisable in order that a few of the best students may be attracted to the College and induced to remain therein till they complete their course. Before, however, passing orders on the subject, the Government will carefully consider the representations of the Missionary Council against the proposal and will take care, in the event of the scheme of scholarships being sanctioned, that the number of scholarships is so limited as to prevent any chance of the scheme being prejudicial to the interests of other Colleges. The Government observe that past experience with the Colleges in the Madras City shows that there is ample room in the city for all the existing Colleges and that competition with the Presidency College does not appear to have been harmful in the least degree to the interests of any of them."

*Extract of Minutes of Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Missionary
Council on Aided Education held on 19th April 1911 :—*

Read G. O. No. 208, dated 11th April 1911 :—

With regard to paragraph (2) the Executive Committee of the Council note that the reply of the Government of Madras makes no reference either to the question of policy raised or to the express request of the Missionary Council, which was "that for the purpose of calculating the amount of grant for which Aided Colleges may be eligible, 15 per cent. less than the rate prescribed for 'other Colleges' maintained by Government, should be taken as the standard rate."

With regard to paragraph (3) the Committee again note that the reply of the Government makes no reference to the question of policy, and regret that the Government appear not to recognize the injustice that may be inflicted on Colleges under private management by the scheme of scholarships proposed. No assurance has been given that if the scheme were brought into operation grants-in-aid of private scholarships would be sanctioned.

Resolved that these minutes be communicated to the Government of Madras.

(Signed) G. PITTENDRIGH,
Secretary, Missionary Council on
Aided Education.



MADRAS, 1st November, 1909.

**From the Missionary Council
on Aided Education**

To the Director of Public Instruction :

SIR—We have the honour to approach you in the name of the Missionary Council on Aided Education, a body representative of twenty Protestant Missionary Societies engaged in educational work all over the Presidency, and having in their schools and Colleges about 1,80,000 pupils.

In a memorial to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, dated 11th April, 1907, the Council on Aided Education drew His Excellency's attention to the policy of the Government of India regarding aided education which had been set forth in the Educational Despatch of 1854, and re-affirmed by the Educational Commission of 1882 and also in resolutions of Government passed in 1889 and 1904. The Council pointed out that this policy seemed to be departed from in the Grant-in-Aid Code and Educational Rules issued by the Government of Fort St. George in 1906, and asked Government for a definite declaration on the subject. The Council proceeded to refer to a number of provisions of the Code and Rules that bore hardly on aided institutions, and asked for the introduction of such amendments as would enable the memorialists to continue to participate as largely as ever in the task of educating all classes.

To this memorial the following reply was received :—

G. O. No. 190.

Dated 16th March, 1908.

From the Honorary Secretary, Missionary Council on Aided Education, dated 13th April, 1907.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th April, 1907.

Order :—

The members of the Missionary Council on Aided Education have submitted for the consideration of Government a memorial containing certain criticisms on the changes introduced in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational Rules issued in 1906.

2. Some of the objections of the memorialists have been met by alterations which have been made since the Code and Rules were published. The other points raised in the memorial have been under the consideration of Government, who, however, are not prepared at present to take any action with regard to them. The working of the new rules is being carefully watched and until the Government have had further experience of them they

do not consider it advisable to bring the rules under general revision. The suggestions made by the Missionary Council on Aided Education will receive due consideration when the rules are next revised.

3. The Honorary Secretary of the Missionary Council on Aided Education will be informed accordingly.

(True Extract)

(Signed) C. A. SOUTER,
for Ag. Secretary to Government.

With this reply the Council on Aided Education was doubly disappointed, for in the first place the request for a declaration as to policy was ignored, and in the second no prospect of any speedy amendment of the Code and Rules was held out. In the hope, however, that the contemplated revision would very soon become necessary the Council took no further action for the time; but when another year had elapsed, and it was ascertained by inquiry that no immediate revision was in prospect, the Council, in view of the urgency of the situation, resolved to approach you.

In doing so we are not unmindful of the alterations referred to in the Government's reply. These alterations, however, go but a little way to meet our difficulties. In the hope that the justice of our principal contentions would soon be admitted and the necessary aid granted we have been doing our utmost to maintain our schools unimpaired in strength and efficiency. Had the requirements of the Code and Rules been in all cases strictly enforced we should ere this have had to close a number of schools, or carry them on with a less expensive staff. But we have no guarantee that such temporary concessions as have been allowed will be continued, and indeed the withdrawal of some of them has been definitely announced. We are thus faced with a serious problem. The uncertainty which prevails is seriously affecting our work as educationists, and unless it is speedily brought to an end the process of closing or reducing, already begun, will go on with great rapidity. When we say that the schools whose stability is threatened are in many cases no new ventures, but institutions which were the pioneers in their several departments, some of them having gone on continuously for more than half a century, our anxiety on their behalf will be readily understood.

It is not our intention to traverse again all the ground covered by the memorial referred to, though we see no reason to depart from the views therein expressed. We may find it necessary at an early date to ask Government for a definite answer to our request for a declaration regarding its policy. Meanwhile the pressure brought on our funds is so great that the Council we represent has deemed it advisable to bring to your notice without delay the most urgent features in the situation.

1. Elementary Schools for Girls

In endeavouring to show the effect of the introduction of the Code and Rules we have found it desirable to deal separately with elementary schools for girls. We are aware that no distinction is made in either the Code or the Rules, but in our judgment the preservation of the distinction is still necessary. We find that while girls of the lowest castes, if they can be induced to attend school at all, may be taught along with boys, in all other cases separate schools for girls must be maintained. This being the case, we deeply regret the absence from the Code of all preferential treatment for girls—an absence in striking contrast with the provision in the Rules for Elementary Schools under public management, *viz.*, that teachers in Board and Municipal Schools may draw for girls a capitation grant of Rs. 2, as against Re. 1 for boys.

In former Codes the difference was allowed for. Since girls cannot, in the present state of public opinion, be expected to pay the same fees as boys, the cost of maintaining girls' schools is necessarily greater. Many of the schools, too, have had the advantage of the supervision of European ladies, and are well staffed and equipped. Apart from the supervisor's grants, which, though available for all qualified supervisors, were seldom drawn except in girls' schools, allowance was made for these differences by the provision that trained female teachers were entitled to a grant equal to half their salary, while male teachers received only one-third. Grants were also allowed for conductresses. When the fixed-grant system was adopted, such schools received a consolidated allowance which in most cases was at least equal to the maximum they had obtained on the former system. Under the system now introduced, on the other hand, no allowance is made either for the absence of fees on the one hand or the superiority of the education on the other. This means that the entire additional cost falls on the management. As we shall have occasion to point out later the grants allowed for all elementary schools, other than schools with only the lowest classes, are inadequate. The combined effect of this inadequacy and of the failure to give preferential treatment to girls' schools is to reduce the grants so seriously as to lead to the present critical situation.

With a view to finding how the new system actually affects the girls' schools of the missions we represent, the Council issued a circular to managers. The replies, while not covering the whole field, are sufficiently representative, and, we believe, sufficiently accurate, to furnish the basis of a broad generalisation. The general conclusion may be stated thus: in the case of small village schools for girls, or in which girls preponderate—that is to say schools of the class formerly aided on the results-grant system—the grant expected under the Code is not materially affected, being even in some cases slightly larger than before. It is entirely

Elementary Schools for Girls in the Presidency Town.

different, however, with the schools in towns. In these the reduction now enforced, or about to be enforced, is so serious that such schools, if kept on at all, will inevitably tend to deteriorate in efficiency.

The loss entailed by the application of the Code is most notably felt in the case of schools in the Presidency town, as the following figures will show :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mission.	Number of Elementary Girls' Schools.	Total Cost 1908-1909.	Nett* Cost to Mission 1908-1909.	Average grant for the three years ending 31st March, 1909.	Grant for the year ending 31st March, 1909.	Grant for 1909-1910 calculated on Art. 15 in Code.	Percentage of Loss computed with average (Col. 5).	Percentage of Grant in relation to Nett Cost.
1 United Free Church of Scotland Mission	5	11,735 14 1	5,675 7 1	3,966 0 0	3,900 0 0	1,675 0 0	58	30
2 Church of Scotland Zenana Mission	3	9,473 13 0	4,798 15 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	1,176 0 0	66	25
3 Wesleyan Mission†	6	4,996 5 1 (2,325 2 2)	2,510 3 1 1,425 2 2	1,701 10 0 900 0 0	1,594 0 0 900 0 0	1,437 0 0 (Nil)	45	37
4 American Baptist Telugu Mission	2	3,356 5 0	2,358 8 6	887 0 0	661 1 0	484 0 0	45	20
5 London Mission	8	6,527 8 0	..	2,139 0 0	1,642 0 0	1,470 0 0	31	..
6 Church of England Zenana Mission ..	10	14,265 11 3	9,627 6 3	3,563 5 4	3,394 0 0	2,226 0 0	37	23

* That is actual cost after deducting fees and grants.

† The second row gives the figures for cost of European Lady Supervisor. This has not been included in the figures of the first row.

Elementary Schools for Girls in the Mofussil Towns.

It will be seen that taking these schools together the loss entailed amounts to 49 per cent. of the average grant earned for the years 1906-9, and in the case of one mission the loss is as much as 66 per cent.

It will be seen also from column 9 that instead of the cost, after allowing for fees, being divided equally between Government and the management, the Government share has always been less than that of the management, and becomes much smaller under the Code.

The situation is only less grave in the mofussil towns, as the following instances will show :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Missions.	Number of Elementary Girls' Schools.	Total Cost 1908-1909.	Nett Cost to Mission 1908-1909.	Average grant for the three years ending 31st Mar. 1909.	Grant for the year ending 31st Mar. 1909.	Grant for 1909-1910 calculated on Art. 15 in Code.	Percentage of Loss compared with Average (Col. 5).	Percentage of Grant in relation to Nett Cost.
Tanjore (S. P. G.)	4	4,543 9 2	2,139 0 0	1,877 0 0	1,726 0 0	1,330 0 0	29%	62%
Cuddalore (S. P. G.)	1	479 12 0	111 5 0	243 0 0	229 0 0	184 0 0	24%	166%
Chingleput (U. F. C.)	1	2,142 6 10	1,113 9 10	850 0 0	850 0 0	295 8 0	65%	26%
Conjeevaram (U. F. C.)	3	2,891 13 8	1,384 12 2	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	610 0 0	56%	44%
Tinnevely† (C. M. S.)	46	16,448 0 0	10,590 0 0	6,186 0 0	5,657 0 0	5,000 0 0	19%	47%
Ellore (C. M. S.)	1	1,351 14 3	1,119 12 3	450 0 0	100 0 0	105 0 0	77%	9%
Dummagadam (C. M. S.)	1	456 9 3	256 9 3	268 5 0	200 0 0	180 0 0	83%	70%
Madura (A. M. M.)	4	3,431 15 8	2,634 15 8	1,259 0 0	797 0 0	932 8 0	26%	35%
South Canara (B. G. M.)	5	2,726 6 9	1,617 6 9	1,352 0 0	1,109 0 0	996 0 0	26%	61%
Malabar (B. G. M.)	5	3,686 11 9	1,834 1 3	1,595 0 0	1,638 0 0	992 0 0	38%	54%
Bellary (L. M. S.)	4	2,632 0 0	2,014 0 0	723 0 0	618 0 0	600 0 0	17%	30%
Salem (L. M. S.)	7	5,354 10 6	3,102 11 1	2,137 0 0	2,001 0 0	1,525 0 0	29%	49%
Coimbatore (L. M. S.)	3	1,559 0 0	805 0 0	724 0 0	608 0 0	550 0 0	24%	68%

* Not including schools formerly aided on the results-grant system.

† Palamcott, Tinnevely and smaller towns.

Elementary Schools for Girls.

Turning from the figures supplied to us by managers to those obtainable from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1907-08, as worked out by a member of the Council we represent, we get the following results :

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Government Grants.	Total Cost.	Average grant to each School.	Average grant to each Teacher.	Average Number in daily attendance for year ending 31st March, 1908.	Mission.	
								Schools.	Pupils on roll.
A. Schools with Standards above the fourth ..	41	195	13,874	50,463	338	72	3,053	35	3,120
B. Other Elementary Schools ..	640	1,680	97,959	2,32,540	153	58	25,583	381	22,476
C. Schools with Forms no higher than the third ..	81	556	54,770	1,46,453	675	101	7,867	73	8,659
	762	2,431	1,66,603	4,29,456	219	69	36,503	489	34,255

The total loss will be 60,835 or 36½ per cent.

As the mission schools on the average are at least as well equipped as others it may be presumed that the average loss for each school will not be less. On this basis the loss to mission schools will be on class A. Rs. 4,544, class B. Rs. 14,673 and class C. Rs. 27,764, i.e., a total loss of Rs. 46,971.

It is taken for granted that of the schools in class C the great majority are now reckoned as elementary. On this point we do not possess full information.

To meet the loss thus entailed we have little likelihood of securing aid from any other quarter. The claims upon our home boards are already so pressing that most missions are not in a position to expect any appreciable increase in the income from that source, and in one large society intimation of impending curtailment has been received. Careful inquiry, too, makes it clear that in all but a small minority of cases missions are not allowed by their home authorities to "pool" the funds they receive for different branches of work; so that even in cases where the other elementary schools of a particular mission now earn more than before, any such gain cannot be used to make up the deficit on the girls' schools. Nor can we expect any substantial help from the increase in fees. Our efforts to raise the fee-income have in recent years been counteracted by the opening of rival schools in which fees are levied at lower rates, or not at all. Thus in one long-established school in Madras the fee-income, which had up to 1904 been steadily rising till it reached Rs. 883, has since that date decreased, through competition of a kind that seems to us unfair, till in 1908 it stood at Rs. 311. We regret to have to add that this tendency to reduce the fee-income in girls' schools is encouraged by the fee regulations for elementary schools, which recommend for adoption a scale much lower than has obtained in the best of our schools.

We accordingly ask that such changes be made in the Code as will at least restore the grants formerly earned, and will make sufficient allowance for the essential differences between schools for girls and those for boys. We suggest that the changes be on the following lines :—

1. Giving preferential rates under both heads (teachers' grant and capitation grant) for girls' schools, increased capitation grant being given also for girls attending boys' schools.
2. Giving higher grants for teachers more highly qualified, and capitation grants on a graded instead of a uniform system.
3. The restoration of the grants for supervision. The higher efficiency which, speaking broadly, we claim for our schools in Madras and many smaller towns, is due to a large extent to the fact that much time has been devoted to their supervision by European ladies or highly qualified Indian workers. The withdrawal of the grants for such is an additional source of loss.

II. Other Elementary Schools

In so far as these are schools with no class higher than the third we have less complaint to make regarding the Code. We hold, however, that even in these the capitation grants ought to be graded, with a view to encouraging teachers to endeavour to retain the children at least to the third standard.

It is on schools formerly classed as Upper Primary and Lower Secondary that the new Code and Rules bear hardly. Before the introduction of the fixed grant system such schools were encouraged to develop higher classes and to employ more highly qualified teachers by the system of giving results-grants at higher rates for pupils in higher classes, or, if the schools were on the salary-grant system, by grants proportionate to the salary of the teachers. Since all distinction between higher and lower is now abolished, and the grant given for all alike is little higher than was formerly given for schools with only the lowest classes, the excess cost of maintaining higher classes as distinguished from lower is now thrown entirely on the management. Since the resources of managers are limited the effect of this must be the closing of the higher classes.

Some have tried to solve the problem by attaching such schools to High Schools and having them classed as "incomplete secondary." This, however, is in many cases found to be too costly. The cost of staff is greatly increased, partly because of the higher requirements for secondary schools, partly because the demand for trained secondary teachers has forced salaries up.* On the other hand, a grant can only be obtained if the school is seen to work at a loss after all fees have been calculated at standard rates. But the difference between fees at standard rates and those levied formerly in such schools is so great that to bring them up to the required level is exceedingly difficult, many parents choosing to withdraw their boys rather than pay the enhanced rate. If, on the other hand, the schools are classed as elementary the grant obtained may possibly be larger but the prestige of the school in the eyes of the people is lowered; for although the rule contained in the footnote to Chapter IV of the Code has been relaxed, the relaxation in its actual working is confined to schools in places where no secondary school exists or can reasonably be expected to exist, and the admission of pupils of such schools to High Schools is discouraged (*Vide* Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction 2871 of 16th April, 1908). Thus if the school is classed as elementary, boys whose parents wish them to go further are withdrawn at an earlier age, and those who are left are not prepared to pay fees at the rates fixed for secondary schools.

As an instance of the difficulties in which schools of this class are placed we take the case of a school in one of the smaller towns, with classes from the infant standard to the third form. The highest grant it obtained when aided on the results-grant system was Rs. 672, in the year 1904-05. It is now an incomplete secondary school with a grant which has been

* Another factor which tends to force salaries up is the increased cost of living owing to the rise in prices: the operation of this is of course not confined to secondary schools.

reduced to Rs. 160. In the proceedings sanctioning this grant it is recommended that recognition be obtained for the school as a higher elementary school. Assuming that the number of teachers and pupils remained the same as at present the grant obtainable for it as an elementary school would be about Rs. 355—little over half of what was obtained when the school was on the results-grant system. The fee-income has risen from Rs. 756 in the year of the highest grant to Rs. 1,036. But if the school be classed as elementary it remains to be seen whether fees at rates higher than those recommended for elementary schools can be obtained, and the amount due from the same number of boys at elementary rates would be only Rs. 514. Thus the gain in grant is more than counterbalanced by the probable loss in fees. The difference might to some extent be made up by a reduction in the cost of staff, but in that case the nett result of the change would be to make the school less efficient and thus deprive the people of the privilege they have enjoyed for a number of years.

The difficulty in such schools as cannot meet the requirements for secondary schools may be met by giving higher grants for the more highly qualified teachers, and by a graded system of capitation grants. We are aware that grants in excess of those allowed by the Code have actually been given in some cases, but we have no guarantee that this concession will be continued.

III. Secondary Schools

In the memorial referred to, the Council on Aided Education, while accepting the general principle that the amount of Government aid should ordinarily be equal in amount to the income from private sources, expenditure by the management on scholarships and reductions of fees being left out of account, qualified its acceptance by adding: "Your memorialists believe that such a principle, while presumably just in certain cases, cannot be laid down as one applicable to all secondary schools whether for boys or girls, or whether situated in advanced or backward districts." This contention was supported by an extract from the Report of the Indian Education Commission of 1883. To the position then adopted we adhere. That secondary schools for girls must stand on a different basis is admitted in Chapter IV of the Rules. We maintain that in the case of boys' schools also exceptions ought to be allowed where good cause can be shown.

This is desirable more especially in the case of incomplete secondary schools. The pressure is not yet felt in its fulness inasmuch as the Rule which demands that the school be entirely staffed with trained secondary teachers cannot be enforced until the supply of such teachers is much greater than at present. But if no permanent alteration is made the position will be this: a school which has no standard beyond the fourth will have to

employ a trained graduate as headmaster, a trained secondary teacher for each class, a certificated gymnastic teacher, and a drawing master holding a teacher's certificate of the intermediate grade, while the fee-income from such classes, even if fees are levied at standard rates, is necessarily small. There is the further difficulty that as schools which try to satisfy the requirements laid down for secondary schools are in many cases surrounded by elementary schools in which lower fees are charged it is difficult to secure the payment of fees at standard rates. The case of such schools can only be met by a much more liberal grant than Article 33 allows. The same applies to schools with forms up to the third in cases where the number of pupils in such classes is small. While approving generally of the separation of secondary from elementary education, we doubt if the end aimed at would not be secured by a bifurcation after the second standard rather than by separation from the infant class upwards. Since English is not to be taught below the third standard the education in the two classes of schools will not materially differ, while the fee-income in the lower classes will be altogether inadequate to meet the salaries of trained secondary teachers.

The difficulty of securing an adequate fee-income is increased by the abolition of the Rule requiring the production of leaving certificates. In places where secondary and elementary schools are in close proximity this leads to serious irregularities.

Even in High Schools, while accepting generally the principle that the cost of higher education should ordinarily be met by those who benefit by it, we maintain that in every community there will be some who in point of ability are likely to profit by such education, though unable to pay for it at standard rates. The institution of a scholarship fund for the benefit of such seems to be a legitimate procedure, and some allowance should be made for that in calculating the financial condition of a school.

Further, we find that in the working of the Code as it stands the procedure adopted is such as to lessen the likelihood of schools qualifying for grant under Article 33.

(1) While in this Article endowments are included in the income from private sources, cases have been brought to our notice in which the income from endowments was excluded. For such exclusion we see no reason.

(2) Again: Article 33 contains a provision that such portion of the income as is required to meet the share to be borne by the management of all expenditure in aid of which grants are sanctionable under other chapters of this Code be left out of account. The actual calculation, however, is made on the basis of the financial statement (Appendix F) and only the items numbered 1 to 6 are allowed for in making the calculation. This excludes several items such as No. 8 (prizes), No. 14 (gymnasium and games) and No. 15 (outlay not falling under the above heads), although

expenditure on all these heads may be essential to the well-being of the school, and is not met by grants otherwise sanctionable. A grant on other items, such as furniture and appliances, can only be obtained if application is made so as to reach the Director before 1st May, so no account is taken of such expenditure as may be found necessary, after the date is passed.

(3) In the financial statement no allowance is made for irrecoverable fees.

(4) Finally, we hold that in cases where a secondary school is under the personal supervision of a missionary manager allowance ought to be made for this in calculating the cost to management, regard being had to the proportion of his time devoted to the work of supervision.

While thus compelled by the needs of the work to which we are devoting no small share of our energy to adopt a critical attitude with regard both to the general tendency of the Code and Rules and to a number of particular provisions, we should be sorry to have our position regarded as one of hostility to the Department of Education. There is much in the recent efforts of the Department to introduce higher ideals in education for which we are grateful. In all such efforts it is our desire to co-operate with the Department as we have done in the past. Finding, however, that it is impossible to carry on the existing work, not to speak of extending it, with the encouragement now offered, we appeal for the adoption of a more liberal policy.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

On behalf of the Missionary Council on Aided Education,
Your most obedient servants,

E. SELL,

*Secretary, Church Missionary Society and Church
of England Zenana Missionary Society.*

G. HERBERT SMITH,

*Secretary, Madras Diocesan Committee of
the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.*

C. H. MONAHAN,

*Ag. Chairman and General Superintendent,
Wesleyan Mission, Madras.*

A. ANDREW,

United Free Church Mission, Chingleput.

J. S. CHANDLER,

Secretary, American Madura Mission.

W. L. FERGUSON,
American Baptist Missionary Union.

J. J. KINGHAM,
*Missionary Society of the Methodist
Episcopal Church.*

JOHN LAZARUS,
Danish Lutheran Missionary Society.

J. H. MACLEAN,
Secretary, South India Missionary Association.

F. L. MARLER,
London Missionary Society.

K. PAMPERRIEN,
President, Leipsig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.

H. RISCH,
Basel German Evangelical Mission.

W. SKINNER,
Principal, Madras Christian College.

L. L. UHL,
American Evangelical Lutheran Mission.

J. H. WYCKOFF,
Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church of America.

G. PITTENDRIGH,
Secretary, Missionary Council on Aided Education.

NOTES.

17

C. No. 1569 From the Missionary Council on Aided Education No. 18, dated 29-5-1912.

SUBJECT.

Increased teaching grants to elementary schools.

Page 3 of C.F.

Q



The Missionary Council on Aided Education states that while raising the minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools under public management from Rs 8 to Rs 12, the Govt. have done nothing to raise the pay of teachers in schools under private management. This is not quite correct. At the meeting of the Leg. Cl. held on the 13th March last H.E. (then Hon. Member) stated that the Govt. proposed to raise the ^{emoluments} ~~pay~~ of elementary school teachers to Rs 12 per mensem - vide pages 105 & 106 of the Financial Statement for 1902-1903. In pursuance of this statement the Govt. have sanctioned in G.O. no. 445 Edl dated 22nd May 1912 the proposals of the D.P.D. to raise the minimum pay of all trained and approved teachers in schools under public management to Rs 10 and to increase the teaching grant by not more than 50 per cent of the amount originally allotted on behalf of schools that have attained a high standard of efficiency. The amount of this increased grant to aided schools ~~is~~ ^{is} estimated at one lakh.

2. It is submitted that the attention of the Missionary Council may be drawn to G.O. no. 445 Edl dated 22nd May 1912 which has been placed on E.T.

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The draft below is for approval.

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T.H.
18812 The Missionary Council in the first place observe that ^{there is} no reference in the Honble Sir Murray Hammett's speech to aided education. This speech ~~generally~~ refers to school masters in general and does not appear to have any restrictive application to the masters in schools under public management alone, as supposed by the Council. This has been made clear by the fact that simultaneously with the raising of the pay of the ^{other} teachers, an equal concession has been shown to the aided institutions by ~~the~~ raising the teaching grant, as shown overleaf.

2. Besides this allotment ^(to be made) ~~no other~~ other appropriations for this object has also been made from the Imperial grant. These are

- (i) Increase of stipendiary grants to aided ~~primary~~ schools (Rs 8800) &
 - (ii) Scholarships for girls (Total allotted Rs 1000)
- It is not known how much will be utilized for scholarships tenable in aided schools.

3. As regards the other question of revising the grant-in-aid code, though "a general" revision has not been

page 3 of 4

Rs 445 @
21.5.12

Rs 318 (L)
21.5.12

Rs 505 (S)
10.6.12

undertaken, the Code has undergone alteration in several important respects recent as shown below:—

(i) Art. 47 — Increase of rate of ~~the~~ grants

fo. 378 20 (L)
2.5.12

(ii) Arts. 50-55 — Increase of rate of building ~~from one-third to one-half~~ grants from one-third to one-half of the total cost of the work + payment of grants for extensions + repairs to buildings

fo. 370 (N)
1.5.12

(iii) Art. 57 — grants for gymnasias and games.

fo. 374 (K)
18.5.12

+ (iv) Art. 60A — grants for village school houses.

fo. 410 (J)
13.5.12

The revision of the Code in all these cases has been published in the Gazette.

A draft order is submitted for approval
At 11.6.12

The draft is substantially correct, I think, but the D.P. 1. shd. see the proper reply.

Plus 1569-1

21.6.12 D.P. 1 no.

D.P. 1's Jour. No. 42 of 12.5.12.

I have suggested a few minor changes in the draft

At 24.6.12

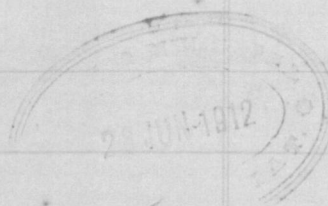
The draft with the alterations, suggested by the D.P.I., which have been embodied therein, is now for approval.

Ch
26.6.12

26.6.12

lived in Box No 17.

J. E. M. Governor



Approved

27.12.12

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READ ALSO :—

29-5-19/2.

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ORDER.

No. 10, dated 20. 0. 1912.

VI. 14

fruit ? Agn

With reference to their resolution forwarded with the Rev. J. H. Maclean's letter, dated 29th May 1912, the Missionary Council on aided education will be assured that the Govt. have not ~~on the least~~ been unmindful of the claims of aided schools in distributing the Imperial grants. Simultaneously with the raising of the minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools under public management, they have by their order in G.O. No. 445. Ed., dated 22nd May,

Q

ordinary
Cp. last clause
of Rule 16 (Special cases)

23
1912, ~~fixed~~, in the case of aided schools that have attained a high standard of efficiency ^{enhanced} the ^{ordinary} maximum ~~rate~~ limit, by which the original allotment of teaching grants may be increased, from 25 to 50 percent. ~~The effect of this measure alone is roughly~~ This measure alone is roughly estimated to cost about a lakh of ^{Rs.} Rupees. Besides this, the Govt. have also sanctioned ^{for utilising the Imperial grant} proposals ^{to} increase the stipendiary grants to aided training schools and ^{the} number of scholarships for girls.

2. Though the Govt. do not at present contemplate any general revision of the grant-in-aid Code, they have recently modified the Code in the following important respects, which are calculated materially to further the cause of aided education:—

- (i) Increase of rate of stipendiary grants,
- (ii) Increase of rate of

Grant
This is not altogether
an innovation
H.M.

33. 24
- building grants from one-third to one half of the total cost of the work, ~~and the payment of grants for extensions and repairs to buildings;~~
 - (iii) grants for gymnasias and games, and
 - (iv) grants for village school houses.

CA
21.6.12

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26.6.12

To
The Hon. Secy, Missionary
Council on Aided Education
with a copy of go 445
24.5.12

D.P.I. 440

Recd
2.7.12

without enclosures.

28/6/12

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191

AD AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED _____
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RE-APPEARS TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

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NAME OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETTO.

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