

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1912.

Enclosures

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G.O. No. 683, 26th July 1912.

DESPATCHED

Secondary school for girls in Vizagapatam.

Sanctioning the opening of a — and requesting sanction of the Government of India to the grant of free quarters or house-rent to mistresses employed in girls' schools.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Accountant-General).

Dated—Madras, the 29th May 1912.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 2795.

I have the honour to submit proposals for the establishment of a Government girls' high school at Vizagapatam with effect from 1st November next.

2. I have been in consultation with the Inspectresses as to the best means of furthering female education and I have found that there is peculiar difficulty in securing female teachers in the Northern Circle. I propose, therefore, to treat the problem in that circle in an altogether special manner.

Taking as an example the Government girls' schools of which there are at present 100 schools in the Northern Circle and 77 in the other two circles put together, Mrs. Rhenius writes as follows:—

“We have reached a point beyond which nothing can be done under present conditions. The schools are staffed by men with here and there women teachers—one or two working side by side with men. The women teachers are Indian Christians or destitute caste widows. In almost every case the Indian Christians without the support of the missionary have no backbone and fall an easy prey to temptation. The caste widow on the other hand is striking out a line for herself and working with men, has not the support of the Hindu community, and sooner or later she too drifts into immorality.”

Mrs. Rhenius thinks, and I agree with her, that the position would be very different if the school were staffed entirely with women. There is, however, little hope of securing any number of Indian Christians and even those likely to be available are not acceptable to caste pupil as they are almost entirely Malas and Madigas.

The present proposal aims therefore at securing a supply of educated caste widows. It is in this way that the problem is being solved in Mysore. After years of continued effort the Maharani's College at Mysore is succeeding in its aims, and women teachers are being sent out in considerable numbers. Some years ago I endeavoured to secure some women teachers from this college, but they are all Canarese for which we have comparatively little demand and even of these none could be spared. Mrs. Rhenius recently paid a visit to the Maharani's College and is convinced that there is a very good prospect of success in the Telugu country if only the experiment can be carried out in such a way as to give it every chance of proving a success. Thus it is clear that we shall not progress much with elementary female education until we get more women sufficiently educated to be teachers and managers of schools and that Indian Christians and Panchamas being, as Mrs. Rhenius says, out of the question for the ordinary caste school in the Telugu country we must look mainly to Hindu widows for the present.

3. The proposals now submitted will absorb the greater part of the share of the additional funds that can, at present, be allotted to the Northern Circle, but if the experiment is successful the problem will be very much further advanced in, say, ten years' time than is in the least degree likely if the money is spent on more schools under present conditions.

4. To have any fair chance of success the staff of the school must be for the present almost entirely European or Eurasian, the salaries must be sufficiently high to attract this class, there must be a hostel and scholarships worth having must be freely

offered. I beg therefore to propose the following scales of salaries, establishment, etc. for the proposed secondary school at Vizagapatam, the staff being placed on a temporary footing for the present:—

	Scale of salary.	Average cost.
	RS.	RS.
(i) <i>Staff</i> —		
Headmistress	200—10—250	233½
First assistant (second collegiate grade) ...	75— 5—100	91½
Second assistant	75— 5—100	91½
Third assistant (Hindu)	40— 2— 50	46½
Four assistants (Telugu)	15— 1— 20 each.	73½
Music teacher (vina)	40	40
Sewing mistress	40	40
Drawing mistress	40— 4— 60	53½
Telugu pandit	30	30
Sanskrit pandit	30	30
Peon	7	7
		737

	RS.	
(ii) <i>Contingencies</i> —		
Rent	100	per mensem.
Quarters for staff	40	"
Gardener	7	"
Waterman	7	"
Library allowance... ..	12	"
Prize allowance	10	"
Materials for needlework	30	"
Garden charges	5	"
Three conductresses on Rs. 5	15	"
	226	

Scholarships—

Scholarships for 50 widows at Rs. 15 each	750	per mensem.
General scholarships for 10 at Rs. 3 each for Form I ...	30	
	780	

Besides the above charges a provision of Rs. 4,413 will be required for furniture, apparatus and appliances as shown in the enclosed statement.

5. The school will be started in a rented building, but the Inspectress intends to submit proposals shortly for the acquisition of a site with a view to begin the building operations at once. She thinks that the opening of the hostel may be deferred for the present as there is great difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation in one building for both school and hostel. She adds that it will not be possible to open the school before the beginning of November next.

Waltair being the head-quarters of the Inspectress the proposed school will have the benefit of her frequent visits and advice.

6. The annual cost of the proposal will be Rs. 20,916 exclusive of the initial outlay of Rs. 4,413 on furniture and will be met from the sum of Rs. 87,000 mentioned in the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's letter communicated with G.O. No. 204, Educational, dated 2nd March 1912.

The cost for the four months of the current year including the initial outlay on furniture will be Rs. 10,805, the salaries of the staff being calculated on the minimum pay proposed.

ENCLOSURE.

Statement showing the non-recurring items of expenditure for high school for girls, Vizagapatam.

FURNITURE.

	Rs.
40 single desks with lockers and seats at Rs. 12 each	480
100 smaller ones at Rs. 10 each	1,000
100 floor desks at Rs. 5 each	500
9 black boards at Rs. 15 each	135
6 small cupboards at Rs. 25 each	150
2 large ones at Rs. 35 each	70
1 table for the headmistress at Rs. 25	25
11 tables at Rs. 15 each	165
12 chairs at Rs. 6 each	72
6 vinas at Rs. 30 each	180
1 map rack	10
3 map stands at Rs. 7 each	21
3 library cupboards at Rs. 35 each	105
Books for library	500
Maps	100
Nature study apparatus	500
Furniture for quarters of staff	400

II

Endorsement No. Viz. 3-6180, dated 21st June 1912.

Forwarded.

2. The establishment proposed is new.

3. There is no audit objection to the proposal being sanctioned by Government. The appointment of a lady who is not a native of India to the post of head mistress on Rs. 200—10—250 will, under article 773 of the Civil Account Code, require the sanction of the Government of India.

4. The cost of Rs. 10,985, and not as stated by the Director of Public Instruction Rs. 10,805, involved by the proposal during the current year may, with the sanction of the Financial Department, be met from the special additional grant of Rs. 4,00,000 under "22. Education."

J. F. GRAHAM,
Offg. Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Order—No. 683, Educational, dated 26th July 1912.

The Government approve the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to open a secondary school for girls in Vizagapatam and sanction the entertainment from 1st November next of the establishment specified in paragraph 4 of his letter on a temporary footing for a period of five years and subject to the condition that the increments in the pay proposed for the headmistress and the assistants should be biennial so as to spread the total increase over ten years.

2. Separate application will be made to the Government of India in regard to the proposal to provide free quarters or house-rent for members of the staff without assigning to them definite responsibility for the supervision of pupils out of school hours. In the meanwhile no expenditure should be incurred on this object.

3. The provision at State expense of the furniture required for residential buildings is very unusual and cannot be permitted in this case. The sum of Rs. 400 entered for that purpose in the statement of non-recurring expenditure appended to the Director's letter will accordingly be omitted.

4. Further orders will issue in the Financial Department sanctioning the additional allotment necessary to meet the expenditure during the current year.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Financial Department.
Editors' Table (Order only).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 684.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the 26th July 1912.

SIR,

I am directed, in the circumstances set out in the following paragraphs, to request that a general authority may be granted to this Government to sanction the provision of free quarters or house-rent to mistresses employed in girls' schools.

2. The specific case out of which this application arises is the establishment of a Government girls' high school to be opened at Vizagapatam with effect from the 1st November next with the main object of increasing the present inadequate supply of female teachers in the Northern Circle of this Presidency. The anticipation is that given an adequate staff and proper accommodation it will be found possible to attract to this institution young caste widows who form the most suitable material for the object in view. It is proposed that the staff at the outset should consist almost entirely of European or Eurasian women, and in order to secure the services of the proper stamp of teacher the remuneration has been fixed at a comparatively high rate and it is proposed also to provide residential quarters. The school will be started in a rented building, but it is contemplated ultimately to build special accommodation including a hostel.

3. The expedience of providing free quarters for school mistresses has been recognized in paragraph 2 of your letter No. 914, dated 1st July 1911, but notwithstanding this recognition of the principle the specific sanction of the Government of India appears to be requisite to its application in view of the terms of Mr. Deputy Secretary Stokes' letter No. 1037, dated 21st December 1908, which by implication limits the powers of Local Governments to grant such a concession to teachers employed in Government schools for boys and subject to the condition that definite duties as regards the supervision of pupils out of school hours are assigned to each master permitted to reside on the school premises. It is not proposed rigidly to apply this condition to the case of school mistresses, the main object in view being to enhance the attractions of Government service, and pending the provision of quarters it is desired in lieu thereof to grant house-rent allowances.

4. In the particular case of Vizagapatam the Director of Public Instruction has asked for sanction for a provision of Rs. 40 *per mensem* on this account, which will be distributed among the members of the staff in accordance with the ascertained requirements. In soliciting the approval of the Government of India to compliance with this application, I am to request that, if there is no objection, the Local Government may be given general authority to grant free quarters or house-rent allowances to mistresses employed in Government girls' schools wherever local circumstances may indicate the desirability of this course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 683, 684, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 26TH JULY 1912.

[SUBJECT.—*Establishment of a secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam.*]

Previous papers :

G.O. No.	756 W.	dated 10th July	1907.
" "	25, Educational	" 15th January	1909.
" "	721 "	" 7th December	1910.
" "	218 "	" 12th April	1911.
" Nos. 476-7	" "	" 15th July	"
" No. 679	" "	" 27th September	"
" "	204 "	" 2nd March	1912.
" "	387 "	" 4th May	"
" "	505 "	" 10th June	"
" "	367, Financial	" 12th "	"

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th May 1912, No. 2795.

The Director of Public Instruction proposes to open a secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam with effect from 1st November next. The chief object the Director has in view is the furthering of female education in the Northern Circle by educating caste widows at State expense ultimately to become teachers. The Director's proposals appear to be well-considered and may be sanctioned. The provision of hostel accommodation for the students is considered necessary; but no action is at present to be taken in the matter pending the securing of suitable accommodation for the purpose.

2. The opening of a secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam will meet a long-felt want which has more than once been brought to the notice of Government by unofficial members of the Legislative Council. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1910 the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu asked the Government to consider the desirability of opening a secondary school for girls fully manned by female teachers at a suitable centre for the Ganjam district; and the Government informed him in reply that the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the District Board of Ganjam would be drawn to his suggestion—*vide*

question No. 140 on page 364 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 29th November 1910. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th April 1911 the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal suggested that three or four of the proposed model high schools should be converted into high schools for girls—*vide* question No. 72 on page 250 of the Legislative Council Proceedings for 1911.

3. There are at present no Government girls' schools in Vizagapatam, but only an aided elementary school under non-mission management. The opening of a Government school in the place will not, therefore, affect the interests of any existing school—mission or non-mission—prejudicially. There are at present only three secondary schools for girls maintained by Government, namely, those at Cannanore, Madras and Coimbatore. The school at Cannanore was converted into a secondary school in 1908 and it became a complete secondary school in June 1911. The schools at Madras and Coimbatore are model schools attached to the Government Training schools for mistresses.

G.O. No. 387, Educational, dated 4th May 1912.

G.O. No. 476, Educational, dated 15th July 1911.

4. *Staff*.—The staff required for the proposed school is given in paragraph 4 of the Director's letter. It is explained that the salaries proposed have been made sufficiently high to attract competent European or Eurasian teachers. The headmistress and the first and second assistants only are to be European or Eurasian. The scale of salaries proposed for the school is compared below with that sanctioned for the model school attached to the Presidency Training school for mistresses in Madras and with that of the Cannanore school :—

	Staff of the proposed school at Vizagapatam.	Staff of the secondary school for girls attached to the Presidency Training school for mistresses.	Staff of the Cannanore school.
	RS.	RS.*	RS.†
Headmistress	200—10—250	170—10—250	125—5—150
First assistant	75—5—100	100—10—150	80—4—100
Second	75—5—100	75—5—100	70—2—80
Third	40—2—50	75—5—100	50—2—60
Fourth .. .. .	.....	60—3—75	50—2—60
Fifth .. .. .	.....	50—2—60	40—2—50
Sixth .. .. .	.....	40—2—50	30—1—35
Seventh .. .. .	.....	30—2—40	25—1—30
Eighth .. .. .	.....	25—1—30	25—1—30
Ninth .. .. .	.....	20—1—25	20—1—25
Tenth .. .. .	.....	20—1—25	15—1—20
Eleventh .. (Malayalam munshi) .. .. .	.....	.....	20—1—25
Four assistants	15—1—20 each	20—2—30 each	.....
Two .. .. .	.....	50—2—60 each	.....
Music teacher	40	.....	.....
Sewing mistress	40	.....	.....
Drawing	40—4—60	.....	.....
Telugu Pandit	30	.....	.....
Sanskrit	30	.....	.....
Total average cost	730	1,453	627

* G.O. No. 477, Educational, dated 15th July 1911.

† G.O. No. 387, Educational, dated 4th May 1912.

Excluding the pay of the headmistress the scale suggested for the proposed school compares favourably with those sanctioned for the Madras and Cannanore schools. For the Madras school the Director of Public Instruction originally proposed a headmistress on Rs. 250—10—300; but as there is a highly paid Superintendent, a member of the Indian Educational

Service, in charge of the Presidency Training school for mistresses, the Government considered a headmistress on Rs. 170—10—250 would be sufficient. In the proposed school at Vizagapatam there is no such Superintendent as in Madras and the headmistress will be in entire charge of the school as well as of the hostel for caste widows attached thereto. In these circumstances, the pay of Rs. 200—10—250, recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, seems to be reasonable. The Director also proposes to provide quarters for the staff at a cost of Rs. 40 *per mensem*. It is not known whether the quarters are for the headmistress or the assistants. At any rate this proposal is in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of India in paragraph 2 of their letter No. 914, Education, dated 1st July 1911, and may be approved.

5. *Scholarships*.—The Director has also provided 50 scholarships for widows at Rs. 15 each and ten scholarships for Form I at Rs. 3 each. At present a number of scholarships and guardian allowances are awarded to Hindu and Muhammadan widows and the combined rate of these scholarships and allowances ranges from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18 *per mensem*—*vide* details on page 20 of G.O. No. 476, Educational, dated 15th July 1911. The ten scholarships of Rs. 3 each are special for the proposed school and are apparently to be outside those sanctioned in G.O. No. 505, Educational, dated 10th June 1912. The proposals may, it is submitted, be approved.

6. The Director's proposal involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 20,900 *per annum* in round figures and a capital expenditure during the current year of Rs. 4,413 on furniture, apparatus and appliances. The Director of Public Instruction proposes to meet the recurring expenditure from the allotment of Rs. 87,000 for the education of girls included in the Imperial grant of eight lakhs. In paragraph 4 (b) of their letter No. 378, Education, dated 13th February 1912, the Government of India stated that though the bulk of this allotment should most fitly be expended on "elementary education and training" it was not intended to fetter local Governments in the matter. There seems to be no objection to the utilization of this grant for the proposed school. Further, the main object of the establishment of the school is to secure an adequate supply of caste women-teachers for elementary schools.

Yes. That is the point. This secondary school will create the supply of trained teachers which is the first essential for the development of elementary education among girls.

L. DAVIDSON—5-7-12.

The only object involving a recurring expenditure for which this grant has hitherto been earmarked is the provision of an increased number of scholarships for girls at a cost of Rs. 10,000—*vide* G.O. No. 505, Educational, dated 10th June 1912. Including the present proposal a total recurring sum of Rs. 30,900 would be appropriated, leaving a balance of Rs. 56,100.

7. The cost during the current year will be Rs. 10,985 (and not as stated by the Director of Public Instruction Rs. 10,805) on account of staff and establishment and on account of furniture, apparatus and books, or a total of Rs. 11,000 in round figures.

The Accountant-General states that this can be met from the lump provision of four lakhs in the current year's budget. But, as the whole of this amount has already been appropriated, it should be met from an allotment from the balance of the eight lakhs grant. The Financial Department may be asked to take action in the matter.

8. The Accountant-General points out that the appointment of a lady who is not a native of India to the post of headmistress on Rs. 200—10—250 will, under article 773 of the Civil Account Code, Volume II, require the sanction of the Government of India. This question need not be considered now; it will arise only when and if it is proposed to appoint a European to the post and will not arise if a statutory native of India is appointed.

9. A draft is submitted for approval. If approved, it may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance.

T.K.—5-7-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—5-7-12.

L. DAVIDSON—5-7-12.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is proposed to open, with effect from the 1st November 1912, a Government Girls' High School at Vizagapatam, mainly with a view to securing a supply of

educated caste widows who will ultimately become teachers. The expenditure involved is shown below:—

Item (A)—Recurring expenditure.

Staff—	Cost per mensem.
One headmistress (200—10—250)	RS. 233 $\frac{1}{2}$
Two assistants (75—5—100)	183 $\frac{1}{2}$
One assistant (Hindu) (40—2—50)	46 $\frac{2}{3}$
Four assistants (Telugu) (15—1—20)	73 $\frac{1}{3}$
One music teacher (40)	40
One sewing mistress (40)	40
One drawing mistress (40—4—60)	53 $\frac{1}{3}$
One Telugu pandit (30)	30
One Sanskrit pandit (30)	30
One peon (7)	7
Contingencies—	737
Quarters for staff (rent)	40
Rent of school, gardener, waterman, Library allowance, prize, materials for needle work, garden charges, conductresses, etc.	186
Scholarships—	226
Fifty at Rs. 15 each	750
Ten at Rs. 3 each	30
	780
	1,743 per mensem. or 20,916 per annum.
<i>Item (B)—Non-recurring expenditure.</i>	
Furniture for school	4,013
Furniture for quarters of staff	400
Total	4,413

Construction of a school building and hostel—Cost not known. Proposals to be submitted later on.

2. *Establishment.*—The headmistress and the first two assistants of the school are, for the present, to be almost entirely European or Eurasian, and the Educational Department are satisfied that the rates of pay proposed are necessary. It will be seen, however, that the Director of Public Instruction proposes to provide quarters for the staff at the expense of Government.

Portion A, page 2 ante.

It has not been stated which members of the staff are to be provided with rent-free quarters, but such members as will be given this concession will be pecuniarily benefited thereby so that the emoluments in their case amount in fact to more than merely the pay proposed for them. It is, therefore, for consideration whether the rates of pay as proposed should be accepted in Financial *in toto* or whether Educational should be asked to consider the feasibility of reducing the scale of pay in the case of such members as will be granted free quarters.

3. In paragraph 4 of his letter the Director of Public Instruction states that the staff should be placed on a temporary footing for the present, but he does not specify the period of the temporary employment.

Say five years.

C. REILLY—16-7-12.

[Under paragraph 77 of Madras Treasury Manual sanction for the employment of a temporary establishment requires renewal every six months unless the original sanction mentions a particular period.]

It is for orders whether Educational may be requested to fix some period and to omit paragraph 2 of the draft since the registry of the sanction is necessary only if the staff is to be employed permanently.

4. *Authority competent to sanction rent-free quarters to the staff.*—It is submitted that rent-free quarters can be provided by the local Government without reference to the Government of India for the teachers in a school only when hostels are attached to the schools and when definite duties as regards the supervision of pupils out of school hours are assigned to each

resident master. In the present case a hostel is not to be opened *at present*, and provision of rent-free quarters for the mistresses *immediately* will therefore require the sanction of the Government of India. The Government of India will, however, have no objection to the proposal.

5. *Furniture for the quarters of the staff.*—The Director of Public Instruction proposes to spend Rs. 400 for the purchase of furniture for the quarters of the staff. It is submitted that provision of furniture at the expense of the State to residential buildings requires the sanction of the Government of India. Ordinarily Government does not undertake the provision of furniture to residential buildings, and it is for orders whether any special exception should be made in the present case. If so, the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained.

C.R.—16-7-12.

6. *Source from which the recurring charge of Rs. 20,916 per annum is to be met in future years.*—The recurring annual grant of eight lakhs made by the Government of India towards the improvement of popular education includes a sum of Rs. 87,000† on account of the education of girls. The Director of Public Instruction proposes and Educational agree that the recurring charge of Rs. 20,916 per annum in item (A) in paragraph 1 ante should come out of this sum of Rs. 87,000. Government have separately approved of proposals for utilizing a sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum on account of the education of girls, so that including the expenditure in the present proposals the recurring charge on account of the education of girls will be Rs. (10,000 + 20,916) or Rs. 30,916 per annum.

Paragraph 6 (b) on page 3 of G.O. No. 204, Educational, dated 2nd March 1912.

[† Besides this sum a provision of Rs. 25,000 (recurring) from Provincial funds for opening new schools for girls has been entered in the budget estimate for 1912-13 with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1912.]

Paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 505, Educational, dated 10th June 1912.

The balance will be Rs. (87,000 minus 30,916) or Rs. 56,084 per annum.

It may, however, be noted that, though the school is to be conducted on a temporary basis for the present, it may be taken as an item of permanent and recurring expenditure. It is, therefore, for consideration whether, seeing that a hostel is to be attached to the school, a portion of the recurring expenditure (Rs. 20,916) on account of the school may not be taken against the sum of Rs. 96,000 set apart for hostels out of the Imperial grant of eight lakhs for popular education. It is not known what equitable portion of the recurring expenditure should be debited against this sum of Rs. 96,000. The charge of Rs. 40 per mensem on account of quarters for staff is necessitated by the provision of a hostel and may, therefore, come out of the grant of Rs. 96,000. The cost of the boarding of students will apparently come out of the scholarships proposed and the grant of these scholarships is, therefore, practically tantamount to free boarding plus the award of scholarships at a much lower rate than is proposed. It seems accordingly equitable to debit, against the Imperial grant of Rs. 96,000 for hostels, a major portion, if not the whole, of the expenditure of Rs. 780 per mensem for scholarships. It is not known whether there is any other item debitable against the hostel grant. Perhaps three-fourths of the total charge under contingencies* and scholarships, viz., Rs. ($\frac{3}{4} \times 1,006 \times 12 =$) 9,054 or Rs. 9,000 roundly per annum may be apportioned to the hostel grant.

Cf. paragraph 4 ante.

Paragraph 6 (c) on page 3 of G.O. No. 204, Educational, dated 2nd March 1912.

	C. REILLY—16-7-12.
	RS.
* Contingencies	226
Scholarships	780
Total	1,006 per mensem.
	C.R.—16-7-12.

20,916 — 9,000 = 11,916.

C.R.—16-7-12.

If this is agreed to, only the balance (viz. Rs. 11,916) of the recurring expenditure involved in the present proposal will be counted against the Imperial grant of Rs. 87,000 for girls' education.

7. *Provision of funds for expenditure in the current year.*—The total charge during the current year will be as follows:—

* This takes account of the initial salaries of the progressive scales in item (A)—page 4 ante.
† Page 4 ante.

	rs.
Four months' charges detailed in item (A) (* 1,643 × 4) = 6,572 ..	6,572
Furniture, appliances, etc., in item (B)† ..	4,413
Total ..	10,985

Government have already sanctioned proposals for utilizing the provision of four lakhs made in the current year's budget under "22. EDUCATION"; and so, an additional allotment has to be made for meeting the charge during the current year involved in the present proposals, viz., Rs. 10,985.

‡ Viz., in the file regarding distribution of Imperial subsidies to local boards.

expansion of elementary education over and above the budget provision of the Imperial four lakhs should be temporarily re-appropriated from the sum of eight lakhs § resumed in G.O. No. 367, Financial, dated 12th June 1912, and that the Government of India should, later on in the year, be asked to sanction the required additional allotment

C.R.—16-7-12.

adopted in regard to the charge in the present case also.

8. The draft order may, it is submitted, be accepted, subject to the remarks in paragraphs 2 to 5 ante.

A. HANUMANTA RAO—15-7-12.

Through *Expenditure section*.

V.G.K.—16-7-12.

The suggestions above may be approved in Financial. With regard to paragraph 2 the increments proposed for the headmistress and the first two assistants may, it is submitted, be biennial. The appointments are practically certain to be made permanent and five years seem too short a period over which to distribute the increments. It is to be remembered that the salaries are really much larger than they appear on account of the privilege of free furnished quarters.

C. REILLY—16-7-12.

A. G. CARDEW—16-7-12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Financial Department offer the following remarks with reference to the scheme for the establishment of a secondary school at Vizagapatam proposed by the Director of Public Instruction:—

(i) that the scale of pay may be reduced in the case of those members of the staff who will be granted free quarters;

(ii) that the period of employment of the establishment proposed may be fixed at five years;

(iii) that the incremental scale proposed for the mistresses may be spread over ten years instead of five;

(iv) that the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained for the provision of rent-free quarters for the staff;

(v) that the provision for furniture to residential buildings for the staff may be omitted or the sanction of the Government of India obtained for it; and

(vi) that a portion of the cost on account of scholarships to students may be debited against the allotment of Rs. 96,000 for hostels in the Imperial grant.

2. (i) *Reduction of pay of mistresses provided with free quarters.*—As regards the proposal of the Financial Department so far as they relate to the pay and quarters for the mistresses, attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 29th May 1912. He observes that there is peculiar difficulty in securing female teachers in the Northern Circle and he therefore proposes to treat the problem in that circle in an *altogether special manner*. In view of this remark it is highly doubtful whether any retrenchment in the proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction will be practicable. The fact that some members of the staff * will be given free quarters must have been taken into consideration in fixing the rate of pay for the mistresses. From paragraph 4 of the note on page 2 *supra* it will be observed that the proposed scale is not very liberal when compared with that in force in other schools. Considering the question that services of competent mistresses are generally hard to secure and in view of the difficulty specially confronting the Director in respect of the schools in the Northern Circle, it does not seem to be desirable to make any material alteration in the scale of pay proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.

* It is not known definitely for whom the provision of Rs. 40 for quarters is intended.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

I agree.

M. H[AMMICK]—22-7-12.

3. (ii) *Period of the temporary establishment.*—The Financial Department's suggestion to fix the period of the temporary establishment at five years may be accepted and the following words may be added at the end of paragraph 1 of the draft:—

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

Agreed.

M. H[AMMICK]—22-7-12.

"on a temporary footing for a period of five years".

Paragraph 2 of the draft may then be omitted.

4. (iii) *Period of distribution of increments.*—In view of the difficulties noted in paragraph 2 *supra*, it is for consideration whether the proposal of the Financial Department that the period over which the salary of the mistresses should be spread should be taken as ten years instead of five years may be adopted. It may be observed that the incremental scale in the case of other schools has a period of currency of only five years in most of the cases.

This is a small point.

I agree.
M. H[AMMICK]—22-7-12.

I am inclined to agree that the increments should be spread over ten years.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

G.O. No. 679, Educational, dated 27th September 1911.

5. (iv) *Provision of free quarters for mistresses.*—It is not clear from the note of the Financial Department in paragraph 4 on page 5 *supra* whether the orders of the Government of India in their letter No. 1037, dated 21st December 1908 (in G.O. No. 25, Educational, dated 15th January 1909) may not be taken as superseded by the express intention of the Government of India in paragraph 2 of their letter No. 1904, dated 1st July 1911, that free quarters of a suitable kind could be provided for the mistresses in girls' schools. It may also be contended whether the orders of the Government of India referred to in the former communication do not apply only to boys'

schools. The latter communication of the Government of India regarding girls' schools

India's letter No. 1037, dated 21st December 1908 does not specifically apply to girls' schools and in letter No. 1904, dated 1st July 1911 India has indicated approval of the grant of free quarters for teachers in girls' schools, but their sanction is probably necessary. I would apply

I agree.
M. H[AMMICK]—22-7-12.
We can apply for sanction for a grant of Rs. 40 in all.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

6. (v) *Furniture for residential buildings.*—The suggestion of the Financial

Yes.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

Agreed.

M. H[AMMICK]—22-7-12.

7. (vi) *Debit of cost.*—The proposal of the Financial Department in paragraph 6 on page 5 *supra* that a portion of the cost of *scholarships* may be debited to the provision for *hostels* seems to be a little far-fetched.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—20-7-12.

B This can be dealt with separately. I would ask the Director of Public Instruction u.o. if he thinks such a debit appropriate and, if so, what amount should be so debited.

Agree.

M. H[AMMICK]—22-7-12.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

I agree with the Secretary. I have discussed the school more than once with the Director of Public Instruction. It is a very important step and should be carried out as soon as possible. The education of girls to be teachers hereafter is absolutely necessary and for that purpose a school of this kind must be started.

M. H[AMMICK]—22-7-12.

Revised drafts including a letter to the Government of India are submitted for approval.

T.K.—25-7-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—26-7-12.

Revised.

L. DAVIDSON—26-7-12.

[G.O. Nos. 683, 684, Educational, dated 26th July 1912.]

FURTHER NOTES.

[SUBJECT.—*Debiting a portion of the cost of scholarships for caste widows granted in connection with the Government secondary school for girls, Vizagapatam, to the recurring grant of Rs. 96,000 for hostels.*]

Discussing the source from which should be met the recurring grant of Rupees 20,916 involved by the opening of a secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam, the Financial Department noted:—

“It is for consideration whether, seeing that a hostel is to be attached to the school, a portion of the recurring expenditure (Rs. 20,916) on account of the school may not be taken against the sum of Rs. 96,000 set apart for hostels out of the Imperial grant of eight lakhs for popular education. It is not known what equitable

portion of the recurring expenditure should be debited against this sum of Rs. 96,000. The charge of Rs. 40 *per mensem* on account of quarters for staff is necessitated by the provision of a hostel and may, therefore, come out of the grant of Rs. 96,000. The cost of the boarding of students will apparently come out of the scholarships proposed and the grant of these scholarships is, therefore, practically tantamount to free boarding *plus* the award of scholarships at a

much lower rate than is proposed. It seems accordingly equitable to debit, against the Imperial grant of Rs. 96,000 for hostels, a major portion, if not the whole, of the expenditure of Rs. 780 *per mensem* for scholarships. It is not known whether there is any other item debitable against the hostel grant. Perhaps three-fourths of the total charge under contingencies* and scholarships, viz. (Rs. $\frac{2}{3} \times 1,006 \times 12 =$) 9,054 or Rs. 9,000 roundly *per annum* may be apportioned to the hostel grant.

If this is agreed to, only the balance (viz., Rs. 11,916) of the recurring expenditure involved in the present proposal will be counted against the Imperial grant of Rs. 87,000 for girls' education.”

20,916 — 9,000 = 11,916.

C.R.—16-7-12.

2. The office thereupon noted—

Page 8 *supra*.

3. The Secretary said—

“This can be dealt with separately. I would ask the Director of Public Instruction u.o. if he thinks such a debit appropriate and, if so, what amount should be so debited.”

Page 8 *supra*.

And His Excellency the Governor agreed with the Secretary.

4. The Director of Public Instruction may now be asked to note upon the point.

T.K.—16-8-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—16-8-12.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—17-8-12.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

The matter has little or no bearing upon education, and is not, I presume, of much consequence from any point of view.

L. DAVIDSON—22-8-12.

I should be inclined to debit the whole amount to the “education of girls.” We may have to frame general rules about hostels which need not apply to girls' boarding schools.

I will endeavour to avoid the use of the word “hostel” in connection with girls' schools in future.

A. G. BOURNE—19-8-12

Nos. 683, 684, EDUCATIONAL, 26TH JULY 1912.

The Financial Department may see the Director's remarks.

T.K.—20-8-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—21-8-12.

L. DAVIDSON—22-8-12.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In view of the Director of Public Instruction's note above, Financial need not, it is submitted, press for debiting any part of the cost of the girls' school at Vizagapatam against the Imperial grant (recurring) of Rs. 96,000 for hostels.

A.H.—29-8-12.

C. REILLY—30-8-12.

A. G. CARDEW—2-9-12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

These notes may now be printed and added to the Notes with G.O. No. 683, Educational, dated 26th July 1912.

T.K.—6-9-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—6-9-12.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—7-9-12.

[G.O. Nos. 683, 684, Educational, dated 26th July 1912.]

Educational Department.

C.No.1740, from the D.P.I., No.2795/12, d/.29-5-12.

ORDER :-
P.S.

The Government approve the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to open a secondary school for girls in Vizagapatam and sanction the entertainment from 1st November next of the establishment specified in paragraph 4 of his letter on a temporary footing for a period of five years and subject to the condition that the increments in the pay proposed for the headmistress and the assistants should be -- biennial so as to spread the total increase over ten years.

2. Separate application will be made to the Government of India in regard to the proposal to provide free quarters or house rent for members of the staff without assigning to them definite responsibility for the supervision of pupils out of school hours. In the meanwhile no expenditure should be incurred on this ~~object~~ ^{object}.

3. The provision at State expense of the furniture required for residential -- buildings is very unusual and cannot be permitted in this case. The sum of Rs.400/- entered for that purpose in the statement of non-recurring expenditure appended to the Director's letter will accordingly be -- omitted..

4. Further orders will issue in the

Financial

98
Financial Department sanctioning the
additional allotment necessary to meet
the expenditure during the current year.

8
26.7.11

To the D.P.I.
,, the Financial Deptt.
,, E.T. (Order only).

28/7/12
shenoi dated 10/8/12

[Letter]



Ootacamund.

Dated July 1913.

No. 684

From

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, I.C.S.,

As Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education.

Sir,

I am directed, in the circumstances set out in the following paragraphs, to request that a general authority may be granted to this Government to sanction the provision of free quarters or house rent to mistresses employed in girls' schools.

2. The specific case out of which this application arises is the establishment of a Government Girls' high school to be opened at Vizagapatam with effect from the 1st November next with the main object of increasing the present inadequate supply of female teachers in the Northern Circle of this Presidency. The anticipation is that given an adequate staff and proper accommodation it will be found possible to attract to this institution young caste widows who form the most suitable material for the object in view. It is proposed that the staff at the outset should consist almost entirely of European or Eurasian women and in order to secure the services of the proper stamp of teacher the remuneration has been fixed

fixed

fixed at a comparatively high rate and it is proposed also to provide residential quarters. The school will be started in a rented building but it is contemplated ultimately to build special accommodation including a hostel.

3. The expedience of providing free quarters for school mistresses has been recognized in paragraph 2 of your letter No.914 dated 1st July 1911, but notwithstanding this recognition of the principle the specific sanction of the Government of India appears to be requisite to its application in view of the terms of Mr. Deputy Secretary Stokes' letter No.1037, dated 21st December 1908, which by implication limits the powers of Local Governments to grant such a concession to teachers employed in Government schools for boys and subject to the condition that definite duties as regards the supervision of pupils out of school hours are assigned to each master -- permitted to reside on the school premises. It is not proposed rigidly to apply this condition to the case of school mistresses, the main object in view being to enhance the attractions of Government service, and pending the provision of quarters it is desired in lieu thereof to grant house rent allowances.

4. In the particular case of Vizagapatam the Director of Public Instruction has asked for sanction for a provision of Rs.40 per mensem on this account which will be distributed among the members of the staff in accordance with the ascertained requirements. In soliciting the approval of the Government of India to compliance with this application I am to request that, if there is no objection, the

Local

12

13P

14

Local Government may be given general authority to grant free quarters or house rent allowances to -- mistresses employed in Government girls' schools -- wherever local circumstances may indicate the desirability of this course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Copy)

LD.
WV

As. Secretary to Government.

32 sp. c. dupd
on 8-8-12
M.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 1746, dated... 24... 6... 1912.

G.O., Nos. 683/4, dated... 26... 7... 1912.

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