

(1) Number of pages _____

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Education DEPARTMENT.

EDU

G.O. No. *264*

Press
Ms.

Dated *27.3.* *1913.*

Not to be folded or roughly handled

educational purposes

8/26

This memorandum embodies proposals for

Read the following paper:—

Educational purposes

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE OUTLINE OF THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE IMPERIAL GRANT OF 23 LAKHS SANCTIONED FOR 1913-14.

His Excellency's proposal covers only a statement as to the distribution of the additional allotment of 23 lakhs. Full details as to how other funds for education will be spent are already in the budget. The annual report on the year now closing will be prepared as soon as the statistics can be collected—it is due in October—and will give full details in regard to the operations of the current year.

2. As to the allotment of 23 lakhs we have to consider—

(i) the non-recurring portion—16.20,

(ii) the recurring portion—6.80.

The non-recurring portion is approximately one-third of a grant of 49 lakhs the expenditure from which is to be spread over three years and no portion of it can be devoted to any object that will entail expenditure in the fourth or succeeding years over and above what we are now justified in anticipating as our income in 1916-17. It must be assumed that there will be no decrease in future under any of our present heads of expenditure or at any rate that any possible saving under one head will be absorbed under another.

3. It is expected that the present allotment from Provincial revenues will be increased by two lakhs in 1914-15, by four lakhs in 1915-16 and by six lakhs in 1916-17. It may be expected further that additional grants may be provided by the Government of India in these years but it is manifestly impossible to incur definite recurring liabilities on the basis of any such expectation.

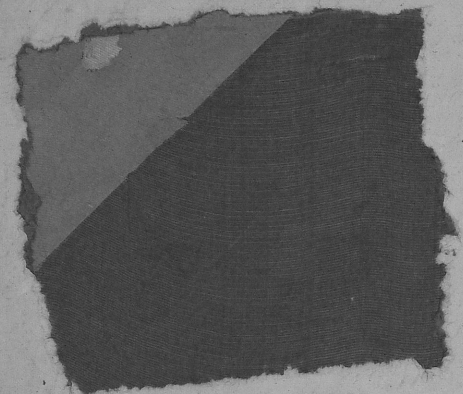
4. The non-recurring allotment now available cannot under financial rules be funded and it must therefore be spent mainly upon buildings and equipment or upon some such object as training an extra batch of teachers; an operation which could be confined to a limited number of years, in this case three years.

5. There is fortunately ample scope for expenditure under these heads; at present only about two-fifths of our schools are held in buildings of their own and the remainder are most unsuitably housed, whereas equipment is practically not existent in the majority of the elementary schools and although very simple equipment should suffice something is necessary and owing to the number of units the total amount required becomes large.

6. The total non-recurring grant of 49 lakhs has been distributed by the Government of India as follows:—

	LAKHS.
Colleges and secondary schools and training institutions (a portion to be used for the Engineering College).	6
Elementary schools	17
Educational hygiene, gymnasia, play-grounds, swimming baths, gardens, reading rooms, common rooms, etc.	6
Manual training	1 1/2
Girls' schools, technical and special schools	8
European education	5 1/2
University	3
Hostels	4

7. It is necessary now to make a provisional selection from amongst these objects for the expenditure of 16.20 lakhs. The most practical method of so doing is to select in the first place objects which will admit of the expenditure being incurred within the year. One such object the necessity for which has been put forward in many quarters is the provision of slates and books for poor and backward pupils. The absence of such provision has been urged independently by a very large number of inspecting officers as a very potent obstacle to larger attendance at schools already in existence. It is proposed to allot two lakhs for this purpose.



தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகம்
பாதுகாப்பு பிரிவு

செப்பனிட்டவரின் பெயர் : சி. சி. சென்னையன்
செப்பனிடுவதற்கு
எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நாள் : 9/12
செப்பனிட்ட முடித்த நாள் : 9/12
சரிபார்க்கப்பட்டது : 9/12
முதிர்வு (1) முதிர்வு (2) ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர்

It is not possible to shift for a m. recurring grant to this

Other measures that have been advocated as tending to induce more pupils to attend school, such as exemption from payment of fees and the offer of small prizes and scholarships which if carried into effect on even a small scale would entail an annual expenditure of between six and seven lakhs cannot be debited to a non-recurring grant.

Permanent arrangements for the training of teachers involve recurring expenditure but some purely temporary training schools operating for two or three years might be organized and for this purpose Rs. 1 lakh may be provisionally allotted.

9. Further expenditure must almost necessarily be confined to buildings and the following allotments may be made:—

	LAKHS.
Board and municipal schools (boys and girls)	8
Engineering College	1
University	1
Colleges (mainly Pachaiyappa's) and hostels	2

Rs. 1-20 lakhs may be held in reserve for the present carrying out any other schemes that may mature within the next few months. The allotments for grants in aid of other buildings are so far as we know at present sufficient to meet the claims likely to mature within the year.

With regard to Educational hygiene and cognate matters it is proposed to take steps as soon as possible to conduct an enquiry with the aid of a small committee. Any slight expenditure incurred on this account will be debited to the non-recurring grant of six lakhs. The committee's report should place the Government in a position to arrange for the utilization of the remainder of this grant and of any other funds which may become available for similar purposes in future.

10. Turning now to recurring expenditure the following distribution of the extra grant of lakhs 8-80 has been suggested by the Government of India:—

	LAKHS.
Primary education	3-50
Girls' education	87
College and training institutions	30
Secondary education	1-85
Technical and special education	0-9
Manual training	12
European education	57

11. Elementary education (mainly for boys). Besides the opening of new schools the following seem to be the most pressing needs in connection with the expansion and extension of elementary education:—

(i) Arrangements for securing a larger measure of freedom from payment of fees in the case of poor and backward pupils. It is proposed to add considerably to the present list of backward classes or castes on the basis of the recent census. The extra expenditure under this head will take the form of subsidies to local bodies to enable them to pay the extra capitation allowance involved and of extra grants on behalf of aided schools.

(ii) Measures tending to further increase the emoluments of trained teachers. To this end it is hoped to increase the rate of grant per year per teacher according to the following scale:—

	Rs.
Lower elementary grade	6
Higher elementary grade	12
Secondary grade	24

in the case of teachers in schools under public management to extend the grant of capitation allowance to schools with the fourth and higher standards. Both these measures will also tend to increase the number of higher elementary schools and will thus emphasize the necessity for—

(iii) the making of provision for opening higher standards in some of the existing schools, and

(iv) Providing for extra teachers in existing schools under public management which have outgrown their teaching strength.

The balance will be devoted to opening new schools.

The exact distribution of the available funds between the abovementioned objects must depend upon the result of some further enquiries and calculations.

12. The education of girls.—While every new village school opened provides for the early education of a certain number of girls there is fortunately a growing demand in places of any considerable size for separate schools for girls where the education may be practical with reference to the position which they will fill in social life and where special attention may be paid to hygiene, domestic economy and other subjects suited to girls.

As there are at present fewer than 300 elementary schools for girls under public management in the whole Presidency, there is clearly scope for a far greater expenditure under this head than is possible with the funds at present available.

At the end of the year 1910-11 there were only 21 elementary girls' schools under the management of local boards, to these 75 were added during the following year and another considerable addition has been made during the current year. As this experiment has been so far quite successful, it is proposed to devote the bulk of the new grant to this object and arrangements will be made as early as possible to provide local boards and municipal councils with funds to enable them to open more girls' schools.

It will be, however, impossible to make any great headway with female education without a further supply of female teachers. Some special efforts must be made to carry education in the more advanced existing schools to a higher stage, to arrange for a certain number of more highly paid mistresses, to improve the facilities for training women-teachers and to make special arrangements for educating and training more child-widows who might become teachers. It is obvious that the present funds will suffice to do a little only in these directions.

14. College and Training institutions.—A portion of this grant as well as of that for secondary schools will be set aside for scholarships tenable in colleges and secondary schools for general education. As this is a form of recurring expenditure which grows during the first few years it will be necessary to earmark the whole amount (probably Rs. 20,000) that will eventually cover the cost of the scheme introduced and to utilize any balance during the years of growth upon some expenditure of a capital nature. Such extra scholarships as it is decided to institute may be allotted in July next. There are so many objects which would absorb the balance that it will require some further investigation to decide as to the most pressing.

15. Secondary education.—It is intended to distribute the bulk of this grant to aided secondary schools and to secondary schools under the management of local boards and municipal councils. The amount available will permit of some considerable further increase in the grants and contributions now allotted. Any alterations made in the Grant-in-aid Code must be based upon the amount available and will be very simple in nature and intended to allow managers to rely upon such larger share of the expenditure as the funds will permit. It is impossible at present to say what this share will amount to during the current year; but it is hoped that it will be possible further to increase it in future years and even should it be possible in the near future to double the present share the extra funds thus made available would not be more than enough to enable these schools to attain the fullest measure of utility.

16. Technical and special education.—Suggestions will be invited as to the best way of spending this small extra grant but perhaps it may be found feasible to use it for starting a small technical institution such as has been proposed for Dowlaish-waram or elsewhere in the Northern Circars. In this case a portion of the non-recurring grant for technical and special schools may be devoted to initial capital expenditure.

17. Manual Training.—Provision has already been made in the budget for an instructor and assistants with a view to training a number of instructors for employment in schools willing to introduce the subject. The Secretary of State has been

become practicable

asked to select some one well versed in the methods now in vogue in schools in England. His advice will be taken as to the way in which this grant can be utilized to the best advantage in 1913-14 and in future years. It or some of it will doubtless be required for capital expenditure during the current year.

18. *European education.*—This grant will go some way towards carrying out the recommendations of the Simla Conference on the subject.

~~The statement may conclude with an assurance that any proposals made during the budget debate will receive consideration.~~

A. G. BOURNE—23-3-13.

Educational Department.

ORDER: N^o 264 dated 27 March 1913

In the foregoing memorandum the Director of Public Instruction submits his recommendations for the utilization of the special Imperial grant to the aggregate amount of 23 lakhs which has been made available for expenditure during the year 1913-14. The Government approve generally of the Director's proposals and consider that they will form a suitable working basis for the coming year. The papers will, however, be communicated to Additional Members of the Legislative Council in order to give them an opportunity of comment and suggestion at the ensuing meeting of the Council.

L. D.
27.3/13

To
All addl members of the
Leg. Council
The D. P. I.
... F. D.
Editor: Table

A. 5/264

With regard to educational
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of a small committee.
Any slight expenditure in-
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Committee's report should
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to arrange for the abolition
of the remainder of this
grant and of any other
funds which may become
available for similar
purposes in future.

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H.E. has approved + R
S.D. Cleghorn & J. J. 26/2/20

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reading rooms, common rooms, etc.	11½
Manual training	6
Girls' schools, technical and special schools	5½
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R. B. 264/3

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Par. 25 of letter 61324
2-9-11

4. The non-recurring allotment now available cannot under financial rules be funded and it must -- therefore be spent mainly upon buildings and equipment or upon some such object as training an extra batch of teachers an operation which could be confined to a limited number of years, in this case three years.

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Manual training.	1½
Girls schools, technical and special schools.	6
European education.	5½
University.	3
Hostels.	4

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which

Non Recurring

Telegram funding.
8-11-3-33 - not put up.

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Engineering Colleges.	1
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Rule 57 (iii) of the
Grant-in-aid Code +
Page 4 of 12 notes 10/12/41
10/12/41 15/12/41 = A

9.40.49/12/41 B

10/12/41
10/12/41 10/12/41 F

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Recurring

Telegrams from
S. B. J. 11.3.13 not put up.

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Elementary education (mainly for boys).

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What is allowed under
existing G. in A. code
and S. Code.

Rule 15 of
Grant-in-aid Code.

Para: 15 of the Constitution and Code.

the emoluments of trained teachers. To this and it is hoped to increase the rate of grant per year per teacher according to the following -- scale:-

Existing Rs. 36 per annum	Lower elementary grade.	Rs. 6	4.2
Revised Rs. 40 per annum	Higher elementary grade.	Rs. 12	4.8
Revised Rs. 45 per annum	Secondary grade.	Rs. 24	6.0

Rule 83 of the Madras Educational Rules.

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14
264

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Page 66 of Public Works
Report 1911-12, Vol. II.
(not pubd)

scholarships tenable in colleges and secondary -- schools for general education. As this is a form of recurring expenditure which grows during the first few years it will be necessary to ear-mark the whole amount (probably Rs. 20,000) that will eventually cover the cost of the scheme introduced and to utilize any balance during the years of growth upon some expenditure of a capital nature. Such extra scholarships as it is decided to institute may be allotted in July next. There are so many objects which would absorb the balance that it will require some further investigation to decide as to the most pressing.

Secondary education.

17 It is intended to distribute the bulk of this grant to aided secondary schools and to secondary schools under the management of local boards and municipal councils. The amount available will permit of some considerable further increase in the grants and contributions now allotted. Any alterations made in the ~~Grant-in-aid Code~~ Grant-in-aid Code must be based upon the amount available and will be very simple in nature and intended to allow -- managers to rely upon such large share of the -- expenditure as the funds will permit. It is impossible to say at present to say what this share will amount to during the current year but it is hoped that it will be possible to further to increase it in future years and even should it be possible in the near future to double the present share the extra funds thus made available would not be more than enough to enable these schools to attain the fullest measure of utility.

Technical and special education.

18 Suggestions will be invited as to the best way of spending this small extra grant but perhaps it may be found ^{feasible} possible to use it for -- starting a small technical institution such as has been proposed for Dowlaishwaram or elsewhere in the Northern Circars. In this case a portion of the non-recurring grant for technical and capital special schools may be devoted to initial/expenditure.

Manual Training.

19 Provision has already been made in the budget for an instructor and assistants with a view to training a number of instructors for -- employment in schools willing to introduce the subject. The Secretary of State has been asked to select some one well versed in the -- methods now in vogue in schools in England. His advice will be taken ^{as} to the way in which this grant can be utilized to the best advantage in 1913-14 and in future years. It or some of it will doubtless be required for capital expenditure during the current year.

European education.

20 This grant will go some way towards carrying out the recommendations of the Simla Conference on the subject.

The statement may conclude with an assurance that any proposals made during the budget debate will receive consideration.

Page 1354137 of B.F. 1913-14
(and other items)

Letter 545A 501 E
20.9.12

20.10.12 K
29.1.13

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16

Receiv. returned

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$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \text{ no } 264 \\ 31518 \text{ free.} \end{array}$$

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20.3.13



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264 17

26.3.13

My dear Davidson,

Could you and Boume
come and see me tomorrow
morning about the proposed
expenditure of 23 lakhs on
education — at 10.0 a.m. or
thereabouts, or 8.30 if that
will be more convenient.

Yours sincerely
Harold Stuart

Report of speech made by His Excellency the Governor at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th March 1913 in connection with Resolution No. 16 moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastry regarding the appointment of a committee to frame proposals for utilizing the Imperial grant of 25 lakhs for education:-

Take a typed copy for D.P.I. to-day and send to Press in advance of rest.

L.D.
15-3-13.

D.P.I. am.

I append a memorandum (which I have prepared and shown to His Excellency

AM 23.3.13

V E

Please have Mr. Alfred Brown's memorandum typed in duplicate & send me copy to the Press to be printed as quickly as possible. His Excellency will want a proof in a day or two. to

See, & does not work
See & exact form. 18
27-2-13

Discussed with D.P.I. & Mr. H.A. Stuart:- a small alteration made in first page. H.A. accepts the substance of the addition about hygiene. H.A. not

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His Excellency the President:--

Before I put this resolution, perhaps the Council will allow me to say that I agree heartily with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in regard to this resolution. But, I think one remark of his might have escaped the hearing of some of the members of the Council, and as it is so apposite to the closing remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar, perhaps I may be allowed to emphasise it. It is this:--

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar closed his remarks just now with an assertion of the right of the Council to be consulted in all these matters. Well, that is not precisely the object of his motion; it is somewhat different, that is, the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials. But, so far as his appeal to the Government to take this Council fully into confidence is concerned, I think the Council should take note of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's statement just now that so soon as the Government have made up their minds--and they have had

little

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little enough time as the Council will allow up to the present moment--so soon as they make up their minds as to how they should distribute this 23 lakhs which is the subject of the present resolution, so soon as they make up their minds, a statement or outline of the policy in this respect will be laid on the Editors' Table.

Perhaps, I may add this that, so far as the Director of Public Instruction and his department are concerned, every effort will be made to prepare that statement. It must necessarily be some-what general in its terms and in some particulars, but every effort will be made to compile ^{the} statement and lay it on the ^{Editors'} ~~Editors'~~ Table in time for any discussion that may take place at the next meeting of the Council. If this can be accomplished as is the desire of the Government, I am sure that considering how very recently we have received information as to this grant and as to the limits within which it may be applied, Hon'ble Members will concede that the Government have done all that they can to take this Council fully into their confidence in this matter / with the least possible loss of time.

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Perhaps, I may be allowed one more remark to emphasise what has been said in regard to the discussion of the grant by itself apart from the educational scheme estimates. It must be surely be obvious to Hon'ble gentlemen who take interest in this subject, and I know there are many in this Council, that what is really desired is not simply a discussion of the distribution of these 23 lakhs; for such a discussion must inevitably be very circumscribed. On the one hand, as has been said, are the instructions of the Government of India; on the other is the information collected by the department of Public Instruction. And that is really an important consideration, for the Department of Public Instruction is a large administrative department with ~~not~~ work of officials all through the presidency whose duty it is -- whether they discharge it perfectly or imperfectly I do not know--in the opinion of the Council, I mean-- a large network of officials whose duty it is to keep the Director of Public Instruction informed. And added to this is the step taken by the department of Public Instruction, as outlined by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne,

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to give him full information on this special question of the distribution and expansion of elementary schools. That is the second consideration with which a committee must be met in considering the distribution of these 23 lakhs; first the instructions of the Government of India and secondly the information collected by the department local information; and thirdly the settled and the established policy of the Government in respect of education which is stated in the revised financial statement and to which both the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and the Hon'ble Sir Alfred M. Bourne have added to day. All these considerations must circumscribe the discussion of a piecemeal grant of this kind. What is really desired, I am sure, by Hon'ble members, and with that the Government have full sympathy, is a full opportunity to look into educational administration as a whole, and to criticise it in the light not only of the geographical needs of the country but also from the many other points of view which have to be considered when education is under discussion. I hope therefore that whatever the Council may think of this particular proposal, they will feel quite certain that the Government are anxious to do everything to ~~exp~~ lay

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before this Council all their actions and intentions
so far as they can be made definite and public in re-
gard to the distribution of this and all other monies
under the control of the Department of Education.

2 in para 5
funds proposed for
submit

26/264
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[His Excellency's proposal covers only
a statement as to] the distribution of
the additional allotment of 23 lakhs

Full details ~~for~~ as to how other funds
for education will be spent are already
in the budget. The annual report
on the year now closing will be
prepared as soon as the statistics can
be collected - it is due in October - and
will give full details in regard to the
operations of the current year.

As to the allotment of lakhs 23 we have
to consider

- (i) the non-recurring portion - 16.20
- (ii) the recurring portion - 6.80

The non-recurring portion is approximately
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grant of 49 lakhs the expenditure
from which is to be spread over 3 years
and no portion of it can be devoted
to any object that will cut its expenditure
in the 4th or succeeding years over and
above what we are now justified in
anticipating as our income in 1916-17

It must be assumed that there will be
no decrease in future ^{of} [under] any of our
present ^{revenue} [heads of] expenditure or at any

20/24
✓

take that any possible saving under one head will be absorbed under another.

It is expected that the ^{present} allotment from provincial revenues has been increased by 2 lakhs in 1914-15 by 4 lakhs in 1915-16 and by 6 lakhs in 1916-17. It may be expected further that additional grants may be provided by the Govt. of India in these years but it is manifestly impossible to incur definite recurring liabilities on the basis of any such expectation.

The non-recurring allotment must available cannot under financial rules be funded and it must therefore be spent mainly upon buildings and equipment or upon some such object as training an extra batch of teachers an operation which could be confined to limited number of years in this case 3 years.

There is fortunately ample scope for expenditure under these heads at present only about 2/10^{ths} of our schools are held in buildings of their own and the remainder are most unsuitably housed whereas equipment is practically non-existent in ^{the majority of the} elementary schools. and although very simple equipment

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It would suffice something is necessary
and owing to the number of units the
total amount required becomes large.

non-recurring

The total amount of 49 lakhs has been distributed by the Govt. of India as follows:-	
Primary and Secondary schools and Training Institutions (to be used for the Engineering College)	6
Elementary schools	17
Education of hygiene, Gymnasiums, playgrounds, swimming baths, Gardens, reading rooms, common rooms &c	6
Manual Training	1 1/2
Girls schools, technical and Special schools	6
European Education	5 1/2
University	3
Hostels	4

It is necessary now to make a
provisional selection from amongst
these objects for the expenditure
of 16.25 lakhs. The most practical
method of so doing is to select ^{in the first place} objects
which will admit of
the expenditure being incurred within
the year

28/2/4

One such object the necessity for which has been put forward in many quarters is the provision of slates and books for poor and backward pupils. The absence of such provision has been urged independently by a very large number of inspecting officers as a very potent obstacle to larger attendance at schools already in existence. It is proposed to allot two lakhs for this purpose.


25-2-4

Telephone
from SPI

Other measures that have been advocated as tending to induce more pupils to attend school, such as exemption from payment of fees, the offer of small prizes and scholarships which if carried into effect on even a small scale would entail an annual expenditure of between 6 and 7 lakhs cannot be ~~unavoidably~~ debited to a non-recurring grant.

Permanent arrangements for the training of teachers involve recurring expenditure but ^{possibly} ~~also~~ temporary training schools, operating for 2 or 3 years might be organised and for this purpose

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Rs one lakh may be provisionally allotted.

Further expenditure must always necessarily be confined to buildings and the following allotments may be made:

Board and Municipal Schools	lakh
(boys + girls)	2
Engineering College	1
University	1
Colleges (mainly Pathangpura)	
and hostels	2

While Rs 1.20 may be held in reserve for the present for carrying out any other schemes that may mature within the next few months.

The allotments for printing and of other buildings are so far as be known at present sufficient to meet the claims likely to mature within the year.

The following summary of recurring expenditure has been suggested by the Govt. of Madras:

Rs. Extra Grant of Rs 6.00 has been suggested by the Govt. of Madras:	lakh
Primary education	3.50
Girls' education	2.7
College and training institutions	30

9/26/4

Secondary education	1.35
Technical and Special education	.09
Manual training	.12
European education	.57

Elementary education (mainly boys)

Since the opening of new schools the following seem to be the most pressing needs in connection with the expansion and extension of elementary education:-

(i) arrangements for securing a larger measure of freedom from payment of fees in the case of poor backward pupils. ~~The expenditure~~ It is proposed to add considerably to the present list of backward classes or castes on the basis of the recent Census. The ^{extra} expenditure under this head will take the form of subsidies to local bodies to compensate them for the extra expenditure involved and of extra grants on behalf of aided schools.

(ii) Measures tending to further

5/26/4

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increase the emoluments of trained teachers. To this end it is hoped to increase the rate of grant per year per teacher according to the following scale:-

- Lower elementary grade Rs 6
- Higher elementary grade Rs 12
- Secondary grade Rs 24

and in the case of teachers in schools under public management to extend the grant of capitulation allowance to schools with the fourth and higher standards. Both these measures will also tend to increase the number of higher elementary schools and will thus emphasise the necessity for:-

(iii) The making of provision for opening higher standards in some of the ~~existing~~ existing schools.

(iv) Providing for extra teachers in existing schools under public management which have outgrown their teaching strength.

~~the~~ The balance will be devoted to opening new schools.

The exact distribution of the available funds between the above mentioned objects must depend upon the result of some further enquiries and calculations.

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The Education of Girls

While every new village school opened provides for the early education of a certain number of girls there is fortunately a growing demand in places of any considerable size for separate schools for girls where for the education may be practised with reference to the position which they will fill in ^{social} life and where special attention may be paid to hygiene, ~~and~~ domestic economy and other subjects suited to girls.

As there are at present fewer than 300 elementary schools for girls under public management in the whole Presidency there is clearly scope for a few more. Expenditure under this head has been possible with funds at present available at the end of the year 1910-11 there were only 21 elementary girls' schools under the management of local boards, to these 73 have added during the ~~current~~ following year and another considerable addition has been made during the current year. As this experiment has been so far quite successful it is proposed to allocate the bulk of the new grant to this object and arrangements will be made as early as possible to ~~write to the Government~~ ^{write to the Government} ~~for the purpose of~~ ^{for the purpose of} ~~obtaining~~ ^{obtaining} the necessary local boards & municipal councils with funds to enable them to open more girls' schools.

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It is, however, impossible to make any great headway with female Education without further supply of female teachers. Some special efforts must be made to carry education to the more advanced existing schools to a higher stage, to arrange for a certain number of more highly paid mistresses, ~~and~~ to improve the facilities for training women teachers and to make special ^{educational training} arrangement for ^{selecting} more children who might become teachers. It is obvious that the present is not sufficient to be a little away in these directions.

to be in of that
in secondary
schools.

(probably 20000)

College and training institutions
A portion of this part has to be set aside for scholarships payable in colleges and secondary schools for female education. As this is a form of recurring expenditure which grows during the first few years it has to be necessary to earmark the whole amount that has eventually covers the cost of the scheme introduced and to utilize any balance during the years of growth upon some expenditure of capital nature. Such is the case with scholarships as it is decided to institute they be allotted in full. There are so many objects

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which leaves about the balance that it now
requires some further investigation to decide
as to the best proceedings.

Secondary Education.

Local Board and
Municipal Councils

+ Contributions

It is intended to distribute the bulk of
this grant to aided ^{secondary} ~~primary~~ schools
and to secondary schools under the management of
the amount available being ^{some} percent of some
considerable further increase in the grants
+ contributions must be allotted. Any alterations made
in the grant in aid ^{of} must be
based upon the amount available and
will be very simple in nature and intended
to allow managers to rely upon much
larger share of the expenditure as the
funds will permit. (It is not intended)

It is impossible at present to say what
this share will amount to during the
current year but it is hoped that it will
be possible to ^{increase} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~increase~~ it in
future years and even should it be
possible in the near future to double
the present share the extra funds
thus made available would not
be more than enough to enable
these schools to obtain the fullest
measure of utility.

It is moreover obvious that as far as possible
 do not require that any fee or any particular
 use of fee should be levied and raise no
 objection to private funds being devoted to
 defraying fees, it is necessary in order to
 secure a fair distribution of public funds
 and to prevent such funds being used in
 support of undue competition, to take into
 account in allocating funds the standard
 rate of fees, leaving the management to
 defray any difference between the fee collected
 at standard rate and those actually collected.
 Amount raised for a fee at a rate above
 the standard rate may however be
 partly considered as a form of local effort
 and interference.)

Technical and Special Education

Expenditure may be invited as to the best
 way of spending this small sum of money but
 perhaps it may be found possible to use it
 in starting a small technical institution
 such as has been proposed for Darkest London
 or elsewhere in the Northern Districts.
 In this case a portion of the non-recurring
 fund for technical and special schools may
 be devoted to initial capital expenditure

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