

Educational (1913) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 295

DATED 9-4- 1913 .

[Despatch Abstract.]

Grants Recording office notes on the question of making more liberal — to aided schools. and the starting of a Provident fund for teachers in aided schools and colleges.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

C. 922 Eol
19.3.13



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MADRAS.

18th March 1913.

My dear Davidson,

His Excellency is receiving a deputation from the South India Teachers' Union on the 3rd April. Will you please let me have, for his perusal, short notes on the two following points to be raised by them:-

1. More liberal grants to aided schools
2. Question of starting a Provident Fund for teachers in aided schools and colleges.

I shall be obliged if you can let me have the notes not later than the 26th instant.

Yours sincerely,

W. S. G.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Ag. Secretary to Government,
Educational Department,
Fort St. George.

TK 9/13

Eol no 922-1

24.3.13

~~Notes~~ Notes on the two points referred to by the P. S. G. are submitted. If approved they may be forwarded to the P. S. G.

TA. CA
21.3.13 22.3.13

1. More Liberal grants to aided schools.

It is not clear what the Union means by the words "more liberal" grants whether the principle on which aid is now given should be altered or whether the amount of grant paid should be augmented. Nor is it plain to what class of schools the deputation refers. From the fact that allotments for grants in aid have been considerably increasing with the increased educational activities, it is doubtful whether the deputation will press for larger allotments for grants in aid. The complaint has ^{also} generally been more pointedly directed against the principle on which aid is given to secondary schools than that to elementary schools. The representations of the Union in the past years also ^{confirm} ~~confirm~~ this surmise. In 1910, the Union submitted to Government the following resolution, passed by it at its conference held in that year:-

"That the Conference requests the Government of Madras that a grant of 75 per cent. of the net cost be sanctioned in aid of "high schools and colleges".

No action was then taken on it. In 1912, the Union submitted two resolutions similarly passed:-

- (1) That the grant-in-aid rules ^{might} be revised in a more liberal spirit so as to ~~back~~ facilitate the starting and efficient maintenance of an increasing number of girls' schools; and

Page 1 of G.O. no. 253 Ed
12-5-10

Page 1 of G.O. no. 889 Ed
5-10-12

Page 2 of G.O. no 889 Edl
5-10-12

By 15th February 1912

G.O. no. 433 3d.
21-5-12

vide linked file.

G.O. no. 445 Edl
22-5-12

(But a fact of about one
this fact seems to be
and in that account in 1912
the D.P. was impressed at the
to figure)

2.

(2) that steps might be taken to give effect to the resolutions passed at the Legislative Council meeting with reference to teaching grants for secondary schools. No action was taken with reference to these resolutions as special steps had already been taken in respect of the former and as it was definitely decided not to give effect to the resolution of the Legislative Council in respect of the latter. ⁱⁿ a recent communication received from the Secretary of the Madras Teachers' Guild, ^(is submitted) a resolution, passed at the Conference of teachers held under its auspices, ~~in which a similar request to give effect to the resolution passed at the Legislative Council in respect of teaching grants to secondary schools has been urged.~~

2. Under article 15 of the Grant-in-aid code teaching grants to elementary schools are ordinarily allowed at the rate of Rs. 36 per year for each teacher and 8 annas for each pupil in daily average attendance. Government have recently given larger powers to inspecting officers to increase the grant ^{originally} ~~ordinarily~~ allotted by 50 per cent as against 25 per cent at present, and one lakh of rupees has been as signed for payment of such increased grants in the current year.

3. As regards secondary schools, the grant is regulated by rules 32 and 33 of the Grant-in-aid code, under which the grant allotted is "ordinarily" equal in amount to the income guaranteed from endowments, subscriptions

sub scriptions, donations and other private sources over and above any expenditure ^(of the description given in rule 22) incurred by the management.

~~and other~~ It was sought by the resolution passed at the Legislative Council meeting of the 15th February 1912 that the maximum teaching grant allowable to schools should be based on the difference between the total annual expenditure and ^{the} fee income calculated at 85 per cent of the standard rates, irrespective of any private contribution. The

Government have definitely decided not to accept this resolution. This portion of the code may shortly come under revision. The Director has for some time ~~past~~ been considering the question of revising the above articles so as to encourage in some way the formation of an endowment fund for the ~~improvement~~ ^{improvement} of schools. In connection with the scheme of model schools, the Secretary of State has advocated the introduction of a greater degree of elasticity in the administration of the code, and has considered it

undesirable to impose any limit to the grants which aided institutions might earn by improved efficiency. The same has been urged in paragraph 23 of the recent Resolution of the Government of India on Educational policy. Pending the revision of the Code on these lines, and taking advantage of the word "ordinarily" in rule 33, increased grants are being paid to secondary schools. The special ^{recurrent} grant of Rs. 80,000 from Imperial funds is largely being utilised in this manner, and one of the objects on which the grant is being spent is the raising of the ^{the} standard prospects of teachers.

G.O. no 33 Ed.
21-5-12

(M)

It was quite inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Bank in. Act Code.

Vide papers at (C)

The office does not pay the authority for this remark statement. Some limits. There is undoubtedly requisite vide 308's deleted no. 176 Rules 9 25-6-12 - para 9 at (B) (F)

Indicating more greater elasticity in word 'ordinarily' shows that.

G.O. no 598 Ed
5-7-12

(N)

(N) 13.07.12 - 1-5-12

(B) 13.07.12 - 1-5-12

(T) 13.07.12 - 1-5-12

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Go. no. 370 Ed (N)
1-5-12

Go. no. 308 Ed (B)
22-5-11

Go. no. 261 Ed (T)
20-3-12

Para 14.6 of the Amended
draft Fin. Statement for
1913-14 - page 34

4. The rules relating to buildings grants have also been recently revised so as to admit of the payment of grants equal to half the cost of buildings as against one-third as before. Besides these, special grants have been paid in 1911-12 and in the current year (Rs. 1,70,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 respectively) to secondary schools to increase their supply of furniture and apparatus and to provide for the teaching of special subjects under the scheme for the award of school leaving certificates. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for the same purpose.

5. The total allotments for grants-in-aid from Provincial funds has also considerably increased during the last few years as will be seen from the following figures :-

Year	Allotment for grants-in-aid. Rs.
1909-10	16,06,400
1910-11	17,40,549
1911-12	20,44,109
1912-13 (Revised estimate)	26,44,600
1913-14 (Budget estimate)	31,22,500

The recent further grants from Imperial funds which include among recurring items Rs. 3,30,000 for primary education and 1,35,000 for secondary education will go to increase the allotments for grant-in-aid.

vide Telegram at (L)

probably

[The beginning & the end of the grant-in-aid has been financial limitations. It is only in the last year that anything like single funds have been available.]

(3) Provident Fund for Teachers,

6. The question of establishing a provident fund for teachers has been ~~very~~ engaging the attention of this Government for the past seven years. In 1908, at the instance of the Madras Educational Conference, the Government placed Mr. J.H. Stone on deputation to formulate a scheme. He submitted a comprehensive scheme in the early part of 1909 for the creation of a single fund for all certificated teachers in recognised schools under private management in the Presidency to be controlled by the Educational Department. A short description of this scheme is given in para. 4 of the office note on page 7 of the printed notes relating to the subject at slip (H). The scheme provides for all classes of teachers including those in colleges and secondary schools.

7. ^{In 1910} ~~After~~ after carefully considering the scheme the Government found themselves reluctantly impelled to the conclusion that its introduction was not practicable, chiefly on financial grounds, and that the proposal must therefore be dropped—vide G.O. No. 418, Educational, dated 18th July 1910.

8. ~~Since~~ Since then in consequence of a reference received from the Government of India on the subject and of a representation from the Hon'ble Mr. T.V. Seshagiri Aiyar and a memorandum from the South Indian Teachers' Union, the question has again been taken into consideration; and it is proposed to inform the Government of India that the institution

of

G.O. no. 418 ^{2d} (K)
18-7-10

Vide Sri M. Hammicks' note 8, 7-9-12 - at H

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60-4184 K
18-7-10

(Hunt to
Fut. only two
months 20 f)

(H)

(H)

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of a provident fund for teachers is desirable and to forward to them the scheme drawn up by Mr. J.H. Stone in 1909. A draft letter to the Government of India forwarding his scheme has been prepared and is now with the ~~Ex~~ Financial Department for scrutiny and acceptance. The Teachers' Union's memo^{Al} in the matter is printed on pages 4 and 5 of the current file at slip (A) and the points raised therein are dealt with in paras 15 to 20 on pages 13 to 17 of notes therewith.

^{Resolving the}
9. ~~the~~ In their ~~Educational~~ recent Educa-
tional policy, the Government of India makes reference to the desirability of establishing provident funds for teachers. In paragraph 53 ~~of the Educational Policy~~ they state that "they, ~~the Government~~ attach the greatest impor-
"tance to the ~~provision~~ provision for the
"old age of teachers either by pension or
"provident fund. Teachers in Government insti-
"tutions, and in some areas, teachers in
"schools managed by local bodies are eligible
"for these privileges. But it is necessary to
"extend the provision in the case of board
"and municipal servants and still more in the
"cases of teachers of privately managed schools
"for the great majority of whom no such system
"exists. It is not possible to have a
"healthy moral atmosphere in any schools,
"primary or secondary, or at any college when
"a teacher is discontented and anxious about
"the future. The Governor-General in Council
"desires that due provision for teachers in
"their

7.

"their old age should be made with the least
"possible delay. Local Governments have

"already been addressed upon this subject."

These action is being taken in both the British and S. S. 1913
22.3.13 *22.8.13*

H.E. H. Sol.
25. 11/13

Eol no 922-1

24.3.13

Circulated in Col 600046
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Thanks.

4.4.13.



The papers may be recorded.
The draft below is for approval.

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