

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT R.

GO. NO. 53 .. EDU.

DTAED. 20 - 1 - 1913.

44

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1913.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 53, 20th January 1913.

Female education.

Recording papers connected with the ten years' programme for the expansion of female education called for by the Government of India.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

the G.
should
teach
place
point
last

Recd.

Regd.

1913.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 53, 20th January 1913.

Female education.

Recording papers connected with the ten years' programme for the expansion of female education called for by the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Simla, the 1st July 1911.
No.—914.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the education of girls. According to the last returns, out of a female population of more than 119 millions only 830,000 are at school, and of the total direct expenditure upon education in India only 11 *per cent.* represents expenditure upon the education of girls. In the last five years, however, there has been an increase of 200,000 in the number of girl scholars, and a demand for female education may be expected to grow rapidly in many parts of India.

2. The Government of India think it very desirable to anticipate this demand by being ready with schemes which will meet it. These schemes will conveniently take the form of a ten years' programme for (1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the allocation of educational funds—whether destined for the maintenance of board schools or as subsidies to aided schools; (2) the improvement of facilities for the training of mistresses; (3) the amelioration of the conditions of service in the case of mistresses and members of the inspecting staff, such as the granting of free quarters of a suitable kind, of carriage allowances and of special facilities during journeys, etc. While unable at present to commit themselves to any promise regarding the allotment of Imperial funds for these purposes, the Government of India would be glad, in connection with the preparation of a working plan for the financing of education generally, to be furnished with the schemes which the Government of Madras may have already on hand, expanded, where necessary, to a ten years' working plan. An estimate of the cost is likewise requested with a statement as to how much of the additional cost can be found from Provincial revenues.

II

Memorandum No. 1635-1, Educational, dated 19th July 1911.

The Government of India observe that in the last five years there has been an increase of 200,000 in the number of girl scholars in India and that a demand for female education may be expected to grow rapidly in the future. They therefore

consider it very desirable to anticipate this demand by being ready with schemes which will meet it. These schemes should, they are of opinion, take the form of a ten years' programme for—

(1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the allocation of educational funds—whether destined for the maintenance of board schools or as subsidies to aided schools;

(2) the improvement of facilities for the training of mistresses;

(3) the amelioration of the conditions of service in the case of mistresses and members of the inspecting staff, such as the granting of free quarters of a suitable kind, of carriage allowances and of special facilities during journeys, etc.

They accordingly desire, in connection with the preparation of a working plan for the financing of education generally, to be furnished with information regarding the schemes which the Government of Madras may have already on hand, expanded, where necessary, to a ten years' working plan together with an estimate of their cost.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to draw up at an early date a comprehensive programme for the expansion of female education during the next decade together with an approximate estimate of the cost involved for transmission to the Government of India. In framing this estimate the Director of Public Instruction should consider, in addition to the questions regarding the establishment of schools for teaching home industries to women and the employment of female teachers in the place of male teachers in girls' schools which are now under consideration, the following points which have been raised by interpellations in the Legislative Council during the last few months :—

- (1) The propriety of enhancing the minimum pay of female teachers.
- (2) The provision of separate schools for the education of girls.
- (3) The opening of model high schools for girls in suitable centres.
- (4) The establishment of a high school for girls at Ganjām.
- (5) The provision of scholarships for women in connection with home industries.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III

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.
Dated—Madras, the 1st June 1912.
No.—Ref. on Cur. 5053/11.

In your Memorandum No. 1637-1, dated 19th July 1911, the Director was requested to draw up a comprehensive programme for the expansion of female education during the next decade together with an approximate estimate of the cost.

This reference has since merged in the more general request for a detailed survey of the special needs of education in the Presidency referred to in G.O. No. 204, dated 2nd March 1912, the investigations in regard to which are expected to take about two years.

I now submit, however, a summary of the proposals which have been made by the Inspectresses, for while it is evident that they need considerable further investigation and consideration, they give some idea of what could be done and the cost

thereof, and perhaps that is all that can be expected as the length of time to be covered by the programme renders it almost impossible, or at any rate somewhat futile, to enter into great detail.

The wider reference as to the needs of the Presidency will more easily admit of a reply after detailed investigation as it will not entail the construction at present of a detailed scheme for meeting those needs but should give a fairly clear idea of the work for the future.

2. The existing schools under public management require to be gradually developed during the decade by the opening of higher classes and the employment of better qualified teachers; the annual expenditure upon them at the end of the period is estimated at Rs. 6,75,000 more than at present.

To provide a corresponding improvement in aided schools the Inspectresses propose to add Rs. 1,95,000 to the grant bill for girls' schools.

A preliminary survey has been made of places where new elementary girls' schools might be started, and the recurring charge is estimated roughly at Rs. 3,58,000.

There is no doubt that both directly and indirectly a further supply of secondary schools is necessary in order to increase the supply of female teachers and thus further elementary education; the estimates under this head amount to Rs. 1,23,500, but might be considerably increased were funds available. One of these schools will be a Government secondary girls' school at Berhampur in Ganjam. Proposals have been submitted in my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 2795, dated 29th May 1912, for the opening of a Government secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam with effect from 1st November next, and if that school proves to be a success then the question of raising the status of the existing Government Girls' School, Berhampur, might be considered.

Owing to the apathy of the majority of parents in regard to the education of their girls it will be necessary to provide a further number of scholarships, and the scheme suggested costs Rs. 24,500.

An all important item is the provision of further facilities of all kinds for the training of teachers. It is proposed to attach training sections to a number of Government and aided girls' schools, to start new training schools, to offer more salaries during this period to European and Eurasian mistresses for the training schools and to increase the number and amount of stipends and stipendiary grants. The recurring charges are estimated at about Rs. 95,000.

3. The Inspectresses have made various proposals on the lines suggested by the Government of India for the amelioration of the conditions of service of female officers apart from direct increase of salary. The bulk of this consists of non-recurring charges for the building of residences, but a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been entered as a recurring charge.

All the Inspectresses regard an increased inspecting agency as a most important matter and suggest Rs. 1,20,000 as a minimum sum for the additional charges.

Various other developments have been suggested—industrial schools and industrial classes attached to training schools are expected to absorb about Rs. 45,000 annually and industrial scholarships Rs. 85,000, the modest sum of Rs. 6,000 is suggested for a special Government school for the daughters of nobles and large land-owners and special institutes for the education of child-widows costing Rs. 2,400 each. I have put down a figure sufficient for ten such institutions.

There is lastly a proposal to devote Rs. 10,000 to the encouragement of vernacular translations of suitable English books for use in elementary girls' schools.

The non-recurring charges are mainly for buildings in connection with the above-mentioned schemes.

4. I append a list of the objects and the amounts estimated in tabular form showing the annually recurring expenditure involved at the end of the decade and the non-recurring expenditure to be met during the same period.

ENCLOSURE.

	Non-recurring.	Annual cost in the 10th year. Recurring.
	RS.	RS.
1. EXPANSION OF GIRLS' EDUCATION BY MEANS OF THE ALLOCATION OF EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.		
I. Improving existing girls' schools—		
(a) Government girls' schools—Raising the standards, grades and staff of existing schools ...	...	5,60,000
(b) Raising the standards, grades and staff in board schools ...	...	1,15,000
(c) Aided schools—Increased scale grant to pupils and staff ...	...	1,95,000
II. Opening new girls' schools under public management—		
(i) 12 secondary schools ...	...	1,23,500
(ii) 392 elementary schools ...	...	2,35,240
III. Scholarships—		
Secondary ...	...	15,200
Elementary ...	...	9,300
IV. School buildings, hostels and equipment ...	9,65,000	...
2. IMPROVEMENT OF FACILITIES FOR TRAINING.		
Attachment of training sections to Government and Aided girls' schools, starting of new training schools, increase of salaries to teachers of Government training schools, increased stipendiary grants and stipends ...	...	95,000
Buildings and hostels to training schools ...	7,70,000	...
3. AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN THE CASE OF MISTRESSES, ETC.		
Quarters to teachers in secondary schools, quarters to unmarried women in elementary schools, residential quarters to Inspectresses, fixed conveyance allowance to Inspectresses, tentage allowances to Inspectresses and assistant inspects and halting allowances to all the members of the Inspecting staff ...	4,51,050	...
4. ADDITIONAL INSPECTING STAFF.		
One more Inspectress, five additional assistant inspects, addition to the establishment of the sub-assistant inspects, 12 visiting agents, specialist in domestic economy with establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies ...	...	1,20,000
5. OTHER HEADS.		
(a) Home Industries—		
Fifteen industrial schools and classes attached to training schools ...	...	45,000
Industrial scholarships ...	...	85,000
Buildings and extensions ...	40,000	...
(b) Special Government secondary schools for the daughters of nobles and large land-owners ...		
Buildings ...	7,000	6,000
(c) For 10 institutes for the education of child-widows at Rs. 2,400 per institute ...		
For 10 buildings for them at Rs. 10,000 each ...	1,00,000	24,000
(d) To encourage vernacular translations of suitable English books for use in elementary girls' schools ...		
...	10,000	...

Order—No. 53, Educational, dated 20th January 1913.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Copy to the Financial Department (with copy of notes.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 53, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 20TH JANUARY 1913.

[SUBJECT.—*Education of girls.*]

From the Government of India, Department of Education (*Education*), No. 914, dated
1st July 1911.

Advance copies submitted to—

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Governor.

L. DAVIDSON—8-7-11.

I would like to see the draft reply to this.

V. K[RISHNASWAMI AIYAR]—8-7-11.

Please let me see any further papers on this subject.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—9-7-11.

M. H[AMMICK]—9-7-11.

According to the report on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1909-10, out of a female population of 19,368,391, only 196,920 girls (or a little over 10 *per cent.*) were at school on the 31st March 1910, and of the total direct expenditure on education in the presidency, which amounted to Rs. 85,39,660, only Rs. 10,64,364 or 12.4 *per cent.* represented the expenditure upon the education of girls. During the last five years, however, the number of girl-scholars increased from 157,439 to 196,920, or by more than 25 *per cent.*, and, as the Government of India observe, a more rapid growth in the number of girl-scholars may be expected in the future.

2. The following schemes relating to female education are now under consideration :—

(1) *Reorganization of the training schools for mistresses including the establishment of two new training schools—one at Rajahmundry and the other at Mangalore.*—A scheme costing Rs. 39,000 annually has been approved, and the Government of India have been addressed for sanction.

(2) *Establishment of schools for teaching home-industries to women.*—The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to report on this subject—*vide* Memorandum No. 308-2, dated 1st March 1911.

(3) *Employment of female teachers in the place of male teachers in Government girls' schools.*—The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to report on the subject also—Memorandum No. 307-3, dated 1st March 1911.

3. The following questions relating to female education formed the subject of interpellations at the Legislative Council meetings during the last few months :—

(1) *Increase of the pay of female teachers in girls' schools.*—The Government said that they were not prepared to consider the question—*vide* G.O. No. 222, Educational, dated 12th April 1911, and G.O. No. 710, Educational, dated 5th December 1910.

(2) *Education of girls in separate girls' schools.*—The Government did not consider that there was any necessity to provide for the education of girls in separate girls' schools—*vide* G.O. No. 219, Educational, dated 12th April 1911.

(3) *Opening of three or four high schools for girls.*—The Government said that it was in contemplation to open a high school at Coimbatore in addition to those maintained at Madras and Cannanore—G.O. No. 218, Educational, dated 12th April 1911. The opening of the secondary school at Coimbatore forms part of the reorganization of the training schools for mistresses referred to above.

(4) *Establishment of a secondary school for girls in the Ganjam district.*—The Government said that the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the District Board would be drawn to the suggestion—G.O. No. 721, Educational, dated 7th December 1910.

(5) *Grant of scholarships to women for learning home-industries.*—The Government said that no scholarships were open to women who have passed the age of 22—G.O. No. 124, Educational, dated 1st March 1911.

4. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked to consider these points also and to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the expansion of female education in the form of a ten years' programme together with an estimate of its cost for transmission to the Government of India.

5. The question as to how much of the additional cost of the scheme could be met from provincial funds is one on which the Financial Department should be consulted on receipt of the Director of Public Instruction's reply. In the meanwhile, the file may be sent to that department for perusal.

6. The draft below is for approval.

T.K.—15-7-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—15-7-11.

L. DAVIDSON—17-7-11.

The reference may go. It is a ten-year programme; so the Director of Public Instruction may take into consideration matters which are not immediately pressing.

M. H[AMMICK]—18-7-11.

Circulate this to the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson for perusal. He wished to see further papers.

L. DAVIDSON—8-8-11.

Thanks. It is in my opinion impossible to over-rate the need for improving female education. I hope our ten-year programme will be a productive one.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—8-8-11.

[Memorandum No. 1635-1, Educational, dated 19th July 1911.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, Ref. on C. No. 5053, dated 1st June 1912.

The Director of Public Instruction submits the ten-years' programme for the expansion of female education called for in Memorandum No. 1635-1, Educational, dated 19th July 1911, at the instance of the Government of India. Since calling for the programme, the Government of India have in their Letter No. 378, Education, dated 13th February 1912, sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 87,000 for the education of girls and have further called for a report on the special needs of this Presidency in regard to education and the amounts required for them.

2. The programme now submitted by the Director is a very rough one. It does not show how the various schemes mentioned in it are to be worked out and in what order, and what amount will be required for expenditure in every year. It gives only the objects and the amounts of recurring expenditure which they would involve at the end of ten years and the non-recurring expenditure to be met during the same period. The Director of Public Instruction says it is almost impossible to enter into greater detail at present. The recurring expenditure at the end of ten years is estimated at Rs. 16,53,240 and the non-recurring expenditure at Rs. 23,43,050.

L. DAVIDSON.

3. The object and the amounts of recurring and non-recurring expenditure are given in the tabular statement forming an enclosure to the Director's letter. In this statement, the recurring amount of Rs. 25,000 required for the amelioration of the conditions of service of the members of the inspecting staff mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Director's letter, is not entered. In paragraph 2 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter also there seems to be a discrepancy, the estimated recurring expenditure on account of the new elementary schools to be opened is given as Rs. 3,58,000 instead of Rs. 2,35,240. The former approximately represents the total recurring expenditure of both secondary and elementary schools, which it is proposed to open during the decade.

L.D.

4. As no details have been given, it is not possible to check the accuracy of the estimates given by the Director of Public Instruction. The following points may, however, be noted:—

(i) *Opening of new girls' school.*—In addition to the secondary school which, it is proposed to open at Vizagapatam, the Director of Public Instruction has since submitted proposals for opening 13 new elementary schools in various localities. This will come out of the special provision of Rs. 25,800 in the current year's budget.

The programme will give on an average about 40 elementary schools every year. This may be accepted tentatively. The proposal to open 12 secondary schools seems also to be modest.

(ii) *Scholarships.*—It is not clear whether in estimating the requirements of scholarships for girls, the Director of Public Instruction has taken into consideration the large increase in the number of scholarships for girls sanctioned in G.O. No. 505, Educational, dated 10th June 1912. Apparently the amount included in the programme is to be in addition to it. Attention is in this connection invited to the leader on the subject in the *Indian Patriot* of the 24th June 1912, a cutting from which is submitted below.

Probably.

L.D.

(iii) *Inspecting staff.*—There are at present three inspectresses, three assistant inspectresses and seven sub-assistants for the control of 1,146 girls' schools in the Presidency. For the proposed addition of 404 schools the extra inspecting staff proposed, namely, one inspectress, five assistant inspectresses and some (number not given) sub-assistants, seems to be a little too large.

Verified from the Public Instruction report for 1910-11.

Probably: I expect the Director of Public Instruction will cut it down.

L.D.

(iv) *Industrial schools.*—The principle of opening such schools has already been accepted by Government. Please see G.Os. No. 512, Educational, dated 28th July 1911 and No. 72, Educational, dated 30th January 1912. Fifty scholarships were awarded in 1910 for girls for learning industries under the scheme for the grant of industrial scholarships sanctioned in G.O. No. 1623, Revenue, dated 17th May 1910. Please compare the answer to the Legislative Question No. 96 in G.O. No. 124, Educational, dated 1st March 1911. The proposals in this regard do not seem to be open to any objection.

(v) *School for daughters of nobles.*—A special secondary school for the daughters of nobles and large land-owners seems to be hardly required. The community should naturally be able to help itself at least to some extent. In connection with the proposal to establish a Rajkumar college for males, it was

G.O. No. 466, dated 30th May 1912.

observed that though the Government undertook to bear a portion of the cost, the

It will probably go out, but one cannot be certain at present

L. DAVIDSON—8-7-12.

zamindars did not come up with the balance of funds needed to open the institution. It is therefore submitted for consideration whether this item may be omitted.

(vi) *Institutes for child widows.*—This is a new item of expenditure. The policy at present followed by the Educational department is to encourage widows to get educated with the object of eventually utilizing them as teachers in girls' schools. The proposal may, for the present, be allowed to stand as a purely educational measure.

5. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912, the Hon'ble Messrs. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu and Raghava Rao Pantulu asked whether the Government would be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing a committee consisting of official and non-official members to consider and report upon the ten years' programme for the advancement of female education called for by the Government of India; and the Government promised to consider the suggestion on receipt of the draft programme called for from the Director of Public Instruction. It has therefore now to be decided whether this rough programme of the Director of Public Instruction should be submitted to a committee for consideration and report at this stage, if at all.

6. If the programme is not to be referred to a committee, and if the Government accept the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction given in the programme, it may, with the concurrence of Financial, be forwarded to the Government of India in advance of detailed proposals, which the Director of Public Instruction is now formulating in connection with the comprehensive scheme called for by the Government of India. The Financial department may also be requested to note how much of the additional cost of the programme can be found from Provincial revenues—vide the last sentence of paragraph 2 of India's letter on page 2 of current file.

T.K.—8-7-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—8-7-12.

Dr. Bourne evidently intends his reply to be regarded as merely a preliminary sketch of a purely provisional nature. In fact it is little more than a summary of the recommendations received from Inspectresses, which will form the basis of the Director of Public Instruction's own detailed investigation during the two-year period of Mr. Stone's deputation when he himself will be largely relieved of routine work. At this stage therefore detailed criticism would be out of place. This should be explained to "India", which will appreciate the position. All that Financial can do, I think, is to fix an approximate figure of the amount which Provincial funds could spare as a reserve for the development of female education. No doubt this will be far below the Inspectresses' demands.

At this stage it seems quite premature to appoint any advisory committee. I doubt if it ever would be wise to do so, but until the Director of Public Instruction has examined the questions in issue at leisure, a committee would be harmful rather than helpful.

L. DAVIDSON—8-7-12.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Ten years' programme of expenditure for girls' education.—The cost of the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction relating to ten years' programme for the education of girls, which has been submitted in response to the Government of

India's call and which Educational propose to approve generally is as shown below:—

Main headings.	Recurring expenditure.	Non-recurring expenditure.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
(1) Expansion of girls' education by means of the allocation of educational funds	12.53	9.65
(2) Improvement of facilities for the training of mistresses	.95	7.70
(3) Amelioration of the conditions of service in the case of mistresses, etc.	.25	4.51
(4) Additional Inspecting staff	1.20	nil.
(5) Home industries, child-widows' education and other miscellaneous objects	1.60	1.57
Total ..	16.53	23.43

The above figures relate to the *ultimate liability at the end of the decennial period*, but the Director of Public Instruction has not stated what amount is likely to be spent *in each year*. On the basis, however, of an arithmetical average, the expenditure in each year may be taken roughly at 2.34 lakhs (non-recurring) and 1.65 lakhs (recurring) and increasing in arithmetical progression.

2. *Recurring expenditure.*—The case of the *recurring* expenditure may be considered first. The total of this particular scheme is estimated at an annual sum of 16.53 lakhs, ten years hence, making roughly an increase of 1.65 lakhs *per annum* in arithmetical progression. It may be remarked that this is not the only direction in which we have been urged to increased expenditure at the instance of India's new Educational Department. After Mr. Gokhale's scheme for universal compulsory education had received its quietus, the new department enunciated its own policy of a rapid expansion of elementary education and it has not been slow in pressing it and other educational projects on which it has set its heart on the attention of local Governments. It now asks what share of the cost of this new scheme for the expansion of female education we can find from our own resources.

A. G. CARDEW—27-9-12.

It is unfortunately not as easy to forecast the financial future ten years hence, as it is to draw up quinquennial and decennial programmes of increased expenditure. Short views in finance are usually considered the safest and not much reliance can be placed on estimates of revenue ten years ahead.

3. *Inadequacy of normal annual Provincial surplus to meet the cost of the present scheme.*—Assuming, however, that the revenue in the coming decennium will increase at the same rate as in the previous ten years, an increase each year of 16½ lakhs roughly may be expected. Against this, however, should be set off an increase each year of 13½ lakhs being the average annual increase of normal expenditure in the previous decade. This leaves only a balance of 3 lakhs each year *per annum* available for special developments. The claims on this sum are numerous and their introduction will absorb the net increment for some years to come. In addition to those set out in paragraph 18 of the notes on page 17 of notes to G.O. No. 208, Financial, dated the 25th April 1911, other claims

have since arisen and the waiting list now totals about 33 lakhs *per annum*. Over Paragraph 25 of Letter to Government of India No. 613, Educational, dated 2nd September 1911.

and above this, has to be taken our promise to find *two lakhs a year in arithmetical progression* for the carrying out of India's scheme of expansion of elementary education. It has moreover to be borne in mind that, apart from the financing of special developments, there are not wanting indications which point to a probable increased rate of annual growth in our normal expenditure due to the decreased purchasing power of the rupee and high prices. These must not only tend to increase the cost of all contingencies, supplies and services, buildings and maintenance charges, etc., but may not improbably necessitate a recasting of wages and salaries. It would thus appear that the share of the cost of the scheme for the expansion of female education to be borne by Provincial must be regarded as being

A. G. CARDEW—27-9-12.

included in the total of ten lakhs *per annum recurring* expenditure for the general expansion of elementary education, which we promised to find ultimately in this Government's letters No. 613, Educational, dated 2nd September 1911, and No. 852, Educational, dated 2nd December 1911, the allocation between male and female education being left to the administrative (Educational) Department.

Page 15 of notes to G.O. No. 433, Financial, dated 31st August 1911.

It should be here remarked that Honourable Member considers that the present permanent settlement is none too favourable to Provincial.

4. *Costly schemes undertaken at the instance of the Government of India to be financed mainly from Imperial funds.*—It may be further remarked that the financing of such gigantic schemes of expenditure is outside the scheme of Provincial finance.

* G.O. No. 904, Financial, dated 29th December 1896—page 5 (paragraph 10 of Government of India's letter).

Sir Edward Baker's speech on page 208 of Government of India's Financial Statement for 1906-07.

Paragraph 49 on page 15 and page 347 of Government of India's Financial Statement for 1911-12.

Government of India's Financial Resolution No. 27 F., dated 18th May 1912 (paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6).

For examples see page 26 *ad finem* pamphlet of Provincial Settlement Tables put up.

of the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 27 F., dated 18th May 1912, on the new permanent Financial Settlement, from which the following extract is taken:—

"A line of policy pressed upon the Government of India by the Secretary of State, by the obvious trend of public opinion, or by the competition for efficiency among Local Governments must frequently be passed on to the Provinces, and to insure its efficient prosecution, it is essential that the latter should be provided with funds additional to their ordinary resource. Such will

A. G. CARDEW.

doubtless be the case with the forward movement in education and sanitation

It will thus be seen that the Finance Department of the Government of India recognise that it is that Government that must find the lion's share of the expenditure involved in the carrying out of the scheme of the new educational policy. We may well claim that, in agreeing to finance the scheme for the expansion of elementary

education generally to the extent of two lakhs *per annum* in arithmetical progression for five years and a recurring expenditure of 10 lakhs *per annum* thereafter, we have made available, from our resources under the Provincial Settlement, far more than might have been legitimately expected of us.

A. G. CARDEW—27-9-12.

5. *Imperial contribution to be in the shape of growing revenues.*—Before leaving the question of recurring expenditure, it may be remarked that the latest developments of Provincial finance have converted the payment of the fixed assignment, from one which was paid by Provincial to Imperial, to one which is paid by Imperial to Provincial. It is true that this is at present small in amount. But it has in the past been a serious evil and it would seem desirable to sound a note of warning in addressing India for an assignment in the present case. It may, in the draft that issues on this case, be pointed out that any contribution which may be made in the future from Imperial revenues for this and other schemes would go to swell the fixed recurring assignments from Imperial to Provincial and that this Government would prefer a supplement to its resources in the shape of growing revenues by enhancing the Provincial share of any of the present "divided" heads—perhaps V & 7 Excise.

6. *Non-recurring expenditure.*—We may turn now to the consideration of the non-recurring expenditure entailed by the scheme. This it will be seen from paragraph 1 above amounts to the large sum of roughly 24 lakhs.

The estimated Provincial balance at the end of 1912-13 is 122.41 lakhs, which includes a sum of 27.88 lakhs as detailed below, being the *unutilised* portion of Imperial grants for *specific* purposes—

	LAKHS.
(1) Imperial grant of 18.50 lakhs for buildings programme in connection with the reconstitution of districts, etc. (18.50 — 3.22 — 6.90)	8.38
(2) Grant of 8 lakhs for extension of popular education (8 — 4)	4.00
(3) Grant of 25 lakhs for the Madras Corporation (25 — 12.50)	12.50
(4) Grant of 6.50 lakhs for agricultural and allied objects (6.50 — 3.50)	3.00
Total	27.88

Excluding this sum of 27.88 lakhs and reserving a sum of 20 lakhs being the minimum balance which the local Government is bound to maintain, the amount available for *non-recurring* expenditure in future years will be (122.41 — 27.88 — 20.00) = 74.53 lakhs. The registered demands of importance on this available amount already exceed it as shown below:—

	LAKHS.
For extensions, etc., to the General Hospital and Medical College.	14.53
For the new Engineering College buildings	14.00
For the purchase of the Lawrence Asylum Press (about)	5.00
Further outlay on Siddhapur tank project (now converted into a Provincial work).	5.18
Further outlay on Forest College	3.73
For Madura Law Courts	3.00
For improvements to the Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospitals, the King Institute and the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.	1.82
Further outlay on the Indravati bridge	1.64
Further outlay on the water-supply schemes in Negapatam, Vizianagaram, Ellore and Chidambaram.	2.26
For Madura drainage	9.50
For Central Record office buildings (in districts)	8.00
Further outlay on the Kodaikanal Ghat Road	1.59
For Panjampatti Water Reservoir	2.80
Cost of building up quinine reserve	1.27
Acquisition of Mudumalai, etc., forests	2.00
For buildings for the Rayapuram Native Infirmary	1.50
For Stationery office accommodation	3.00
For the balance of the estimated cost of the building programme in connection with the new district scheme.	23.50
	104.32

Honourable Member, in his last budget speech, stated that there is a demand of about 200 lakhs on the balance. This figure includes the unallotted portions of Imperial grants stated above and special aid which will have to be given to local boards for bridge construction and reconstruction (definite liability not known).

7. It would seem, therefore, it is submitted, that Provincial balances are already

A. G. CARDEW—27-9-12.

insufficient to meet the claims registered up to date, and that it is for India to provide the whole of the non-recurring portion of the expenditure necessitated by the carrying into execution of its educational schemes. It may be remarked that

G.O. No. 871 W., dated 11th July 1911.

India admitted that it had led us to expect that it would bear the whole of the cost in connection with the building portion of the reconstitution of the District and Divisional charges, etc., scheme, while it only bore half of the cost. It may be mentioned to India that the finding of this balance together with the other heavy claims on us preclude us from contemplating the possibility of finding any of the non-recurring expenditure from our own resources.

C. REILLY—19-9-12.

I agree entirely with Mr. Reilly's note. The Government of India should remember the saying that he who pays the piper, calls the tune. If they want to impose on Local Governments a certain policy, they must find the money, as the very apt quotation on page 13 from the latest Financial Resolution admits. It would indeed be unreasonable to require Provincial revenues to accept any definite liability on account of this programme while the Government of India profess themselves "unable to commit themselves to any promise regarding the allotment of Imperial funds for these purposes." We may reply, in similar terms, that we too are unable to commit Provincial funds to any promise of expenditure on account of this scheme. Indeed the proposal that the Local Government should mortgage its future revenues in advance and should anticipate the decisions of its successors as to the disposal of future increments of revenue is fundamentally unsound and should be distinctly repudiated. If Educational decides to forward to the Government of India the present, or any other programme of the Director of Public Instruction, for the development of female education, it should be made perfectly clear that we accept no financial liability for the realization of the Director's aspirations. Will Educational kindly circulate to the Honourable Member in charge of Financial.

A. G. CARDEW—27-9-12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Two questions are involved in the present file—

(i) the preparation of the programme; and

(ii) the determination of the extent to which Provincial funds will meet the cost thereof.

As regards the first question, the Secretary has noted separately that the present programme, which is only a preliminary sketch, required expansion and that the Director of Public Instruction intends doing it before submission to India. Orders are solicited whether the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to state when the revised programme may be expected.

2. As regards the second point it is for consideration whether the Government of India may, as proposed by Financial, be told that no portion of the additional cost can be provided from Provincial funds. Except for a few items, such as provision of quarters for staff, and institutes for child widows, etc., the programme represents only the ordinary development of education in this direction, in an accelerated degree and should obviously cover the ordinary growth of expenditure though to a small extent. There seems, however, to be no objection in endeavouring to obtain from "India" as much grant as possible.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—1-10-12.

Please first note and compare Dr. Bourne's un-official figures for the ensuing three years as intimated on the 30th ultimo. These will indicate the nature of the revision he contemplated and should be of assistance to His Excellency who should see the file before any un-official or other reference goes to the Director of Public Instruction.

L. DAVIDSON—2-10-12.

The Director of Public Instruction in his un-official note of the 27th ultimo states that his figures for the three years' programme required by the Government of India are in the main extracts from the ten years' programme, but that the latter should be increased to involve an ultimate recurring expenditure of about 25 lakhs as against 16.53 lakhs in the present programme. The figures under the two programmes are entered below side by side for convenience of comparison:—

	Ten years' programme.	Three years' programme
Recurring.	Annual cost in the tenth year.	Total cost in three years
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
(i) Improving existing girls' schools under public management	6.75	4.25
(ii) Increased grants to aided schools	1.95	..
(iii) Opening new girls' schools, secondary	1.24	0.60
(iv) Do elementary	2.35	1.25
(v) Scholarships	0.25	0.10
(vi) Improved training facilities	0.95	0.40
(vii) Amelioration of the conditions of service. { 0.25 recurring 4.51 non-recurring }	4.76	2.00
(viii) Additional supervising staff	1.20	0.64
(ix) Female industries—(a) School	0.45	0.20
(x) Female industries—(b) Scholarships	0.85	0.40
(xi) Institutes for child widows	0.24	0.18
(xii) Secondary schools for daughters of nobles.	0.06	..
Non-recurring.		
(xiii) School buildings, hostels and their equipment	9.65	7.50
(xiv) Buildings and hostels for training schools	7.70	..
(xv) Buildings for home industry	0.40	0.20
(xvi) Buildings for widows' institutes	1.00	0.50
(xvii) Secondary schools for daughters of nobles.	0.07	..
(xviii) Translation and publication of vernacular text books for elementary schools	0.10	0.05

* Not given separately included in the amount shown under boys' schools.

The figures in the ten years' programme under the head "Recurring" charges represent the ultimate annual cost in the tenth year, while those in the three years' programme indicate the aggregate expenditure in all the three years taken together. It is not known how the figures in the latter have been distributed for each of the three years. In the case of the first item under "Elementary education," however, the figures for the second year are shown as double those for the first year, while those for the third year are thrice those of the first. If the Director of Public Instruction has calculated the figures under "Education of girls" in a similar manner, the annual expenditure in the third year will be half the aggregate figure for the three years. An examination of the figures, however, shows that, except perhaps in one or two cases, it is not likely that the calculation would have been based on this principle. Without the reduction of the figures to a common standard, it does not seem possible to draw any useful reference from the comparison, and no indication of the nature of the revision contemplated by the Director of Public Instruction is apparent.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—2-10-12.

Yes: I am afraid the comparison with Dr. Bourne's u.o. note of the 29th ultimo does not help us materially. That u.o. note, as I understand however, represents the scheme which he himself will push for the next three years and I expect he would like to revise the ten-year programme before it goes on to India. The latter, as I have noted at page 4 *supra*, seems to be little more than a summary of the inspectresses' demands. If Dr. Bourne were not on tour, I would consult him un-officially before circulation. He has, however, been in constant oral communication with His Excellency and it is possible that this question may have been sufficiently discussed to enable His Excellency to pronounce on the points in issue. The case should, therefore, be sent at once to His Excellency the Governor.

L. DAVIDSON—3-10-12.

(i) Circulation to Honourable Member, Financial, may be deferred until His Excellency the Governor has seen. He may direct a reference to the Director of Public Instruction.

(ii) Send * Dr. Bourne by name
* Done. C.R.—3-10-12. a printed copy of the three-year programme.

L. DAVIDSON—3-10-12.

I have spoken to the Secretary about this file. There appears to be no hurry as to the disposal of the letter from India, dated 1st July 1911, the current, asking for a ten-year programme for female education.

The hurry appears to be about a reply to the demi-official from Mr. Sharp asking for a three-year programme for all educational expenditure, dated 16th August 1912. It does not seem possible to reply to that without further communication with Dr. Bourne. Mr. Davidson said he would write to Dr. Bourne on the subject. I hope the reply to that letter may be ready for despatch before I hand over to Lord Pentland.

M. H[AMMICK]—8-10-12.

The following are extracts relating to the ten-year programme recorded in the notes connected with the three-year programme of educational expenditure:—

"This is the case about which I spoke to His Excellency on Tuesday the 8th instant in connection with the ten-year programme of female education. In noting on that programme His Excellency has misunderstood what I suggested. My suggestion was that owing—

(i) to the difficulty of reconciling the figures in the present general three-year programme with those in the ten-year programme for female education only; and

(ii) to the fact that Dr. Bourne had drawn up the latter programme before he went to Simla and subsequently expressed the wish to have an opportunity of revising and expanding it;

it would be wise to ask him demi-officially whether he would not like to see the papers again before any communication was addressed to the Government of India. Dr. Bourne's official letter on the ten-year programme for female education is worded in a non-committal manner and appears to represent little more than a summary of the inspectresses' recommendations; it was written, I believe, before he had himself given detailed attention to the subject. I propose now to write demi-officially to him about this matter. But it is not, I venture to think, necessary to hold up the general programme pending receipt of his reply."

L. DAVIDSON—11-10-12.

Demi-official to the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., dated 12th October 1912.

2. With reference to the ten-year programme for female education sent up with your letter of the 1st June 1912, Ref. on Cur. No. 5053/11, I am to say that some difficulty has been experienced in reconciling the figures in that letter with those embodied in your general three-year programme. As the former proposals were in the main a summary of the inspectresses' recommendations and your letter

which was somewhat non-committal was written before you had been to Simla and learned how ambitious a programme the Government of India had in view, I am to ask if you would like to expand or otherwise revise your ten-year programme.

L. DAVIDSON—11-10-12.

The ten-year programme for female education is already obsolete. In any case it is next to useless to try and predict what may be happening in regard to female education ten years hence. The present estimate may be considered to take its place so far as the next three years are concerned and I would suggest this to the Government of India and see if they want anything more extended in the way of prophecy.

A. G. BOURNE—16-10-12.

It is now for consideration whether in view of the Director of Public Instruction's note at A above, the Government of India may by demi-official * be referred to the portion of the three-year programme relating to female education with the remark that it would be hard to predict the requirements of any further period and whether at the same time the Government of India should be informed on the lines of paragraph 3 of demi-official No. 2291-6, dated 13th November 1912, that no portion of the additional cost can be provided from Provincial funds.

C.R.—15-11-12.

Better ask by demi-official if the ten-year programme is still wanted.

L. DAVIDSON—16-11-12.

Please see draft demi-official submitted below for approval.

C.R.—17-11-12.

L. DAVIDSON—18-11-12.

*Demi-official—*from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
*To—*the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Educational Department.
*Dated—*the 19th November 1912.
*No.—*1569-1 Edl.

Would you kindly refer to your letter No. 914, dated 1st July 1911, calling for a comprehensive programme of schemes for the expansion of female education during the next decade, and let me know whether the Government of India still desire a reply from the Government of Madras. Subsequent developments seem to have rendered the drawing up of the working plan a matter of doubtful necessity. In the first place, the reference has virtually merged in the more general request for a detailed survey of the special needs of education in the Presidency referred to in connection with the coronation grant which has already formed the subject of a separate investigation. Again, the portion relating to the education of girls in the general list of educational requirements during the next three years, which was furnished with my demi-official No. 2291-6, dated 13th November 1912, covers the same ground for the first triennium; and it would be rash to attempt more distant prophecies. I may add that as a matter of fact the materials collected for the ten-years' programme have been utilized in the preparation of the three-year forecast.

*Demi official—*from the Hon'ble Mr. SHARP, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Educational Department.
*To—*the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
*Dated—*Delhi, the 17th December 1912.
*No.—*D.O. 706-Edn.

In reply to your demi-official letter No. 1569-1, dated the 19th November 1912, I am desired to say that in the circumstances which you explain the Government of India agree that it is not now necessary for the Government of Madras to reply to this Department letter No. 914, dated the 1st July 1911, regarding the expansion of female education.

Please see the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's demi-official above.

2. The papers may now be recorded. A draft order is submitted for approval. The file may be sent to Financial for perusal.

P.R.—24-12-12.

C.R.—29-12-12.

Yes. The Director of Public Instruction should be informed demi-officially of Mr. Sharp's reply.

L. DAVIDSON—2-1-13.

A draft demi-official to the Director of Public Instruction is submitted below for approval. After its issue the file may be sent to Financial.

C.R.—2-1-13.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—the Hon'ble Sir A. G. BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 6th January 1913.

No.—3461-1, Educational.

With reference to your letter Ref. on Cur. No. 5053, dated 1st June 1912, forwarding for submission to the Government of India a programme for the expansion of female education during the next decade, I write to inform you that it has since intimated that such a programme is no longer desired in view of the other general call, for similar information subsequently received and already replied to.

Please.

L. DAVIDSON—4-1-13.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the case may be returned to Educational after perusal. The Educational Department may be requested to communicate to this department a copy of the order with notes.

V.G.K.—14-1-13.

C. REILLY—15-1-13.

A. G. CARLW—16-1-13.

To the Educational Department.

[G.O. No. 53, Educational, dated 20th January 1913.]

12
EN. DEPART

MAIN G.O. No., dated

191

191

135, From the Govt of India, No. 914, dated 1-7-1911.

1912

191

ORDER.

No. 53, dated 20/1/1913

Recorded

PP 24.12.12
CA 29.1.13
D 2.1.13

Sign Cefun +

Sp. Cefun

disposal

MA

12-1-13

To the 200
py to the Finl Deptt
(with copy of notes)

also not sent yet

EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 190 .

G.O., No. 53rd, dated 20 — 1 — 1903Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b)
Notes.....Docket. Female education
Recording papers connected
with the ten years' programme
for the expansion of female
education called for by the Govt
of IndiaNumber (c) of copies required when struck off (not including
copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained
in the Press).Complete
Correspondence
and orders.

Notes

FOR RECORD.*

Madras Records	...	30	15
Ooty Records	...	4	4
For filing with original	...	1	1
Total	...	35	20

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O. (b)		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....		2			
India Office.....					
Govt. of India.....Dept.					
Public Department.....					
Judicial Department.....					
Financial Department.....		2			1
Revenue Department.....					
Public Works Department.....					
Local and Municipal Department.....					
.....Dept.					
Total					
Spare copies.					
The Director of Public Instruction.....		10			
The Comr. for Govt. Examinations.....					
The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....					
The Surgeon-General.....					
The Accountant-General.....					
The Collector of.....					
The P. D. B.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
Total		14			

* Copies distributed on..... (Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on..... (Despatcher.)

* To be initialled and dated.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Clerk.

Clerk.

8K 27/1/13 Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

7K 32/1/13 Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	22-7-13 LB
First proof furnished on.....	23-7-13 LB
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....			
" " " Issue.....			
For Volumes.....			
For E. T.....			
Total ...			

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in Print.

READ AGAIN G.O. No.

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS FORWARDED BY, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH IN

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED.

Order complete.

Letter only.

Order complete with Letter.

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.

.....Clerk.

.....Clerk.

8K 24/11/13 Clerk.

.....Supdt.

.....Supdt.

76 25/1/13 Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	22-7-13 LB
First proof furnished on.....	23-7-13 LB
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....			
" " " Issue.....			
For Volumes.....			
For E. T.....			
Total ...			

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in Print.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 191

DATED

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED.

Order complete.

Letter only.

Order complete with Letter.

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DETATCH IN ORIG. AL.

N.B.--

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

6-10-74 12.0

[B. & S.]
2,400-15-3-06.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

CURRENT FILE.

15

CONTENTS.

From	Number.	Date.	Page
[1635] Govt of S.	914	1 7 - 1911	142
Not to be used Gono 53 20.1.17			
G.O. No. 53 dated 20.1.1913			

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

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

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.)	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.



Sl. No. 1635
Regd. 8. 7. 11
No. 914
Circulated
8. 7. 11

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Education Department.

Department of Education,
(Education)

Simla, the 1st July 1911.

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the education of girls. According to the last returns, out of a female population of more than 119 millions, only 830,000 are at school and of the total direct expenditure upon Education in India, only 11 per cent represents expenditure upon the education of girls. In the last five years, however, there has been an increase of 200,000 in the number of girl scholars and a demand for female education may be expected to grow rapidly in many parts of India.

2. The Government of India think it very desirable to anticipate this demand by being ready with schemes which will meet it. These schemes will conveniently take the form of a ten years programme for (1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the allocation of educational funds; - whether destined for the maintenance of Board Schools or as subsidies to aided schools; (2) the improvement of facilities for the training of mistresses; (3) the amelioration of the conditions of service in the case of mistresses and members of the inspecting staff such as the granting of free quarters of a suitable kind, of carriage allowances, and of special facilities during journeys etc. While unable at present to commit themselves to any promise regarding the

30

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{No } 163 \overset{5}{5} - 1 \\ \hline 19 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \end{array}$$

Calculate this
to H. H. M. Atkinson
for personal. He wished to
see further papers.

W:
5.8.11

W

18. vu. u:

(3) the amelioration of the condi-

2-9-11
25-9-11
3-11-11
4-12-11
22-12-11
22-1-12
9-5-12

4 19 48
conditions of service in the case of
mistresses and members of the inspect-
ing staff, such as, the granting of free
quarters of a suitable kind, of
carriage allowances, and of special
facilities during journeys etc.

They accordingly desire, in con-
nection with the preparation of a work-
ing plan for the financing of educa-
tion generally, to be furnished with
information regarding
the schemes which the Government of
Madras may have already on hand,
expanded, where necessary, to a ten
years' working plan together with an
estimate of their cost.

2. The D.P.I. is requested to
draw up at an early date a comprehen-
programme
sive ~~scheme~~ for the expansion of &
female education *during the next*
~~in the form of a ten~~
decade
~~years' programme~~ together with an
it involved
approximate estimate of its cost for
transmission to the Government of India

5 20 57

In framing ~~anxiously~~ this estimate the D.P.I. should consider in addition to the questions regarding the establishment of schools for teaching home industries to women and the employment of female teachers in the place of male teachers in girls' schools which are now under consideration, the following points which have been raised by interpellations in the Legislative Council during the last few months:--

- (1) ^{the proposed enhancing} Raising of the minimum pay of female teachers.
- (2) ^{to} Provision of separate schools for the education of girls.
- (3) ^{the} Opening of model high schools for girls in suitable centres.
- (4) ^{the} Establishment of a high school for girls at Ganjam.
- (5) ^{the} Provision of scholarships ^{to} ~~to~~ women for learning industries.

7/6 15-7-11 17.7"

Am.

In view of the answers given in the Council it is for consideration whether the items (1) (2) (3) shd. not be struck out of this reference.

We are making a list for caste & so we may include them. 17.7"

18.7.11

To the D.P.I.

19.7.11

Received.....190 , Registered 7 6 1902

Subject.

Submitting proposals for the expansion of female education in the Madras Presidency during the next decade.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

at mee IV
Ref on Current No. 5053/11
Station M a d r a s Dated the 1st June 1902

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc.F.R.S.C.I.E.

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,
M a d r a s



To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department
Sir,

In your Memorandum No. 1637-1 dated 19th July 1911 the Director was requested to draw up a comprehensive programme for the expansion of female education during the next decade together with an approximate estimate of the cost.

This reference has since merged in the more general request for a detailed survey of the special needs of education in the Presidency referred to in G.O. No. 204 dated 2nd March 1912 the investigations in regard to which are expected to take about 2 years.

I now submit however a summary of the proposals which have been made by the Inspectresses for while it is evident that they need considerable further investigation and consideration they give some idea of what could be done and the cost thereof and perhaps that is all that can be expected as the length of time to be covered by the programme renders it almost

2. 7 22 78
impossible or at any rate somewhat futile to enter into great detail.

The wider reference as to the needs of the Presidency will more easily admit of a reply after detailed investigation as it will not entail the construction at present of a detailed scheme for meeting those needs but should give a fairly clear idea of the work for the future.

2. The existing schools under public management require to be gradually developed during the decade by the opening of higher classes and the employment of better qualified teachers, the annual expenditure upon them at the end of the period is estimated at Rs 6,75,000/- more than at present.

To provide a corresponding improvement in aided schools the Inspectresses propose to add Rs 1,95,000 to the grant bill for girls schools.

A preliminary survey has been made of places where new Elementary girls' schools might be started and the recurring charge is estimated roughly at Rs 3,58,000/-.

There is no doubt that both directly and indirectly a further supply of secondary schools is necessary in order to increase the supply of female teachers and thus further elementary education, the estimates under this head amount to Rs 1,23,500/- but might be considerably increased were funds available. One of these schools will be a Government Secondary Girls' School at Berhampore in Ganjam. Proposals have been submitted in my letter Ref on Cur No. 2795/12 dated 29th May 1912 for the opening of a Government Secondary School for girls at Vizagapatam with effect from 1st November next and if that school proves to be a success then the question of raising the status of the existing Government Girls' School, Berhampore, might be considered.

Owing to the apathy of the majority of parents in regard to the education of their girls it will be necessary to provide a further number of scholarships and the scheme suggested costs Rs 24,500.

An all important item is the provision of further facilities of all kinds for the training of teachers. It is

3. 8/29 88
proposed to attach training sections to a number of Government and aided girls' schools, to start new training schools, to offer more salaries during this period to European and Eurasian mistresses for the training schools and to increase the number and amount of stipends and stipendiary grants. The recurring charges are estimated at about Rs 95,000/-.

3. The Inspectresses have made various proposals on the lines suggested by the Government of India for the amelioration of the conditions of service of female officers apart from direct increase of salary. The bulk of this consists of non-recurring charges for the building of residences but a sum of Rs 25,000/- has been entered as a recurring charge.

All the Inspectresses regard an increased Inspecting Agency as a most important matter and suggest Rs 1,20,000/- as a minimum sum for the additional charges.

Various other developments have been suggested, Industrial schools and Industrial classes attached to Training schools are expected to absorb about Rs 45,000/- annually and industrial scholarships Rs 85,000/-, the modest sum of Rs 6,000/- is suggested for a special Government school for the daughters of nobles and large land-owners and special institutes for the education of child-widows costing Rs 2,400/- each. I have put down at a figure sufficient for 10 such institutions.

There is lastly a proposal to devote Rs 10,000/- to the encouragement of vernacular translations of suitable English books for use in Elementary girls' schools.

The non-recurring charges are mainly for buildings in connection with the above mentioned schemes.

4. I append a list of the objects and the amounts estimated in tabular form showing the annually recurring expenditure involved at the end of the decade and the non-recurring

expenditure

24 90

expenditure to be met during the same period.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. Brown
Director of Public Instruction.

N.V.S.

25

1090

I. Expansion of Girls' Education by means of the allocation of Educational funds.

1. Improving existing Girls' Schools.

Recurring.

Annual cost in the
10th year.
Rs.

(a) Government Girls' Schools.

Raising the standards, grades and
staff of existing schools.

5,60,000

(b) Do. in Board Schools.

1,15,000

(c) Aided Schools.

Increased scale grant to pupils
and staff

1,95,000

II. Opening New Girls' Schools under public management.

i. 12 Secondary schools.

1,23,500

ii. 392 Elementary schools.

2,35,240

III. Scholarships.

Secondary

15,200

Elementary

9,300

Non-recurring. Rs.

Schoolbuildings, hostels and
equipment.

9,65,000

2. Improvement of facilities for training

Recurring.

Rs.

Attachment of training sections to Government and aided Girls' schools starting of New Training schools, increase of salaries to teachers of Government Training Schools, Increased stipendiary grants and stipends

95,000

Non-recurring

Building and hostels to Training Schools.

7,70,000

3. Amelioration of the conditions of service in the case of mistresses &c.

Quarters to teachers in Secondary schools, Quarters to unmarried women in Elementary schools, Residential quarters to Inspectresses, Fixed conveyance allowance to Inspectresses tentage allowances to Inspectresses & Assistant Inspectresses and halting allowances to all the members of the Inspecting staff.

4,51,050

4. Additional Inspecting staff.

One more Inspectress, five additional assistant Inspectresses, addition to the establishment of the Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, 12 visiting Agents, Specialist in Domestic Economy with establishment, travelling allowance & contingencies.

1,20,000

5. Other Heads.

Home Industries.

15 Industrial schools and classes attached to Training Schools.

45,000

Industrial scholarships

85,000

Buildings & extensions.

40,000

(a) Special Government Secondary schools for the daughters of nobles and large land-owners

6,000

Buildings

7,000

28 1230
Rs
(b) For 10 institutes for the education
of child-widows at Rs 2,400 per
institute

24,000

For 10 buildings for them at
Rs 10, 000 each

1,00,000

(c) To encourage vernacular translations
of suitable English books for use in
Elementary Girls' Schools. 10,000

A. J. Baines

Director of Public Instruction.

N.V.S..

Received 190 , Registered 190

Subject.

Submitting proposals for the expansion of female education in the Madras Presidency during the next decade.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

Ref on Current No. 5053/11

Station Madras Dated the 1st June 1901.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc.F.R.S.C.I.E.

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

Madras



To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department

Sir,

In your Memorandum No. 1637-1 dated 19th July 1911 the Director was requested to draw up a comprehensive programme for the expansion of female education during the next decade together with an approximate estimate of the cost.

This reference has since merged in the more general request for a detailed survey of the special needs of education in the Presidency referred to in G.O. No. 204 dated 2nd March 1912 the investigations in regard to which are expected to take about 2 years.

I now submit however a summary of the proposals which have been made by the Inspectresses for while it is evident that they need considerable further investigation and consideration they give some idea of what could be done and the cost thereof and perhaps that is all that can be expected as the length of time to be covered by the programme renders it almost

impossible or at any rate somewhat futile to enter into great detail.

The wider reference as to the needs of the Presidency will more easily admit of a reply after detailed investigation as it will not entail the construction at present of a detailed scheme for meeting those needs but should give a fairly clear idea of the work for the future.

2. The existing schools under public management require to be gradually developed during the decade by the opening of higher classes and the employment of better qualified teachers, the annual expenditure upon them at the end of the period is estimated at Rs 6,75,000/- more than at present.

To provide a corresponding improvement in aided schools the Inspectresses propose to add Rs 1,95,000 to the grant bill for girls schools.

A preliminary survey has been made of places where new Elementary girls' schools might be started and the recurring charge is estimated roughly at Rs 3,58,000/-.

There is no doubt that both directly and indirectly a further supply of secondary schools is necessary in order to increase the supply of female teachers and thus further elementary education, the estimates under this head amount to Rs 1,23,500/- but might be considerably increased were funds available. One of these schools will be a Government Secondary Girls' School at Berhampore in Sanjam. Proposals have been submitted in my letter Ref on Cur No. 2795/12 dated 29th May 1912 for the opening of a Government Secondary School for girls at Vizag with effect and if that school proves to be a success
ing the status of the

proposed to attach training sections to a number of Government and aided girls' schools, to start new training schools, to offer more salaries during this period to European and Eurasian mistresses for the training schools and to increase the number and amount of stipends and stipendiary grants. The recurring charges are estimated at about Rs 95,000/-.

3. The Inspectresses have made various proposals on the lines suggested by the Government of India for the amelioration of the conditions of service of female officers apart from direct increase of salary. The bulk of this consists of non-recurring charges for the building of residences but a sum of Rs 25,000/- has been entered as a recurring charge.

All the Inspectresses regard an increased Inspecting Agency as a most important matter and suggest Rs 1,20,000/- as a minimum sum for the additional charges.

Various other developments have been suggested, Industrial schools and Industrial classes attached to Training schools are expected to absorb about Rs 45,000/- annually and industrial scholarships Rs 85,000/-, the modest sum of Rs 6,000/- is suggested for a special Government school for the daughters of nobles and large land-owners and special institutes for the education of child-widows costing Rs 2,400/- each. I have put down at a figure sufficient for 10 such institutions.

There is lastly a proposal to devote Rs 10,000/- to the encouragement of vernacular translations of suitable English books for use in Elementary girls' schools.

The non-recurring charges are mainly for buildings in connection with the above mentioned schemes.

4. I append a list of the objects and the amounts estimated in tabular form showing the annually recurring expenditure involved at the end of the decade and the non-recurring

4
31
expenditure to be met during the same period.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. Sawers
Director of Public Instruction.

N.V.S.

32

I. Expansion of Girls' Education by means of the allocation of
Educational funds.

1. Improving existing Girls' Schools.

Recurring.

Annual cost in the
10th year.
Rs.

(a) Government Girls' Schools.

Raising the standards, grades and
staff of existing schools.

5,60,000

(b) Do. in Board Schools.

1,15,000

(c) Aided Schools.

Increased scale grant to pupils
and staff

1,95,000

II. Opening New Girls' Schools under
public management.

i. 12 Secondary schools.

1,23,500

ii. 392 Elementary schools.

2,35,240

III. Scholarships.

Secondary

15,200

Elementary

9,300

Non-recurring. Rs.

Schoolbuildings, hostels and
equipment.

9,65,000

2. Improvement of facilities for training

Recurring.

Rs.

Attachment of training sections to Government and aided Girls' schools starting of New Training schools, increase of salaries to teachers of Government Training Schools, Increased stipendiary grants and stipends

95,000

Non-recurring

Building and hostels to Training Schools.

7,70,000

3. Amelioration of the conditions of service in the case of mistresses c.

Quarters to teachers in Secondary schools, quarters to unmarried women in Elementary schools, Residential quarters to Inspectresses, Fixed conveyance allowance to Inspectresses, tentage allowances to Inspectresses & Assistant Inspectresses and halting allowances to all the members of the Inspecting staff.

4,51,050

4. Additional Inspecting staff.

One more Inspectress, five additional assistant Inspectresses, addition to the establishment of the Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, 12 visiting Agents, Specialist in Domestic Economy with establishment, travelling allowance & contingencies.

1,20,000

5. Other Heads.

Home Industries.

15 Industrial schools and classes attached to Training Schools.

45,000

Industrial scholarships

85,000

Buildings & extensions.

40,000

(a) Special Government Secondary schools for the daughters of nobles and large land-owners

6,000

Buildings

7,000

34

(b) For 10 institutes for the education
of child-widows at Rs 2,400 per
institute

Rs

24,000

For 10 buildings for them at
Rs 10,000 each

1,00,000

(c) To encourage vernacular translations
of suitable English books for use in
Elementary Girls' Schools.

10,000

A. G. Saurin

Director of Public Instruction.

N.V.S.

Advance copy submitted to the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

No. 914.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Education Department.

Department of Education

(Education)

Sir, the 1st July 1911.

Your most obedient servant,

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the education of girls. According to the last returns, out of a female population of more than 119 millions, only 830,000 are at school and of the total direct expenditure upon Education in India, only 11 per cent. represents expenditure upon the education of girls. In the last five years, however, there has been an increase of 100,000 in the number of girl scholars and a demand for female education may be expected to grow rapidly in many parts of India.

2. The Government of India think it very desirable to anticipate this demand by being ready with schemes which will meet it. These schemes will conveniently take the form of a ten years programme for (1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the allocation of educational funds; - whether destined for the maintenance of Board schools or as subsidies to aided schools; (2) the improvement of facilities for the training of mistresses; (3) the amelioration of the conditions of service in the case of mistresses and members of the inspecting staff such as the granting of free quarters of a suitable kind, of carriage allowances, and of special facilities during journeys etc. While unable at present to commit themselves to any promise regarding the allotment of imperial funds for these purposes

Handwritten notes:
 I would like to see
 the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp



Advance copy submitted to the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishna Rao
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp
 Joint Secretary to the Government of India
 The Secretary to the Government of Madras
 Department of Education
 (Madras)

Sir,
 I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the proposed scheme for the education of girls. According to the last returns, out of a total population of 100 millions, only 250,000 were at school and of these only 10,000 were girls. The total expenditure upon education in India, which is about 10 lakhs, represents expenditure upon the education of girls, in the last five years, however, there has been an increase of 50,000 in the number of girls and a corresponding increase in the expenditure. The Government of India think it very desirable to assist in the expansion of girls' education by means of the following measures: (1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the establishment of new schools; (2) the improvement of existing schools; (3) the provision of the training of teachers and women; (4) the provision of the training of girls in domestic science and manual work; (5) the provision of the training of girls in agriculture and other useful occupations. While much is at present being done in these directions, it is necessary to consider the possibility of further expansion of girls' education in India. It is proposed to submit a scheme to the Government of India for the purpose of expanding the education of girls in India. The scheme is based on the following principles: (1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the establishment of new schools; (2) the improvement of existing schools; (3) the provision of the training of teachers and women; (4) the provision of the training of girls in domestic science and manual work; (5) the provision of the training of girls in agriculture and other useful occupations. The scheme is based on the following principles: (1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the establishment of new schools; (2) the improvement of existing schools; (3) the provision of the training of teachers and women; (4) the provision of the training of girls in domestic science and manual work; (5) the provision of the training of girls in agriculture and other useful occupations.

2.
 36

purposes, the Government of India would be glad, in connection with the preparation of a working plan for the financing of education generally, to be furnished with the schemes which the Government of Madras may have already on hand, expanded, where necessary, to a ten years' working plan. An estimate of the cost is likewise requested with a statement as to how much of the additional cost can be found from provincial revenues.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,

H. Sharp,
 Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,
 I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the proposed scheme for the education of girls. According to the last returns, out of a total population of 100 millions, only 250,000 were at school and of these only 10,000 were girls. The total expenditure upon education in India, which is about 10 lakhs, represents expenditure upon the education of girls, in the last five years, however, there has been an increase of 50,000 in the number of girls and a corresponding increase in the expenditure. The Government of India think it very desirable to assist in the expansion of girls' education by means of the following measures: (1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the establishment of new schools; (2) the improvement of existing schools; (3) the provision of the training of teachers and women; (4) the provision of the training of girls in domestic science and manual work; (5) the provision of the training of girls in agriculture and other useful occupations. The scheme is based on the following principles: (1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the establishment of new schools; (2) the improvement of existing schools; (3) the provision of the training of teachers and women; (4) the provision of the training of girls in domestic science and manual work; (5) the provision of the training of girls in agriculture and other useful occupations.

Advanced copy submitted to the Hon'ble Mr. J.N. Atkinson, C.S.I.

32 L.D.
8-7-11.

No. 914.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Education Department.

Department of Education

(Education)

Simla, the 1st July 1911.

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the education of girls. According to the last returns, out of a female population of more than 119 millions, only 830,000 are at school and of the total direct expenditure upon Education in India, only 11 per cent. represents expenditure upon the education of girls. In the last five years, however, there has been an increase of 200,000 in the number of girl scholars and a demand for female education may be expected to grow rapidly in many parts of India.

2. The Government of India think it very desirable to anticipate this demand by being ready with schemes which will meet it. These schemes will conveniently take the form of a ten years programme for (1) the expansion of girls' education by means of the allocation of educational funds; - whether destined for the maintenance of Board schools or as subsidies to aided schools; (2) the improvement of facilities for the training of mistresses; (3) the amelioration of the conditions of service in the case of mistresses and members of the inspecting staff such as the granting of free quarters of a suitable kind, of carriage allowances, and of special facilities during journeys etc. While unable at present to commit themselves to any promise regarding the allotment of imperial funds for these

purposes

8-7-11

No. 114

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Education Department

Department of Education

(Madras)

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the education of girls. According to the last census, out of a total population of more than 119 millions, only 830,000 were at school and of the total expenditure on education in India, only 11 per cent. represented expenditure upon the education of girls. In the last five years, however, there has been an increase of 800,000 in the number of girls at school and a demand for female education may be expected to grow rapidly in many parts of India.

2. The Government of India think it very desirable to anticipate this demand by being ready with schemes which will meet it.

The Government will consequently take the form of a plan for the expansion of girls' education by means of the allocation of educational funds; - whether devoted to the maintenance of schools or as a subsidy to aided schools; (2) the improvement of facilities for the training of mistress; (3) the maintenance of the conditions of service in the case of mistress and staff of a school; (4) the granting of free tuition of a suitable kind, of various allowances, and of special facilities during journeys etc. While unable at present to commit themselves to any proposal regarding the allocation of special funds for these purposes.

38

purposes, the Government of India would be glad, in connection with the preparation of a working plan for the financing of education generally, to be furnished with the schemes which the Government of Madras may have already on hand, expanded, where necessary, to a ten years' working plan. An estimate of the cost is likewise requested with a statement as to how much of the additional cost can be found from provincial revenues.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Sharp,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTES.

purpose, the Government of India would be glad to co-operate
with the preparation of a working plan for the improvement
of education generally, to be furnished with the annual
which the Government of India may have already on hand,
expanded, where necessary, to a few years' working plan. An
estimate of the cost is likewise requested with a statement
as to how much of the additional cost can be borne from
provincial revenues.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. D. D. D.

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Cur.No.1635, from the Govt., of India, No.914 dated 1st July 1911.

Subject.

Educational of girls.

Advance copies submitted to
the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar,
the Hon'ble Mr. J.N. Atkinson, C.S.I.,
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and
His Excellency the Governor.

L.D.
8-7-1911.

I would like to see the draft reply to this.

V.K.
8-7-1911.

Please let me see any further papers on this subject.

J.N.A.
9-7-1911.

M.H.
9-7-1911.

According to the report on public instruction
in the Madras Presidency for the year 1909-10, out of
a female population of 19,368,391, only 196,920 girls
(or a little over 10 per cent)
were at school on the 31st March 1910, and of the
total direct expenditure on education in the presiden-
cy which amounted to Rs.85,39,660, only Rs.10,64,364
or 12.4 per cent represented the expenditure upon the
education of girls. During the last five years,
however, the number of girl scholars increased from

Pages 34 & 35 of
Vol. I

D.O.

41 28

Page 39 of vol I
of the report for 1905-06.

from 157,439 to 196,920 or by more than 25 per cent and as the Government of India observe a more rapid growth in the number of girl scholars may be expected in the future.

2. The following schemes relating to female education are now under consideration:-

(1) Reorganization of the training schools for mistresses including the establishment of two new training schools, one at Rajahmundry and the other at Mangalore. A scheme costing Rs.39,000 annually has been approved and the Government of India have been addressed for sanction.

(2) Establishment of schools for teaching home-industries to women. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to report on this subject. Vide Memo No.308-2 dated 1st March 1911. (in the linked file)

(3) Employment of female teachers in the place of male teachers in Government Girls' schools. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to report on this subject also. Memo No.307-3 dated 1st March 1911.

3. The following questions relating to female education formed the subject of interpellations at the Legislative Council meetings during the last few months:—

(1) ^{Increase} ~~increase~~ of the pay of female teachers in girls' schools. The Government said that they were not prepared to consider the question. Vide G.O., No.222 Edcl., dated 12th April 1911 and G.O., No.710 Edcl., dated 5th December 1910.

(2) Education of girls in separate girls' schools. The Government did not consider that there

Page 251 of the Pro. of
the Leg. Cl. 94-4-11 N

H

L

Page 251 of the Pro.
of the Leg. Cl. 24-4-11 N

I

there was any necessity to provide for the education of girls in separate girls' schools. Vide G.O., No.219 Edcl., dated 12th April 1911.

Page 250 of the Pro.
of the Leg. Cl. 24-4-11 N

J

(3) Opening of three or four high schools for girls. The Government said that it was in contemplation to open a high school at Coimbatore in addition to those maintained at Madras and Cannanore.- G.O., No.218 Edcl., dated 12th April 1911. The opening of the secondary school at Coimbatore forms part of the reorganization of the training schools for mistresses referred to above.

Page 372 of the Pro.
of the Leg. Cl. 29-11-10 S

K

(4) Establishment of a secondary school for girls in the Ganjam district. The Government said that the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the District Board would be drawn to the suggestion. - G.O., No.721 Edcl., dated 7th December 1910.

Page 34 of the Pro.
of the Leg. Cl. 21-2-11 N

N

(5) Grant of scholarships to women for learning home industries. The Government said that ^{no} ~~no~~ scholarships ~~were~~ ^{who have passed the age of 22.} were open to women - G.O., No.124 Edcl., dated 1st March 1911.

4. The Director of Public Instruction may ^{point also} be asked to consider these ~~suggestions~~ and to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the expansion of female education in the form of a ten years' programme together with an estimate of its cost for transmission to the Government of India.

5. The question as to how much of the additional cost of the scheme could be met from provincial funds is one on which the Financial Department should be consulted on receipt of the D.P.I.'s reply. In the meanwhile, the file may be sent to that department for perusal.

6. The draft below is for approval.

7.H.
15-7-11

20
15-7-11

in Box No 18.

J.H.M.

8
17.7"

The reference may go. This a ten year programme - so L.D.P.I. may take into consideration matters which are not immediately pressing.



Mr
18. 8. 11

Circulate this to the Honble Mr Atkinson for perusal. He wished to see further papers.

L.D.
8. 8. 11

48

in Box No 22.



Hon. Mr Atkinson C.S.J.

Thank. It is in my opinion impossible to over rate the need for improving female education. I hope our ten year programme will be a productive one.

8. 8. 11