

Education al (19/3) Department.

SERIES.

G. O. No.

715

Dated

5-8-1913

[Despatch Abstract.]

Back papers.

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

gd.

1913.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 715, 5th August 1913.

The Grant-in-Aid Code and the Madras Educational Rules.

Approving generally the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the amendment of — and ordering the publication of the necessary notifications in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 2nd May 1913.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 2736.

With reference to my memorandum printed in G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913, I have the honour to submit, for the approval of Government and publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the accompanying draft notification proposing certain alterations in the Grant-in-Aid Code and Madras Educational Rules.

2. I deal with these alterations *seriatim*—

(i) In giving effect to the proposal to increase the rate of annual grant per teacher (if trained), I am omitting any enhanced rate on behalf of secondary teachers. Secondary teachers are employed in elementary schools in few cases only; when they are employed their salary is doubtless between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 a month in which case, merely to raise the grant on their behalf from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a month seems incongruous. I am therefore drawing attention to the matter in the words proposed to be added at the end of rule 16 under which clause even as it stands at present the grant has been increased in many such cases.

The additional amounts proposed on behalf of teachers of the elementary grades are small enough, but the funds at present available will not permit of more.

(ii) This proposal will compensate to some extent for the small increase in "teacher" grant and will swell the grant where it is most required. This capitation grant is to aided schools what the capitation allowance is to schools under public management. The allowance in such cases is Re. 1 for ordinary pupils and Rs. 1 for backward pupils and girls so that making the grant As. 8 and Re. 1 in the two cases respectively instead of As. 8 and As. 10 (and ~~with~~ this not given at present account of girls) will do away with an invidious distinction.

The new list of backward classes and castes is fairly exhaustive, but I have added a saving clause at the end which will remove any possible hardship and make it trusted not to lead to abuse.

(iii) This proposal was sanctioned as a temporary measure for last year in G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated 22nd May 1912, and it may now be adopted permanent. It acts as a direct incentive to the attainment of a high standard of efficiency. The amount distributed under this concession last year was small and few schools secured the higher rate of increase. The concession was, however, announced somewhat late in the year and I am providing for double last year's expenditure. The charge is of course likely to grow but can be kept within the budget limits in any particular year. There is on the other hand a reasonable expectation of its being possible to provide in any year the amount required.

(iv) This last clause of rule 16 has been used to prevent hardship in special cases and in such cases a financial statement has been secured from the management and the grant allotted on lines similar to those adopted in the case of secondary schools. The words proposed to be added will serve rather to draw attention to what has been done in many cases than to increase any present financial liability in the immediate future. A gradual growth of expenditure may be expected; this can, however, be kept well under control.

(v) The proposal here is to establish permanently what was last year an experimental measure sanctioned in G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated 22nd May 1912. Funds will not permit of further increase in salaries at present; some further increase in the emoluments of trained teachers and approved teachers in schools under public management will, however, be secured by the following proposal.

(vi) Capitation allowance has hitherto been granted to teachers in schools containing the four lower standards only and this restriction has frequently been put forward as one of the rules discouraging the opening of a fourth standard in these schools. As a matter of fact it can only have so operated with the acquiescence of the management. The proposal provides for capitation allowance being given in all publicly managed elementary schools and thus does away with any discouraging distinction based on the grade of the schools. Funds will not, however, permit of calculating the allowance on pupils other than those in the four lower standards and it does not therefore offer positive encouragement to the opening of higher standards. The removal of an actual disability will, however, be better than nothing and the increased grants to aided schools will be some definite encouragement towards opening higher standards.

(vii) Panchamas and pupils belonging to other backward classes have hitherto been permitted to attend schools with fourth and higher standards without payment of fees if such schools were intended for them. The proposal will extend this concession to any school.

Beyond the advantage derived by certain pupils as having been newly admitted to the backward list, the funds available will not at present allow of any further concessions in regard to fees. It is however more than doubtful whether there is any crying need for further concessions or whether such concessions would bring more children into the schools.

I propose to distribute to local boards and municipalities a certain amount for the provision of extra teachers in existing schools which have outgrown their teaching strength, but the financial effect of the above proposals will leave a comparatively small sum only for opening new schools, placing more schools under Board management and taking any of the other steps involving recurring expenditure that form part of my programme for the expansion and extension of elementary education.

3. I now proceed to give an estimate of the cost of the above proposals :—

(i) Assuming that of the trained teachers in aided elementary schools two-thirds hold professional certificates of the lower elementary grade (*i.e.*, were trained after studying up to the fourth standard only) and one-third hold certificates of the higher elementary grade (*i.e.*, were trained after studying up to the seventh standard or similar stage) the amount required will be about Rs. 60,000, of which Rs. 12,000 may be debited to female education.

(ii) The enlargement of the list of backward castes and classes will without any enhancement of the rate increase to some extent the amount required for capitation allowances and grants. It is impossible to make any accurate estimate. I propose to allot Rs. 10,000 for schools under public management and Rs. 3,000 for capitation grants to aided schools. The smallness of the latter amount is due to the fact that at present rates the extra grant is only As. 2 per pupil as against Re. 1 in the former class of school.

The costly part of the proposed change so far as aided schools are concerned is the raising of the rate of capitation grant for backward pupils from As. 10 to Re. 1 and the payment on behalf of each girl of Re. 1 instead of As. 8 at present. For boys I have calculated that 10 per cent. of the total may be entitled to the higher rate and that the extra cost will be Rs. 22,000 while for girls the amount required may be fairly accurately estimated at Rs. 27,000 or a little less as some of these girls belong to classes hitherto declared backward and have earned the extra As. 2 at present admissible.

(iii) The additional amount to be provided under this head as explained above is Rs. 38,000 for boys and Rs. 4,000 for girls.

(iv) The existing provision for grants-in-aid will not require specific enhancement on account of this proposal.

(v) The allotments in the budget for payments in support of municipal and local board schools include provision for continuing the payments made last year for securing Rs. 10 as the lowest salary.

(vi) The admission of teachers in municipal and board schools with standard IV or higher standards even if restricted as proposed may be estimated to cost Rs. 95,000 in boys' schools and Rs. 5,000 in girls' schools.

(vii) The proposal will entail a trifling loss of fee income for which specific compensation seems unnecessary.

4. The total amount of which details are given above that I propose should be transferred from the lump allotment of 23 lakhs to the detailed account 22 G. Grants-in-Aid, Non-European Schools, Teaching Grants, Elementary Schools comes to Rs. 1,52,000 and to 22 E. Government schools, General (iii) (although I cannot at present distribute this between municipal and local board schools) to Rs. 1,10,000.

This absorbs Rs. 2,62,000 of the recurring grant of Rs. 6,80,000 from the Government of India, of which Rs. 2,14,000 may be debited to the sum of Rs. 3,50,000 (primary education) and Rs. 48,000 to the sum of Rs. 87,000 (girls' education).

5. I also request sanction to allot Rs. 57,000 of the balance of the "Primary Education" grant to increasing the staffs of existing municipal and board schools. The exact distribution will be proposed later.

6. The remaining Rs. 79,000 for boys and Rs. 39,000 for girls together with the sum of Rs. 25,000 (for girls) already for the purpose under 22 E. will be mainly devoted to opening new elementary schools and included in the contribution to local bodies.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Proposed changes in Chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(1) For paragraph 1 of rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, substitute the following scale of grants:—For the present the amount of grant allotted will be at the rate of Rs. 38 per year for each untrained teacher, Rs. 42 per year for each trained teacher of the lower elementary grade, Rs. 48 per year for each trained teacher of the higher elementary grade and Rs. 8 per year for each pupil in average daily attendance.

(2) For paragraph 2 of rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, substitute the following:—

Provided that the sanctioning authority may, in its discretion increase the rate of grant to Rupee 1 for each girl or pupil belonging to one of the following backward classes or castes. The following may be regarded as backward classes or castes:—

1. Agambadiyans.	21. Devangulu.
2. Ambalakarans.	22. Dadekulas.
3. Ambattan.	23. Embrandiris.
4. Ariya Maharratts.	24. Enadis.
5. Badagas.	25. Galada Konkani.
6. Bandhis.	26. Gamallas.
7. Bosthas.	27. Ganigas.
8. Bhandaris.	28. Gavaras.
9. Bhattins.	29. Gollas.
10. Billavas.	30. Goundals or Goundans.
11. Bordinis.	31. Gudigers.
12. Boyas.	32. Holayas.
13. Budabaka.	33. Idaiyan.
14. Chaptagara.	34. Idigas.
15. Chenchus.	35. Iralas.
16. Cherumas.	36. Izhuvas.
17. Chucklers (Chekkilis).	37. Jandras.
18. Dandasis.	38. Jangams.
19. Dasaris.	39. Kadaiyans.
20. Devadigas.	40. Kadas.

41. Kalkolars.
42. Kalalis.
43. Kallars.
44. Kamman.
45. Kammavars.
46. Kannadiars.
47. Kelasis.
48. Kilarvis.
49. Khodals or Bavuris.
50. Khonds.
51. Konga Vellals.
52. Koravas.
53. Kotas.
54. Kotayars.
55. Koyas.
56. Kudubis.
57. Kumbars.
58. Kuruchiyas.
59. Kurubas.
60. Kurumas.

61. Kusavans.	81. Nayadis.	101. Savaras.
62. Labbaia.	82. Nimiskara.	102. Saurashtars.
63. Tambadis.	83. Oddars.	103. Selars.
64. Madivalas.	84. Padaiyachis.	104. Sembadavans.
65. Malas and Madigas.	85. Pallas.	105. Shanars.
66. Males.	86. Pallis.	106. Telugus.
67. Malayalis.	87. Pangadikara.	107. Thoriyas.
68. Malsas.	88. Paniyas.	108. Tiglars.
69. Mangala.	89. Panus.	109. Tiyan.
70. Mappilas.	90. Paraiyas.	110. Todas.
71. Marathis.	91. Paravan.	111. Tondamans.
72. Maravars.	92. Patianavars.	112. Totis.
73. Mhalyas.	93. Pattunilgars.	113. Tsakala.
74. Mogars.	94. Perike.	114. Uriyas.
75. Moilia.	95. Polayas.	115. Vaduvras (Vadugans).
76. Mondri Bandas.	96. Puslars.	116. Valaiyans.
77. Mudivas.	97. Rajpuri or Balolika.	117. Valluvas.
78. Mukkavars.	98. Saliyars.	118. Vannan.
79. Mutrachus.	99. Samagars.	119. Vettuvras.
80. Muttriyans.	100. Saniairs.	

It shall be competent to the Director to add to the above list any other similar classes or castes or persons following similar occupations.

(3) Rule 16, paragraph 2.—For "25 per cent. of the amount originally allotted for any improvement in the standard of efficiency" substitute "50 per cent. of the amount originally allotted on behalf of schools that have attained in a high standard of efficiency."

(4) Rule 16, paragraph 3.—Add the following after "in special cases" "particularly higher elementary schools, elementary schools wherein trained teachers of secondary grade are employed and schools for girls".

(2)

Proposed changes in Chapter VI, Madras Educational Rules.

(1) Rule 82.—Add after paragraph 1. "All trained teachers and approved teachers whose pay is less than Rs. 10 a month should be granted such an allowance as will raise their monthly pay to Rs. 10."

(2) Rule 83.—Omit "In schools containing the four lower standards only" occurring in the first line and add "in the four lower standards" after "average daily attendance" occurring lines 3 and 4.

(3) Rule 84.—Omit the words "in schools intended for them" occurring in lines 4 and 5 of the second proviso on page 17.

Order No. 715, Educational, dated 5th August 1913.

The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the amendment of the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational Rules are generally approved. The following items included in the list of backward classes proposed by the Director will be omitted, some because they are not true caste names and others because the castes in question can scarcely be classed as backward:—

Budabaka.	Mhalya.
Blatto.	Nimiskara.
Embrandari.	Sania.
Goundia.	Shanau.
Konga Vellala.	Tiyan.

It is not clear what class is meant by the name "Kammavars." The Director is requested to report on the point.

2. The following notifications will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

NOTIFICATIONS.

I

The following alterations will be made in chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code:—

(1) Rule 15.—For this rule substitute—
"Scale of grants.—For the present the amount of grant allotted will be at the rate of Rs. 3 per year for each untrained teacher, Rs. 42 per year for each trained teacher of the lower elementary grade, Rs. 48 per year for each trained teacher of the higher elementary grade, and annas 8 per year for each pupil in average daily attendance."

Provided that the sanctioning authority may, in its discretion, increase the rate of grant to rupees one for each girl or pupil belonging to one of the backward classes or castes. The following may be regarded as backward classes or castes :—

Agambadiyan.	Gudigara.	Labbai.	Paraiyan.
Agasa.	Holeyva.	Lambadi.	Paravan.
Ambalakaran.	Idaiyan.	Madiga.	Pattasavan.
Ambatten.	Idiga.	Madivala.	Patmulikaran.
Are Mahrati.	Irala.	Mala.	Perike.
Badaga.	Iluvan.	Male.	Polaiyan.
Balolika.	Jandra.	Malayali.	Pusla (Pusalavadu).
Bandi.	Jangam.	Malasa.	Rajpuri.
Bavuri.	Kadaiyan.	Mangala.	Saliyan.
Bestha.	Kada (Kadan).	Mappilla.	Samigara.
Bhandari.	Kaikolan.	Maravan.	Savara.
Billava.	Kalal (Kalali).	Moger.	Saunashtra.
Bondili.	Kallan.	Molli.	Sedan.
Boya.	Kamma.	Mondi Banda.	Sembadavan.
Chaytegarra.	Kannadiyan.	Muduva.	Telaga.
Chenchu.	Kelasi.	Mukkuvan.	Thoriyan.
Cheruma.	Kharvi.	Mutracha.	Tigala (Tigla).
Chukler (Chekkili).	Khodala.	Mutiriyar.	Toda.
Dandasi.	Khond.	Nayadi.	Tondaman.
Dastri.	Konavan.	Naydan.	Toti (Tottiyar).
Devadiga.	Kota.	Odde.	Tuskala.
Devanga.	Kotiya.	Odiya.	Uriya.
Dudekula.	Koya.	Oriya.	Vaduvan (Vadungan).
Enadi.	Kudubi.	Padaiyachi.	Valaiyan.
Gulada Konkani.	Kumbara.	Pallan.	Valluvan.
Gamalla.	Kurichan.	Palli.	Vannan.
Ganiga.	Kuruba.	Pangadikara.	Vetravan.
Gavara.	Kuruman.	Paniyan.	
Golla.	Kusavan.	Pauu.	

It shall be competent to the Director to add to the above list any other similar classes or castes or persons following similar occupations."

(2) Rule 16.—For the words "25 per cent. of the amount originally allotted for any improvement in the standard of efficiency" occurring in the second sub-paragraph, substitute "50 per cent. of the amount originally allotted on behalf of schools that have attained a high standard of efficiency." and after the third sub-paragraph, add "In particular, such increased grants may be made to higher elementary schools, elementary schools wherein trained teachers of secondary grade are employed and schools for girls."

II.

The following alterations will be made in the Madras Educational Rules :—

(1) Rule 82.—After sub-paragraph 1, add—

"All trained teachers and approved teachers whose pay is less than Rs. 10 a month should be granted such an allowance as will raise their monthly pay to Rs. 10."

(2) Rule 83.—For the first sentence of sub-paragraph 1, substitute—

"Each trained teacher will be eligible for a share of a capitation allowance made to the school calculated on the average daily attendance in the four lower standards at the rate, where funds permit, of Re. 1 a year per head or Rs. 2 in the case of girls. Panamas and pupils belonging to the castes or classes which have been declared by the Government to be backward."

and for the last sub-paragraph, substitute—

"The allowance will be distributed on or after the 1st May in each year and will be calculated on the average daily attendance for the year ending on the 31st March immediately preceding."

(3) Rule 84.—Omit the words "into schools intended for them" occurring in the second proviso to the rule.

3. The additional cost during the current year involved in the proposals above sanctioned, which is estimated at 2.62 lakhs, will be met from the special Imperial grant of 23 lakhs provided in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1913-14.

4. The further proposals referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Director's letter are awaited.

(True Extract.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
Financial Department, with a copy of notes.
Gazette.
Editors' Table (Order only).

NOTE FILE

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 715, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 5TH AUGUST 1913.

[SUBJECT.—Proposed alterations in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Madras Educational Rules to admit of schemes now suggested for the distribution of the Imperial recurring grant for primary education and girls' education.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 2nd May 1913, No. 2736.

The alterations in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Madras Educational Rules proposed by the Director of Public Instruction as the most suitable method of spending the recurring grant from Imperial of 4.37 lakhs for primary and girls' education which is referred to in his memorandum in G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913, are set forth in the draft notification submitted by him. The reasons for the alterations are explained in paragraph 2 of his letter. It will be seen that they will absorb only 2.62 out of the 4.37 and that the Director of Public Instruction (last paragraph of his letter) sets aside 1.75 to continue the present policy of opening new schools and strengthening the staff in existing ones. The present rules are printed below and the alterations proposed in them are shown in italics. The alterations are seven in number, and these are marked proposal (i), proposal (ii), etc., to correspond with the numbers of the sub-paragraphs of paragraph 2 of the Director's letter. The importance of the proposals lies in the facts that they initiate a policy from which retreat will be difficult and that they absorb practically all of the recurring grants for primary education which are at present in sight since the maintenance of, and provision of additional masters in, the schools which have been started in recent years will probably need all the money which will be available from Provincial funds in the near future. The alterations are examined below seriatim; I have discussed them all in detail with the Director of Public Instruction, and have been through the proposals made from time to time for the advancement of elementary education to see if there were any others which better deserved a share of this recurring grant :—

Proposals (i) and (ii)—The Grant-in-Aid Code.

2. The Director of Public Instruction proposes to alter rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code thus :—

15. SCALE OF GRANTS.—For the present the amount of grant allotted will be at the rate Rs. 36 per year for each untrained teacher, Rs. 42 per year for each trained teacher of lower elementary grade, Rs. 48 per year for each trained teacher of the higher elementary grade and Rs. 8 per year for each pupil in average daily attendance.

Provided that the sanctioning authority may, in its discretion, increase the rate of grant Re. 1 for each girl or pupil belonging to one of the backward classes or castes for each pupil by not more than 25 per cent. in any defined locality in favour of any school attended by a majority of pupils drawn from backward classes or castes. The following may be regarded backward classes or castes :—

1. Agambadiyans.	16. Cherumans.	31. Gudigars.
2. Ambalakarans.	17. Chuklers (Chekkilis).	32. Holayans.
3. Ambatten.	18. Dandasis.	33. Idaiyan.
4. Ariya Mahattas.	19. Dasaris.	34. Idigas.
5. Badagas.	20. Devadigas.	35. Iralas.
6. Bandhis.	21. Devangulas.	36. Ichuvans.
7. Besthas.	22. Dudekulaz.	37. Jandras.
8. Bhandaris.	23. Embrandiris.	38. Jangams.
9. Bhattus.	24. Enadis.	39. Kadaiyans.
10. Billavas.	25. Galada Konkans.	40. Kadas.
11. Bondilis.	26. Gammallas.	41. Kaikolars.
12. Boyas.	27. Ganigas.	42. Kalalis.
13. Budachaka.	28. Gavaras.	43. Kallars.
14. Chaytegarra.	29. Gollas.	44. Kamman.
15. Chenchus.	30. Goundlas or Goundans.	45. Kammavars.

46. Kannadiars.	71. Marathis.	96. Pusiars.
47. Kelasis.	72. Maravars.	97. Rajpuri or Balolika.
48. Kharvis.	73. Mhalys.	98. Saliyars.
49. Khodals or Bavaris.	74. Mogars.	99. Samagars.
50. Khonds.	75. Moitis.	100. Sanjars.
51. Konga Vallalas.	76. Mond Bandas.	101. Savaras.
52. Koravars.	77. Muduvras.	102. Saurashttras.
53. Kotas.	78. Mukkuvras.	103. Sedars.
54. Kotayars.	79. Mubrachus.	104. Sembadavans.
55. Koyas.	80. Muttiriyans.	105. Shanars.
56. Kudubis.	81. Nayadis.	106. Telugus.
57. Kurbaras.	82. Nimiskaya.	107. Thoriyas.
58. Kuruchiyas.	83. Oddars.	108. Tiglars.
59. Kurubas.	84. Padariyachis.	109. Tiyanas.
60. Kurumas.	85. Pallis.	110. Todas.
61. Kusavans.	86. Pallis.	111. Tondamans.
62. Labbais.	87. Pangadkara.	112. Totis.
63. Lambadis.	88. Paniyas.	113. Takala.
64. Madivalas.	89. Panus.	114. Uriyas.
65. Malas and Madigas.	90. Paraiyas.	115. Vaduvras (Vadugans)
66. Males.	91. Paravans.	116. Valaiyans.
67. Mayallais.	92. Pattanavars.	117. Valluvras.
68. Malsas.	93. Pattumulgars.	118. Vannans.
69. Mangala.	94. Perike.	119. Vettuvras.
70. Mappillas.	95. Polayas.	

It shall be competent to the Director to add to the above list any other similar classes or castes or persons following similar occupations.

3. For the Director's remarks with reference to the above alterations in rule 15, please see paragraphs 2 (i) and (ii) of his letter. The list of backward classes above given is the revised list now furnished by the Director. The new items in it have been printed in italics.

4. *Proposal (i)—Teacher grants.*—Taking first the alterations fixing varying rates of grant, according to their training, for teachers in elementary schools, it will be seen that in regard to lower and higher elementary teachers the scale is the same as that already proposed to Government and accepted by them, please see paragraph 10 of the Director's letter on page 5 of G.O. No. 908, Educational, dated 22nd December 1911, and paragraph 12 (ii) of memorandum on page 4 of G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913. It has been accepted as almost axiomatic that every encouragement must be given to the employment of trained teachers and this proposal puts the most direct premium on the trained man and seems good. So much is being spent on training that it is necessary to encourage teachers to avail themselves of the opportunities provided.

5. The Director omits his originally contemplated increase from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem in the grants to secondary grade teachers. He states that as these men are already fairly well paid it would be "incongruous" to put this small increase formally into the Code. Folk would point to it and say that it was a paltry encouragement to the secondary man.

6. He proposes instead to take power under rule 16 to increase grants in special cases where secondary teachers are employed. The wording of this rule 16 is general that it will admit of great latitude in making such grants—which is what wanted.

7. *Proposal (ii)—Capitation grants.*—The proposal is—

(a) to increase the rate of grant for pupils of the "backward classes" from As. 10 to Re. 1, and

(b) to admit girls also to the enhanced rate of Re. 1.

8. Neither of these proposals were specifically referred to in the Director's memorandum in G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913, though it was generally stated there that extra grants on behalf of aided schools would be provided. The proposals compensate for the smallness of the increase in the amended rule 15 in teacher grants and simultaneously encourage the "backward" people to come to school. They may be approved.

9. *List of "backward classes."*—Out of the 119 classes listed by the Director, 49 are new. The entry of a caste in the list has a twofold effect: first it gives the teacher of any boy or girl of the caste an enhanced capitation grant (as has just been seen) and secondly (see page 6 below) it allows pupils of that caste to get admission free of fees to all schools under public management. The list as it stands at present, and as it has now been added to by the Director of Public Instruction, is not scientifically drawn. Its beginning was a list of castes drawn up in a note by Sir Gabriel Stokes

Page 71 of notes with G.O. No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

in 1906 and has been added to from time to time by Government on special reports from the Director of Public Instruction.

The result is that the castes in it are of every degree of literacy, that some of the entries are caste *titles*, names of sub-castes, etc., and so are not to be found in the recognized lists of castes in Mr. Thurston's book and the various census reports and that duplications occur, the same caste being shown under more than one name. The Director of Public Instruction's present additions were made on the report of sub-assistant inspectors all over the Presidency.

In the accompanying sheets of his amended list (his additions are printed in italics) castes are arranged in the order of their literacy. This shows how little method there is in the list, as the literacy of these "backward" castes ranges from 1 *per mille* to over 300. The present is not the time, however, to go into the list, as this case is urgent, and anyhow it is not clear that much practical good would be effected by so doing, while omissions of names already in it would be certain to evoke protests from missionaries who have schools full of the "backward." The Director of Public Instruction's additions notably include washermen (Tsakalas 192,056; Vannans 120,605; Madivelas 8,017), barbers (Ambattans 105,199; Kelasis 3,631; Mangalas 90,231 and Bhandaris 560) and fishermen (Sembadavans 31,905; Beshas 23,901 and Thoriyas 4,942), but several of his new names can't be traced, others are synonyms or titles only, and others (like Uriyas, Telugus, Marathis) are not caste names and far too vague. Notes as to these are made in the last column of the statement. They may all be omitted. I would also omit Tiyanas, Shanans and Labbais. The last are the best educated of all the classes of Mussalmans (page 126 of 1911 Census Report), more than a quarter of them being able to read and write and are certainly not too poor to pay fees: moreover as Mussalmans they already get in for half fees.

I have noted on the list of castes, which requires correction. Marathis are Aré Marathis and Telugus are Telugas. The Secretary's remark about Labbais rather misses the point. The question here is not the fee payable by the pupil but the grant payable to the schoolmaster. If Labbais pay only half fees, they must be held to be "backward" and the schoolmaster should get the higher rate of grant. If Tiyanas and Shanans pay full fees, they may be omitted.

H. A. S[UART].

Tiyanas and Shanans are, of course, toddy-drawers in Malabar and the Tamil country respectively. No doubt the Telugu toddy-drawers, the Idigas, are already on the list, but they are far poorer and more illiterate than the other two. I should say the average Tiyan or Shanán would resent being called "backward" and both have made great advances in recent years. They might well be omitted. In other respects the Director of Public Instruction's amended list may stand. For orders.

10. The existing list contains castes whose males number 8,439,210; the Director's additions add 3,337,675: total 11,776,885 against the total male population of the Presidency in 1911 of 20,382,955. In other words, even with the omissions above suggested, half the population of the Presidency will be on the backward list.

To increase this list is in accordance

Page 2 of G.O. No. 204, Educational, dated 2nd March 1912, and page 5 of G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 1st May 1913.

I have no objection to giving him the power. He cannot add many more.

H. A. S[UART].

with India's wish and the present policy that education shall be free for the illiterate masses, but there seems no need to sanction its indefinite extension, and I think the Director of Public Instruction may continue to send up for orders proposed additions to it and need not be given the power to add to it for which he asks. For orders.

11. *Proposals (iii) and (iv) :—*

16. *Fixing the amount of grants.*—The sanctioning authority may, on the report of the inspecting officer, or after enquiry, reduce or suspend the grant allotted, and take such other measures as the occasion may appear to require, in cases where there has been falsification of the registers or misrepresentation regarding the employment of teachers or the attendance of pupils, or violation of any of the conditions of recognition and aid, or any other fraud or irregularity.

The inspecting officers assembled in conference may also propose the reduction of the grant to a school, by not more than 25 per cent. of the amount originally allotted, for defects in organization, discipline, instruction and accommodation, also on account of a diminution of the number of school meetings, an undue shortening of the school day or the amount thereof devoted to secular instruction, the presence of pupils unprotected from small-pox, or insufficiency of funds. Intimation shall be given to the manager at the time of inspection of the inspecting officer's intention to recommend a reduction of the grant together with his reasons therefor. They may on the other hand propose the increase of the grant by not more than 25 per cent. of the amount originally allotted for any improvement in the standard of efficiency, 50 per cent. of the amount originally allotted on behalf of schools that have attained a high standard of efficiency more especially for the introduction of any methods of teaching calculated to train the children's faculties and powers of expression and observation, proper attention to physical exercises and generally any attempt to fit the children for their position in life.

The sanctioning authority may, with the concurrence of the Director, increase the grant in special cases particularly higher elementary schools, elementary schools wherein trained teachers of secondary grade are employed and schools for girls where it is obvious that sufficient funds from other sources are not forthcoming.

For the Director's remarks with reference to the above alterations in rule 16 please see paragraph 2 (iii) and (iv) of his letter.

12. *Proposal (iii).*—The proposal to grant power to inspecting officers to increase the grant by not more than 50 per cent. (as against 25 per cent. at present) which was approved for 1912-13 in G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated 22nd May 1912, may now be confirmed as proposed. For orders. This increase is intended, in the words of the code, for schools that have attained a high standard of efficiency, and it will enable or induce managers of aided schools to pay qualified teachers under them the same high rates as obtain in schools under public management.

13. *Proposal (iv).*—The Director explains that this does not involve any financial liability but only an affirmation of the existing procedure. The amendment may be accepted.

W. FRANCIS—7-6-13.

Both amendments may be accepted, but the second one might be altered so as to avoid the Director's rather indifferent English. After "forthcoming" I would add—

"In particular, such increased grants may be made to higher elementary schools, etc., etc."

H. A. S[UART]—25-7-13.

14. *Proposal (v)—The Madras Educational Rules.—**Salaries.*

82. The following scale of salaries is recommended for adoption where funds permit :—

1 teacher	Rs. 8
2 teachers "	10, 8
3 " "	12, 10, 8
4 " "	15, 12, 10, 8
5 " "	20, 15, 12, 10, 8
6 " "	25, 20, 15, 12, 10, 8
7 " "	30, 25, 20, 15, 12, 10, 8
8 " "	40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 12, 10, 8

in cases where each standard consists of one section only. Where extra teachers have to be employed on account of the division into sections of any of the standards the additional post or posts may carry a salary of Rs. 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 12, 10 or 8 according as it is the 7th, 6th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, 1st or Infant standard which has to be divided, the new teacher ordinarily

receiving Rs. 8. It is by no means necessary that the lower classes should be taken by the teachers on the lower rates of pay ; this is a matter in regard to which the advice of the inspecting officer should be obtained. All trained teachers and approved teachers whose pay is less than Rs. 10 a month should be granted such an allowance as will raise their monthly pay to Rs. 10.

For the Director's remarks with reference to the above addition please see paragraph 2 (v) of his letter.

The proposal may be approved. It gives in schools under public management the premium upon trained teachers which is conferred in the case of aided schools by the addition to article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code noticed on pages 1 and 2 above.

W. FRANCIS—7-6-13.

I agree. Eight rupees is a wretched pittance even for an untrained man.

H. A. S[UART]—25-7-13.

15. *Proposal (vi).—**Capitation Allowance.*

83. In schools containing the four lower standards only. Each trained teacher will be eligible for a share of a capitation allowance made to the school calculated on the average daily attendance in the four lower standards at the rate where funds permit of Rs. 1 a year per head or Rs. 2 in the case of girls, Panchamas and pupils belonging to the castes or classes which have been declared by the Government to be backward. The total amount to be paid will be reduced on the recommendation of the inspecting officers if the result of the inspection of the school is unsatisfactory.

The amount paid will ordinarily be divided equally among the trained teachers provided that they all served in the school during the previous year ending 31st March. The amount to be paid to a teacher who for any reason did not serve during the whole year shall be determined by the inspecting officer. If in any case the work of a particular teacher is reported by the inspecting officer to have been unsatisfactory, his share may be reduced or disallowed.

The allowance will be distributed on or after the 1st May in each year and will be calculated on the average daily attendance for the year ending on the 31st March immediately preceding.

For the Director's remarks with reference to the above alterations please see paragraph 2 (vi) of his letter.

16. The question of granting capitation allowances to schools with the fourth and higher standards has been under consideration for a long time. Please see papers with G.O. No. 908, Educational, dated 22nd December 1911. The complaint made against the existing rule, which confines capitation grants to schools with the four lower standards only, is more that it prevents the development of schools, as teachers are interested in not opening higher standards than that the teachers employed in them are inadequately recompensed. The present proposal of the Director to remove the restriction meets the complaint satisfactorily and may be accepted. The Director explains that owing to financial reasons it is not possible to provide for capitation allowance for pupils in higher standards also. This is the most costly of all the proposals, being estimated (see below) to require a lakh out of the total of 2.62 now budgeted for. The Director's letter reads as though he were not very enthusiastic about it, but he explains that this is not really so.

I don't know what the Director's real sentiments are, but I am certainly not enthusiastic about this grant to schools with more than the four lower standards. It will cost a lakh a year and there is no evidence that it is wanted. But I admit that the present rule is anomalous and I reluctantly agree to the change. I have corrected the language of the rule.

H. A. S[UART].

The proposal seems a round-about way of securing the opening of fourth standards, and it might be thought that it would be simpler and cheaper to put a direct premium on boys in the fourth standard. Experience of what happened in the old result-grant days goes to show, however, that this would result in widespread undue acceleration of promotion, if not the transference of all present third standard boys en bloc to the fourth standard in order to secure the premium.

17. Proposal (vii).—

84. (ii) "In schools containing a fourth standard, fees shall ordinarily be levied at the following monthly rates:—

	Boys.			Girls.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
"Infant standard	0	1	0	0	0	6
"1st do.	0	2	0	0	1	0
"2nd do.	0	3	0			
"3rd do.	0	4	0			
"4th do.	0	6	0			
"5th do.	0	8	0	0	2	0
"6th do.						
"7th do.						

"Provided that the foregoing rates may be modified by the managing bodies concerned with reference to local circumstances after consultation with the Inspector of Schools of the circle.

"Provided also that fees at half the rates prescribed above may be levied from Muhammadan and Uriya boys and that Panchamas and pupils belonging to the castes or classes which have been declared by the Government to be backward may be admitted into schools intended for them without payment of fees.

"2. In the case of Government schools, the Inspector of the circle, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction, may similarly modify the rates."

For the Director's remarks with reference to the above alteration please see paragraph 2 (vii) of his letter.

18. The object of the proposal is to enable pupils of the backward classes to obtain free admission into all classes. Coupled with the enlargement of the "backward" list, it should have a far-reaching effect. There is one small difficulty attached: in aided schools the management can levy fees or not as it chooses. In the

case of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools the complaint was made that though the Educational Rules allowed Muhammadans to be admitted on half

fees, effect was not invariably given to the regulation in aided schools. In order therefore to induce managers to grant the concession to Muhammadan secondary pupils a special provision was inserted in the Grant-in-Aid Code authorizing the payment of grants in consideration of the fee income foregone on that account. That was in secondary schools, however, where the fees are high. In these elementary schools the fees are very small. The Director says that the proposal will entail only a trifling loss of fee-income and that specific compensation is unnecessary. The

H. A. S[UART]. amendment proposed may be approved and the point about compensation should be left for consideration if it happen to arise.

19. The additional cost involved in the alterations in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Madras Educational Rules set forth in the preceding pages [proposals (iv), (v) and (vii) involve no additional expenditure] comes to Rs. 2,62,000 as detailed below:—

Proposal	RS.
(i) Extra cost on account of payment of grants to teachers at revised rates (revised rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code)	60,000
(ii) Enlargement of list of backward classes (proviso to revised rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code)	13,000
Increased rate of capitation allowance for pupils belonging to backward classes	49,000
(iii) Increase of grants to efficient schools	40,000
(vi) Capitation allowance to four lower standards in all municipal and board schools	1,00,000
	2,62,000
Proposals to be submitted hereafter—	
(a) Cost of increasing the staffs of existing municipal and board schools	57,000
(b) Opening new elementary schools for boys	79,000
(c) Opening new elementary schools for girls	89,000
	4,37,000

20. These estimates are dealt with in paragraph 3 of the Director's letter. The first of them (Rs. 60,000) is based on information available in the Director of Public Instruction's office and may be taken as approximately correct. The second (Rupees 13,000) is a more difficult matter, for it is impossible to say what proportion of the backward castes have already been persuaded to come to school by existing concessions, or what proportion of them will be led to do so by the new concessions. The figure seems understated, but after all this doesn't matter, as grants (see Rule 1 of the Grant-in-Aid Code) have always been understood to be subject to the condition that funds were available and constantly, in times of financial stress, have not been paid in full. If, then, there is not enough money to pay in full they can again be paid in part. The other figures have been calculated in the office and these calculations checked with the Director's methods and (except that the last of them, one lakh seems again to be an understatement); so far as can be ascertained they are approximately correct. It is submitted that the Director of Public Instruction's figures may be accepted.

W. FRANCIS—7-6-13.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From 1913-14 onwards the Government of India have given a recurring grant of 6-80 lakhs from Imperial funds for Education, which is to be distributed for expenditure on the following objects:—

	LAKHS.
(a) Primary Education	3-50
(b) Girls' Education	87
(c) College and Training Institutions	30
(d) Secondary Education	1-35
(e) Technical and Special Education	99
(f) Manual Training	12
(g) European Education	57
Total	6-80

2. The present proposals of the Director of Public Instruction relate to the amendment of the (a) *Grant-in-Aid Code* and the (b) *Educational Rules*; and it is roughly estimated that these proposals will involve an extra cost of 2-62 lakhs made up of 2-14 lakhs for primary education for boys + 48 lakh for education of girls. The balance left for primary education and education of girls out of the Imperial grant referred to in paragraph 1 above will be 1-75 lakhs as follows:—

	LAKHS.
For primary education (3-50—2-14)	1-36
For education of girls (87—48)	39
Total	1-75

This amount, the Director of Public Instruction proposes to spend in the following manner:—

1-36	{	57 lakh out of the balance of the grant (3-50) for primary education, as grant towards increasing the staffs of existing board and municipal schools.	} for opening new elementary schools.
	{	79 lakh out of balance of grant for primary education (3-50)	
	{	39 lakh out of balance of grant (87) for girls' education	
1-75 lakhs.			

3. Turning to the present proposals, the following are the details:—

	Extra cost		
	Debitable to "Primary Education."	Debitable to "Girls' Education."	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
<i>Grant-in-Aid Code.</i>			
I. To amend rule 15 so as to enable teaching grants being paid at the rate of Rs. 36 per year for untrained teachers, Rs. 42 per year for trained teachers of the lower elementary grade, and Rs. 48 per year for trained teachers of higher elementary grade (existing rate is Rs. 36 per year for all teachers).	48	12	60
II. (a) To amend rule 15 so as— (i) to increase the rate of grant for pupils of the backward classes from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1. (ii) to admit girls to the enhanced rate of Rs. 1 as against Rs. 5 at present.	22	27	49
(b) To increase the list of backward classes by the addition of 49 new cases, with powers to the Director of Public Instruction to add to the list from time to time.	13	NIL	13
III. To introduce permanently the arrangement sanctioned temporarily for one year in 1912-13 (G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated 22nd May 1912) of increasing by 60 per cent. grants to elementary schools, given under paragraph 16 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, for high efficiency (last year's expenditure was small owing to the late introduction of the scheme).	36	04	40
IV. To amend the last sentence of rule 16 of the Grant-in-Aid Code so as to state specifically that increased grants will be given to higher elementary schools, elementary schools with trained secondary grade teachers and girls' schools (an affirmation of existing practice).	..	..	..
<i>Educational Rules.</i>			
V. To introduce permanently the arrangement sanctioned temporarily for one year 1912-13 (G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated 22nd May 1912) of raising to Rs. 10 the pay of all trained and approved teachers in public elementary schools in cases where it is less than Rs. 10 per mensem. (Full provision has been made in current year's budget.)	..	..	..
VI. To amend rule 83 so as to permit of capitation allowances being given to pupils in the first four lower standards irrespective of whether the school has the four lower standards only or higher classes as well (at present the concession is granted to schools having the four lower standard only).	95	05	100
VII. To amend rule 84 so as to permit Panchamas and pupils of the backward classes to attend any public school free of payment of fees at present only in schools intended for them, they get this concession).	..	..	..
Total ..	214	48	262

4. Director of Public Instruction's estimate of extra expenditure.—Including the

* Paragraph 5 on page 6 of current file (this proposal corresponds to that in paragraph 12 (iv) on page 4 of G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913).

sum of Rs. 57 lakh proposed by the Director of Public Instruction to be given as grant towards the increasing of staff in board and municipal schools, the total

expenditure is 3.19 lakhs, as against 2.50 lakhs the rough estimate which the * Paragraph 3 of Honourable Member's note, dated 27th March 1913, on page 4 of notes to G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913.

Director of Public Instruction furnished* to Honourable Member in March last. Even the present estimate of the Director of Public Instruction, the Educational department consider to be understated in some cases, e.g., the estimate of Rs. 13 lakh of extra expenditure in respect of item II (b), and the estimate of 1 lakh in respect of item VI. Again as regards item VII, the Director of Public Instruction states that the loss of fee-income involved will be too trifling to require specific compensation, but Educational propose to reserve for future consideration the question of compensation if it arises

Expenditure under the Grant-in-Aid Code is subject to the limit of budget provision; and as regards capitation allowances under rule 83 of the Educational rules, the payment of full allowances is also subject to the provision of funds being available. In these circumstances the Director of Public Instruction's approximate estimate of expenditure in 1913-14 may, it is submitted, be accepted.

Rule 83 on page 16 of Educational Rules. C.R.

5. The Director of Public Instruction's proposals referred to in paragraph 3 are calculated to raise the efficiency of existing schools. As already pointed out, each raising of the standard of administrative efficiency increases the cost of the financial unit of extension. The Honourable Member has expressed the opinion that improvement is preferable to expansion.

The Director of Public Instruction's proposals are examined below:—

+ Paragraph 12 (ii) of Director of Public Instruction memorandum on page 4 of G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913.

Paragraph 3 (i) of Registrar's notes, dated 26th March 1913, on page 3 and Honourable Member's note, dated 27th March 1913, on page 4 of notes to G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913.

¶ Paragraph 12 (i) of Director of Public Instruction's memorandum on page 3 of Government Order *ibid*. Grant-in-Aid Code is applicable to Private Aided Schools.

Educational Rules are applicable to Public Schools.

(a) Rule 15 of Grant-in-Aid Code.	(a) Existing rates Grant-in-Aid Code.	(b) Proposed rates Grant-in-Aid Code.	(c) Existing rates educational rules.
(b) Clause (2) on page 8, current file.	Annas 8 per pupil ..	Annas 8 per pupil ..	Rupies 1 per pupil.
(c) Rule 83 of Madras Educational Rules.	Ordinary rate (per year) Annas 10 per pupil ..	Rupies 1 per pupil ..	Rupies 2 per pupil.
	For pupils of backward classes (per year) Annas 8 per pupil ..	Rupies 1 per pupil ..	Rupies 2 per pupil.
	For girls (per year) Annas 8 per pupil ..	Rupies 1 per pupil ..	Rupies 2 per pupil.

Cf. Paragraph 7 on page 2 ante and paragraph 3 of Honourable Member's note, dated 27th March 1913, on page 4 of notes to G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913, which implies sanction to Director of Public Instruction's proposal in paragraph 12 (i) of his memorandum.

The proposed rates under the Grant-in-Aid Code, which are less than the scale granted in public schools according to the Educational rules may, it is submitted, be accepted.

C.R.

7. *Item II (b)*.—The Educational Department propose to make 19 omissions in the list of 49 new castes or tribes which the Director of Public Instruction proposes to add to the list of backward classes. The Educational Department do not propose to grant to the Director of Public Instruction the power asked for by him to add to this list. The proposals of Educational may, it is submitted, be accepted.

C.R.

Cf. Registrar's note, dated 11th May 1912, on page 5 of notes to G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated 22nd May 1912.

C.R.

8. *Items III & V*.—When these proposals were sanctioned temporarily last year, it was anticipated that they would have to be continued in future years. These may, it is submitted, be now accepted.

9. *Item IV*.—This amendment which is only an affirmation of existing practice calls for no remarks.

10. *Item VI*.—In March last the Director of Public Instruction proposed to extend the payment of capitation grants to schools under public management containing the fourth and higher standards, in respect of pupils studying in the higher standards also. As now submitted, the Director of Public Instruction's proposal is less costly, for the capitation allowances are to be confined only to pupils studying in the first four lower standards and will not be granted in respect of pupils in higher standards. This may, it is submitted, be accepted.

(*Cf. paragraph 16 on page 5 ante and paragraphs 3 and 4 of Honourable Member's note, dated 27th March 1913, on page 4 of notes to G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913.*)

11. *Item VII*.—This proposal which does not for the present involve any financial liability may, it is submitted, be accepted.

12. The Director of Public Instruction asks that a sum of Rs. 57,000 may be allotted out of the "Primary Education" grant to meet the cost of increasing the staff of existing municipal and board schools. Educational who have discussed the whole scheme with the Director of Public Instruction refer, however, to this and the proposal to open new schools as "proposals to be submitted hereafter." These may, it is submitted, be dealt with when they are received.

A.S.—26-6-13

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—30-6-13.

The proposals may be accepted.

C. REILLY—8-7-13.

I agree, will Educational please circulate to Honourable Member in charge of Financial?

A. G. CARDEW—11-7-13.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

W. FRANCIS—12-7-13.

P[ENTLAND]—24-7-13.

I have noted on the sections of the Education Department note.

H. A. S[TUART]—25-7-13.

Draft.

W. FRANCIS—28-7-13.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

B. GOPALACHARI—30-7-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—2-8-13.

Approved.

W. FRANCIS—4-8-13.

[G.O. No. 715, Educational, dated 5th August 1913.]

List of backward classes.

Number.	Backward classes.	Brief description.	Total male population.	Total number of literates among them.	Proportion of literates per 1,000.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kottiyars	If these are the same as Kottiyars they are Uriya cultivators found mainly in Vizagapatnam agency.	10,088	9	0.8	Omit as it is not clear who they are.
2	Saniars	It is not clear whether this is the same as Sani or a variant of Saniyars, probably the latter. The figures for Sani have been adopted. Sani (a Telugu dancing girl caste).	1,019	1	0.9	W. FRANCIS.
3	Paniyars (or Paniyans)	A Malayalam caste of agricultural labourers.	17,501	19	1	
4	Muduvans (or Muduvans)	Hill cultivators in Coimbatore, Madras and Malabar.	603	1	1.6	
5	Koyas and Koyis ..	Hill tribe in Godavari agency ..	(Madagars) 121,567	419	86	2
6	Malas	If they are the same as Malasars, they are a forest tribe found mainly in Coimbatore.	35,316	5	2	
7	Sarashtars * ..	Madura name for a class of Patnulkarans.	2,250	5	2	* Separate figures are given for Patnulkarans—vide item (104).
7-A	Savaras	A hill tribe of Ganjam and Vizagapatnam.	92,348	195	2	
8	Cherumas	A Malayalam caste of agricultural serts.	121,567	419	3	
9	Holayars	Canarese field labourers corresponding to the Parayans of the Tamil country.	61,164	175	3	
10	Lambadis	A class of traders and cattle-breeders found largely in Deccan districts.	25,242	96	3	
11	Eradis (Yanadis) ..	A Telugu speaking forest tribe found in Nellore.	68,091	345	5	
12	Kuribiyas	If the same as Kurichans, they are Malabar shikaris.	4,917	35	7	
13	Iralas	Semi-Brahminised forest tribe who speak a corrupt Tamil. In different localities they go by different names. In Chingleput those who speak Telugu are called Yanadis.	50,095	431	8	
14	Madigas	Telugu leather workers	406,089	3,352	8	
15	Budabaks	If they are Butubudakulas they are a class of beggars who speak either Telugu or Marathi.	903	9	9	May be omitted, as it is not clear who they are.
16	Chocklers (Chockkils or Chockkilyans) ..	A Telugu caste of leather workers found almost entirely in the Tamil districts.	261,421	2,449	9	W. FRANCIS.
17	Khonds	A hill tribe in Ganjam and Vizagapatnam.	176,504	1,597	9	
18	Bandhis (or Bandis) ..	A sub-division of Kumbhars (already included below, No. 31).	1,282	15	11	Omit because already included under Kumbharas.
19	Kurumas	Kuruman is a Malabar synonym for Kurumban.	5,180	61	11	W. FRANCIS.
20	Bandas	A class of Telugu beggars	1,282	15	11	This and item (23) are entered as one item in Director of Public Instruction's list.
21	Panus	Probably Panas, an extensive caste of hill weavers found chiefly in Ganjam agency.	35,651	421	11	
22	Takala	The washerman caste of the Telugu country.	192,056	2,128	11	
23	Mondis	Mondias are a class of Tamil beggars.	820	10	12	
24	Oddars (or Oddes) ..	Telugu tank-diggers and earth-workers found all over the Presidency.	277,375	3,332	12	
25	Malas	Agricultural labourers and cotton weavers.	747,652	10,261	14	
26	Todas	A pastoral tribe found only on the Nilgiris.	426	6	14	
27	Malas (Malis)	A Uriya caste	8,310	132	15	
28	Rhodals (or Bavurhals)	A low class of Uriya basket-makers and earth-diggers found in Ganjam.	29,386	5,055	17	
29	Chenchus	A tribe of Telugu-speaking hunters and junglemen.	3,768	68	18	

List of backward classes—cont.

Number.	Backward classes.	Brief description.	Total male population.	Total number of literates among them.	Proportion of literates per 1,000.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Boyas	The great shikari tribe of the Deccan districts.	216,732	4,267	19	
31	Kumbharas	Canarese potters	18,495	358	19	
32	Khavis	Marathi speaking fishermen found in South Canara.	2,701	57	21	
33	Kotas	A small tribe of artisans and drummers on the Nilgiri hills.	547	13	23	
34	Vettavars (or Vettuvans) (Malayalam) ..	An agricultural and hunting caste found mainly in Salem, Coimbatore and Malabar.	9,963	236	23	Vide also item (54-A).
35	Kurubas	Same as Kurumbans: Kurubas speak Telugu or Canarese, while Kurumbans speak Tamil. Those living on the Nilgiri plateau are wild junglemen, while those living on the plains are civilised.	119,078	2,532	23	
36	Dudakulas	A Muhammadan caste of cotton cleaners and rope and tape makers.	35,988	921	25	
37	Gavaras	This caste is mainly confined to Vizagapatnam district cultivators and traders.	29,076	719	25	
38	Madivalas	Another name for Agassas (Canarese washermen).	8,017	211	26	Both names should be entered.
39	Gollas	The great shepherd class caste of the Telugus.	446,827	12,328	28	H. A. S. [TAMAR]
40	Paraiyas	The great agricultural labourer caste of the Tamil country.	1,103,356	32,440	28	
41	Mogars (or Mogars) ..	Fishermen in South Canara.	18,176	569	31	
42	Kadas (or Kadans) ..	A small aboriginal hill tribe found in Coimbatore and Malabar.	399	13	32	
43	Ganallas	Telugu toddy-drawers	76,517	2,063	35	
44	Dovadigas	Canarese speaking temple servants found in South Canara.	11,816	456	36	
45	Ligas	Telugu toddy-drawers	126,756	4,564	36	
46	Kudubas	A Marathi speaking forest tribe in Canara.	5,183	195	37	
47	Mutrachus	Are probably Mutrachas (a Telugu cultivating and shikari caste closely allied to Boyas).	77,368	3,004	39	
48	Pallas (or Pallans) ..	Agricultural labourers found in all the southern districts chiefly in Madras and Tinnevely.	414,945	16,397	40	
49	Bullavas	A Canarese toddy-drawing caste ..	75,032	3,218	42	
50	Pattanavars	A Tamil caste of fishermen and boatmen.	17,896	774	43	
51	Valaiyans	A shikari caste found mainly in Madras and Tinnevely.	172,654	7,371	43	
52	Amalakarans	A Tamil caste of cultivators and village watchmen found chiefly in Trichinopoly district.	90,326	4,415	49	
53	Besthas	The fishermen caste in the Deccan districts.	23,901	1,222	51	
54-A	Vettuvans (or Vettuvans) (Tamil) ..	An agricultural and hunting caste found mainly in Salem, Coimbatore and Malabar.	28,278	1,715	60	Vide also item (34).
54	Perike	A Telugu caste of gunny-bag weavers.	12,560	769	61	
55	Molis	A Canarese caste of temple servants descended from dancing women.	1,776	111	62	
56	Totis (Tottiyans) ..	Toti is one of the village communal servants who has all the dirty work of the village attached to him.	76,656	4,654	63	
57	Tannas	Tamil washerman	120,605	7,608	63	
58	Koravas (Kuravas) ..	A gipsy tribe found chiefly in Kurnool, Salem, Coimbatore and South Arcot.	53,648	3,446	64	
59	Gudigars (or Gudigars)	Canarese wood-carvers and turners.	227	15	66	
60	Kelasis	A Canarese barber caste	3,631	242	66	
61	Mangals	A Telugu barber caste	30,231	6,195	68	
62	Ganigas	Canarese oil pressers	8,594	628	72	
63	Muthriyans	Cultivators and village watchmen (seen to be the same as Amalakarans).	43,321	3,248	74	

List of backward classes—cont.

Number.	Backward classes.	Brief description.	Total male population.	Total number of literates among them.	Proportion of literates per 1,000.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64	Uriyas (Odiya or Oriya).	People speaking the Uriya language.	46,783	3,536	75	Too vague a term. Not a true caste name. Omit; all Uriyas already get in on half fees.
65	Sembadavans	A Tamil fishing caste	31,905	2,453	76	W. FRANCIS. But will that give the schoolmaster the enhanced fee? H. A. STUART.
66	Polays (or Polayans).	A Malayalam caste of agricultural serfs. This caste is called Cheruman in South Malabar and Polayan in North Malabar.	1,952	152	78	These are figures given for Tamil Polaiyans.
67	Dandasis	Village watchmen found mainly in Ganjam.	20,745	1,905	91	
68	Pallis (or Vanniyans).	The community is agriculturist found in both Tamil and Telugu districts.	1,383,560	134,016	97	
69	Thoriyas (or Thorays).	Canarese fishermen and palm-leaf weavers found in Salem and Coimbatore.	4,742	486	98	
70	Kearavans	Tamil potters	75,222	7,569	101	
71	Lahavans (or Lavavans).	Malayalam toddy drawers	57,406	6,179	107	
72	Idaiyans	The great shepherd caste of the Tamil.	300,154	38,793	108	
73	Mappillas	A tribe of Malayalam-speaking Mussulmans in Malabar.	514,555	55,360	108	
74	Esfari or Balalika	A Konkani-speaking caste of traders and cultivators found in South Canara.	5,671	611	108	
75	Bhandaris	Canarese barbers	560	62	110	
76	Davaris	A caste of Telugu beggars	16,020	1,553	115	
77	Saliyars (or Sales)	The great weaving caste among the Telugus.	178,859	21,091	118	
78	Kannans	If they are Kannans they are now mostly agriculturists and traders.	564,432	68,966	122	Omit, as it is not clear who they are.
79	Malayalis	Cultivators on the Jawadi and Sberoroy hills.	31,345	3,928	125	W. FRANCIS.
80	Badagas	A cultivating tribe on the Nilgiris.	18,888	2,514	133	Treat as Kannans.
81	Tondanans	A Tamil caste of lime-burners found only in the Tinnevely district.	1,493	189	136	H. A. STUART.
82	Maravars	Found mainly in Madura and Tinnevely though usually cultivators they are some of them the most expert cattle lifters in the Presidency.	177,785	24,469	138	
83	Chaptigars	A class of Konkani carpenters	809	114	140	
84	Amelians	A Tamil barber caste	105,199	14,800	141	
85	Vakkavans (or Mukkavans).	A Malabar fishing caste	9,771	1,416	144	
86	Malays	The most rest name is Malays (a cultivating hill tribe in Malabar). A numerous caste found chiefly in the districts of Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. They had till recently a regular system of blackmail.	4,790	729	152	Cannot be found in any recognized list. Omit.
87	Kallans		268,756	40,689	157	W. FRANCIS.
88	Jangams	Ingavats. Many are priests to Sudras, others are merely religious beggars and others of them go in for trade.	54,669	9,176	167	
89	Taliyas	No information	546	94	172	Not a caste name. Omit.
90	Tiyans	A Malabar caste of toddy drawers.	316,012	55,590	176	Probably Telugu is meant—a large cultivating caste.
91	Kannadiyars	A Canarese caste of shepherds and cattle breeders.	14,556	2,614	179	Omit. Quite well to do as a class and fairly literate.

List of backward classes—cont.

Number.	Backward classes.	Brief description.	Total male population.	Total number of literates among them.	Proportion of literates per 1,000.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92	Shanars	The great toddy-drawer caste of the Tamil country.	314,733	56,593	181	Omit for same reasons as Tiyans above.
93	Goundas (or Goundas or Kavandas).	A title for Konga Velhas, Kurumbans, Anappans, etc.	5,059	949	185	W. FRANCIS. Omit, it is a vague title applying to several castes.
94	Marathis (Maratis)	A Marathi-speaking caste of cultivators.	39,078	7,395	189	W. FRANCIS. Not a caste name; omit as "Telugus" are omitted.
95	Vadavars (Vadavans).	Caste name of Kannans, Kapus and Baligas in Tamil districts.	28,327	5,378	189	W. FRANCIS. I think that Marathe often means art Marathi. See below.
96	Devangus (Devangs)	Found in every district and known by various names. They are traditionally weavers but some in Telugu districts have left their weaving for cultivation and carpentry and others for trade in cloth.	142,672	28,125	197	H. A. STUART.
97	Agambadiyans (or Agamudaiyans).	A cultivating caste found in all the Tamil districts.	167,798	34,970	208	
98	Boudhis	A Hindu immigrant caste speaking Hindustani and Marathi.	4,952	1,031	208	
99	Kaikolars	A large caste of Tamil weavers found in all the Southern districts.	179,467	40,600	228	
100	Kannamars	This does not appear as such in any of the publications. If Telugu Kannamals are meant they may be described as Kannals (artisans).	146,48	34,708	251	These are figures for Kannals.
101	Paravans	The Malayalam Paravans are shell collectors and lime-burners. The Canarese Paravans are umbicella makers and devil dancers.	2,623	693	264	Omit, as it is not clear who they are.
102	Vallavas (Vallavans).	A caste of priests to the Paniyans and Talians.	31,694	8,428	265	W. FRANCIS. Better ask what is meant.
103	Labbais	A Mussalman caste the members of which are traders, betel vine growers.	184,923	51,455	278	H. A. STUART.
104	Pattannulgars (Pattindikars).	A caste of foreign weavers found in all Tamil districts but mainly in Madura town.	49,444	15,050	331	Omit. They are well to do and the most literate of all Mussalmans.
105	Samagars	Probably samagars (Canarese leather workers).	764	295	391	Mussalmans already get in on half fees.
		Total	11,776,886	946,498	...	
106	Ariya Maharrattas	Husbandmen of Maharratta origin.	...	...	...	The caste is a well-known one—Ari Maharrattas. I think I described it in my census report and in the South Canara Manual.
107	Bhatias	Cannot be traced.	...	...	...	H. A. STUART. Omit as not known who they are.
108	Embarandis	Tulu Brahmins settled in Malabar.	...	...	...	W. FRANCIS. Omit, being Brahmins.
109	Gadua Korkanis.	...	...	...	...	
110	Jangdras	Same as Devanga.	...	...	...	(File item 96).

List of backward classes—cont.

Number.	Backward classes.	Brief description.	Total male population	Total number of literates among them.	Proportion of literates per 1,000	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	5
111	Kadaiyans ..	Sub-division of Pallans. Kadaiyans are lime (shell) gatherers and burners of Rameswaram and the neighbourhood from whose ranks the pearl divers are in part recruited at the present day.	..	..	..	(Vide item 48).
112	Kalalis (or Kalala) ..	A Hindustani synonym for Gammalas.	..	..	..	Omit: not a caste name (vide item 43). W. FRANCIS.
113	Konga Vellalas ..	Vellalas are a great cultivating class of the Tamil country. Those who resided in Coimbatore and Salem are known as Konga Vellalas or Kuyandas.	..	..	..	Omit: they are among the richest and most forward of the people of Coimbatore. W. FRANCIS.
114	Nayadis ..	Beggars and collectors of forest product in Malabar.	273	..	..	
115	Nimiskaras ..	A name given to the Konkani-speaking traders.	..	..	..	Omit: not a caste. W. FRANCIS.
116	Padaiyachis ..	A title of the Pallis	..	..	..	(Vide item 68).
117	Pangudikara ..	A sub-caste of Billava	..	..	..	(Vide item 49), not a caste name: omit. W. FRANCIS.
118	Puslars ..	Probably Puslavadu or sellers of glass beads.	..	..	..	
119	Salaris ..	Salar is the same as Devanga	..	..	..	
120	Tigilars ..	Tigila. A Canarese synonym for the Tamil Pillai.	..	..	..	(Vide item 96).

See notes within. The caste name should be entered in the singular form throughout. I notice that we have it in the singular, the English plural (Mālas, Kōyas) and sometimes the double plural (Maravars, Shānars); where a caste has two names (Saurāshtra and Patnūlkāran) both should be given in their correct alphabetical position.

H. A. S[UART]—25-7-13.

C.No.1438, from the D.P. I., No.2736, dated 2-5-13.

ORDER: No 715 Ed dated 5-8-13
P.S.

Some because they are not true caste names others because the caste is broken and can scarcely be considered as backward.

The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the amendment of the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational Rules are generally approved. The following items included in the list of backward classes proposed by the Director will be omitted as they are either vague titles applying to several castes or do not specify any true caste which is backward.

item 107	5	Budabaka ✓
item 108	5	Bhattu
item 93	4	Embrandari
item 113	6	Goundla
item 85	4	Konga Vellala
item 115	6	Mhalya
item 2) app	1	Nimiskara
item 92	4	Sanla ✓
item 90	4	Shanan
		Tiyan

It is not clear what class is meant by the name "Kannavars". The Director is requested to report on the point.

2. The following notifications will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:--

His note on page 5 of chart - 34 ✓
against item 100

2. 14 86 15 147

NOTIFICATIONS.

I

The following alterations will be made in Chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code:--

(1) Rule 15.--For this rule substitute

"Scale of grants.--For the present the amount of grant allotted will be at the rate of ₹36 per year for each untrained teacher, ₹42 per year for each trained teacher of the lower elementary grade, ₹48 per year for each trained teacher of the higher elementary grade, and Annas 8 per year for each pupil in average daily attendance.

Provided that the sanctioning authority may, in its discretion, increase the rate of grant to rupee one for each girl or pupil belonging to one of the backward classes or castes. The following may be regarded as backward classes or castes:--

Agamudaiyan	Chaptégara	Golla
Agasa	Chenchu	Gudigara
Ambalakaran	Cheruma	Holeya
Ambattan	Chuckler (Chickili)	Idaiyan
Aramhrati	Dandasi	Idiga
Badaga	Dasari	Irula
Balolika	Devadiga	Iluvan
Bandhi	Devanga	Jandra
Bavuri	Dudekula	Jangan
Bestha	Enadi	Kadaiyan
Bhandari	Galada Konkani	Kada (Kadar)
Billava	Gamalla	Kaikolan
Bonilli	Ganiga	Kalal (Kalali)
Boya	Gavara	Kallan

Kamma	Mangala	Patunulkaran
Kannadiyan	Mappilla	Perike
Kelasi	Maravan	Polaiyan
Kharvi	Moger	Pusla (Pusalavada)
Khodala	Moili	Rajpuri
Khond	Monai Banda	Saliyan
Koravan	Muduva	Samagara
Kota	Mukkuvan	Savara
Kottiya	Mutracha	Saurashtra
Koya	Muttiriyani	Sedan
Kudubi	Nayadi	Sembadavan
Kumbara	Odde <i>Odde</i>	Telaga
Kurichen	Odde	Telaga <i>Morayan</i>
Kuruba	Odiya or Oriya	Tigala (Tigla)
Kuruman	Oriya	Toda
Kusavan	Padaiyachi	Tondaman
Labbai	Pallan	Toti (Tottiyani)
Lambadi	Palli	Tsakala
Madiga	Pangadikara	Uriya
Madivala	Paniyan	Vaduvan (Vadugan)
Mala	Pana	Valaiyan
Male	Paraiyan	Valluvan
Malayali	Paravan	Vannan
Malsa	Pattanavan	Vettuvan

It shall be competent to the Director to add to the above list any ~~other similar classes or castes or~~ other similar classes or castes or persons following similar occupations.

(2) Rule 16.—For the words "25 per cent. of the amount originally allotted

18
114
allotted for any improvement in the standard of efficiency" occurring in the second sub-paragraph, substitute "50 per cent. of the amount originally allotted on behalf of schools that have attained a high standard of efficiency", and after the third sub-paragraph, add "In particular, such increased grants may be made to higher elementary schools, elementary schools wherein trained teachers of secondary grade are employed and schools for girls."

II.

The following alterations will be made in the Madras Educational Rules:--

(1) Rule 82.--After sub-paragraph 1, add--

"All trained teachers and approved teachers whose pay is less than ₹10 a month should be granted such an allowance as will raise their monthly pay to ₹10."

(2) Rule 83.--For the first sentence of sub-paragraph 1, substitute

"Each trained teacher will be eligible for a share of a capitation allowance made to the school calculated on the average daily attendance in the four lower standards at the rate, where funds permit, of ~~₹100~~ ^{Re. 1} ~~₹100~~ a year per head or ₹2 in the case of girls, Panchamas and pupils belonging to the castes or classes which have been declared by the Government to be backward",

and for the last sub-paragraph substitute --

"The allowance will be distributed on or after the 1st May in each year and will be calculated on the average daily attendance for the year ending on the 31st March immediately preceding".

(5) Rule 84.--Omit the words "into schools intended for them" occurring in the second proviso to the rule.

3. The additional cost during the current year involved in the proposals above sanctioned, which is estimated at 2.62 lakhs, will be met from the special Imperial grant of 23 lakhs provided in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1913-14.

4. The further proposals referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Director's letter are awaited.

K.S. CR
2-8-13 4/8/13

17 4/8

To the D.P.I.
Gazette.
F.D. into a copy of the report in print

E.T. (Order only)

F.S.
6/8/13

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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18 AUG 1913

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G.O., No. 715, dated 5.5.1913.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders (b) 17
Notes 32

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.....Clerk.

.....Supdt.

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C. No 28676
Regd. 2.31.7.12
The Secretary to Government
Educational
Local & Municipal Department.
Madras.

The humble memorial of the inhabitants of
Ayakudi, Palni Taluk, Madras District.

Most Honoured and respected Sir,

Under the present education rules, the teachers of the 3rd grade elementary schools have got some special privileges the appropriation of school fees, and the pay of Capitation allowance, which the teachers of the 2nd grade elementary schools have not.

2 In point of education the whole Taluk is very backward and it is in a corner of the District. Almost all the teachers have to come from other places.

3 In these days the trained teachers want to secure appointments in the 3rd grade elementary schools, in preference to the 2nd grade schools so that they may get more remuneration. The 2nd grade Board Elementary School of the village suffers often without qualified hands. Some of the present teachers also want to get into the 3rd grade elementary schools.

4 So long as the teachers of the 2nd grade elementary schools

5 — In order to make the pupils more useful and loyal, it is absolutely necessary to educate them atleast up to the fourth Standard. Unless and until the teachers of the 2nd grade elementary schools are given sufficient encouragement they would certainly seek appointment to in the 3rd grade elementary schools, and the very few existing 2nd grade elementary schools in rural areas may be expected to be reduced to the 3rd grade elementary schools.

We, therefore, respectfully pray that, to popularise elementary education the 2nd grade elementary Schools may at least be given the same privileges, though not more at present, as the 3rd grade schools ie, the appropriation of fees and the payment of Capitation allowance with retrospective effect.

We beg to remain,
Most Honoured & respected Sir,
Yours Honours most obedient & humble Servants,
V. Venkataswami

To Shammugalingam Pillai

3. உயிர் திணிப்பு

[illegible]

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11-8-12

The Secretary to the Government
Educational Department
Madras



The humble memorial of the inhabitants of Oraini
Municipality, Madras District.

Honoured Sir,

The Educational Dept. Madras.

There are two municipal elementary schools here.

one for Hindus and Musalmans and the other for the Brahmans alone. The former is a second grade elementary school and the latter 3rd grade.

19/8/12

note

Please see the last
paragraph which
contains a general
reference to the
Solemnising Rules.

CNo. 2303EN
23-8-12

2. The municipal Hindu Elementary School was established in 1890. One Mr. Vijayaranga Mudaliar was then the Headmaster. There were no strict strong ties then as the Inter School rules but still the school did not get on well and was very weak and consequently the lower standards I to II were abolished about the year 1894 and the remaining 2 standards III and IV alone were afterwards working with 2 teachers.

3. The Inspecting officers subsequently remarked that the Lower Standard should be reopened and the school tried again appointing a new Headmaster. Accordingly the present Headmaster who was then the 2nd assistant of the National Secondary School in the locality was appointed in September 1897 and ordered to reopen the lower standards and collect pupils for the same, at a time when the Inter School rules had come into strict enforcement. The school was then only 33 strong.

4. There were then good many long standing big results schools in the locality and the teachers of all of them tried their utmost not to lose pupils from their schools. But in the face of all such difficulties, the school gradually began to thrive and it is now working with 8 teachers and 250 pupils on the rolls, of whom nearly 100 are Musalmans. There is a Hindustani munshee to teach Hindustani.

259 on the
31.8.1912

Hindustani. The school building is still a rented one and is miserably wanting in light and ventilation. No day passes without the refusal of admissions. But for the sad want of a suitable accommodation the school would have had more than 350 pupils by this time. It is not therefore a matter of any exaggeration that the present progress of the school is solely due to the strenuous efforts of the present staff.

5. Under the present Scheme of Study, the Teachers of Element^{ary} Schools have to teach a number of new Subjects and so, they have to prepare all these lessons and write down notes there on daily. And the present School masters have therefore much more work under the present rules than they had under the old ones.

6. The days are very hard and a regular famine has been prevailing in all these years. The rice is selling here now at $3\frac{1}{2}$ (maegas) measures per rupee and it has never been more than 4 measures per rupee in the past 5 or 6 years.

7. In order to make the future generation of India more loyal citizens, it is very necessary to educate them at least up to the IV ~~st~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~ and so the municipal towns must necessarily have, not less than, 2nd grade elementary schools. The teachers of these schools have more work than those of the 3rd grade elementary schools but have less remuneration. Unless and until the teachers of the 2nd grade elementary schools are given sufficient encouragement they cannot be expected to throw their heart and soul in their profession. Some of the teachers of the 2nd grade elementary school here are already trying to be transferred to the 3rd grade elementary schools in rural areas to get more remuneration with less cost of living there and it will certainly be a sad blow to the flourishing institution

We therefore respectfully pray that in the interest of ely
education the second grade element any school masters may also
have the appropriation of monthly for: and Capitation allowance.

I respectfully beg
to remain
Honoured Sir

May 21 1861

Subacanthus aigan.

Magalingana Pillai

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Franklin

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Galapagos

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Beitrag zur Kenntnis der

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The N. Th. Am. Apr. 1

7. 5. 1901

131 no 1011

செய்து - கோர்த்து வைக்கப்பட்டது

Do it to the best of your power

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to the Duke of Devon.

Lactuca

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Amending

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27

C. No. 2343 From the inhabitants of Nalini No., dated. 191 ..

SUBJECT.

Requesting that the teachers of elementary schools having standards above the third may also be allowed to appropriate monthly fees and granted capitation allowances.

The request made by the petitioners which involves the amendment of rules 83 and 84 of the Madras Educational Rules is already under the consideration of Govt; please see linked file ~~for~~ ~~which~~ which is ordered to lie over pending receipt of D.P. S's proposals for the amendment of the rules in question. Submitted that this petition may also lie over pending ~~the~~ the issue of orders on the linked file.

8N A
3.9.12 49.12

from

File
7.13
13

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Educational Department.

File No. 2831

Regd. 24/7/12

24

(R)

Extract from the notes connected with G.O., No. 665 Educational, dated 23rd July 1912.

x x x x

The matter mentioned in the last sentence of paragraph 14 of the Council's letter that these rules prevent the development of lower elementary schools into higher was recently under the consideration of Government and has been ordered to lie over pending orders of the Government of India on the general question of developing elementary education. Please see G.O.s 908-909, Educational dated 22nd December 1911 and the notes therewith. This question may perhaps be referred again to Dr. Bourne, when he has returned from Simla, to be considered in connection with the report -- called for in G.O., No. 204 Educational, dated 2nd March 1912.

D + Fr.

N.

x x x x

T.K.
19-7-12.

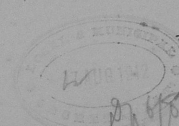
C.R.
19-7-12.

Yes. I agree. Send this to Dr. Bourne.

M.H.
22-7-12.

Dr Bourne has returned from Simla and these papers may now be sent to him.

File No. 2831-1
7-8-12



TH. CR.
3-8-12 5/8/12

D.P.L. up.

LD
for

It is undoubtedly the present policy of the Government of India to concentrate effort upon spreading a 4 year schooling - see proceedings of the Allahabad Conference also letter printed in G.O. 882 Educational of 2nd December 1911. This was also very clearly printed out to the Directors at Simla the other day

I have however no wish to neglect schools with a fourth and higher standards as it is to such we must look for a supply of teachers to say nothing of the desirability of carrying education to a higher stage -

We have however a fair supply of elementary schools with standards ^{as compared with} IV viz:- 4247 ~~19346~~ 19346 of lower grade

The Secretary to the Council of Native Education says in para. 14 that a teacher "purposely avoids opening a fourth class" - This is a school teacher - the rule in question affects schools under

per of census
information R
22712

public management only - This is of course nonsense. The management acting on the advice of the inspecting officers settle to open or not to open additional standards. A teacher who has been receiving fees may not like to be put into a position where he is deprived of that source of income. But it is not he who settles the matter.

M.E.R. 83 + 84

In any case I shall submit proposals for alterations in the rules regarding Capitation Allowances and fees within 2 or 3 months and I suggest that no action is called for at present

Aug 16.8.12

Edl Department

These papers may lie over pending the receipt of the proposals for altering rules 83 and 84 of the Madras Educl. Rules above referred to. 1. sent
i.e. All 1st December 1912.

22-8-12 / 23-8-12

free $\frac{1}{2}$ D.P. 1; note

I still think we do wash
to encourage us not to penalise the
mening of the higher standard - but
many wait for the
do not forget to
at a home
and receive
and where

Call chick
zone.
CA

noted in the arrears list.
Circd - in C Box No 13.

The B.P.F. may now be requested to take when his proposals for alterations in the rules regarding capitation allowances & fees may be expected by God?

$$\frac{8K^0}{2 \cdot 12 \cdot 12}$$
$$\frac{-a}{y_1 y_2}$$

12-12-46 W
Wm Dr. Somme has this matter
on the stocks, I believe, but is not
yet ready on the his proposals. Perhaps
he will kindly note below when they
are likely to come up.

1. 2. H. S. Home has left for
Bangalore tonight & does not return to
Roorkee until Sunday, the no. reference
may be sent up to Adyar Home addressed
to him by name on Saturday night - or for
that matter I will take it home if it is
got ready for me that afternoon.

Int^o Dr. A. J. Bourne.

S.P.I. *no*

no. 2031-280f

9.12.12

The matter has definitely advanced a stage in that I have drafted proposals. I intend to discuss these with the Inspectors but have found it desirable to postpone a conference until the

probably February ²⁸

I may add that the proposals as a whole must depend upon the provision of further funds next year as Imperial grant. If these are forthcoming I ~~decide~~ shall try to get the alterations made so as to come into force with the early in the next financial year.

AGM 19.12.12

Note in year list

Dr.

10000

5/11/13 Notes
CMB
14.11.13

Rule 83 of the Eds rules has now been altered so as to admit of the grant of Capitalisation allowances to schools having standards above the third also. vide revised rule 83 on page 6 of para 715 Ed 8 5.8.13. No action is ~~therefore~~ now called for on the present papers which may be filed with the above go.

1/8 CR
5-7.13 8.9.13

yes.

9.9.13

File into
para 715 Ed
5.8.13

17-5-43 I

29