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P. Ramani
19.4.15
Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Acquisition of Land

Approving the proposal to apply the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 to the _____ required for the Union Secondary school, Purasawakkam, requesting the Officers of Madras to submit a draft notification and sanctioning the payment of a grant of Rs 1000 towards the cost of acquisition.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

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Statement showing the places where Night Schools are proposed to be opened.

To be checked with the original of 1339

Name of District Board	Name of taluk	Name of School	Whether the school is to be newly started or taken over from private management	Monthly recurring expenditure.				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Total amount recurring from Govt. cost
				Number of Teachers	Rs Salaries	Rs Rent and Renting charges	Rs Total					
1. Anantapur	Anantapur	Illur	New	1	10	9	12	30				174
	Windupur	Parigi (Mahan-madan)	- do -	1	10	3	13	30				186
	Total											360
2. Arcot, North	Arkonam	Panapakam (Weavers)	New	1	10	11	21	60				312
	- do -	Desur	- do -	1	10	11	21	60				312
	Total											624
3. Arcot, South	Vridha-chalam	Vridha-chalam	New	1	10	9	19	30				258
	Villupuram	Villupuram	- do -	1	10	8	18	30				246
	Total											504
4. Bellary	Adoni	Jimmarganur	New	1	10	5	15	30				210
	Total											
	Total											
5. Canara South	Mangalore	Moulki	New	1	10	8	18	30				246
	Chingleput	Vinvalur Koduvadi	New	1	10	4	14	30				198
	- do -	Chingleput Kanakolipet	- do -	1	10	7	17	30				234
7. Chittoor	Palamaner	Kottur	New	1	10	6	16	30				222
	Puthur	Peddamalavadi	- do -	1	10	6	16	30				222
	Total											444

P.T.O.

Name of District	Name of Taluk	Name of School	Whether the school is being started or is now open from private management.	Number of teachers	Salary Rs.	Rent and lighting Rs.	Total Rs.	Capitation allowance Rs.	Total annual recurring cost Rs.
8. Coimbatore	Dara	Xosathuruvu	New	1	10	8	18	30	246
	- do -	Xilangundal	- do -	1	10	5	15	30	210
	Pollachi	Pollachi	- do -	1	10	8	18	30	246
		Total							702
9. Cuddapah	Badwel	Badwel (Panchama)	New	1	10	5	15	60	240
	Prodattur	Annaluru	- do -	1	10	5	15	30	210
		Total							450
10. Gajam	Chicacole	Patrunivalasa	New	1	10	6	16	30	222
	Godavari	Tuni	New	1	10	4	14	30	198
	Rajahmundry	Xateru	- do -	1	10	8	18	30	246
		Total						30	444
12. Guntur	Guntur	Ponnakallu	New	1	10	5	15	60	240
		Verukatappapalam	New	1	10	4	14	30	198
		Total							438
13. Xistna	Bandar	Pedana (Muhamma dan Weavers)	New	1	10	5	15	30	210
	Xaikalur	Xaikalur (Fishermen)	- do -	1	10	5	15	60	240
		Total							450
14. Xurnool	Nandyal	Bandiatmakur	New	1	10	2	12	30	174
	Xoilkuntla	Xoilkuntla	- do -	1	10	2	12	30	174
	Pattikonda	Pattikonda	- do -	1	10	2	12	30	174
		Total						30	522

Night Schools (Continued)

3

District Board	Name of Taluk	Name of School	Whether the school is to be newly started or taken over from private management.	Monthly recurring expenditure				Capitation allowance	Total annual recurring cost.
				Number of teachers.	Salary	Rent and Contingencies	Total		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18. N. N. N.	Dindigul	Thadikombu (weavers)	New	1	10	8	18	60	276
		Kallapathur	- do -	1	10	5	15	60	240
		Veppanuth (Kallur)							
		Total					33		516
19. R. N. N.	Chirakkal	Pudiatham	New	1	10	7	17	30	234
		Tiruvur	- do -	1	10	4	14	30	198
		Total					11		432
20. S. N. N.	Kosuvu	Kosuvu (Adharis)	New	1	10	11	21	60	312
		Xandukur (Yenadis)	- do -	1	10	10	20	70	310
		Total					41		622
21. T. N. N.	Sivilliputhur	Muhammad	New	1	10	5	15	30	210
		Sahibpuram	- do -	1	10	7	17	30	234
		Puliyuram							
		Total					32		444
22. T. N. N.	Pattukkottai	Adirampatnam	New	1	10	8	18	30	246
		Neduvasal	- do -	1	10	7	17	30	234
		Total					35		480
23. T. N. N.	Perambalur	Siruvachur	New	1	10	5	15	30	210
		Ponmusingampatti	- do -	1	10	3	13	30	186
		Total					18		396
24. T. N. N.	Nanguneri	Radhapuram	New	1	10	6	16	30	210
			- do -	1	10	6	16	30	210

Name of District Board	Name of Taluk	Name of School	Whether the school is to be maintained started or taken over from private management	Monthly revenue expended to					Total	Capitation allowance	Total annual revenue cost
				Number of teachers	Salary Rs.	Rent and Renting charges Rs.	Total Rs.	Capitation Rs.			
1. Anantapur	Madakasirra	Melavoy	New	1	10	8	18	50	266		
2. Anantapur North		Nil									
3. Anantapur South	Cuddalore	Pannuti (Muhammadi)	New	1	12	13	35		420		
	- do -	Karamanikuppam	- do -	1	10	13	35		420		
		Total		2			70		840		
4. Bellary	Adoni	Gudikal	New	1	10	8	18	50	266		
	Siruguppa	Pekhalakota	- do -	1	10	8	18	50	266		
		Total		2			36		532		
5. Canara South	Xasara	Kumbala	New	1	12	9	31	100	472		
6. Chingleput	Chingleput	Xolathur	New	1	10	13	23	50	326		
	Saidapet	Manimangalam	- do -	1	10	13	23		276		
		Total		2			46		602		
7. Chittoor	Madama-palli	Xothakota	New	1	12	8	30	100	460		
	Puthur	Narayanasaram	- do -	1	12	13	35		420		
	Chittoor	Greampet	- do -	1	12	13	35		420		
		Total		3			100		1300		
8. Coimbatore	Aravasi	Xaramadai	New	1	10	7	17	50	254		
	Bhavani	Andijur	- do -	1	12	10	32	100	484		
	Erode	Brahmanasaperni-agraharani	- do -	1	12	17	39	100	568		
		Total		3			86		1306		
9. Cuddalore	Badwel	Cherlapalle	New	1	10	8	18	50	266		
	Xamala-puram	Palagiri	- do -	1	10	8	18	50	266		
		Total		2			36		532		

District Boards. Girls' Schools. (Continued)

6

Name of District Board	Name of Taluk	Name of School	Whether the school is to be newly started or taken over from private management	Monthly recurring expenditure				Capitalisation allowance	Total annual recurring cost.
				Number of Teachers.	Salary	Rent and Contingencies	Total		
1. Ponnore	Kumbakonam	Maruthurakudi	New	1	12	14	36	100	532
		Papanasam	- do -	1	10	14	36	100	532
		Total		4			72		1064
2. Tirunelveli	Nanguneri	North Vignanam	New	1	12	10	32	50	434
3. Tiruchi	Namakkal	Sendamangalam	New	1	12	17	39	100	568
		Kulitalai	- do -	1	10	17	39	100	568
		Total		4			72		1136
4. Karaikal	Singuram	Kottam	Taken over	1	12	11	33	100	496
7.	Total District Boards.			2			112	2050	15406
8.	Girls' Schools			63					

Girls' School.
B. Municipalities

Name of Municipality	Name of School	Whether the school is to be newly started or taken from private management	Monthly recurring expenditure				Capitation allowance	Total annual recurring cost
			Number of teacher	Salary	Rent and contingencies	Total		
1. Walajpet	Muhammadas Girls' School	New	1	12	11	33	100	496
2. Cuddalore	Baudipalayam	New	1	12	18	40	102	582
3. Chicaole	Chicaole	New	1	12	10	32	100	484
4. Erode	Xarungal-palayam	New	1	15	19	66		796
5. Mayavaram	North Veethi	New closed P. S. M. School to be revised	1	12	18	40	100	580
6. Tiruvalur	North Car Street	New	1	12	13	35	100	520
7. Srirangam	Jambukeswararam	New	1	12	16	38	100	556
8. Srivilliputhur	Srivilliputhur	New	1	12	18	40	100	580
Total Municipalities			18			324	702	4594
Total District Boards			63				2050	15406
Total girls' Schools.			81				2752	20000

Add Rs 792
Rs 3544

7.10.15

For Director of Public Instruction

* Please refer G.O. No. 808 N. No. dated 20.10.15

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper *The Madras Times*
 2. Published at *Madras*
 3. Dated *28. 10. 15*

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THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mr. Arthur Davies then proposed a Resolution, the effect of which was to restrict the students who have joined the Law course in 1915 to study for 8 years under the New Regulations instead of taking the benefit of two years rule under the Regulation of 1914.

In moving the proposition he said that the alteration proposed was not an alteration of substance, but an alteration for the purpose of an explanation as to what was meant by the New Regulation and as to what was actually in the minds of the Senate when they passed that Resolution. The object of the Transitory Regulation passed by the Senate at its meeting in March, 1915, was to protect the vested interests of the students who entered the College under the old Regulations and not the students who came after. Now he found that owing to the uncertainty of the language which the Senate had been able to determine the students had discovered a way of driving right through the old Regulations, and the interpretation now put was that even the students of 1916 and 1917 were not excluded from taking the benefit of taking the old two years course. All that the resolution now aimed at was to show that that was not the intention of the Senate.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. S. Swaminathan.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Srinivasa Iyengar remarked that he did not see any reason why this should be brought into force as a piece of a very urgent legislation.

After all no harm had been done from an academical point of view by following the two years course.

Sir V. C. Desikachariar observed that he was one of those who opposed it when the first resolution was passed. After all it was too late now to discuss the merits of that resolution, but it would be well and good if they could diminish the evil. It would be giving only one more chance to those students who entered the course in 1915 and in coming to a decision on the resolution they must disabuse themselves from their minds of the figurative speech of the Principal of the Law College.

Mr. Justice Sushagiri Iyer agreed with Mr. Davies that it was not the intention of the Senate to allow the 1915 candidates only the two years course. The section was however clear, and they were not concerned with the intentions. After all Mr. Davies had only over-exaggerated the difficulties.

The Rev. Father Quinn also thought that Mr. Davies was a little too hard on the students, many of whom had informed him that they joined the Law Course this year under the impression that it was the last year when they could avail themselves of the two years course.

The Vice-Chancellor remarked that he was informed that the Principal of the Law College distinctly made the students understand that the classes of 1915 were open under the new regulations and that he did not know how the students could have come to the misunderstanding.

Some discussion followed, and Mr. Davies in the course of his reply confirmed the statement of the Vice-Chancellor, and also added that in a few cases where the students represented to him that they joined under a misapprehension their fees had been refunded.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *The Hindu*
 2. Published at— *Madras*
 3. Dated— *8th March, 1915*

REVISED REGULATIONS FOR B. L. EXAMINATIONS.

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair moved for the adoption of the recommendation of the Faculty of Law "that the Revised Regulations for the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws printed as appendix D, be substituted for the existing Regulations 22 to 23 inclusive."

The effect of the recommendation was to make the existing two years' course for the B. L. Degree Examination into a three years' course. At the end of the first year's course the First Examination in Law would be held, at the end of the second year course the Second Examination in Law, and at the end of the third year course the B. L. Examination, the application fee for each of the Examinations being Rs. 25.

Candidates for the first Examination in Law will be examined in (1) Jurisprudence (Analytical and Historical), (2) Roman Law, (3) Contracts including the Indian Specific Relief Act and the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act (4) Torts and (5) Indian Constitutional Law.

Candidates for the Second Examination in Law will be examined in, (1) (a) The Law of Property with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, (b) The Law of Trusts and Easements with special reference to the Indian Trusts Act and the Indian Easements Act, (c) The Indian Succession Act and the Hindu Wills Act, (2) Hindu Law, (3) Muhammadan Law, and (4) Criminal Law (Indian Penal Code).

Candidates for the B. L. Degree Examination will be examined in, (1) The Civil Procedure Code, (2) The Criminal Procedure Code, (3) The Law of Evidence, (4) The Principles of the Indian Limitation Act and Statutory Interpretation, and (5) The Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, omitting schedules, and the Madras Revenue Recovery Act (2 of '64).

Sir C. Sankaran in moving the Resolution said certain new subjects were introduced for the B. L. course such as the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Madras Estates Land Act, the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, the Indian Succession Act and the Hindu Wills Act. At present the practice with those who passed the B. L. Examination was that a large majority of them went to mofussil Courts to practice without the knowledge of the rules of procedure. They should have some knowledge of the Courts' procedure which would enable them to do full justice to the cases to be handled by them. It might be said that it was the business of the High Court to frame rules and insist upon candidates to pass another examination before they were asked to practise in Civil Courts. In the interests of students, the University should enable them to pass an examination in those subjects. Among the several boys that got themselves apprenticed those who wished to enrol themselves in the High Court had to pass the apprentice examination before they were enrolled. In passing that examination they had to learn the procedure codes. The result of that was that instead of devoting their attention to practical work in their master's chamber they devoted their attention to the study of the procedure code. Unless they passed their examination in procedure they had no chance of getting themselves enrolled as Vakils of the High Court. Vakils were complaining that students who went to them very often did not devote their attention to practical work which they ought to. It would be in their interest that the University should provide for passing an examination in the procedure code. The High Court would take steps to guarantee that practical knowledge was acquired by persons before they were enrolled as High Court vakils. They should also have some knowledge of the Madras Estates Land Act which dealt with the relations between a landlord and his tenants, before they went up for practice. A knowledge of the Indian Succession Act and the Hindu Wills Act was also necessary. It might be said that a knowledge of procedure could be acquired in actual work in Court. But

the rules of the procedure code every body ought to know before he took the University Degree. A study of the Criminal Procedure Code would give one a knowledge of the law of personal freedom, the right of arrest and so on. The other additions were "the Principles of the Indian Limitation Act and Statutory Interpretation." If those subjects were to be taught, a two years' course was not sufficient. An additional year was necessary. Hence, the three years' course. Further they had introduced more of Indian Law in the place of English Law. The Law of Property would be taught with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act and the law of Trusts and Easements with special reference to the Indian Trusts Act and the Indian Easements Act. Those subjects were absolutely essential and must be introduced. They were vast subjects which must be learnt by a student before he took the B. L. degree. There was no other way but to extend the course. The Law of Evidence was transferred from the second year course to the third year course. Most of the new subjects came in the third year course, the Indian Succession Act and the Hindu Wills Act coming in the second year course. The Indian Constitutional Law was transferred from the second year course to the first year course. There were also some very minor alterations which required no special mention.

Mr. Arthur Devise seconded the proposition. Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar said that the matter had not been as thoroughly considered as it might have been and proposed that it might be remitted for further consideration to the Board of Studies in Law.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that it had been considered by the Faculty of Law. The Board of Studies in Law was a smaller body of men.

Mr. Ramanatha Aiyar then proposed that it might be referred to the Faculty of Law to see whether the course might not be lightened considerably so as to make it a two year course. There had been a lot of correspondence on the matter and the Faculty of Law did not seem to have been very much swayed by such correspondence. If the studies should be confined to the general principles of law without going into details and into the new enactments as suggested it would be possible to make it a two year course. It was to make the course just in consonance with the University course. What one should learn gradually in one's career for one's professional equipment should not be made part of the general course.

Mr. G. Venkataranga Row seconded the amendment.

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CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS

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Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar in opposing the amendment said it was absolutely unnecessary to send the motion back to the Faculty of Law which had unanimously decided that the course should be a three year one. A great deal of agitation had been going on in the press and a leading Indian Daily in Madras conducted by persons who had studied law and practised as lawyers led the opposition. It was desirable to explain what the compensating advantages of a three year's course were. Under the present system a man passed his B. L. after two years. Then he had to undergo the apprenticeship examination, after another year, in which examination 80 per cent of the candidates failed. Under the new system there would be no apprenticeship examination. Then again most of the students going to mofussil Courts for practice soon after passing the B. L. examination did not know how to draft plaints and they were drafted by their clerks in consequence of which there was a good deal of unhealthy litigation. If students passed through the B. L. course they would be able to draft the plaint better when they went to practise in mofussil Courts, and lot of unhealthy litigation would be stopped. Again, there would be only two minima for each year in the new course instead of a minimum for each subject under the present regulations. Under the new system students would be able to devote their time to particular subjects and master those subjects and pass the examination and they might give up minor subjects. The result would be a better class of lawyers useful to the Courts and the clients. Passing on to the principles of interpretation, very few practitioners understood the principles of interpretation and it was not right that such people should be allowed to practise. As a large number of cases depended upon the law of Landlord and Tenants it was necessary that that law should be learnt. If all those subjects should be taught a three years' course was necessary. There had been some complaints that they were making students learn a great deal of details in regard to English law which they ought not to learn. That was a matter to be adjusted by Mr. Arthur Davies. The Faculty of Law now made it necessary that only the first principles of English Law should be learnt. He hoped that Mr. Davies would instruct the Law College Professors to teach only the first principles of English law, not the cumbersome details. Instead of making the application fees Rs. 40 for the three examinations, they had reduced it to Rs. 75. There was no necessity to refer the matter back to the Faculty of Law. If the Senate wanted to reject the proposition, it might do so.

Mr. Natesan said that one extra year course for B. L. meant an additional expenditure of Rs. 600. With reference to the remarks of Mr. Justice Seshagiri Aiyar about the mofussil vakils he would say that he had heard it said that many who had the largest practice in the appellate side would not appear on the original side and draw plaints. He would appeal to a decision on that point, but for obvious reasons he would not press the matter further. In conclusion he said that the day of disaster would not come if the course was not extended to three years.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar referred to the value of the study of the elements of Roman Law and jurisprudence in broadening and widening the outlook upon the mentality of students. The subjects for the B. L. Course ought to be made more real. So the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, etc., were added. Not to make the curriculum unduly heavy, the three years' course was suggested.

Mr. Ramanyachariar said that procedure could be learnt in practice. Any amount of theoretical study would not avail. Many who came from England to practise law here picked up a great deal of necessary information in the course of their practice. A similar concession must be granted to Indian Students.

Dr. Sivanathan said that the subject was fully discussed by the Faculty of Law at 6 different meetings and that there was no use in remitting it to the Faculty of Law. A Law course of three years was not much. A Solicitor had to undergo a five year's course in England. The consequences of sending out young men for the profession when they were not properly equipped for it were great. 80 per cent of the successful candidates were going straight away to the up country to practise as first plunders in mofussil courts. They had no knowledge of the procedure and advice could not be easily had. They had to gain experience at the expense of their clients. If they were to be properly equipped, they should devote a year in Madras to be better trained for the profession. Two years course would not be enough.

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Sir V. C. Desikachari in supporting the amendment said that originally it was a two years' course and then made to a three years' course. They found out the mistake and made it a two years' course. Now they wanted to extend it to three years. He was not satisfied with the remarks made in support of the new curriculum. Justices Sankaran Nair and Seshagiri Aiyar passed a two year course only. If the knowledge of procedure was not sufficient they might add procedure to the curriculum. But what about the large number of Barristers Indian and English practising in the High Court? Did Dr. Swaminathan learn the Hindu or the Mahomedan law before he became enrolled as a Barrister in Madras. The Faculty of Law started with the idea that there should be a three year course and found the curriculum for it. The Estates Land Act

and similar other Acts should be studied by those who intended to practise as lawyers. There were many people who took up the study of law for general knowledge. It was for the High Court to make rules for those who went to practise in the mofussil and to hold separate examinations for them. The subjects were carefully selected but a three year course was unnecessary. When he heard people who knew the pecuniary difficulties of Indian students, advocating the extension of the course, and the payment of additional fees for the examination, it took away his breath. He appealed to the Senate to reject the proposition and to members of the Faculty of Law not to press the proposition.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar in supporting the recommendation of the Faculty of Law said that most of the subjects in the present curriculum were not up-to-date subjects and they should be brought up-to-date otherwise this University would be behind other Universities. Gentlemen going to the mofussil should have some knowledge of the procedure.

Mr. Arthur Davies said that the present second year course was a most killing course and it would be kindness to students to make the course with one of three years. Application fees including the apprenticeship examination fees came to Rs. 30 at present. In future there would be no apprenticeship examination and the fees for the examinations in the three years would be only Rs. 75. With reference to the remark that the lecturers of the Law College should be instructed to lecture on the first principles of English Property Law, the matter did not rest there but they must go a step further. They must also instruct examiners. Questions of abstruse English points were asked, which he who professed to know some English Property Law was unable to answer even with books. That was the real crux of the question. If they could get examiners to understand what they were wanted to test was not a knowledge of abstruse points in English Law but only of the first principles, that would do much good. It must be clearly understood that the Law College existed for a double purpose, to confer academic degrees and to train men for professional life. If it was merely for either of these purposes, a two years course would be sufficient.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri said that the University turned out Teachers, Doctors, and Lawyers. Teachers in the Teachers' College were made to learn a little of the philosophy of teaching and plenty of teaching methods. Method was not considered apart from the art of teaching itself, so that teachers might at once put the art into practice and attain perfection. In the same way in the Medical College, Medical students were made to undergo practical courses. It was different in the making of a Lawyer. They were told they had to study books on procedure for one year and afterwards to practise within Courts. He would like to see it made possible to study procedure in the Chambers of the Lawyer and at the end of the period of the apprenticeship to go up for the examination. All over, the mofussil impression was that a mofussil Lawyer conducted cases better than a High Court Lawyer and the High Court Lawyer perhaps understood the principles of Law better. He (the speaker) was not in favour of a three years course.

Mr. Mart Hunter wanted to know how those proposals would affect the finances of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor replied that it affected favourably (Laughter).

Mr. Azmadin said that from his experience in the mofussil for 33 years he could say that the mofussil Lawyers had good knowledge in drafting plaints and so forth. The Lawyers practising in the High Court might think that they were perfect, but the opinion in the mofussil was that mofussil practitioners were better than Madras lawyers. He did not support the three years course, although it would indirectly result in the reduction of the number of Lawyers produced every year, which would be a refreshing thing. More Lawyers in mofussil life meant more litigation.

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Ramannajachariyar said that the suggestion made by him had his full sympathy viz., the necessity of Barristers coming from England having a knowledge of procedure in Indian Law Courts. But unfortunately that subject was not before the meeting. In answer to Mr. Natesan's remarks that the clients would be able to choose competent men, he would say that the conditions under which litigation was carried on in England and in India were very different. In England the Solicitor always chose the Lawyer. Here the client himself went to the Court of Law and sometimes his Lawyer friends did not give him correct information. The University ought to insist upon the study of many of the subjects already referred to. No practical experience could compensate for the omission.

The amendment of Mr. Ramanatha Aiyar to refer the question back to the Faculty of Law was put to the meeting and lost.

The original proposition was then carried.

TRANSITORY REGULATIONS.

Sir, C. Sankaran Nair moved and Dr. Swaminathan seconded that the following Transitory Regulations which were only consequential, recommended by the Faculty of Law, be adopted by the Senate:—

(i) The first examinations under the revised Regulations for the B.L. Degree will be held in the following years:—

First Examination in Law	... 1916
Second Examination in Law	... 1917
B.L. Degree Examination	... 1918

(ii) The First Examination in Law and the B.L. Degree Examination under the Regulation in force in the year 1914 will continue to be held according to those Regulations in the case of the First Examination in Law until the year 1917, and in the case of the B.L. Degree Examination until the year 1918, after which years no examinations under those Regulations will be held. Candidates for the B.L. Degree who have qualified for certificates of having completed the courses for that degree prescribed by the Regulations in force in the year 1914 may qualify for the degree at any time by appearing for and passing each of the examinations held under the revised Regulations without the necessity of producing additional certificate of attendance at an affiliated college, in which case candidates who have passed the First Examination in Law held under the Regulations in force in the year 1914 will not be required to pass the corresponding examination under the revised Regulations.

This was carried.

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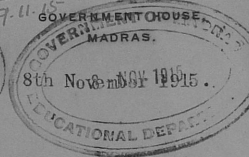
NOTES.

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My dear Todhunter,

While touring in Tanjore district, His Excellency will receive certain deputations on the subjects mentioned in the enclosed papers. Will you please let me have 4 printed copies of each note as usual not later than 25th November? If possible the arguments of the deputation on the subject of the strengthening of the Kumbakonam College may be printed along with the Secretariat note on the same subject raised by the Kumbakonam Municipal Council?

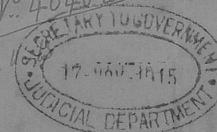
Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble

Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S.,

Secretary to Government, Educational Dept.,
Fort St. George, Madras.

863-33.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MADRAS.
17th November 1915.

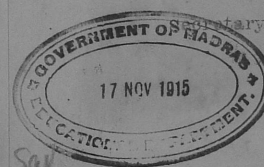
My dear Todhunter,

With reference to my letter of the 8th November enclosing the arguments of certain deputations in Tanjore district, the Collector gives the following information about para 4 of the Tanjore Muhammadan community regarding the construction of a Muhammadan Girls' School on the site already acquired for the purpose:-

"The Executive Engineer reports that an estimate of Rs.11,900 was sanctioned, but that the provision of Rs.4,000 allotted in the Provincial Civil Works Budget for 1916-17 has since been recommended for resumption in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India directing no new works to be put in hand."

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Mr. C.G. Todhunter,
I.C.S.,
Secretary to Govt., Educational Dept.,
Fort St. George,
Madras.



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*Muhammadan Deputation
in Tanjore.*

Subject 2. A plot of land in the southern ~~part~~ Regani
just opposite to Union Club and Clock Tower.

Arguments. We beg to submit that this Anjuman was established in 1908. Prior to 1908 there was no such institution for the needs and wants of the Mahomedan community of Tanjore. The chief aims and objects of this society are to give free education to our poor boys. We started a free elementary school and after maintaining it for 5 years it was handed over to the management of the Municipal Council Tanjore. We have now opened another school in one of the corners of the town and only religious instructions are given. Besides we are giving a few scholarships to secondary students. We want to start a free incomplete secondary school and an industrial school in carpentry, weaving, and brass work. For want of sufficient funds we are unable to put our thoughts into execution. Want of a permanent office building to conduct the meetings of our Anjuman is keenly felt. That at present the meetings of this Anjuman are held in different localities within the Municipal limits and that arrangement causes much inconvenience to the members. The Anjuman has been doing very useful work in the cause of education of poor Mahomedan boys and has been taking keen interest in movements that affect the Mahomedan community of Tanjore. To transact the business of the Anjuman which is of a multifarious nature, a permanent building owned by the

Anjuman

It has ~~become~~ becomes a necessity. This Anjuman is in a position to go in for a permanent building of its own for which it is prepared to raise and allot funds and seeing that it is an association of a recognised status and periodically visited by eminent men and considering that its interests could be pushed on with greater vigour if it should be lodged in a convenient locality near the public buildings of this town so as to command proximity to the Railway station and kindred facilities required in the case of

800

an institution of this kind. To remove the defect we requested the Municipal Council Tanjore on 23-2-15 to recommend to the Government for the grant of 150 kulis of land in the southern regani just opposite to the Union Club and Clock Tower. The Council in its Resolution No.255 dated 8-3-15 passed the following:-

"Proposed by M.R.Ry. T.D.Swaminathier Avl. and seconded by M.R.Ry.T.K.Dasarathi Sahib Avl. that the following resolution be adopted. As the Anjuman of this town is doing charitable work and helping the poor in good many ways the Council think an institution of this sort requires help from Local Self Government and hence recommend for a building of its own and sanction the site. Resolution adopted. 150 kulis east of the Union Club may be granted to the Anjuman on permanent lease." We do not know what steps were taken with reference to the above resolution. We understand that the eastern portion adjoining the Union Club is leased to the Union Club Tanjore for 10 years, and the lease is in continuation till 1922. We have a sympathetic Collector Mr.R.B.Wood who is a consistent friend of the Mahomedan Community of Tanjore and who complies with our requests. We may make our request to the Collector but taking the opportunity of H.E.'s visit to Tanjore we earnestly pray that H.E. may be pleased to give us an assurance on this subject and encourage our society.

*Quik 30.
R.B.Wood*

Collector's remarks.

I can deal with this question if it is placed before me. I have had no request for any site except for one which has already been leased to another body, with the sanction of Government: and of course I can do nothing on this, and have informed the Anjuman accordingly.

The second school opened by the Anjuman contains about 35 children, boys and girls.

The secondary scholarships referred to are ^{Rs. 2} these, of Rs 2¹/₂, Rs 3, and Rs 5¹/₂, a month, to the Muhammadan boys at St. Peter's High School.

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Secretariat note.

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Educational Department.

In view of the Collector's statement that he can deal with the question of providing the site required for the Anjuman's office building if the matter is placed before him, no further action on the part of the Government seems at present called for.

As regards the opening of an incomplete secondary and an industrial school referred to by the deputation, it is submitted that the proposal is in accordance with the policy of the Government in the matter, viz., to rely on aided agency. If the Muhammadans of Tanjore formulate concrete proposals for opening the secondary school, the question of aiding it will be considered. In their absence no definite undertaking can be given.

It

It may be mentioned that in connection with the utilization of the Imperial grant of Rs.30,000, the Government have approved a proposal to open an incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly which is a more important Muhammadan centre than Tanjore. Another Government school at Tanjore for Muhammadans is out of the question at present at any rate.

As regards the industrial school, the Government have, under consideration, a proposal to develop, with State aid, the St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School situated in Tanjore itself. A site for the building of the school has been acquired by the Government, but further progress has been deferred pending decision of the general ~~policy~~ principles in regard to the recognition and aiding of industrial schools which are

Q. 729 Ill. (L)
2.7.15

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are under consideration in connection with the draft Technical Education Code submitted by the Director of Industries. If the Tanjore school is developed with State aid, the local Muhammadan community may also take advantage of it. No separate industrial school for Muhammadans seems necessary. Further the Government have decided to confine their direct activities in the matter of industrial education for some time to large centres and so to concentrate their available revenues and means, and in this view the development of the Madura Technical Institute has been taken up and sanctioned.

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Muhammedan Deputation
in Tanjore.

Subject: 3. Concession of Half Fees to Mahomedan Students.

Argument. We beg to submit that the Mahomedan community is still considered as a backward community in education. The chief obstacle that stands against the cuase of our education is our party. We are unable to pay the enhanced rate of school fees. On the representation of The Mahomedan Educational Association of South India, Madras, and of the Mahomedan members of the local Legislative Council, the Government of Madras were pleased to pass a G.O. No.404 Edl. dated 10-5-12 in which the amount of fee income foregone from the Mahomedan pupils in accordance with Rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules was added to the teaching grant ordinarily admissible to a school. Again on the representation of the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the G.O. supra the Government were pleased to pass another G.O.No.842 Edl. dated 17-9-12 in which the following proviso was added to Rule 32 of the Grant in aid code. "Provided that the allotment ordinarily admissible may be increased by half the amount of fee income foregone under Rule 102 of the Educational Rules in respect of Mahomedans, Uriyas, Girls, and backwards classes and castes".

The above G.Os. are only optional and are not obligatory on the Managers of private schools. The managers and head masters of the private schools say that it is left to their discretion of the management to grant the concession asked for. And no compulsory effect can be claimed by the G.Os. We beg to submit that at present the school fees are very exorbitant and many Mahomedan boys have to give up their studies after they complete their elementary course on account of high rate of school fees. The Mahomedans of Tanjore are not well off in life to give this costly education to their children.

In the interests of the Mahomedan education we earnestly pray that H.E. may be pleased to so modify the G.Os. as to make them compulsory upon all managers of the schools to grant the

24 98
concessions so kindly thought to be necessary by the Government.
The amount of concession so granted by the managers may be made
good by grants by the Government.

Collector's remarks.

Though the Muhammadan community in Tanjore town is poor,
in many other places in this district it is very wealthy, and
the Muhammadan boys in such places have certainly no case for
paying half fees only. It is not the poverty of the Muham-
madans which drives the boys from school at an early age, so
much as its unsuitability for the trading career they aim at.

Educational Department.

The deputation brings to notice that the concession of half fees to Muhammadan pupils allowed in G.Os. No. 404 Edl., dated 10th May 1912, and No. 842 Edl., dated the 17th September 1912, is not freely allowed to them by managers of schools with the result that most of the Muhammadan boys, being too poor to pay the standard rates of fees, give up their studies after completing the elementary course. It is therefore suggested that the Government may be pleased to so modify the above G.Os. as to make it compulsory on all managers to observe the half-fee rule. Under rule 93 of the Madras Educational Rules, the rates and levy of fees are left to a large extent to the discretion of the managers of private institutions. The policy of the

26 118
Government is not to use compulsion on private managers in the matter of levying fees, and the Government are not likely ^{at present} to make any deviation from the accepted policy. They have already offered sufficient inducement to the management to observe the half-fee rule by partly compensating them for the consequent loss of income. It does not seem to be possible to do anything further. Attention is, in this connection, solicited to the question on the same subject proposed to be asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V.K. Ramanuja Achariyar at the Legislative Council meeting ^(beforehand) ~~on~~ the 23rd instant and the answer proposed to be given thereto. The Director of Public Instruction has observed in that connection as follows:--

"All our rules about fees rest on the idea that managers should be left to levy fees as they like so far as the amount charged goes. We seek to encourage them to levy as much as possible by the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. We can hardly compel managers to admit boys at half

125
 "half fees" on the ground that they are
 "Muhammadans. To some extent we do
 "encourage them to do so but a proposal
 "to increase the encouragement was
 "negatived by Government as will be seen
 "from G.O. No. 729 Edl., dated 3rd
 "July 1915. x x "

2. The Collector observes that it

is not so much the poverty of the
 community as the unsuitability of the
 schools for a trading career which
 drives the boys from school at an
 early age. The same opinion has been
 recorded by the Collector in connection
 with the address to be presented by
 the Muhammadans of Negapatam and Nagore.

It has been noted thereon that it may
 not be possible to frame a separate
 curriculum for Muhammadans with a view
 to their being trained for a mercantile
 career. If the wealthy Muham-

CA malan traders want
 18/4/15 commercial training
 for their sons they should
 contribute towards providing it.

18. 11. 15

Notes at slit (W)

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738
Muhammadan Deputation
in Tanjore.

Subject 4. Construction of the school building of the Govern-
ment Mahomedan Girls' School.

Arguments. We beg to submit that since the school was taken
under the management of Government it is located in a small
rented building for the last 10 or 12 years. Want of a perman-
ent school building with a spacious compound was keenly felt.
On our repeated representation the Government was pleased to
acquire land for the construction of the school building.

Free ventilation and light are quite essential for the develop-
ment of body. As our girls are kept in pardah system a spacious
building with a big compound is required. The site now ac-
quired is very near to the Mahomedan quarters and if the school
building be ordered to be constructed at an early date, we are
sure that it will give immense relief to the poor school
children who at present are not comfortable in the present
rented building. We earnestly pray that H.E. may be pleased
to order construction at an early date as the present building
is too small to contain the maximum number of girls that is
expected.

Collector's remarks.

I think this work is proceeding and I am ascertaining its
present position.

PR

29 148
Secretaria note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The site for the Government

Muhammadan girls' school was acquired

under G.O.No. 1741 W, dated the 26th

Nov: 1912. In G.O.No.443 W., dated the

2nd March 1915, the Government have

approved the construction of a building

for it at an estimated cost of Rs.11,900.

No provision has however been made in

the current year's budget. For the

next year, the Superintending Engineer

has proposed a grant of Rs.4,000; but it

is understood that this allotment has

been proposed for omission in accordance

with the instructions of the Government

of India prohibiting allotments for any

new works.

Vote 80 on page 2 above

*Muhammadian Deputation
in Tanjore.*

Subject 5. Help to our grown up girls in education.

Arguments. We beg to submit that our little girls are sent to the Government Mahomedan Girls' School up to a limited age of 8 years. Aft 8 years our girls are sent to the school in a bandy. Many of the Mahomedans of Tanjore are so poor as not able to provide their grown up girls with a bandy and hence they put a stop to their studies on the ground of their poverty, their age, and their pardah system. In Native States such as Hyderabad, Mysore and Pudukotah, we understand that the States provide to those Mahomedan girls with bandy who attend the school even after the limited age. If such a help be extended to us we are ready to send ~~xxx~~ more grown up girls to the school. We requested the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, to consider this question but no favourable reply was received. If the Government are not pleased to sanction our request we are ready to buy a bandy and 2 bullocks and place them under the supervision of any person and we request the Government to maintain them at their cost.

If our humble suggestion does not meet with the approval of the Government we pray that a special mistress be appointed by the Government to give Zenana instruction to grown up girls in their respective houses. Such a system we understand is obtaining in several places in the Northern India where the pardah system is strictly observed and in some of the Native States. The Government have most kindly given the benefit of elementary education to our girls and as several grown up girls strongly desire to take advantage of the benfits of secondary and higher education we humbly request that H.E. may be pleased to do such things as would satisfy the present need.

PR

Educational Department.

With a view to inducing the Muhammadan girls to continue at school even when they are grown up, the deputation urges the need for providing them with some sort of conveyance at Government cost to take them ~~xx~~ to and from the school.

2. So far, the Government have not accepted a general responsibility for the provision of conveyances to Muhammadan girls at State expense. The principle is that such charges should, as far as possible, be met by the parents or other members of the community.

There are, however, three instances in which the Government are, as special cases, meeting the charges on account of conveyance either in whole or in part.

cf. G.O. 30 Ed. 1. (a)
16.1.09

3 170

(i) The Government Muhammadan girls' school at Mangalore, where the entire cost is borne by the Government, since the local Muhammadans are deemed to be specially backward.

(ii) The Hobart Training School, Madras, in which case also the Government pay the whole cost with a view to getting the material for the training school.

(iii) The Government Muhammadan girls' school at Mysapore in which case the Government agreed to pay, after much discussion, a moiety of the cost of conveyance which has been recently raised and fixed at Rs.40 per mensem.

3. If the Tanjore Muhammadans are too poor to bear the cost of conveyance or if they can advance any other reasons for special treatment, they may address the Director of Public Instruction first on the subject. It is observed that the Muhammadans are prepared to bear

of: Sir Muttar Hamidullah
note d/ 25.11.11 on p.2 of the
notes with Rs. 849 Sall. (I)
2.12.11

of: Sir M. Hamidullah
note d/ 26.1.12 on p.2 of the
notes to Rs. 82 Sall. (V)
1.2.12

of: Rs. 82 Sall. (V)
1.2.12
(X) 1052 Sall.
9.9.14

page 15 above

NOTES.

Page

18
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the initial charges of buying a cart and bullocks. This is evidence of their earnestness.

4. The alternative suggestion that zenana instruction may be arranged for does not seem practicable. This, as a Government arrangement, is not in vogue in this Presidency.

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NOTES.

CNo. 3534 Vol
14

Note for the Press

Please put in type
and send six proof copies

Sq
20.8.15

my 3 recent

NOTES

Previous papers

Lp. no. 396 Edl. 21.5.08
 " 433 Edl. 18.7.10
 " 598 " 5.7.12
 " 396 " 1-5-13
 " 692 " 28.7.13
 " 1212 " 19.12.13
 " 142 " 11.2.15

Educational Department.

C.No.3534 Edl., From the D.P.I. No.5693/11, dated 13th November 1914.

SUBJECT.

Provident fund. for cetificated teachers in recognised private schools.

(S) At the instance of the Madras Educational Conference of 1906, the Hon'ble Mr. J.H.Stone, the then Principal of the Presidency College was, in 1908, placed on deputation to draw up a scheme for the establishment of a Provident fund for teachers. In 1909, he submitted proposals for the establishment of a single fund for the benefit of all qualified and certificated teachers in recognized schools under private management. This scheme was found, on examination, to entail a great expenditure of public money, which could be better employed in furthering education in more direct ways, and was accordingly dropped. On the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr.T.V. Seshagiri Ayyar, the matter was again taken up for consideration in 1911 and about that time the Government of India ^{also} asked for an expression of opinion as to the desirability of creating a provident fund for teachers and for a rough scheme of the arrangements involved, containing a general estimate of the number of teachers likely to be affected and of the enhanced expenditure which would be thrown upon the Local Government. Thereupon Mr. Stone's scheme was again taken up and it was at first proposed to submit it to the Government of India. But the Financial Department, on scrutiny, advised that the scheme could not be adopted as it was open to several objections. These were pointed

Lp. no. 396 Edl. 21.5.08
 " 433 Edl. 18.7.10
 (T) pages 2 to 11 of Lp. no. 418 Edl. 18.7.10
 para. 6 of Lp. do
 pages 1 & 2 of notes with Lp. no. 692 Edl. 28.7.13
 (S) pages 2 to 5 of Lp. no. 692 Edl. 28.7.13
 Please see para. 2 of financial note in p. 289 notes with Lp. no. 692 Edl. 28.7.13
 (S) pages 36 to 48 of notes do

Go. no. 692 Edl.
28.7.13

Letter no. 693 Edl.
28.7.13

in lps no. 1212 Edl.
19.12.13

Letter no. 1213 Edl.
19.12.13

out to the Director who was requested to submit a modified scheme rectifying the defects. The Government of India were, in reply to their enquiry, informed that details of a practical project, much on the lines laid down by them, were in the course of completion and that an annual bonus of approximately three lakhs of rupees would have to be paid. This Government also pleaded want of funds to provide such a large sum and asked India whether they were prepared to finance the scheme from Imperial funds. In October 1913 the Government of India suggested that Local Governments might treat as a reserve, for the purposes of a provident fund, any portion of the past or future recurring grants for education made from Imperial funds. This Government, however, replied that all ~~and~~ the previous grants had been appropriated in full for other objects of recurring expenditure and that the suggestion would be noted in connection with the utilization of future grants.

The D.P.I. now submits his reply to G.O.No.692 Edl., dated 28th July 1913. He has not submitted any modified scheme as required therein, but only offers his further remarks on the various observations of the Government pointing out defects in the original scheme. The question of ~~submitting~~ a revised ~~scheme~~ scheme will have to be considered after orders have been passed on the present letter.

2. The following are the main features of the original scheme prepared by Mr. Stone. It was for the establishment of a single fund for the benefit of all certificated teachers in recognised schools under private management, to be controlled by the Educational Department. The amount of a teacher's contribution was to be determined by the grade of his certificate and not to be a proportion of his actual salary. Contributions to the fund was obligatory on teachers employed in recognised schools under managers, but optional in the case of teachers in teacher-manager schools and of European teachers in

para. 15. page 4 of lps no. 1212 Edl.
19.12.13

para. 28 & 29. page 6 of do

Rule V & VI on page 8 do

in European schools. Managers might contribute to the fund on behalf of the teachers, but it was not compulsory. The monies received should be held by the Accountant-General and interest allowed. When the account of a teacher was closed he would ~~send~~ receive a bonus from the Government, being a proportion of the sum to his credit in the fund, provided he had put in at least ten years' service.

3. The objections raised by the Financial Department were mainly based on the following grounds:-

- (i) the bonus to be contributed by the Government should be added annually to the subscription and not left to be determined and paid until the closure of the account;
- (ii) the rates of contributions by the teachers should depend upon the salary paid to the teachers and not ~~in~~ on the grade of the certificates;
- (iii) the ~~sub~~ subscriptions might be recovered by means ~~of~~ of deductions in the grants-in-aid and should not be paid into the Post office Savings Bank;
- (iv) the accounts of the fund should be maintained ^(of the distribution by the Accountant-General) by the technical accounts staff ~~X~~ and not by the educational staff.

The D.P.I.'s observations in reply to these objections will be dealt with below :

4. Constitution of the fund. The remarks under this head are based on paragraph 5 of Mr. Reilly's note on pages 36 to 38 of notes with G.O.No. 692, dated 28th July 1913. It was pointed out that the adoption of Mr. Stone's scheme, under which the Government have to pay ~~on~~ the bonus only when a subscriber left the service, was open to the following objections :-

- (1) that the Government bonus would fail to increase by the interest it would earn if it were paid annually and will be of less eventual value to the recipient;
- (2) that the liability thrown upon the Government would

para. 27. page 6 of fr. no. 418202
18-7-10

Rule XX - page 10 - do

Rule XXV (2) - page 11 - do

para. 2 of lgo. no. 692 Ed.
28-7-13

para. 3 - do

para. 4 - do

para. 5 - do

would be heavier;

(3) that the Government liability in any year would not be calculable accurately.

Mr. Stone meets the first objection by saying that the Government bonus, which will be calculated with reference to the amount of subscriptions to the credit of a subscriber on his leaving the fund, will include the interest earned by his subscriptions during the whole period and that, so far as the subscriber is concerned, the benefit under both the schemes will be the same. To that extent Mr. Stone's observations seem correct.

5. As regards the second objection, he states that though the liability may appear to be heavier when ~~looked~~ looked at from the point of view of Provincial revenues, yet, if the bonus is paid annually and the total amount is invested in Government promotes, the interest on the amount will have to be paid by the Imperial Government, while if the bonus is paid in a lump sum finally, the Local Government will have to bear the interest that would have accrued on the bonus. This objection is not therefore in his opinion ~~not~~ valid.

It is, however, submitted that in examining the financial aspect of this question, only the Provincial finances will have to be taken into account and there is no justification for mixing up the question as to how the Imperial funds will be affected by the scheme. Even if subsidies were obtained from Imperial revenues for introducing the fund, those grants should also be taken as part of Provincial revenues for ~~the~~ present purposes. It is clear that what would be gained as interest from Imperial funds would be lost, if bonus were to be paid only at the end of of the service. Mr. Stone's reasoning does not therefore seem valid.

On the other hand
Provl. would have
the use of the
fund in the
interim

6. No specific reply has been given as regards the third objection. Though there may be an element of uncertainty in both the cases of annual bonus or final bonus (at the end of service), yet in the case of the former, this uncertainty will work to some advantage as there may be only lapses in ascertained amounts of total bonus by withdrawals, while in that of the latter, there may be sudden ^{additional} demand for the payment of heavy sums as bonus (including interest) in any year. It appears desirable to have some definite idea as to what amount the Government would have to contribute at the maximum.

The Director points out that by annual bonuses there will be unnecessary swelling of the fund caused by the amounts of bonuses forfeited by teachers who leave the fund before completing 10 years' recorded service and by a fraction of the bonuses forfeited by teachers who leave the fund after completing 10 years' service, but before completing twenty-five years' recorded service. From a financial point of view occasional lapses from regular provision already made are much better than sudden ^{additional} liabilities; any forfeitures as noted above occurring in any particular year can be taken into account infixing the provision for Government bonus for succeeding years. It is therefore for consideration whether the D.P.'s proposal to pay the bonus when each subscriber leaves the fund may be disapproved and he may be told that the scheme should be drawn up on the basis of an annual bonus.

7. Rate of contribution by subscribers. The observations of Government under this head are based on paragraph 6 of Mr. Reilly's note on pages 38 and 39 of notes with G.O.No.692, dated 28th July 1913. In Mr. Stone's scheme the rates of contributions ~~are~~ depend upon the grade

para 3 of G.O. no 692 dated 28-7-13

para 3. page 4 of G.O.

Handwritten notes: "Handwritten notes: 'The Director's view is that the fund is not suitable in as much as in those cases the local bodies themselves control the establishment for whom the fund is provided and will not naturally raise the salaries except in direct proportion to their resources, while in the case of the teachers' fund now under consideration, the Government have no voice in fixing the rate of salaries. In his opinion, the fund deals with the teachers merely as persons qualified in a particular way, but not as individuals drawing a certain rate of pay. He also observed that according to the Government's proposal, we will have to take the managers' statement as to salary and that teacher-managers, whose admission to the fund is to be optional, have not fixed salaries at all. The D.P.I.'s arguments seem to have some force. The Director also proposes to meet cases of large inequalities by giving power to the inspectors to admit a special rate of contribution from them. With this saving provision, there may not be much objection to Mr. Stone's original scheme.'"

Rules VIII & IX of 1910
G.O. no 482 dated 13-7-10

grade of the certificates which the teachers hold. The Government remarked that this arrangement would result in great unwarrantable inequalities in the amounts of contributions payable by subscribers holding the same grade of certificate, but drawing different salaries and suggested the adoption of a rate based on the amount of salary. Mr. Stone points out that the adoption of the grade rate would immensely simplify the whole work of accounting and auditing of the fund and would make it easier to frame an estimate of the cost to the Government, as it will not be possible to gauge the extent of rise on salaries. He considers the analogy of the other public provident ^{fund} not suitable, in as much as in those cases the local bodies themselves control the establishment for whom the fund is provided and will not naturally ~~raise~~ raise the salaries except in direct proportion to their resources, while in the case of the teachers' fund now under consideration, the Government have no voice in fixing the rate of salaries. In his opinion, the fund deals with the teachers merely as persons qualified in a particular way, but not as individuals drawing a certain rate of pay. He also observed that according to the Government's proposal, we will have to take the managers' statement as to salary and that teacher-managers, whose admission to the fund is to be optional, have not fixed salaries at all. The D.P.I.'s arguments seem to have some force. The Director also proposes to meet cases of large inequalities by giving power to the inspectors to admit a special rate of contribution from them. With this saving provision, there may not be much objection to Mr. Stone's original scheme.

8. Recovery of subscriptions. Please see para. 7 of Mr. Reilly's note on pages 39 to 41 of notes with G.O. No. 692, dated 28th July 1913. In his original scheme Mr. Stone suggested that the managers should pay the

para. 4 of G.O. no 6225
28-7-13

the subscriptions on behalf of teachers temporarily into the Post Office Savings Bank and transfer them later to a Government treasury. This system, it was thought, ~~involved~~ involved much handling of money, afforded many opportunities for loss, mistakes, ~~fraud~~ etc., and required intricate adjustments between the accounts of the Post office and the Accountant-General. The Government considered that except in the case of a few unaided schools, where the managers might be asked to remit subscriptions to ~~district~~ district educational authority monthly, it would be simpler to make corresponding reductions from grants-in-aid paid to the schools and that managers might be required to submit at the beginning of each year to ~~district~~ district educational authority a statement showing the names of all teachers employed and their salary, who, in his turn, might forward to the accountants of the fund a statement of the adjustments against the grant-in-aid.

The Director of Public Instruction points out that his scheme does not involve any more handling of money than ~~is~~ is incidental to the management of a school, that the managers may be trusted to pay the subscriptions into the Savings Bank as they are now trusted to pay the salary to the teachers and that ~~they~~ the inspectors can quite easily assure themselves that managers are doing this properly. He is not in favour of the proposal to deduct the contributions from the grants-in-aid, as a school aided in one year may not receive aid subsequently and ~~has~~ as some of the largest schools are self-supporting and generally receive no aid. Mr. Stone is opposed to the suggestion that the subscription should be remitted to the District Educational authority on the grounds that they require safes to keep the money in and additional clerical assistance, and that fraud and loss are quite as likely to occur as under the Post Office Savings Bank arrangement. He finally states that the contributions may be paid monthly into a Government Treasury by managers.

para. 4 page 6 of 7

para 6 page 7 of 7

*The payment
may be made
directly into
the Govt.
Treasury.*
BB

In the face of the D.P.I.'s opinion, it may not be desirable to insist on deductions from grants-in-aid or payments to District Educational Authorities. The only course open is either to pay in Post Office Savings Bank or in Government Treasury. If the former is considered objectionable, the latter may be adopted, as the Director himself finds no objection to it. But monthly remittances from villages to distant Government treasuries may not always be easy. Post offices are generally nearer to several villages than Government treasuries.

9. Accounts of the fund. For Mr. Reilly's note under this head, please see paragraph 7 on pages 41 and 42 of notes with G.O.No.692, dated 28th July 1913. In Mr.Stone's scheme the accounts are to be kept by the Assistant Inspector of Schools. The Government considered that this would lead to confusion and complications and break down in practice and that the work would more properly be left either to the accounts staff already familiar with similar provident fund transactions or be concentrated in the Accountant-General's office.

The D.P.I. accepts that the work connected with the fund should be concentrated in the A.G.'s office and that the accounts should be maintained by him. He has not, however, offered any remarks with reference to the Assistant Inspector's duties detailed in Rules XVIII to XX of his scheme on which the criticism of Government was mainly based. But when the central accounts are transferred to the Accountant-General, the Assistant Inspector will have less responsibility and will more or less be a collecting and transmitting officer. The duties assigned to him under these rules will have to be modified.

10. In paragraph 6 of G.O.No.692 Edl., dated the 28th July 1913, the Director was also requested to report on the question whether it would be preferable to have a central fund, the accounts of which would be maintained

*para. 5 of G.O. no. 692 Edl.
28-7-13*

para 5 - page 8 of G.O.

*Page 10 of G.O. no. 418 Edl.
18-7-10*
BB

by the Accountant-General or to have a branch fund in each district which would be looked after by each District Board on behalf of and at the cost of Government. He was further requested to consider the suggestions made during the discussion of the resolution on the subject moved by the Hon'ble Mr. T.V. Seshagiri Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 4th April 1913. The current ~~ist~~ letter does not contain any special report on the former point, nor does it show that the latter was considered. The Director says that there should ^{be a} ~~be~~ leave central fund for the whole presidency. It may be assumed that he does not advocate district fund. It may also perhaps be presumed that he has no special remarks to offer in respect of the other suggestions. He may still be asked to consider them, when he frames the revised scheme.

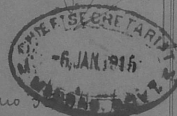
11. Two statements, one showing the number of recognised private schools and of certificated teachers in the five years 1907-08 to 1912-13 and the other showing the number of such teachers on the 31st March 1913 arranged according to their salaries, have been submitted as required by Government. The annual contribution payable is put down at Rs.1,79,422 at one anna in the rupee of the salaries and at Rs.1,74,108 according to the rates proposed by Mr. Stone. It is shown that the latter will be more economical to Government. He adds that as contribution to the fund by teacher-managers is only optional, the annual cost to Government is not likely to exceed one and a half lakhs of rupees for some years to come.

12. Submitted that the file may be sent in the first instance to Financial for remarks.

please see proceedings
at (V)

para. 6 of No. 692 Sol
28-7-13

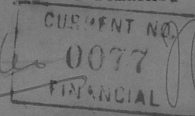
para. 6 of No. 692 Sol
28-7-13



Colno



CA
24.12.14



6.1.15

Financial Dept.For the Asst. Secy.

The letter in the C.F. contains the remarks of the D.P.D. on paras 2-5 of S.O. No. 692 Edd. & 28.7-13, pointing out certain serious practical and financial difficulties in the working of the scheme (drawn up by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone in 1909) for the establishment of a provident fund for certified teachers in recognised schools under private management. The observations of Govt. in the S.O. quoted above were based on paras 4-7 of Mr. Reilly's notes on pages 36-42 of notes to S.O. No. 692 Edd. & 28.7-13. The points on which the D.P.D. has now offered remarks and the suggestions thereon of the Educational Dept. are dealt with below seriatim.

2. Constitution of the provident fund.

Payment of Govt. bonuses - The Educational Dept. have finally proposed to adopt the suggestion of this dept., viz., that the Govt. bonus to a subscriber to the fund should be paid annually instead of in a lump when the subscriber's account in the fund is closed. In this circumstance, no further remarks on the item are called for in this dept.

In regard to the observations of Mr. Stone

* S.O. 418 Edd. & 18.7-10
(pp 8-18)

para 2 of S.O. 692 Edd. 28.7-13.
and

paras 4-6 of S.O. notes on pp 3-5 and

* para 5 of Mr. Reilly's notes on
p. 38 of notes to S.O. 692 Edd. 28.7-13.

para 2 on pp 1-3 CF.

on the item (para 2 of his letter), it is submitted that the main consideration involved in this case should be that the subscribers should to the fund ^{with the minimum of} be given as much as possible consistent with the inconvenience and liability to Govt. It has not been reported that the annual bonus system will be less advantageous to the subscribers than the lump bonus system, while in paras 5 and 6 of the Educational Dept. notes on pages 4-5 ante, it has been pointed out that the lump bonus system will be inconvenient to Govt. and will affect adversely Provincial revenues. There is thus a strong case for the adoption of the annual bonus system advocated by Govt., and the criticisms ^{Re D.P.} of ~~Govt.~~ regarding the relative advantages ^{his system & subscribers carry not much of the disadvantage or inconvenience weight.} of the ~~annual bonus system~~.

The only argument adduced against the annual bonus system, worth considering, is that it is likely to swell the fund unnecessarily on account of the forfeiture by teachers of the bonus by their leaving the fund prematurely. ^{or taken in account in regulating Govt.} Such lapses can be credited to Govt. and the ^{bonuses for subsequent years, and the} difficulty apprehended is not likely to arise.

3 In this connection, the D.P.D. enquires whether, according to the system of annual bonuses, it is intended that the whole 10 years'

last portion of para 2 of
letter on page 4 CF.

bonuses calculated with compound interest thereon would be paid in a lump sum to the fund at the end of ten years' recorded service on behalf of every teacher who joins the fund, since the liability to Govt. arises only then. The answer to the Enquiry should evidently be in the negative. The full bonus will be credited to the subscriber annually on the assumption that he will put in the complete number of years of recorded service to entitle him to the full bonus and such sum or a portion of it which may subsequently lapse on account of the subscriber not becoming entitled thereto will be credited to Govt. or taken into consideration in regularising later payments of Govt. bonuses as stated in para 2 above.

4. Rate of contribution by subscribers -

The Educational Dept. proposes to depart from the view expressed in para 3 of B.O. No. 692 Edl. 28.7.13. that the rate of contribution to the provident fund by the teachers should depend upon the salary paid to them, and to concur with the view of Mr. Stone ~~submitted~~ that the rate should depend upon the grade of the certificate held by teachers. The Educational Dept. have taken up the present position on the following arguments of Mr. Stone :-

(1) the adoption of the grade rate would simplify the whole work of accounting and auditing of the fund;

4. 12.

para 3 of B.O. 692 Edl. 28.7.13
and
para 7 on p. 5-6 ante

Rule X on page 9. 1. 50.
418 Edl. 18.7.10. T

p. 5-6 ante

(2) It would make it easier to frame an estimate of the cost to Govt., as it will not be possible to gauge the extent of rise on salaries in future years, the Govt. having no voice in fixing the salaries of the teachers in question.

(3) Govt. will have to take the manager's statement as to salary, and teacher managers have not fixed salaries at all.

(4) The D.P.D. also proposes to meet cases where a teacher's pay is much above the normal rate for teachers with his qualifications by empowering the Inspector to fix a rate of contribution for him.

The first of the arguments mentioned above has already been considered by Govt. in issuing the orders in para 3 of S.O. 692 Edl. 2 28.7.13 - vide para 6 of Mr. Reilly's notes on page 38 of notes to the S.O. It does not seem that the second reason has much weight as it is not likely that a rise in the salary of teachers paid by private managers will occur without a corresponding increase in the salary of teacher in Govt. employ. As the salary of teachers in private employ is generally less than that of the teachers in Govt. employ and as the increase in the latter case will be in proportion to that of the resources of Govt., it is quite unlikely that the

increase in the salary of teachers under private managers will be proportionately in excess of the increase in the ^{already} resources of Govt. Mr. Stone states that the rates originally proposed by him for grade rate system of contribution, require reconsideration. The rates will apparently require further revision in future, as the rates of salary of the teachers change. To sum up, even under the grade rate system ^{not be such easy} advocated by Mr. Stone, it would be impossible to estimate the liability to Govt. in future years.

As regards the third reason, it has been held that the salary rate will tend the pay reported to be paid to approximate to that actually paid. ~~If~~ ^{result will be} this ~~being~~ achieved, Mr. Stone's argument, so far as it relates to teachers other than teacher managers, will be losing force. At any rate the difference in the extra expenditure to Govt. in the two cases will not be considerable and there seems to be no objection to Govt. at once accepting the managers' statement as to the salary of teachers. The case of the teacher managers is however a difficulty, which can be avoided by their fixing their salaries for the purpose of provident funds with the approval of the inspecting officers.

The fourth reason ~~and~~ calls for no remarks.

5 The above remarks show that a strong case has

P4 CR (bottom)

Last portion of para 6 of Mr. Reilly's note on 11.3.91. 28.7.13 Q

109-25 (B287-13.
(1-397 notes - para 6)

How Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar's
Speech in the Legislative Council
meeting Apr 4-4-13.

2 paragraphs in para 9 and

1.74 lakhs against
1.75.

para 4 on pp 6-7 CF

p. 5 ante

not also touched upon ^{some of} the disadvantages of this
grade rate system, ~~eg~~ which Mr. Reilly has
dwelt upon, e.g., the hardship to a low paid
teacher possessing superior certificates, in having
to pay a comparatively larger amount of
contribution. In view of these circumstances, it is
for consideration whether this Dept. should agree
to the adoption of the grade rate of contribution
from teachers in preference to the salary rate,
which has been approved by Govt. In this
connection, it is pointed out that the teachers
seem to be unanimously desirous of having the
salary rate system advocated by Govt. The
expenditure to Govt. will be ^{not be very appreciably} less under the grade rate,
as estimated by Mr. Stone.

6 Recovery of Subscriptions - For the reasons
now stated by Mr. Stone, the proposal of the
Educational Dept. that payments of contributions
may be made by managers of schools monthly
into a Govt. treasury may be accepted, pending
the settlement of the question as to how far such
a system would throw additional work on the
Account Dept., which may be ascertained from
the Acct. Genl. when the D.P.D. submits details
of the Scheme later on.

7 Accounts of the fund - The D.P.D. has accepted the ^{alternative} suggestion of Govt. in para 5 of G.O. No. 692 Edl. & 28-7-13 that the work connected with the fund should be concentrated in the Accl. Genl's office. No further remarks are called for.

8. It is reported that the annual cost to Govt. on account of the scheme is not likely to exceed one and a half lakhs of rupees for some years to ~~come~~ come, against a sum of three lakhs (approximately) reported to the Govt. of India. It is submitted that an estimate need be worked out only when the scheme is finally settled after the D.P.D. has submitted details and no action on this point is necessary at present.

9 For orders.

Recd
1.2.15

P.H. 2.2.15

In G.O. No 692 Educational

D) 28-7-1913 which is

of some of its main essentials and he was asked to work out and submit a modified scheme which would not be open to the objections indicated by Gook - Instead of doing this the Director merely endeavours to argue against the objections raised to his scheme and makes no attempt to submit a modified scheme on the lines suggested by Gook - The position is therefore exactly as it was when G.O. No. 692 was issued on the 29th July 1913.

2. The main points to which Gook took exception are,
- (1) the constitution of the fund.
 - (2) the rates of subscription to be levied.
 - (3) the method by which recovery of the subscriptions should be effected and brought to account, and
 - (4) the agency to be ~~not~~ adopted for the maintenance of the accounts of each subscriber and the form in which the fund should be maintained.

These points are further discussed in the preceding notes with reference to the further remarks offered by the Director, and as they are matters in

regard to which the Audit Office would be in a position to offer valuable practical advice, I think we may at this stage ask the Acct. General kindly to ^{record} ~~offer~~ his remarks. It would for instance be useless to decide in favour of the subscriptions being paid ~~is~~ monthly by managers of schools into the nearest post-
 treasurer if it would really be simpler and simpler to utilise the Post Office Savings Bank, or to rule in favour of a central fund to be maintained by the Acct. Genl if there are insuperable practical objections to the adoption of this course. It may be possible also for the A.G. to make a more reliable estimate of the cost involved in the proposals based on the figures supplied by the Director.

102
14/4/15

File no. 77-1
16.4.15.

To the Acct. Genl: (U.S.)

Acc. fto Office

All the previous papers have been taken out of the file by the Secretariat before its transmission to me. It would have been well if Mr. Reilly's note referred to could have been seen by me. The point

Pages 36-42 of
notes to 69222
28.7.13 Q

on which I consider it necessary to offer any remarks at the present stage are:

2. (1) The constitution of the Fund.

The bonus payable by Government equal to the amount of subscriptions levied should be ascertained and added annually instead of at the time of retirement of a subscriber.

Half the amount at credit of the subscriber at any time will represent the amount contributed by Government and any proportionate reduction with reference to the length of service of the subscriber can be easily worked out.

3. (2) Rate of subscriptions. As suggested by the

Government of India (in the case of low-paid teachers) in connection with a proposal made by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam (vide G.O. 692 Educational dated 28th July 1913) a sliding scale may be adopted in the case of all teachers. The principle of calculating the sliding scale will be as follows:- The subscription shall be levied at one anna in the rupee subject to the condition that in the case of pay of Rs.100/- and less it should be a multiple of four annas nearest to the amount calculated at one anna in the rupee and for pay above Rs.100/- shall be in multiples of one rupee.

4. Recovery of subscriptions.

The amount should be remitted by the Heads of institutions once a month by money order to the Accountant-General, who will collect the subscriptions and keep the accounts. The Government of India should therefore be moved to allow these remittances to be made free of cost. Each subscriber will be given an opportunity to verify the correctness of



amount at his credit by means of annual statements sent to him from my office.

5. Accounts of the Fund.

In accordance with the principle enunciated by the Government of India in their letter embodied in G.O. 692 Educational dated 28th July 1913, a Central Fund may be kept, the accounts of which will be maintained and audited in this office.

6 It is assumed in the notes that the bonus which is to be equal to the amount of the depositors' subscriptions should be payable wholly by Government. Attention is however invited to para 2 (iii) of the Government of India order Edl. Department No. 1057 dated 24th July 1911 embodied in G.O. 692 Edl. dated 28th July 1912 in which it is suggested that the school authorities should pay the whole of the bonus in the first instance and that if it is considered desirable that Government should pay any share, such share should be made good to the school authorities by increasing the grant-in-aid to the institution.

K. L. Datta

A. G.

To

The Ch. Secy., to Govt.
Finl. Deptt. U.O.



AP 200 65-
26/5/15

Page 12 of 12
to 692 Edl
8/28/13 Q

P.T.O.

CONSTITUTION OF THE FUND.

[Para 5 on pages 36-38 of Notes to G.O., No. 692 Educational, dated the 28th July 1913.

Para 2 (page 9) of G.O., No. 692, Educational dated the 28th July 1913.

Para 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on pages 1-4 C.F.

Paras 4 to 6 of Educational note on pages 3-5 ante.

Para 2 of Accountant-General's note on page 19 ante.]

According to Mr. Stone's scheme, the bonus from Government will not be paid annually to the credit of the Provident Fund, (but will be determined and paid at the time of the retirement of a subscriber) while, according to the system adopted in the case of all other provident fund schemes, the bonus is paid annually.

The Educational department and the Accountant General agree with Financial in considering that the bonus payable by Government should be ascertained and added annually, instead of at the time of the retirement of a subscriber.

2. RATES OF CONTRIBUTION BY SUBSCRIBERS.-

[Para 6 on pages 38-39 of Notes to G.O., No. 692 Educational dated the 28th July 1913.

Para 3 (page 9) of G.O., No. 692 Educational, dated the 28th July 1913.

Para 3 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on pages 4-6 C.F.

4: para 2 on pages 1-4 CF

* para 5-6 on pages 3-5 ante

Q para 2 on page 19 ante *Yes, I think that this is partly*

* para 5 of Mr. Reilly's notes on page 23 of notes to G.O. 692 Educ dated 28-7-13 Q *clearly the sound course*

Para 7 of Educational note on pages 5-6 ante
Para 4 and 5 of Financial Office note on pages 12-15 ante.

Para 3 of Accountant-General's note on page 19 ante.

The Educational department agree with the Director of Public Instruction in considering that the rates of contribution may depend upon the grade of the certificates which the teachers hold, and not upon the amount of salary as proposed by Financial.

The Accountant-General, however, agrees with Financial and ~~the Accountant-General's view may be~~ remarks:—

"The subscription shall be levied at one anna in the rupee subject to the condition that in the case of ~~the~~ pay of Rs. 100 and less it should be a multiple of four annas nearest to the amount calculated at one anna in the rupee and for pay above Rs. 100 shall be in multiples of one rupee."

3. RECOVERY OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.—

[Pages 39 to 41 of Notes to G.O., No. 692 Educational dated 28th July 1913.

Para 4 on pages 9-10 of G.O., No. 692 Educational dated the 28th July 1913.

Para 4 of D.P.I.'s letter on pages 6-7 C.F.

Para 8 of Educational note on pages 6-8 ante.

Para 6 of Financial office note on page 15 ante.

Para 4 of A.G.'s note on page 19 ante.]

The Accountant-General suggests that the amount of subscriptions should be remitted by the Heads of institutions once a month by money order to the Accountant-General, the Government of India being moved to allow these remittances to be made free of cost.

The both sides there are diff. either as has been pointed out by Mr. Stone in the notes. There is a good deal to be said for both sides.

*Para 6 ante.
Para 4 I should leave the Division & the Educ. Dept. The point does not really concern Mr. V. very closely.
Para 6 of Mr. Reilly's note on pages 38-39 of Notes to G.O. 692 Educl 28-7-13 Q.*

Para 3. on page 19 ante.

He should add as to this. Mr. Stone

para 20 on pages 19-20 ante.

This seems the best course -

cost. The Accountant-General's proposal may be accepted - please see ~~xx~~ para 6 infra.

4. ACCOUNTS OF THE FUND.

[Paras 7 to 15 on pages ³⁹ 41-45 of notes to G.O. No. 692, ~~Financial~~ Educational dated 28-7-13

Para 5 (page 10) of G.O. 692, Educational, dated 28th July 1913.

Para 5 of D.P.I.'s letter on page 8 C.F.

Para 9 of Educational note on page 8 ante.

Para 7 of Financial office note on page 16 ante

Para 5 of Accountant-General's note on page 20 ante.]

The Accountant-General considers that a Central Fund may be kept, the ^{accounts} of which will be maintained and audited in his office. Please see para 6 infra.

5. Is the bonus to be paid entirely by Government ?

[Para 6 of Accountant-General's note on page 20 ante

Please see paras 26 and 27 of Mr. Stone's report on page 6 of G.O., No. 418 Educational, dated the 18th July 1910 (flag T) and para 11 of pages 11-12 and para 3-4 on pages 26-27 of Notes to G.O., No. 692, Educational dated the 28th July 1913.

The idea is that the scheme should be mainly a Government-subsidizing scheme.

6. FINANCING OF THE SCHEME.

In paras 11 to 15 of Mr. Reilly's notes on pages 43-45 of notes to G.O., No. 692 Educational, dated the 28th July 1913, the question was raised as to whether the ~~proposed~~ proposed Provident Fund for teachers in

para 5 on page 20 ante.
This would be much the best arrangement *ASB*

I suppose so. It will be a big concern with about 12000 teachers to deal with but the machine is less likely to go out of order if looked by a single office. *ASB*

For this is the idea underlying the present scheme but it is not what the G.O. had in view in 1911 *ASB*

24
25
non-pensionable service should be

(a) a single Central fund, the accounts of which would be kept by the Accountant-General, and the funds to be ~~either~~ under the control of the Government of India or (2) to be invested under the ~~orders of the local Government~~; or

(b) ~~established~~ a branch fund in each district which would be looked after by the district board on behalf of, and at the cost of, Government by the same agency which at present looks after the local board provident fund.

No definite orders were, however, passed on this question. The principal advantages to be gained by the second alternative is that the control of the investment would entirely be with the local Govt.

It is respectfully submitted that it seems preferable to adopt the first alternative, in view of the fact that the Government of India have distinctly stated in para. 2 of their letter dated the 24th July 1911 that such funds should be under the direct management of Government and incorporated in a general Provident Fund for Educational employees in non-pensionable service and that the ~~use~~ usufruct of any such fund should be at the disposal of the Govt. of India. The accounts of the fund will then, as suggested by the Accountant-General, be maintained and audited in his office.

If the fund is to be under the control of the Govt. of India, it is submitted for orders whether the Government of India may be informed that the annual payment of bonus from Government may be paid into the fund from Imperial revenues. It is, however, submitted

page 4 of 90
692 Encl
28-7-12 Q

cf para 4
on page 23 ante

See below
[Signature]

that it is very likely

~~Admitting~~ that the Government of India ~~may be~~
~~in a position to~~, although they will, assuming that
 they are prepared to subsidise the scheme from Imperial
 revenues, require the local Government to pay the bonus
 annually into the Provident Fund from Provincial funds,
 a recurring Imperial assignment being given to Provin-
 cial revenues representing the initial annual cost on
 account of the bonus, the additional cost in subsequent
 years due to the increase in the number of teachers
 being borne by Provincial funds.

7. The foregoing scheme relates only to quali-
 fied or certificated teachers in recognised private
 institutions and does not relate to teachers in institu-
 tions under the control of those Local Boards and
 Municipalities which are ^{at} present unprovided with any
 Provident Fund scheme. Here also, the Government of
 India will have to be asked to give, as a compensatory
 recurring assignment to Provincial revenues, an amount
 at least equivalent to the first year's charge of the
 bonus which will have to be paid by the local Govt.
 (i.e. by the local body concerned).

656.
 8.6.15.

P.T.O

cf. p. 12125 sub
 8.12.13 U

* about 1.50
 lakhs per
 annum - para b
 on page 2 cf.

[cf. p. 58 sub 23-1-15
 page 3; and p. 490
 sub 21-7-14 - page
 2-5 of notes] C

Page 28 (para 1) of notes
 to p. 692 sub 2 28-7-13.

*This is for Q. 12 M
 Education in the
 Consider in the
 first instance*

about .45 lakh per
 annum -
 (page 19 of notes
 to p. 692 sub 2)
 28-7-13 Q

pages 35-51 of
notes. flag Q

Q.

CF

See page 9 of
G.O. 692 Educ
28.7.13 Q

G.O. 413 Educ
2.12.7-10. T
(pages 19-20)

cf. page 17 of notes
to G.O. ibid.

cf. G.O. 394 Educ
Q. 1-5-13.
(para 53 on pages
15-16) flag 4

Letter to Govt of
India No. 693 Educ
28.7.13. Q

26
278

I am afraid I have kept this case for some time, but it has involved a good deal of reading. For the genesis and a description of the previous history of the case, I would refer Chief Secretary to the exhaustive notes written in 1913 and recorded with G.O., No. 692, Educational, dated the 28th July 1913. Mr. Stone has replied to the G.O. referred to above and the position taken up by him is merely a defence of the scheme sent up by him and rejected by Government. There has been a good deal of noting on the letter now in the file, but I am very doubtful whether all this noting avails much. The very first question which we are called upon to decide is - are Government prepared to establish a Provident Fund for teachers? It will be observed that as far back as 1910, the Government had such a scheme under contemplation, but one of the main difficulties which prevented the establishment of a Provident Fund was want of money. We are in no better position now, and unfortunately the Government of India, who were anxious to do something for these teachers, are not prepared to help us practically in the consummation of the scheme which they have so much at heart, by financing that scheme. They were told in 1913 that this Government had considered the adoption of some such scheme, but were reluctantly compelled to drop it.

it, principally on the ground that it would entail a great deal of expenditure of public money which could be better employed in furthering education in more direct ways. They were ^{also} told that the scheme would cost about three lakhs of rupees, and it was not possible for this Government to find so large a sum, and they were accordingly asked whether they were prepared to finance the scheme. Their ^xreply was not very encouraging. The local Government were ^{informed} ~~told~~ that the Government of India would have no objection if the former devoted a portion of the Imperial recurring grants for education towards the constitution of a Provident Fund. The Local Government, however, would not hear of this; and the reply was that the grants hitherto made to this Presidency had all been appropriated in full towards other objects involving recurring expenditure, and that as regards the future there was little hope of finding any money for the scheme.

2. The question now is - can Government find any money for the scheme; and I think there is little doubt that the answer will be that it cannot. This being the case, I am doubtful whether we are any farther than we were in 1913, or even in 1910. In the circumstances, it is for ~~the~~ consideration in the Education department whether it is worthwhile proceeding with these discussions

* Letter from the Govt
of India in 80 U
12-12 Educl 219-12-13

Letter to the Govt
of India No 1213 Educl
Dated 19-12-13 U

62
298

discussions which, in the absence of money, are of purely academic value. Financial can, of course, have no objection to details being threshed out and some sort of a working arrangement being sent up to the Government of India, so that they may consider the principle, which the Government of Madras consider should govern the scheme. As regards details, the issues have been narrowed down to the points mentioned in the preceding Financial note, and I have noted on the margin. It will be for Education department to get the Director of Public Instruction to draw up a scheme in accordance with the views of Government; but, if, and when, such a scheme is submitted to the Government of India, Financial should, I submit, ask that as the Fund will be wholly an Imperial affair, born of the Imperial Government and managed by them, that Government should also meet the cost of the scheme. I would even deprecate an assignment arrangement. In all such assignments, the Local Government generally stands to lose and the Government of India to win. The assignment merges in Provincial revenues, and though it may at first be adequate to meet the cost of a scheme instituted at the behest of the Government of India, as time goes on, Provincial liabilities increase and no further contributions are forthcoming from Imperial Revenues.

pages 21-25
ante

cf. para. 6 on pp. 24-25 ante.

3. As regards the extension of the scheme to teachers in institutions under the control of local boards and municipalities, the question must first be considered in Local and Municipal and Educational departments.

C.S.
18.6.15

para 7 on
page 25 ante.

This is
another matter
with which I
read not concern
myself now.
Add

Nov 26 to 29

(Nov 19-20) Page T

To 6922nd of 28.7.13
page 8 (para 1 of page VIII)
Page Q

Page 46 of notes ibid.

Para on page 8 CF

* This assumes that the Govt. share equals the teachers' share in each year but this would not happen unless all the teachers becoming entitled to benefit in a year had put in 25 years' service. Thus 1.50 is to be regarded as the probable maximum cost according to the calculation of the D.T.S.

I agree generally with the ^{new} remarks made by Govt. in para. 418 Es. D. 18 July 1910 when they abandoned the scheme of a Provident Fund for Teachers in schools under private management seem to me to be very weighty & to have lost some of their weight through the lapse of five years.

D^r Ponniah in 1911 estimated the cost of the scheme at a maximum of 2 lakhs. Mr. Leachgiri Iyengar in a speech in the Legat. Council put it at 3 lakhs. D^r Ponniah's figure omitted the cost of the establishment necessary to work the scheme & I suppose that this is the reason why we told the G. of I. in letter 693 Es. D. 28 July 1913 that the approximate cost would be 3 lakhs.

At present ^{the} we are told that the cost will be about 1.50 but Mr. Stone says that this figure is only approximate & he too has omitted the necessary but wasteful expenditures on the establishment required to work the fund. Probably we may put the whole cost approximately at 2.00. But that is only the initial cost. Now it is certain that, if the Govt. agreed to introduce the scheme & if, which is improbable,

cf para 6 on page 25 ante.

page 28 ante

* I gather that the G. of
I. have not answered our
letter 1213 of Dec 8 1913 & I am not sure
whether they expect any
further communication
from this Govt.

the G. of I. agreed to fore as a compensating assignment, they would, in accordance with their established principle, limit the assignment to the initial cost of ^{them,} ~~the~~ ^{new} ~~shares~~ ^{shares} gradually, more & more Prov. ^{new} ~~shares~~ would have to go into the Fund.

I am therefore at one with the A. S. in
deprecating any application for assign-
ment from Imperial & agree that, if
any further action at all is to be taken,
the G. of I. should be asked to manage
the whole matter as an Imperial concern.
They will almost certainly refuse to do
this & I think that the Madras Govt.
should now definitely drop the matter
as they did five years ago.

It is certain that the Ldables must be
Control of this fund will in practice be
apart from the question of finances prove
a difficult matter. On the question of
finances this Dept should in my opinion
take a decided line. Of our annual
income of revenues we assign 2.00
£. to the Educational Dept. & in fact our
allotment is always in excess of this
figure. We have very heavy demands for
recurring Expenditure from other
Depts ahead of us & it would not be

just to the Provisional at large to set
^{annually} aside for the same? Dept. a sum rising
 from 2.00 for the purpose of this fund.
 If the fund is to be established it must
 either be at the cost of Imperial or the
 cost will have to be met from the ordinary
 Educational budget framed on the basis
 of an annual increase of 2.00.
 In 1910 the Govt. said that the scheme would
 "entail a great expenditure of public
 money which could be better employed
 in promoting educational work by increasing
 the funds to aided schools, by establishing
 more training schools & by paying higher
 salaries so as to attract ^{more} better
 qualified teachers in Govt. schools".
 It is for Govt. to decide whether these words
 do not hold good still.

2. The above remarks are made on the assumption
 that the Provisional Fund for the teachers concerned
 will be ^{strictly} subsidized by Govt. That however
 was not the proposal made by the G. of I. in
 1911. They then suggested that the fund should
 be wholly constituted of contributions from
 the teachers & the managing bodies, the Govt.
 "taking into consideration" the latter contribution

Sp. 418 Serial 8 18-7-1910
 para 20 para 6 para T.

of para 5 on page 23 ante

Sp. 692 Serial 8 28-7-13
 para 2 - para 2 (iii) para R.

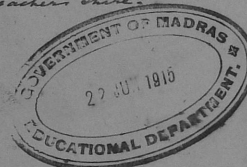
when fixing the grant to the institution. I do not find that this suggestion of the G. of I. has received much consideration in previous notes though there is some reference to the subject in paras 26 & 27 of Mr. Storer's report in Feb. 418 Ed. of 18 July 1910. It is probable that, from a financial point of view, the G. of I. plan of adding to grants would amount to much the same thing as a system of direct Govt. Subsidies but it is for Edue. to consider whether the G. of I.'s suggestion demands any more consideration than it has already received. The subsidies of Govt. institutions paying teachers in whole or in part have been a serious source of criticism. It will be observed that the Govt. of Eastern Bengal & Assam who started this correspondence with the G. of I. contemplated only "some measure of Govt. assistance" "to start" the scheme. Mr. Storer's proposal for a contribution from Govt. being to a small extent to the Govt. share. Expenditure from Govt. seems to be beyond the measure of assistance contemplated by either the Govt. of E. B. & O. or the G. of I. Govt. should see

(Note para 5 on page 23)

page 6 flag

Edue. 22nd 8 28.7.13
page 3 - para 4.

* The proposal was to limit the Govt. share to one-fourth of the teacher's share: the present proposal is to give a small grant to the teacher's share.



Edue. 22nd 8 28.7.13
21-6-15

Educational Department.

The views on the several main points raised in the above notes are summarized below for convenience of reference.

2. Constitution of the fund.--The Educational and Financial Departments agree that the bonus to be contributed by the Government should be added annually to the subscription.

3. Rate of contribution by subscribers.--Though in paragraph 3 of G.O.No.692, Educational, dated the 28th July 1913, it was originally suggested that the subscription should ordinarily be levied on the actual amount of salary drawn at the usual rate of one anna in the rupee, the Educational Department agreed with the Director that the rates might depend upon the grade of the certificate of the teachers. The Financial Department has left the decision of this question to Educational. It is therefore for consideration whether this Department's decision may stand.

4. Recovery of subscriptions.--The Educational Department suggested the payment of subscriptions into the Government Treasuries, while the

para 6- page 5 ante

① — 1 — 21 —

para 7- page 6 ante

— 2 — 22 —

— 8 — 8 —

para 3 - page 22 ante

para 9 - page 8 ante &
para 4 - 23 -

page 31 ante

x L/p no 418
18/4/10

please see paper in para 692
28-7-13.

paper flagged (W)

Financial Department accept the Accountant-General's proposal that the amounts should be remitted to him, by money order, the Government of India being moved to allow these remittances free of cost. The suggestion of Financial may, it is submitted, be accepted.

5. Accounts of the fund. -- Both departments agree that a central fund may be kept, the accounts being maintained and audited in the Accountant-General's office.

6. With reference to the Chief Secretary's remarks on the desirability of proceeding with the scheme in the face of the decision to abandon the scheme in the face of the decision to abandon it arrived at in 1910, it is respectfully submitted that the question was revived later on, at the instance of the Government of India and in consequence of local agitation in the form of petitions and interpellations. A specific resolution on the subject moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 4th April 1913 to the effect that it was highly desirable to institute for the benefit of teachers under private management a provident fund under the control of

the Government, was accepted in principle by the Government. It would not therefore seem desirable to abandon the scheme now, especially as the public and the whole army of teachers have been led to expect the institution of a scheme soon. Though it was originally stated that the expenditure proposed for such a fund might be more usefully spent on other objects, the necessity for the fund has since been definitely recognized as tending to afford a desirable attraction to the teaching profession. The letter from the Government of India above referred to bears this out; and the resolution of that Government on the Educational policy also strongly urges its introduction in the following terms:--

"They attach the greatest importance to the provision for the old age of teachers, either by pension or provident fund The Governor-General in Council desires that 'due provision for teachers in their old age' should be made with the least possible delay. Local Governments have already been addressed 'upon this subject.'"

Please compare the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's note dated the 26th June 1913 on page 50 of the notes with G.O.No.692 Educational, dated the 28th July 1913. It does not seem therefore desirable

para 6 of Lys no 418 Sol
18.7.10

info 692 Sol
28.7.13

para. 53 - page 15 of 16 of
Lys. no. 394 Sol
1.5.13

NOTES.

Page 36

desirable to go back now on the ~~main~~ steps recently taken in the matter.

7. As regards the recommendation of the Chief Secretary to consider again the Government of India's suggestion that the fund should be wholly constituted of contributions from ~~the~~ teachers and ~~the~~ managing bodies (the Government taking into consideration the latter contributions when fixing the grant to the institution), it is submitted that this point was considered in 1912

on the receipt of India's letter and that it was decided to approve Mr. Stone's scheme as a whole. This latter does not make the contribution by the management compulsory. Mr. Stone's argument against any attempt at compulsion is that it will only induce the management in several cases to cut down the salaries to provide ~~xxxxx~~ for the contribution - a result which could not but have injurious effects on education generally.

It may be mentioned here that, on account of the prevailing low salaries of teachers, special Imperial grants were distributed to aided schools

para. 11 - pages 11 & 12 notes to p. 692 28/7/13

para. 27 Sir H. Hammick's note on p. 20 ibid

para. 26 & 27 - page 6 of p. 418 18/7/10

cf. fo. no 598 5/7/12

to improve the salaries. ~~unusually~~ There seems therefore to be not much use in attempting to re-open the question of compulsion. Thus there will ordinarily be only two contributors to the fund, viz. the teacher and the Government. The suggestion of the Government of India related only to the case where there were three contributors, the teacher, the manager and the Government, and the specific recommendation was that, where managers contribute, they might pay down also the portion contributable by the Government, the latter repaying that portion along with the grant to the school. Where there will not be a compulsory contribution by the management, there would be no object and no necessity in making ^{managers} ~~they~~ pay what the Government would have to and then repay them. // The advice of the Financial Department that the application to India should be made for treating the whole scheme as an Imperial concern may be adopted. If that Government decline and promise, if at all, only an assignment, any additional funds that may in future be required may have to be met from

para. 2 (ii) - page 4 of 692
28.7.13

page 30 ante

Provincial, if further application for additional assignment is not considered necessary then.

8. The proposals for extending the system to teachers in schools under all local bodies have already been worked out and are awaiting the final decision on the present case. The additional requirements on their behalf are about Rs. 31,000 which may be taken to have been included in the total estimate of three lakhs already reported to India.

*Minister
Education
6/7/15*

in letter no 693
187-13

S.A.
Ammaipalai
5/7/15

Don no 26
6-7-15

H.E. and Mr. (Mr.)

India may now be addressed; the Scheme as finally settled by the District and Provincial Depts may be attended; and India may be asked to treat the whole thing as an Imperial Concern.

10/6/15

25/9/15

Lanc' Secretary -

will please discuss this with me.

As a subsidiary point there may be some
advantage in awaiting Mr Stone's return
before it is decided to address India - under
the special financial conditions now existing.

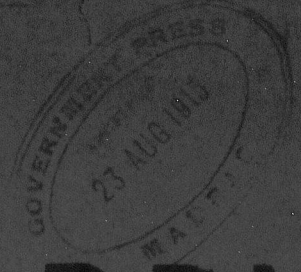
Recd 11/9/15.

P. (enclav)
J. P. B.

His Excellency wishes to await
Mr Stone's return

B. G. Hunter
12.8.15

L. & M.
58
-80-8-18.



88 DEPARTMENT.

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Note for the Press

Please put in type and
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by
20/8/15

Educational Department.

MIS.
ROUTINE.
Press

G.O. No. 692 Edl.

DATED 28. 7. 13.

P-I
1/abstr

[Despatch Abstract.]

Pointing out certain objections to the adoption of the scheme for the establishment of a provident fund for teachers in private institutions formulated by Mr. Stone in 1909 and requesting the D. P. I. to submit a modified scheme and addressing the Govt. of India on the subject of financing of the scheme.

Educational

DEPARTMENT.

C.F.—20.



Registered

191

Subject.

Submitting remarks on the points raised by Government in their order No. 692, Educational, dated 28th July 1913 in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a Provident Fund for certificated teachers in recognized institutions under private management.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Ref on Cur No. 5 6 9 3 /11

Spare copies

Station Madras Dated the 13th November 1914

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A., F.R.E.S., C.I.F.

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No. 692, Educational, dated 28th July 1913, pointing out certain objections in giving effect to the scheme drawn up by me in 1909 for the establishment of a provident fund for certificated teachers in recognized schools under private management, I have the honour to submit serially the following remarks in regard to the several points raised in the G.O. under reference.

2. Constitution of the Fund.

Government observe "By this arrangement not only does the bonus fail to increase by the interest it would earn if it were paid annually, and thus is of less eventual value to the recipient than if it were so paid, but the liability

thrown upon Government is heavier". The first part of this statement does not appear to be correct. According to my scheme, the bonus to be paid by Government to a teacher depends upon:- (1) the number of years of recorded service put in by him and (2) the sum of money to his credit in the fund when he retires. This latter factor is one that under my scheme contemplates the accrual of compound interest on the amounts paid by the teacher into the fund during the whole time he has been subscribing to it and is therefore made up of the annual premiums paid by him together with interest on these amounts compounded annually. Since the bonus to be paid by Government at the time of the teacher's retirement is an amount equal to the sum standing to his credit in the fund at the time of his retirement, or a fraction thereof proportionate to his recorded service, it will of necessity therefore be an amount that is due to Principal plus accretions that owe their existence to the element, Compound Interest. Whether interest is added year by year to the capital - as is the case with regard to that portion of the fund that is subscribed by the teachers themselves - or is paid in a lump sum at the time of the retirement of the teachers - as would be the case with that portion of the fund subscribed to by Government if my scheme is accepted - the value to the recipient is the same. To put the case in other words, if Government's contention is true; it means that the amount at compound interest of Rs 200 for a given time at a given rate per cent, interest compounded annually is not equal to twice the amount at compound interest of Rs 100 for the same time at the same rate per cent interest compounded annually - which is not correct. With regard to the second contention that the liability thrown upon Government is heavier than that the 14th...

advocated by Government, the gross total amount that would have to be paid by Government will on the face of it appear less than if the bonuses from Government were to be paid en masse at the end of a period of time, both Principal and accrued interest being then due from Government; but such a view neglects a consideration of the difference between the value of money now and its value at some distant date, which are ordinarily considered as present worth and future worth, the difference between them being due to the advantage that is gained by being able to utilize the funds between the two points of time specified as "present" and "future". It is understood that the Local Government is not permitted to store up balances or to issue Promissory notes; but if the bonus to be paid annually by Government to the fund according to the scheme advocated by Government, were to be funded by Government themselves, then the future worth of their funded Capital under this head would be exactly the amount that is proposed to be given at the end of the period of service according to my scheme. As it is, Government suggest paying an annual bonus which it is understood will be invested by the Accountant-General, mainly in Government Securities. These bonuses paid by Government, therefore, will earn interest, and since this interest is paid on Government Securities it follows that the particular Government which issues the Securities, i.e., the Imperial Government, pays the interest. The Provincial Government therefore - accepting their position of not being able themselves to issue Securities - throw the responsibility of the payment of the interest on the bonuses on the issuer of the investment in which their bonuses are placed and retain only the bare bonuses for their own debt. If the bonus from Government is to be paid annually to the fund as proposed by Government, the fund will be unnecessarily swelled by the amounts of bonuses forfeited by teachers who leave the fund before completing 10 years' recorded service, and by a fraction of the bonuses forfeited by teachers who leave the fund after completing 10 years' recorded service during the year in case they are transferred to another post Office in the case of teachers.

postponement of the payment of bonus to the time of the teacher's leaving the fund, restricts the liability to Government to the actual amount required.

Another point in this connection is that according to my scheme a bonus from Government is payable only to teachers who have put in at least 10 years' recorded service. As the liability on the part of Government to pay a bonus therefore arises only when a teacher has completed 10 years' recorded service, it is not understood whether according to the scheme advocated by Government it is intended that the whole 10 years' bonuses calculated with compound interest thereon would be paid in a lump sum to the fund at the end of 10 years' recorded service on behalf of every teacher who joins the fund.

3. Rate of contribution by Subscribers.

The device of a rate of subscription by grade of certificate was adopted because:-

- (1) It would immensely simplify the whole work of accounting and auditing of the fund.
- (2) It makes possible some sort of estimate of the cost of the fund to Government. We could no doubt calculate the amount payable on the salaries now being paid in all the schools but we could not in the least gauge the extent to which salaries will rise in the next 5, 10 or 20 years. On the other hand, we can form some estimate of the increase in the number of certificated teachers of the various grades. The one anna in the Rupee subscription advocated by Government, would consequently involve them in a liability the extent of which cannot be foreseen. Sir A.G. Bourne also considered the grade rate of contribution an essential feature of the scheme. Furthermore, rates of salaries have increased rapidly since 1908. I am not advocating the rates mentioned in my draft rules. These require reconsideration and the facts disclosed in the subjoined table of numbers of teachers at different rates of pay will facilitate this. It will

teachers with his qualifications to empower the Inspector to fix a rate of contribution for him. The essential point is that each teacher shall have such a fixed rate.

In this connection I may point out that the analogy of other public provident funds does not altogether hold. Local Boards themselves control their salary bills. They are no doubt liable to expansion but only in direct proportion to expansion in the boards' resources. Government does not control the salaries of the teachers now in question. Their growth will not necessarily be in proportion to that of the resources of Government. Moreover the higher they rise, the less need will there be for Government to interfere in the matter at all. If the teaching profession were as well paid as the legal, probably nobody would have thought of a provident fund for it. Under the scheme advocated by Government teachers will be helped in inverse proportion to their need for help. Of course the teachers want to pay in as much as possible, because of the prospect of getting a bonus of one anna per rupee as well as interest. I think it quite possible that if they were allowed the privilege they would in many cases find it a burden and it would be difficult to resist a clamour for a system of advances which would involve probably some risk and certainly much extra account keeping and correspondence.

There are no doubt considerable differences between rates of pay of teachers of the same grade and possibly some would be inclined to complain of not benefiting in the fund by their higher pay. My answer to this would be that there is no reason why they should. The fund deals with them merely as persons qualified in a particular way as teachers, not as individuals drawing a certain rate of pay. We should, on Governments' proposal, have to take the managers' statement as to salary and there would be additional complications, due to acting allowances. It is the strongest justification Governments' having the fund that it is for persons, not for persons of

income. It seems to me that there are strong reasons against Government offering a larger bonus to e.g. one L.T. than to another.

(3) It seems to be assumed that the fund ought to contemplate giving the teachers as much as possible. I see no reason for this. If the fund ensures to a teacher who saves in a school under private management, a reasonable sum on retirement, it does all it need do; on my proposal this would be done. If a teacher can save something in addition to what he puts in the Provident Fund, there are plenty of means of investment open to him. It is even open to question whether Government ought to enter into unrestricted competition with private agencies for the utilization of the surplus capital of so large a body as the teaching profession now is and is likely to become.

4. Recovery of Subscriptions.

I think Government's objections to my means of recovering subscriptions from schools having teachers of the class A mentioned in my scheme are not altogether well founded. In the first place, I admit the system will be less easily worked if subscriptions are levied on actual salaries, but it will not be impossible even then.

My scheme does not involve any more handling of money than is incidental to the management of a school. The teachers' pay will be handed to them by the manager less the amount in each case due to the fund. The manager may be trusted to pay the balance to the Post Office Savings Bank just as he is now trusted to pay it to the teachers. Under the fixed payment system the Inspecting officers can quite easily assure themselves that managers are doing this properly; with a little more difficulty owing to the greater amount of Arithmetic involved they can do so under the one anna in the rupee system. In view however of the rather small advantage (the teachers' getting a little interest on their money during the year) secured by payment into the Post Office in the case of a

contributions monthly into a Government Treasury. I do not think that the deduction of contributions due, from grant aid would work well. In the first place it involves different systems of collection for aided and unaided schools which is an inconvenience, and moreover, a school may be aided one year and not another. Some of the largest schools are self-sustaining and commonly receive no aid. These remarks apply particularly to schools ^{which} have no teachers of class A mentioned in the scheme. If contribution by teachers of class B is to be voluntary, as I think it should be, this is an additional reason for not taking it from the grant in the case of these teacher-manager schools. I think that for them my plan of using post office savings bank deposits is least likely to lead to complications and difficulties.

As regards remitting subscriptions to the District Educational officer, advocated by Government in the case of unaided schools, my scheme was carefully devised to avoid Educational officers handling any money at all. At present they do not, beyond drawing their establishment's pay and petty contingencies, handle any. If they are to receive the contributions from teachers they will want safes to keep them in, and probably additional clerical assistance. Fraud and loss are quite as likely as under the Post Office Savings Bank system. The better alternative to this would therefore be, the manager paying straight into the treasury every month and the Accountant-General keeping the account of the fund monthly. When framing my scheme I supposed that an annual adjustment would be better, the Post Office machinery being used to secure it.

The case of teachers of class B is quite different. Most of the teachers have not any salaries; so, salary cannot be a basis of contribution. We cannot make contributions compulsory for these men with low paid and precarious employment. What my scheme is intended to do for them is to facilitate their saving something.

5. Accounts of the Fund.

The Government of India in their letter to Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have already remarked that the supervision of a large number of separately constituted provident funds would be difficult and have advocated that such funds should be incorporated in a general provident fund for educational employees in non-pensionable service. I consider that there should be one central fund for all the teachers employed in this Presidency. The work connected with this should be concentrated in the Accountant-General's office and accounts maintained by him. My scheme already provides for an a central fund.

6. With reference to the concluding portion of the G.O. I submit herewith two statements—one showing the number of recognized schools under private management and the number of certificated teachers employed therein as they stood on 31st March for the years from 1907-1908 to 1912-1913 and the increase or decrease in their number during each of those years and the other showing the number of such teachers on 31st March 1913 arranged according to the different rates of salary received by them. The decrease in the number of schools during the last two years is due to many elementary schools under private management being taken over by Local Boards and Municipalities. The decrease in the number of teachers during the last year is due to some of them taking up appointments under Government and Local Boards. According to these statements the annual contribution to the fund by these teachers if calculated on their salaries at the rate of one anna in the rupee will be Rs 1,79,422/- and if calculated according to their certificates at the rates laid down in my scheme will be Rs 1,74,108/-. As contribution to the fund by teachers of class P is only optional the annual cost to Government is not likely to exceed ^{half} lakhs of Rupees for some

7. The delay in the difficulty in obtaining the number of certificates

80 692 cont.
328-7-13-1914
-Pm 2(1) flax Q

the managers of schools. Even now the figures given in the statements are only approximate.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Stone
Director of Public Instruction

M.V.S.

and

Statement showing the number of schools under private management, the number of certificated teachers employed in them during the last five years.

Years	Total number of		Increase or decrease in		Remarks
	Schools	Teachers	Schools	Teachers	
1907-1908	19,693	10,276	-	-	
1908-1909	20,101	10,955	plus 408	plus 679	
1909-1910	20,746	11,186	plus 645	plus 231	
1910-1911	21,067	11,473	plus 321	plus 287	
1911-1912	20,831	11,713	- 236	plus 240	
1912-1913	20,229	11,600	- 602	- 113	

10

W. H. ...
for Director of Public Instruction

84

W. H. ...

11/2

12/12

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]

Number of certificated teachers on each rate of salary in schools under private management.

Rate of salary	Average amount for calculation	Number of teachers	Amount paid monthly
Rs 450 up to 500	475	1	475
400 " 450	425	1	425
350 " 400	375	6	2250
300 " 350	325	6	1950
250 " 300	275	10	2750
200 " 250	225	6	1350
190 " 200	195	9	1755
180 " 190	185	14	2590
170 " 180	175	5	875
160 " 170	165	8	1320
150 " 160	155	3	465
140 " 150	145	55	7975
130 " 140	135	21	2835

Contribution according to rate of salary
 Salary per month will be - - - - - 2,39,229
 " per year " 28,70,748
 Contribution at 1 anna in the rupee. 1,79,422

120	130	125	25	3125	Contribution according to grade of certificate
"	"	115	44	5060	249 & 75 as teachers in colleges and
"	"	105	35	3675	Heads of Secondary Schools at Rs 61/-
"	"	95	152	14440	per annum
"	"	85	114	9690	Increased contribution for Europeans
"	"	75	167	12525	and heads of colleges (50% of above)
"	"	65	185	12025	781 ordinary & 75 at Rs 41. per annum. Rs 3124
"	"	55	163	8965	1622 secondary grade teachers at
"	"	47	160	7520	Rs. 1-8-0 per annum (number of
"	"	42	93	3906	second grade collegiate teachers }
"	"	37	187	6919	being very few) - }
"	"	32	247	7904	8948 elementary certificated teachers }
"	"	27	427	11529	of both Higher and Lower grades at }
"	"	22	508	11176	an average rate of Rs 0-12-0 per annum
"	"	17	1749	29733	Total contribution per annum - Rs. 14,509
"	"	14	544	7616	Total contribution per annum - Rs. 1,74,108
"	"	12	1492	17904	
"	"	10	1881	18810	
"	"	6	3282	19692	
"	"	"	11600	239229	

Contribution according to grade of certificate
 249 & 75 as teachers in colleges and
 Heads of Secondary Schools at Rs 61/-
 per annum

Increased contribution for Europeans
 and heads of colleges (50% of above)
 781 ordinary & 75 at Rs 41. per annum. Rs 3124
 1622 secondary grade teachers at
 Rs. 1-8-0 per annum (number of
 second grade collegiate teachers }

for Director of Public Instruction
 13/11/1911

61
Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1915.

Inclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 729, 3rd July 1915.

Muhammadian education.

Approving generally the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the utilization of the annual recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 for the improvement of —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., C.I.E., F.R.H.S., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 11th February 1915.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 8419 of 1914.

I have the honour to submit below the proposals called for in G.O. No. 1053, Educational, dated 10th September 1914, for the utilization of the annual recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of Muhammadan education in this Presidency.

2. There are several objects on which money can be usefully spent towards the improvement of Muhammadan education; but in the following paragraphs I have, with reference to the funds available and the claims of important Muhammadan centres, confined myself to such of them as in my opinion deserve early consideration. I may also observe that in the case of some of the matters dealt with herein proposals have been made only in outline and that detailed estimates will be worked out and submitted to Government for sanction, in the event of the proposals so outlined commending themselves to Government.

3. *Opening of Government incomplete Muhammadan secondary schools at Vellore and Trichinopoly.*—(1) (a) *Vellore.*—In paragraph 8 (c) of the Administration Report of the Vellore Municipality for the last official year, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore, in inviting the attention of Government to his report for the previous year reiterated the desirability of opening a separate secondary school for the benefit of the Muhammadan boys of the town, and Government, while reviewing the report, remarked in paragraph 5 of their Order No. 1557 M., dated 17th August 1914, that the council's proposals in this regard were awaited. These have now been received and are submitted herewith for the orders of Government. Since the receipt of G.O. Mis. No. 17, Educational, dated 6th January 1913, the question of the improvement of Muhammadan secondary education in this municipality has been engaging the attention of the department. In view of the Muhammadan male school-going population of the place, viz., 878, and the number of Muhammadan children in attendance at the eight Muhammadan elementary schools and in the non-Muhammadan schools including the Voorhee's College, viz., 675, I agree with the municipal council that there is room for a secondary school exclusively for Muhammadans. This school should, I think, work as an incomplete secondary school in the first instance and be placed under departmental management, the question of raising its status gradually to a complete secondary school being deferred until the demand for such an institution becomes more pronounced. I "say under departmental management" because I think that for a school intended for a special section of the population this is likely to be most successful. In any case Government would have to pay the net cost. The initial cost of the proposal may on the analogy of the incomplete secondary school, Georgetown, be roughly estimated at Rs. 4,700 per annum.

(b) *Trichinopoly.*—This municipality ranks next to Madras and Calicut, in point of Muhammadan population, its school-going male population being 1,242. The present educational needs of the Muhammadan community in it are met by the six elementary schools maintained by the municipal council and by the only incomplete Muhammadan secondary school under private management, viz., the Islamiah secondary school. I may observe in this connection that in the early eighties there was at Trichinopoly a Muhammadan middle school managed by Government. When this was abolished in 1884 a few Muhammadan inhabitants of the place started a primary school, but their efforts to open higher standards were confronted with difficulties, until at last in 1897 the present incomplete secondary school was started. Even at a time when the rules regarding recognition were less stringent the school appears to have struggled for existence. When it had to be recognized under the revised educational rules promulgated in 1906 the management changed hands as the former teacher-manager found it beyond his means to maintain the school any longer. It is nearly six years since the Muhammadan Educational Committee of Trichinopoly assumed the management of the school and as will be

	31st March.				
1909	98	1912	101	representing its strength during this	
1910	76	1913	143	period, the school can hardly be said to	
1911	93	1914	112	be flourishing. Moreover, the managing	
				committee have not been registered under	
				the Indian Companies Act, the financial	

position of the school has been far from encouraging, and the staff has not been what it ought to be: these defects in organization which have formed the subject of several reports from the inspecting officers have yet to be remedied notwithstanding the fact that they have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the present management. Under ordinary circumstances the withdrawal of recognition enjoyed would result from the continued failure on the part of the management to comply with the requirements of the department: but I have naturally been loath to take this step and so to deprive the Muhammadans of Trichinopoly of every prospect of a secondary school. It is certainly desirable that they should have one in view of the fact that Muhammadans reading in non-Muhammadan secondary schools are placed at a disadvantage, in that instruction in non-language subjects in the lower forms and preparatory classes is not given in Urdu, and there is no probability of their being able to maintain a satisfactory school themselves. I beg accordingly to propose that the management of the Islamiah secondary school be taken over by Government in view to its ultimate development into a complete secondary school. No objection to this course on the part of the management need be anticipated. As in the case of the school at Vellore, the cost of the proposal may be approximately estimated at Rs. 4,700 per annum.

(2) *Opening of a Government lower elementary training school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly.*—One of the resolutions of the Conference of Inspectors held in June last was that more Muhammadan training schools were necessary in view of the increasing demand for qualified Muhammadan teachers, and to this end, it was suggested that one such school be maintained at Trichinopoly to satisfy the needs of the southern districts, one in Madras for the benefit of the central districts and one in the north for that of the Muhammadans of the Telugu districts.

The introduction of the scheme for the reorganization of the training schools sanctioned in G.O. No. 424, Educational, dated 1st July 1911, involved, among other things, the conversion of the Government Muhammadan higher elementary training school, Madras, into a lower elementary one and when it was recently pointed out that the need for qualified higher elementary school teachers was keenly felt because of the opening of a large number of Muhammadan elementary schools out of the Provincial and Imperial subventions, Government in their Order Mis. No. 703, Educational, dated 12th June 1914, were pleased to restore the school to its former status though as a temporary measure. About the same time the question of opening a Muhammadan lower elementary training school at Guntur for the Muhammadan teachers in the Telugu districts was brought to the notice of Government and the proposals formulated in this regard were approved by them in their Order No. 736, Educational, dated 23rd June 1914. There thus remains the question as to whether there is need for the institution of a third school at Trichinopoly. I propose to examine this matter in consultation with the inspecting officers concerned and, if a

case for the establishment of such a school is made out, I shall address Government on the subject. In the meanwhile, I would suggest the desirability of allotting provisionally for the purpose Rs. 6,200 being approximately the expenditure sanctioned in connection with the Government Muhammadan lower elementary training school at Guntūr.

(3) *Strengthening of the Muhammadan inspecting agency by the appointment of additional sub-assistant inspectors.*—In this connection I would invite the attention of Government to the proposals for the strengthening of the inspecting agency for non-Muhammadan schools submitted with my letter R.C. No. 5087 of 1912, dated 26th October 1914, and the extracts from the resolutions of the Ootacamund Conference forming an enclosure to it, and would point out that the recommendation of the conference in regard to the abolition of the agency of supervisors and the allotment of between 80 and 100 schools to each sub-assistant inspector apply with equal and perhaps with even greater force to Muhammadan education. In fact the institution of supervisors of Muhammadan schools seems to me to involve an anomaly since the work of supervisors should necessarily be confined to small areas and be carried on in immediate subordination to sub-assistant inspectors to whose offices they are attached. I therefore propose to utilize the present opportunity for abolishing the Muhammadan supervisors altogether with a view to increasing the number of sub-assistant inspectors. I may remark that what follows has no reference to the Mappilla inspecting agency which is included in the larger scheme.

Name of range.	Extent.	is designated a range is very extensive and extends over a number of districts as will be seen from the particulars given on the margin, and consequently the inspection of Muhammadan schools cannot be as thorough as is desirable. On the appointment of two additional Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors in 1912 the inspection of
1. Vizagapatam	Ganjān, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts.	
2. Guntūr	Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore districts	
3. Bellary	Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts.	
4. Vellore	Cuddapah, North Arcot and Chittoor districts.	
5. Madras	Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Bangalore.	
6. Trichinopoly	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Rānnād, Tirnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris.	

the Muhammadan schools in which Urdu is not the vernacular was removed from Hindu sub-assistant inspectors and assigned to the Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors; but the administrative control of all Muhammadan schools irrespective of language still remains in the hands of the former, the Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors' ranges being too large to admit of their effective administration of these schools. In the arrangements I am proposing I aim at the complete control of all Muhammadan elementary schools by Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors which the Director declared to be desirable in his letter R.C. No. 1440, dated 4th November 1911, the reduction of the number of schools that each sub-assistant inspector has to deal with and consequently of the area he has to cover, and increased possibilities of inducing Mukhtabs and Koran schools to take up secular instruction, another point dealt with in the letter referred to above. In the larger scheme already referred to 80 schools have been fixed as the minimum number for a sub-assistant inspector without the help of supervisors. To reduce each sub-assistant inspector's charge to about that number and to an average area of two districts an addition of five officers to their number making 11 in all would be necessary and that is what I now propose.

At present, the average cost of each of the six Muhammadan officers is Rupees 238-37 per mensem, while that of the 14 supervisors of Muhammadan schools excluding the five connected with Mappilla schools is Rs. 53-14. The savings that would accrue from the abolition of the latter agency will, it will be observed, be sufficient to meet the cost of three of the five additional posts of sub-assistants proposed above. Consequently provision will have to be made out of the Imperial recurring grant for the appointment of only two more Muhammadan sub-assistants at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 476 per mensem or Rs. 5,712 per annum, say Rs. 5,700 in round numbers.

It may seem at first sight that the adoption of these proposals will result in the removal from service of the existing Muhammadan supervisors. But the revision will be effected without prejudice to their interests. Four of the fourteen posts are at present vacant and the incumbents of two other posts will be retiring shortly; and as regards the remaining eight officers, steps will be taken to provide them with suitable posts in the new incomplete Muhammadan secondary schools proposed to be established at Trichinopoly and Vellore and in the existing Government Muhammadan secondary and training schools. It might also be possible to appoint a few of the deserving supervisors who are qualified to the proposed extra sub-assistant inspectorships.

(4) *Compensation to managers of aided secondary schools on account of the fee income foregone by them by allowing Muhammadan pupils to pay fees at half the ordinary rates.*—In paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 10th May 1912, Government have already directed that half the fee income foregone in accordance with rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules shall be added to the grant ordinarily admissible to aided secondary schools, this order being now incorporated in article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. I now propose to raise this compensation to the full amount of fee income foregone by school managers on account of the admission of Muhammadan pupils at half the ordinary rates of fees, but to limit this concession to those schools and colleges whose general fee collecting policy meets with the approval of the department. The annual expenditure on account of this alteration is roughly estimated to be about Rs. 1,000.

(5) *Encouragement of Hindustani teachers in secondary schools.*—In paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 10th May 1912, Government requested me to instruct inspectors to press local bodies and other agencies maintaining secondary schools to make special arrangements for the teaching of Hindustani in all secondary schools which are attended by any considerable number of Muhammadan pupils. Little has so far been done in this direction and I have lately had brought to my notice several cases in which it would be desirable to give a grant to an aided school or a subsidy to a local body equal to the whole pay of such an appointment. I estimate that a sum of Rs. 1,700 might well be spent annually in this way and consequently propose a lump provision of this amount.

(6) *Raising the Municipal Muhammadan lower elementary school at Nellore to a higher grade elementary school.*—On a representation made by the Muhammadan Literary Society, Nellore, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Nellore, in a letter, dated 23rd April 1914, applied for sanction for a subsidy of Rs. 1,200 for raising the standard of the Municipal Muhammadan elementary school in Nellore West to that of a first or higher grade one and for the purpose of opening a new Muhammadan elementary school in the municipality. When the matter was remitted by the President, District Board, Nellore, to the consideration of the council, the latter agreed with the former of the Chairman's proposals but did not approve of the idea of starting a new Muhammadan elementary school in the town. As the allotment under subsidies had already been distributed among the various district boards and municipalities and as savings were not available for further allotment, the Chairman was informed by me that his proposal to raise the status of the Municipal Muhammadan elementary school to that of a first-grade one would be considered when funds became available.

According to the last Census Report, the total number of Muhammadans of school-going age in the municipality is 456, of whom 141 are attending secondary schools and 262 are pupils in elementary schools. Of these 262 pupils, 130 are attending the only Muhammadan Municipal elementary school in Nellore West which has standards I to III. As these pupils after completing their course in the third standard have to seek admission in non-Muhammadan schools for their further education, I consider that the proposal of the Chairman to raise the standard of the present Muhammadan elementary school to that of a first-grade one would prove to be to the best interests of Muhammadan education in the town and I accordingly propose that a subsidy of Rs. 672 per annum be awarded to the municipality to meet the extra cost involved by the adoption of the above proposal.

(7) *Scholarships for Muhammadan pupils.*—From the statistics furnished in the Census Report of 1911, it is observed that Muhammadans as a whole are not backward in point of vernacular literacy, their percentage being 16.6 as compared with 13.8 for the whole Presidency and that the only two divisions of Muhammadans who

are backward in this respect are the Mappillas and Dudekulas. As special scholarships are awarded annually to Mappillas in elementary schools in Malabar and as Dudekulas whose total male population is only about 36,000 enjoy the special fee concession allowable under rule 84 of the Madras Educational Rules, I do not consider that there is any need for additional special scholarships or other concessions to Muhammadans in elementary schools.

In secondary schools, however, where education is imparted in the higher forms through the medium of English, there is a case for the grant of scholarships to certain sections of Muhammadans, who are as a whole illiterate in English, although only four of the classes of Muhammadans mentioned in the Census Report Tables of 1911 are backward. There are Mappillas with a literacy in English of 0.09 per cent., Labbais 0.33 per cent., Dudekulas 0.01 per cent., and Jonagans 0.19 per cent., as compared with a literacy in English of 1.21 of all castes and tribes in the Presidency. Mappillas form the largest sub-caste of Muhammadans, Labbais are third and Dudekulas are sixth in importance while Jonagans are comparatively unimportant. I, therefore, propose to award seven scholarships every year in secondary schools tenable by members of the above four classes of Muhammadans in the Presidency. These scholarships will be of the same value as those that are now available for award to ordinary scholarship-holders in secondary schools (viz., Rs. 3 per mensem in Forms I to III, Rs. 6 per mensem in Forms IV to VI) and they be made tenable under similar conditions. The annual recurring cost of these scholarships will be Rs. 2,268. I would further propose the award of three collegiate scholarships in the junior intermediate class to be continued throughout the whole of the Intermediate and B.A. pass course. If a scholarship-holder wished to continue for the Honours course his scholarship could be continued for an additional year from the savings available from the ordinary allotment under scholarships. The value of these collegiate scholarships would be Rs. 9 per mensem while the holder was in the Intermediate classes and Rs. 14 per mensem while held in the B.A. classes and their total cost would be Rs. 1,656. They would be tenable by all classes of Muhammadans. Thus the total number of new scholarships proposed to be awarded annually for Muhammadans is ten, their estimated cost is Rs. 3,924 per annum, they would be of the same value as those now awarded to all classes of the community and would be given in addition to any now available for award.

(8) Sanction has been accorded in G.O. No. 43, Educational, dated 15th January 1915, to the appointment of an additional assistant on Rs. 50 per mensem—Item No. 9—in the Madrasa-i-Azam and Government have been addressed in my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 10419 of 1914, dated 3rd February 1915, in regard to the employment of a Tamil Pandit and a combined Drill and Drawing Master—Item No. 10—in the incomplete Muhammadan secondary school, Georgetown, Madras.

4. The expenditure involved by the acceptance of these proposals is estimated at about Rs. 29,916 as detailed below:—

	Per annum. RS.
(1) Opening of an incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans at Vellore	4,700
(2) Opening of an incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly	4,700
(3) Opening of a lower elementary training school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly	6,200
(4) Appointment of two additional sub-assistant inspectors and the abolition of Muhammadan supervisors	5,700
(5) Compensation to managers of aided secondary schools for the fee income foregone by them on account of fee concessions to Muhammadan pupils	1,000
(6) Subsidy and grants with a view to the employment of a capable Hindustani teacher in schools which have a considerable large number of Muhammadan pupils	1,700
(7) Subsidy to the Nellore Municipal Council to raise the grade of the Muhammadan elementary school	672
(8) Scholarships for Muhammadans	3,924
(9) Employment of an additional assistant on Rs. 50 per mensem in the Madrasa-i-Azam	600
(10) Employment of a combined drill and drawing master and a Tamil Pandit in the Georgetown incomplete secondary school for Muhammadans	720
	<u>29,916</u>

It will be noticed from the foregoing summary that there is a small balance of Rs. 84 out of the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000, which I beg to state will be taken into account when submitting detailed estimates. I have also to add that suggestions have already been made unofficially for the utilization during the current year of this grant on objects of a non-recurring character since it is impossible to give effect at once to the above proposals and that I am addressing Government in a separate communication on the subject.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter—from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.

To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Dated—the 1st October 1914.

No.—D. Dis. 405.

Adverting to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1557 M., dated 17th August 1914, in regard to the submission of the council's proposals for a secondary school for Muhammadans and remarking that one elementary school had already been closed for want of funds, I beg to invite the attention of Government to paragraph 8 (e) of the administration report of this municipality for the year 1912-13 in which the council, while strongly advocating the starting of a separate secondary school for the Muhammadan lads of this town for reasons therein urged, had requested Government to be good enough to allot the necessary funds therefor in connection with the distribution of grants in aid of education. When it made this recommendation on behalf of the Muhammadan community, it was aware that its own finances will not admit of this additional expenditure, however laudable it was and it took the opportunity of making the suggestion not only because it felt encouraged by the pronouncement of the Government of India in regard to the establishment of separate Muhammadan schools of secondary grade wherever there was a demand for them, but also because it had credible information that Government contemplated opening three such institutions in different centres of the Presidency and in the estimation of the council, Vellore was regarded as a suitable field for this experiment.

2. On similar representation received from the Muhammadan Educational Association, North Arcot district, the council put itself into correspondence with the officers of the Educational Department and in one of its resolutions on the subject, copy whereof is herewith submitted, it made its intention sufficiently clear.

3. I have the honour, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to sanction a Government Muhammadan secondary school for this town which at present seems to feel the absence of such an institution keenly. The school, if opened, may either be under the direct control of the Educational Department or that of the council. In either case the council will spare no pains to see that it thrives satisfactorily and meets the wants of the Muhammadan community which has been of late persistently clamouring for it.

(2)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Vellore, dated 6th July 1914.

PRESENT:

1. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Chairman.
2. Khan Sahib Mahdi Husain Sahib Bahadur.
3. F. W. Cornwell, Esq.
4. Captain Andrew Smith Leslie, M.A., M.B., I.M.S.
5. M.R.Ry. J. R. Sargunaravargal, B.A.
6. " Thomas Harris Avargal, B.A., L.T.
7. " C. Rajagopal Chettiyar Avargal.
8. Mir " Arif " Ali Sahib Bahadur.
9. M.R.Ry. T. Punniakoti Mudaliyar Avargal.
10. " S. C. Manikkam Mudaliyar Avargal.
11. " K. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu.
12. " C. Subbarayalu Chetti Garu.

Read again council's resolution No. 3, dated 20th March 1914, forwarding to the Inspector of Schools, V Circle, for favour of necessary action the request of the Muhammadan Educational Association, North Arcot, in regard to the opening of an incomplete secondary school for the Muhammadan boys of the Vellore town.

Read also his letter No. 165-A., dated 4th June 1914, on the subject together with the remarks of the Chairman thereon.

Resolution No. IV.—The intention of the council was already clear from its letter D. Dis. No. 126, dated 24th March 1914. It requests the Government to locate one of the schools which they contemplate opening out of their funds in the town of Vellore which it is expected will be a proper field for such an institution.

II

Letter—from the President, Anjuman Islam, Chioacole, Ganjam district.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 5th September 1914.

Having been very much encouraged to know the recent benevolent Imperial recurring grant of some thousands of rupees towards the Muhammadan education of this Presidency, we beg to bring forward the humble case of Muhammadans of this Ganjam district who are admittedly backward in education. This fact was brought to the kind notice of His Excellency the Governor during His Excellency's recent visit to this district by the Muhammadan deputation and a very hopeful reply was received. A copy of the deputation address presented is also herein enclosed for kind perusal. The Muhammadans in view of their utter backwardness and poverty wanted special scholarships for higher education and a greater number of scholarships for secondary education. Now that the Imperial Government has been graciously pleased to make a grant of a pretty good sum towards the improvement of Muhammadan education we take this opportunity of humbly requesting your honour that an adequate allotment may kindly be made towards the grant of scholarships for higher and secondary education of Muhammadan youths of this district for the current year and thus earn the everlasting gratitude of the whole community.

ENCLOSURE.

Copy of the deputation address presented to His Excellency the Governor, Madras.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the Muhammadans of the Ganjam district, crave leave to approach your Excellency with an expression of our deep-rooted loyalty and joy on this auspicious occasion of your visit to this district and offer your Excellency our warm and cordial welcome.

2. We feel grateful to the Almerciful God for the providential escape of our beloved Viceroy from the dastardly attempt made on his life. May the Almighty vouchsafe unto him the most worthy representative of our august sovereign the choicest gifts of heaven.

3. We beg your Excellency's permission to state that our fore-fathers have played an important part in the past history of the district. The community with its big jagirdars was very prosperous in those days. Chioacole, once the capital of the district, was renowned for its many mosques and we deplore to see today their ruins all over the town; the big Jama mosque of the town alone is preserved by the Government for its architectural beauty in the Northern Circars.

4. We, with much regret, humbly beg to state that the Muslim education in this district is in a deplorably backward state. Since the establishment of the Madras University sixty years ago, we could not produce even a single graduate from our community. The percentage of Muhammadan boys is very low in both the high and secondary schools. The general poverty and the extremely backwardness of the community account for this and emphasize the need for State aid. We therefore pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to feel sympathy with the real backwardness of our education and appeal to your Excellency's generosity to award special scholarships to a few deserving youths in the school final class to enable them to prosecute their studies for the degree examinations. We further beg to request that the concession of half fees may be again made general as before. We also request that the number of Muhammadan scholarships in the district may be increased.

5. As for the primary education, we beg leave to state that its need has no doubt been well recognized by the Government, but as the same is not for the present made free, the majority of the Muhammadans are unable to give their sons even this elementary education. Therefore we request that the generous Government will be pleased to make it free for all the Muhammadan boys in the district. Your Excellency, we are alive to the dangers of racial preference in matters of State aid, but we feel sure that our Hindu brethren will be one with us in their desire to uplift a backward portion of the body politic. These proposed boons of special concession may, we submit, be continued only so long as the Government deems it necessary.

6. Your Excellency, we beg to submit that our community is very inadequately represented in the public service of the district. May we request your Excellency's liberal Government to elevate a few of those Muhammadans of approved official capacity to the higher ranks of the Subordinate and Provincial services, though they may not have the distinction of University

degrees, that they may infuse new life into the community and raise them from the despondency? To mention only one Department—the Revenue Department—for the last forty years not a single Muhammadan rose to the position of even a Deputy Tahsildar. The total absence of the Muhammadans in the said services emboldens us to make this request.

Further we have no doubt your Excellency will pardon us if we request that the Government order authorizing the District officers to appoint unpassed candidates on Rs. 20 to 30 per month may be more freely applied in case of Muhammadans, inasmuch as not a single unpassed Muhammadan is so appointed permanently till now.

7. In conclusion, we beg to state that we shall be failing in our duty if we do not represent to your Excellency the inadequate representation of our community in municipal and local boards on account of our inability to compete successfully with our Hindu brethren and the fact is very rightly recognized by the Government of India. The Muhammadans of this district, being poor in both education and influence, are the worst sufferers in this respect. We therefore pray your Excellency's Government to fix two seats in the several bodies to be filled in by nomination from among the fit members of our community.

We heartily thank your Excellency for the patient hearing accorded to us and pray to the Almighty to bless your Excellency with long life and prosperity.

III

Endorsement No. 2867-1, Educational, dated 1st October 1914.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks with reference to the proposals called for in G.O. No. 1053, Educational, dated 10th September 1914.

(By Order.)

E. A. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

IV

N. Ref. on Cur. No. 8419 of 1914, dated 27th February 1915.

Re-submitted to Government in continuation of this office letter R. C. No. 8419 of 1914, dated 11th February 1915.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

V

Memorandum No. 538-2, Educational, dated 4th May 1915.

With reference to clause (4) of paragraph 3 of his letter R.O.C. No. 8419/14, dated the 11th February 1915, regarding the proposal to pay as compensation the whole of the fee income foregone by managers on account of Muhammadan pupils, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to state whether his estimate of Rs. 1,000 is not small, considering the number of Muhammadan pupils now under instruction in aided secondary schools and the probability of those managers that are now allowing the concession in fees refusing to do so hereafter in order to claim compensation. The Director is also requested to state how the estimate has been arrived at by him and whether the expenditure on this account is not likely to exceed that limit in future.

2. The Director is also requested to state whether it is intended to extend the concession of paying full compensation to the other classes mentioned in rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules and article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and, if not, on what ground the Government would be justified in refusing the concession to those other classes.

He should also state what the cost will be of extending the concession to the other classes also.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

VI

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 14th June 1915.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 8419 of 1914.

With reference to Government memorandum No. 538-2, Educational, dated 4th May 1915, I have the honour to state that the amount of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost

of compensating the whole of the fee income foregone by some managers on account of Muhammadan pupils was fixed as a very rough estimate, since separate figures regarding the total fee remissions to Muhammadans alone were not available, though sufficient data was obtainable to allow a fairly accurate estimate of the fee income foregone from Muhammadans and pupils of all backward classes. This latter amount is approximately Rs. 40,000. The Director fixed Rs. 1,000 only since but very limited funds were to be placed at his disposal for utilization on the several items of proposed expenditure all of which appeared of importance, and because it was his intention to limit this grant to those schools with which he was satisfied as to their general fee collecting policy. The amount is admittedly small in relation to the total number of Muhammadans now under instruction in secondary schools and the probability of those managers that are now allowing the concessions in fees refusing to do so hereafter in order to claim compensation. The expenditure on this account would be liable to increase in view of the probability of all managers of schools refusing to admit Muhammadans unless they received the full fee remission on their behalf.

2. It was not the Director's intention to extend this concession to others than Muhammadans, but I think that Government would not be justified in refusing the concession of paying full compensation to the other classes mentioned in rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules and article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code if the concessions were once granted to Muhammadans. As already mentioned in paragraph 1 *supra*, the cost of extending the concession to the other classes also would amount to about Rs. 40,000 and such a large sum as this cannot be provided for.

3. This portion of the whole scheme might therefore be modified and additional scholarships provided in its stead. In paragraph 3 (7) of my letter to Government R.C. No. 8419/14, dated 11th February 1915, the award of seven new scholarships annually in secondary schools and of three collegiate scholarships was proposed. I would increase these to eight and four, respectively. The total cost on account of these two additional scholarships to be awarded annually will be Rs. 824 *plus* Rs. 552 or Rs. 876. In addition to these I propose also the award of one scholarship at Rs. 14 per mensem for the Honours course, *i.e.*, the 5th year class of the collegiate course and to meet the expenditure on account of this scholarship, which comes to Rs. 168 a year, not from the savings available from the ordinary allotment under scholarships as stated in my letter to Government referred to above, but from the recurring grant of Rs. 30,000. The total amount required for all the additional scholarships proposed above will thus be Rs. 1,044 and this sum, I beg to submit, may be met from Rs. 1,000 referred to in paragraph 1 above and from the available balance of Rs. 84 mentioned in the last paragraph of my letter to Government R.C. No. 8419/14, dated 11th February 1915.

Order—No. 729, Educational, dated 3rd July 1915.

The Government approve generally the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction made in his letter, dated the 11th February 1915, as modified by his letter, dated the 14th June 1915, for the utilization of the annual recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 for the improvement of Muhammadan education in this Presidency. The approval accorded to the proposals regarding the inspecting agency is provisional and is subject to the orders that may be passed on the general scheme of the reorganization of the inspecting agency.

2. The detailed proposals promised in paragraph 2 of the letter of the 11th February 1915 will be awaited.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 729, EDUCATIONAL, DATED THE 3RD JULY 1915

[SUBJECT.—Utilization of the Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 for Muhammadan education.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 11th February 1915,
R.O.C. No. 8419/14.

The Government of India invited proposals for the assignment of Imperial grants for the improvement of Muhammadan education; and this Government submitted an application for a recurring grant of Rs. 58,400 per annum. The Government of India have given us only a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000. The current contains the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the utilization of this grant.

2. The following table compares in one view the proposals now submitted by the Director and those mentioned to the Government of India in connection with the application for grant:—

Director of Public Instruction's present proposals.		This Government's recommendation to the Government of India.		
<i>Elementary education.</i>		rs.	<i>Elementary education.</i>	rs.
Opening of lower elementary training school, Trichinopoly.	..	6,200	Improvement of board schools and makhtabs.	83,500
Raising of the grade of Nellore elementary school.	..	672		..
<i>Secondary education.</i>			<i>Secondary education.</i>	
Opening of two secondary schools (Rs. 4,700 each).	9,400	..	Opening of two secondary schools.	7,600
Employment of additional assistant, Madrasa-i-Azam.	600	..		..
Employment of Drill and Drawing Master and Tamil Pandit, George-town school.	720	..		..
Employment of Hindustani teachers in ordinary schools with large Muhammadan pupils.	1,700	..		..
Compensation for fee income foregone	1,000	13,420		..
Scholarships		3,924	Scholarships	 14,000
Inspection		5,700	Inspection	 3,300
		29,916	58,400	

3. It will be seen from the above that a larger proportion of the grant is now proposed for expenditure on secondary education than before and that while elementary education comes in for a smaller assignment, the inspecting agency absorbs a larger amount. The Director explains in his current letter that, though there are several objects on which money could be usefully spent towards the improvement of Muhammadan education, he has chosen only such of those as are, in his opinion, deserving of early consideration.

It may be observed that one of the methods contemplated for improving Muhammadan elementary education is to secure Muhammadan teachers for the lower grade schools; and the complaint is often made that there are not a sufficient number of qualified men of that description. The institution of separate Muhammadan

secondary schools and the improvement of similar schools may be taken to aid in improving the recruiting ground for Muhammadan teachers. Thus the larger expenditure proposed on secondary education may be justified.

The larger outlay on "inspection" is due to the application to the Muhammadan section of that service also the principle of abolishing the posts of supervisors, which has been proposed in connection with the general scheme.

4. In connection with His Excellency's recent tours, several suggestions were made for the utilization of the Imperial grant and in the case of some of them consideration was promised. The following is a summary of the suggestions and His Excellency's replies in respect of them:—

(i) The *Mussalmans of North Arcot* in their address prayed for

- (a) the extension to the Arabic schools and colleges that much of aid which is offered to Sanskrit schools and colleges,
- (b) the opening of a Muhammadan training school in the district, and
- (c) the appointment of a separate Muhammadan sub-assistant for North Arcot and a special Presidency officer to inspect Muhammadan schools generally.

His Excellency in his reply promised not to lose sight of (a) when the proposals for the utilization of the Rs. 30,000 grant come up for consideration and with regard to (c) he expressed the hope that with the help of that grant the Government would be able to strengthen the subordinate inspectorate and that North Arcot will benefit by the scheme, even though it may not secure a separate sub-assistant inspector for itself. With regard to (b) he promised to make further enquiries.

(ii) The *Mussalmans of South Arcot* in their address prayed for the allotment of a portion of the grant of Rs. 30,000 for South Arcot district for payment of scholarships to deserving Mussalman boys in that district. His Excellency promised full consideration of this prayer.

(iii) A *deputation from the Tindivanam Muhammadan Association* pointed out the necessity for the appointment of a Hindustani Munshi in the American Mission high school, Tindivanam, the school being aided by Government on that account.

Paragraph 5 of G.O. 404, Educational, 10th May 1912, and paragraph 3 (iii) of India's letter in G.O. 557, Educational, 12th June 1913.

His Excellency, while stating that the principle was one which had already been accepted by Government, expressed doubts as to whether the smallness of the Rupees 30,000 grant and the numerous calls on

it would enable Government to spend anything on this particular object. The deputation was, however, assured that effect would be given to its proposal when financial consideration permitted it.

5. From the above, it will be seen that the present proposals substantially cover almost all the important among the suggestions, except that in (i) (a) relating to the grants for Arabic schools and colleges. It does not seem possible to provide for this purpose in the present proposals; nor is there any definite idea before Government as to what the additional expenditure, if any, on this account will be like. If any funds are needed for the purpose, they should be found from the ordinary provision in the budget.

6. The proposals of the Director are briefly examined below seriatim. Details will have to be worked out later on; only outlines are now submitted:—

(1) (a) *Opening of an incomplete Muhammadan secondary school, Vellore* (Rs. 4,700 per annum).—The establishment of separate Muhammadan institutions in places where this can be done without detriment to efficiency or discipline and without unreasonable expense was one of the means suggested by the Government of India for improving secondary education among Muhammadans—vide paragraph 3 (ii) of India's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 557, Educational, dated the 12th June 1913. In estimating the amount of the grant to be applied for from the Government of India, the late Director of Public Instruction (Dr. Bourne) also intended that a Muhammadan secondary school should be established at Vellore; and this has been

U.o. note on page 6 of notes to G.O. 87-8, Educational, 20th January 1914.

already in a measure accepted by the

Government. Since then, His Excellency the Governor in reply to the address of the Mussalman community of Illore mentioned that it was in contemplation to open a Muhammadan school at Vellore. The Mussalmans of North Arcot in their address to His Excellency during the present tour referred to that question. The Municipal Council of Vellore has moved in the matter and has submitted proposals. The Director also makes out a case in his current for establishing the school at Vellore. His idea is that it should for the present work as an incomplete secondary school as the Georgetown Muhammadan school. In these circumstances, the proposal to establish the school at Vellore may be approved.

P.R.—27-3-15.

(b) *Taking over by the Government the Islamiah secondary school, Trichinopoly* (Rs. 4,700 per annum).—The Director shows good reasons for the course suggested by him. The school is not maintained in an efficient condition and will ordinarily have to be closed. The Muhammadans themselves cannot maintain a good school. The linguistic difficulty of the Muhammadan pupils reading in non-Muhammadan pupils has already been noticed by the Government of India in paragraph 3 of their letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 557, Educational, dated the 12th June 1913, and the establishment of special schools for them is, as already stated, one of the steps recommended

A by that Government to remedy the evil. In view of the peculiar feature of the problem of Muhammadan education, a deviation from the general policy of Government's relying on private enterprise for the provision of secondary

P.R.—27-3-15.

education appears to be justifiable. In the circumstances explained by the Director of Public Instruction, the management of the secondary school at Trichinopoly may be taken over by the Government. A teaching grant of Rs. 1,266 was sanctioned for this school in 1913-14 and the average grant for the past three years was Rs. 1,100. This would be a saving.

(c) *Opening of a lower elementary training school for Muhammadans at Trichinopoly* (Rs. 6,200).—The paucity of Muhammadan teachers is too well known. Any proposals of the Director calculated to secure a sufficient supply of qualified Muhammadan teachers should be acceptable to the Government. His present proposal is to reserve a sum of Rs. 6,200 for the purpose of opening a training school for Muham-

† G.O. 736, Educational, 23rd June 1914.

‡ G.O. 703, Educational, 12th June 1914.

P.R.—27-3-15.

(3) *Reorganization of the Muhammadan inspecting agency* (Rs. 5,700).—The proposals made in this regard are similar to those made in connection with the reorganization of the inspecting agency for non-Muhammadan schools and accepted by this department. The file regarding this has just returned from Financial and has yet to be circulated. There are now six Muhammadan sub-assistants and 14 supervisors. It is proposed to replace the latter by three sub-assistants and to employ two more from the Imperial grant. The additional sub-assistants are sought to be justified even irrespective of the general scheme. It is stated that the extent of the range and the number of institutions which an officer has to control would better warrant the appointment of a sub-assistant than a supervisor. The principle of having Muhammadan schools in which Urdu is not the vernacular inspected by Muhammadan officers has already been accepted by this Government; and for want of officers effect has been given to it till now only partially. The present proposal will fully meet this case. The proposal made under this head may, therefore, be accepted.

Paragraph 4 of G.O. 404, Educational, 10th May 1912.

officers effect has been given to it till now only partially.

P.R.—27-3-15.

(4) *Compensation to managers of aided schools (Rs. 1,000).*—The Educational Rules allow Muhammadan pupils half fees in schools. Managers of private institutions, who are given the option of allowing this concession, were reported to be often unwilling to do so. In order to induce them to grant the concession, the Government undertook to pay as grant half the fee income foregone by this concession. Apparently this inducement is not sufficient. The Government have been interpellated more than once in the Legislative Council as to the steps taken by the Government to induce managers of private schools to levy only half the standard rate of fees from Muhammadan pupils—Vide G.Os. No. 644, Educational, dated the 29th May 1914, and No. 1371, Educational, dated the 3rd December 1914. The present proposal is to allow the managers

C | compensation to the full extent for the income foregone. This will doubtless go a long way towards the realization of the object aimed at by the Government as well as by the Muhammadan public.

P.R.—27-3-15.

The proposed expenditure under this head, which is only Rs. 1,000, may be accepted.

(5) *Encouragement of Hindustani teaching in secondary schools (Rs. 1,700).*—Representations having been made that in large towns thickly populated by Muhammadans special arrangements for teaching Urdu in schools should be made, the Government have issued orders to that effect. Encouragement of Hindustani teaching is also one of the means recommended

Paragraph 3 (iii) of India's letter on page 3 of G.O. 557, Educational, 12th June 1913. by the Government of India for the improvement of Muhammadan education. The Director states that the efforts already made have produced little results. He therefore proposes to give a full grant to an aided school or a subsidy to a local body which employs a Hindustani

P.R.—27-3-15.

teacher by way of meeting the teacher's pay. The proposal may be accepted.

(6) *Raising of the Muhammadan lower elementary school at Nellore to a higher grade elementary school (Rs. 672).*—The proposed subsidy of Rs. 672 per annum to the Municipal Council of Nellore for the

P.R.—27-3-15.

purpose may be accepted. The need is fully explained in the Director's letter.

(7) *Scholarships (Rs. 3,924).*—Attention is solicited to paragraph 5 of India's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 557, Educational, dated the 12th June 1913, and to paragraph 5 of this Government's letter to the Government of India No. 88, Educational, dated the 20th January 1914, about the need for additional scholarships. The Director now proposes to institute

(a) seven scholarships of the ordinary value in secondary schools to the pupils belonging to Mapillas, Labbais, Dudekulas and Jonagans—the most backward sub-classes of Muhammadans; and

(b) three collegiate scholarships for Muhammadans generally in the Intermediate and B.A. (Pass) Course. The proposed expenditure of Rs. 3,924 per annum on these scholarships may also be accepted.

(8) *Other items.*—The proposals to meet from this grant of Rs. 30,000 the cost of the additional assistant on Rs. 50 per mensem in the Madrasa-i-Azam and of the Tamil Pandit and the combined drill and drawing master for the Georgetown school has already been accepted by Government.

7. All the proposals of the Director seem thus to be acceptable. Subject to approval a draft order is submitted below. If approved, it may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance.

P.R.—26-3-15.

C.R.—26-3-15.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—27-3-15.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted.

V.G.K.—2-4-15.

B. L. A. LAVILLE—5-4-15.

Yes I think so, but the Honourable Member (Financial) should see with reference to the proposals marked A, B, C at pages 3 and 4 of the note. A involves a departure from general policy; B seems premature till the general question of revising the inspecting agency is settled and I would suggest that this proposal be sanctioned only provisionally and subject to any orders which may be passed on the general scheme; C involves a departure from paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 10th May 1912, in that it extends the concession granted thereby.

A. BUTTERWORTH—8-4-15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the Chief Secretary's suggestion at M may be accepted. An addition in red ink has been made to the draft order.

The file may, it is submitted, be now circulated to His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.

C.R.—9-4-15.

P.R.—12-4-15.

P[ENTLAND]—22-4-15.

A | I am doubtful about the grant of the whole of the fee income foregone. In the first place I would point out that half fees will now be levied in respect of all Muhammadan Scholars, since the manager will lose nothing thereby. Is the estimated cost of this only Rs. 1,000 a year? Secondly is the existing rate of compensation allowed in respect of any other classes? If so, on what ground would full compensation be refused to them if we give it for Muhammadan pupils? And what will be the cost of so extending the concession?

H. A. S[UART]—23-4-15.

The Honourable Member's queries are dealt with below verbatim:—

A. The present proposal of the Director of Public Instruction does not apply to all Muhammadan scholars but only to those who are in aided secondary schools not solely intended for Muhammadans. Paragraph 30 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 17 of G.O. 404, Educational, 10th May 1912. The additional grant is also not to be given to the many schools which are in the habit of collecting half-fees from the beginning; nor to self-supporting institutions. And it is also proposed to limit the concession to those schools and colleges whose general fee collecting policy meets with the approval of the department. In the absence of information as to the

number of institutions of the kind mentioned above as also to the distribution of scholars in the several forms of secondary schools it is not possible to verify the

That had better be ascertained.

P.R.—3-5-15.

Director's estimate. He may perhaps be requested to furnish the Government with greater details as to the method of his calculation and to state clearly whether it is expected to keep the future expenditure on this account within that limit.

B. Submitted that the concession by way of compensation allowed to Muhammadans is also allowed to Uriyas, girls, backward classes and castes.

C. It does not seem to be intended to extend the concession of full compensation in respect of other backward classes; otherwise the Director of Public Instruction would have proposed the amendment of the code itself in the matter. Apparently the need does not exist in those cases in the view that no difficulty is felt in getting schools to allow the concession

Ask the Director of Public Instruction and make yourself certain.

P.R.—3-5-15.

Of paragraph 30 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 17 of G.O. 404, Educational, 10th May 1912.

in fees to other backward classes without outside inducement, and even if the concession is extended, the amount involved would be small, as the number in aided secondary schools not now being granted the half-fee concession should apparently be small.

D. In the absence of information similar to that detailed under **A** it is not possible to estimate the cost of extending the concession to other classes than

P.R.—3-5-15.

Muhammadan. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked for an estimate.

2. A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—1-5-15.

C.R.—1-5-15.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—3-5-15.

[Memorandum No. 538-2, Educational, dated the 4th May 1915.]

*From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 14th June 1915,
R.O.C. No. 8419/14.*

The file may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., with reference to the latter's note on page 5 ante.

2. The Director has now withdrawn his original proposal to compensate managers to the full extent of the fee income forgone by them in account of Muhammadan pupils. He proposes to utilize the Rs. 1,000 originally proposed for that purpose in awarding three additional scholarships (one secondary and two collegiate) estimated to cost Rs. 1,044—Rs. 44 being met from the balance of Rs. 84 remaining undistributed out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 30,000 under his original scheme. The revised proposals may, it is submitted, be approved.

P.R.—17-6-15.

C.R.—22-6-15.

Yes. Please draft a revised Government order.

P.R.—24-6-15.

A revised draft order is submitted for approval.

P.R.—24-6-15.

C.R.—28-6-15.

P.R.—30-6-15.

P[ENTLAND]—1-7-15.

Issue.

P.R.—3-7-15.

Do so.

P.R.—3-7-15.

I accept the draft. After issue please send the file again to the Financial Secretariat which will see that the proposals were inadequately examined by it.

H. A. S[UART]—2-7-15.

[G.O. No. 729, Educational, dated the 3rd July 1915.]

The Government order has issued. The file may be forwarded first to the Financial Department u.o. with reference to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's remarks above and on its return from that department it may be sent to Mr. Duncan with reference to His Excellency the Governor's desire.

P.R.—16-7-15.

C.R.—16-7-15.

E. A. HARVEY—19-7-15.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Member's remarks have been noted. Submitted that the case may be returned to the Educational Department.

V.G.K.—21-7-15.

L. E. KERSHAW—21-7-15.

The Director of Public Instruction's estimate of Rs. 1,000 was of course beyond the power of Financial to check, but I gather the Honourable Member's meaning to be that Financial should have foreseen that the proposed concession might be made a precedent for a similar claim on behalf of the other classes mentioned in rule 102.

I observe that it is proposed to send these notes to the Director of Public Instruction. The rule is, I think, that no note by an Honourable Member shall go out of the Secretariat without his consent. If so, it will be necessary to ask the permission of the Honourable Member, Financial, before these notes are sent to the Director of Public Instruction.

I observe that the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's letter on the subject was written three months ago and perhaps the need for sending the notes out no longer exists.

A. BUTTERWORTH—22-7-15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From the subsequent demi-official of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of the 15th May 1915, it would appear that delay in the matter of reference was foreseen and that the reference was considered necessary in spite of it.

L.E.K.—23-7-15.

As regards the Chief Secretary's objections to forwarding to the Director of Public Instruction notes of the Honourable Member, it is submitted that pages 5 to 7 supra will be removed before the file is sent to the Director. The notes on these pages will not be needed by him, as the discussion which His Excellency had with the Director of Public Instruction was on an earlier date than that from which these notes date.

A For orders whether the file (with the pages noted above removed) may now be sent to the Director of Public Instruction.

C.R.—23-7-15.

The course proposed seems to be unobjectionable.

C. G. TODHUNTER—26-7-15.

Certainly; so long as the remarks of—Honourable Members do not go out without their consent.

A. BUTTERWORTH—27-7-15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to the Secretary with reference to "A" above.

C.R.—28-7-15.

Send to Director of Public Instruction as proposed.

C. G. TODHUNTER-29-7-15.

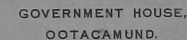
To the Director of Public Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

* Presumably the file was handed over to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Duncan.

*Returned with thanks.

T. E. MOIR—3-1-16.



22nd April 1915.

Dear Mr. Rajagopalachariar.

I return this file* which His Excellency has discussed with the D.P.I. His Excellency will be glad if the draft orders on the file could now issue and the file be thereafter sent to Mr. Duncan to enable him to consider the points discussed with His Excellency.

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar Avl.
C.I.E.

The draft order on the case could not issue as it was not approved by the Hon^{ble} Sir Harold Stuart at whose inst^{nce} further information has been called for from the D^o.

2. The file is submitted for orders as to where the it may be sent to the D^o now as desired by

the Governor or whether it may be sent to him after orders have issued finally. As the details relate to the discussion which took place between H.E. and the Hon^{ble} Mr. Duncan are not known it is impossible to say definitely whether the file should be sent to him immediately. It appears to be safer, however, to send the file to D.O. with the request that if it is not required immediately he may return it at once ^(in any case) before the despatch of his reply to Memo. No. 538-2 Dtd. 4-5-15. Orders are solicited.

PR. CA
7-5-15 7-5-15
New Market School
be explained to the P.D. himself.
9/5/15

125 ~~has~~ file placed below.

PR
Please put up
revenue
at
T.P.

LA DO. No. 1457(a) 1
14-5-15

②
9/5/15
Sd/-
14-5-15

The following d.o. may be sent to the P.D.:-

* Dear Mr. Stokes,
I enclose your d.o. of the 22nd April 1915 stating that His Excellency has discussed with the D.O. the proposal for the utilization of the recurring grant of Rs 30,000 for Muhammadan education and the H.E. desired that the file should be sent to Mr. Duncan after the issue of the G.O. to enable the latter to consider the points discussed with H.E. I have

- 26
- = ~~be possible to issue~~ the draft order as it has not ^{yet been}
 - = ~~approved by~~ ^{Mr.} Financial (Sir Harold) at whose
 - = instance further information has been called for
 - = from the D.O. ^{note} H. E.'s orders were that the
 - = file should be sent to Mr. Duncan after the
 - = issue of the draft order and not sending it to him
 - = ^{and arrange this} immediately. I suppose I may ~~perhaps~~ ^{the file} keep it till the
 - = information called for from the D.O. has been received and the
 - = file submitted to ^{Mr. (H.E.)} and his approval
 - = obtained to the issue of the draft order.

yours sincerely,

AD
12.5.15

CR
12/5/15

14/5/15

Exl. CN. 1764 (a)

161-1.

17.5.15

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OOTACAMUND.

15th May 1915.



Dear Mr. Rajagopalachari,

In reply to your D.O.No.1457(a)-1,
dated 14th instant, there is no objection to your
keeping the file in question until the draft order
thereon issues.

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature

The Hon'ble

Diwan Bahadur P.Rajagopalachariar Avl., C.I.E.,
Secretary to Government, Educational Dept.,
Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund.



Handwritten initials: PPR

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Handwritten date: 18.5.15

Handwritten notes: N.S. 19/5/15

Handwritten notes: To be kept with the main file

JOHANNES GARDEN-SAIDAPET IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

SCALE 8 FEET = 1 INCH



PROPOSED MODEL SCHOOL
AS PER P.S. No. 117D
1914

J. M. Lacey
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
CIVIL

NOTE
PROPOSED WORK IN RED LINE
EXISTING WORK IN BLACK LINE
TO BE DEMOLISHED WORK IN DOTTED LINE

J. M. Lacey
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
CIVIL

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
SOUTH PRESIDENCY DIVISION
JULY 1914

To be
 Sketched with
 the original
 of pp 1435 Ed

to them.

It may be noted that while
sisting & note parts of days (without
also) at the beginning or end of a
journey may be reckoned as full days
at the Inspector's discretion, the proposed note,
concerning with the Inspector's approval,
number of occasions on which the
allowance could be claimed. The main objects
are to prevent frequent returns to headquarters
and to discourage systematic touring on the part of
officers. It is for consideration
whether it would not be better to lay down
that no allowance can be claimed
in case of tours lasting for more than

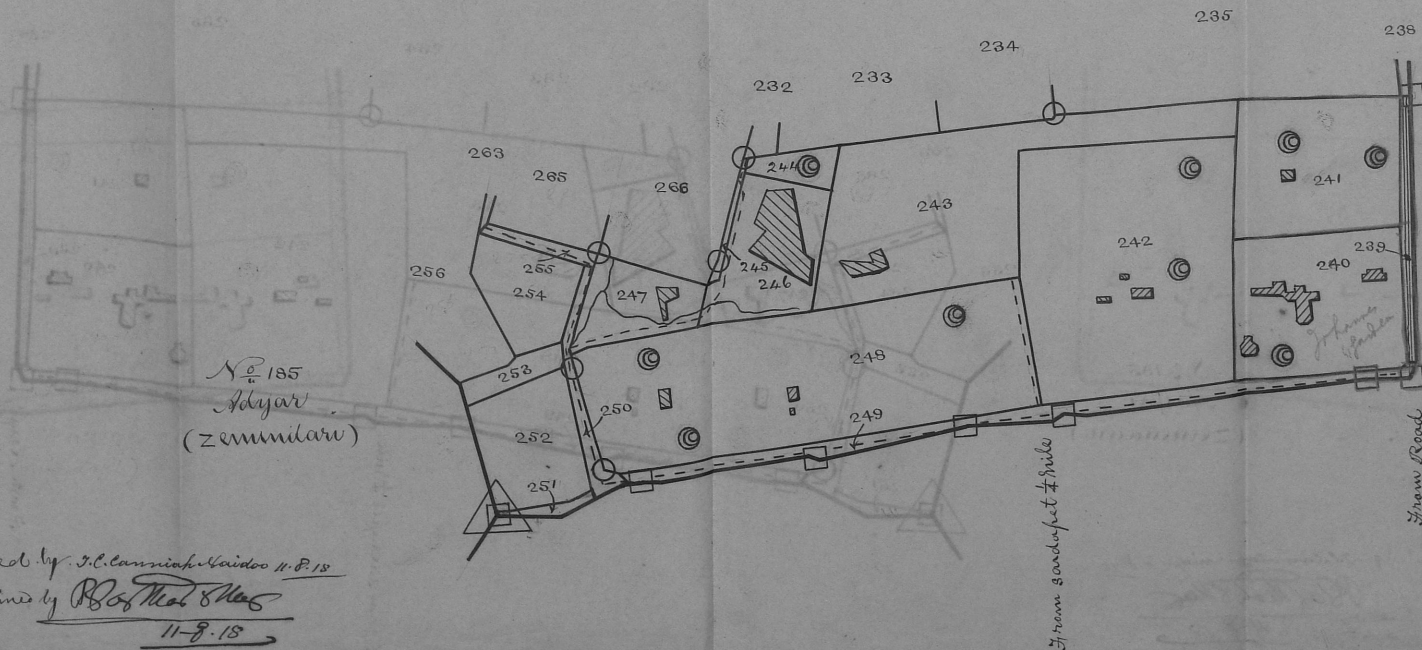
District Chinglepet
Taluk Saidapet

No 178

Kodambakkam

Scale 16 Inch = 1 mile

Tracing from the 16 inches original map.



No 185
Adyar
(Zemindari)

No 178
Saidapet

Traced by S.C. Lammiah Vaidoo 11.8.18

Examined by P. S. M. S. M.

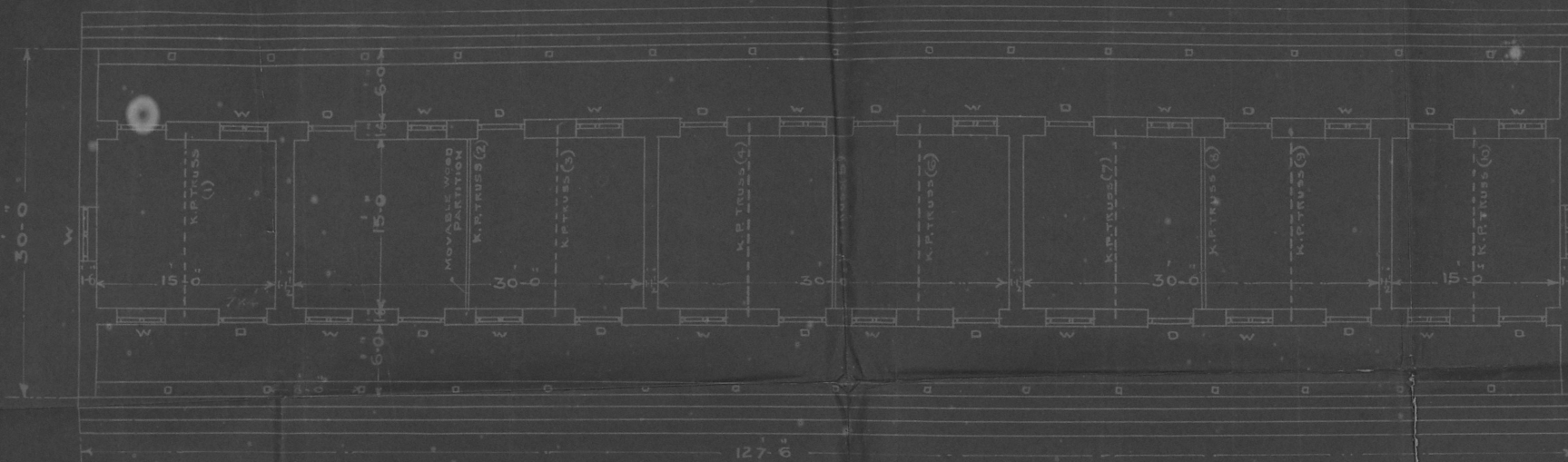
11-8-18

P.S. No. 1170
1914

JOHANNES GARDENS-SAIDAPET

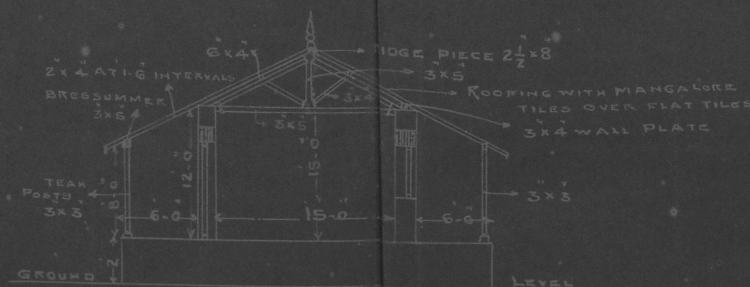
PROPOSED MODEL SCHOOL

SCALE 8 FEET = 1 INCH



REFERENCE

W. DENOTES PANELLED WINDOWS 5x4 (IN 4 LEAVES IRON BARS)
D. 1/3 PANELLED & 2/3 VENETIAN DOORS 7x4



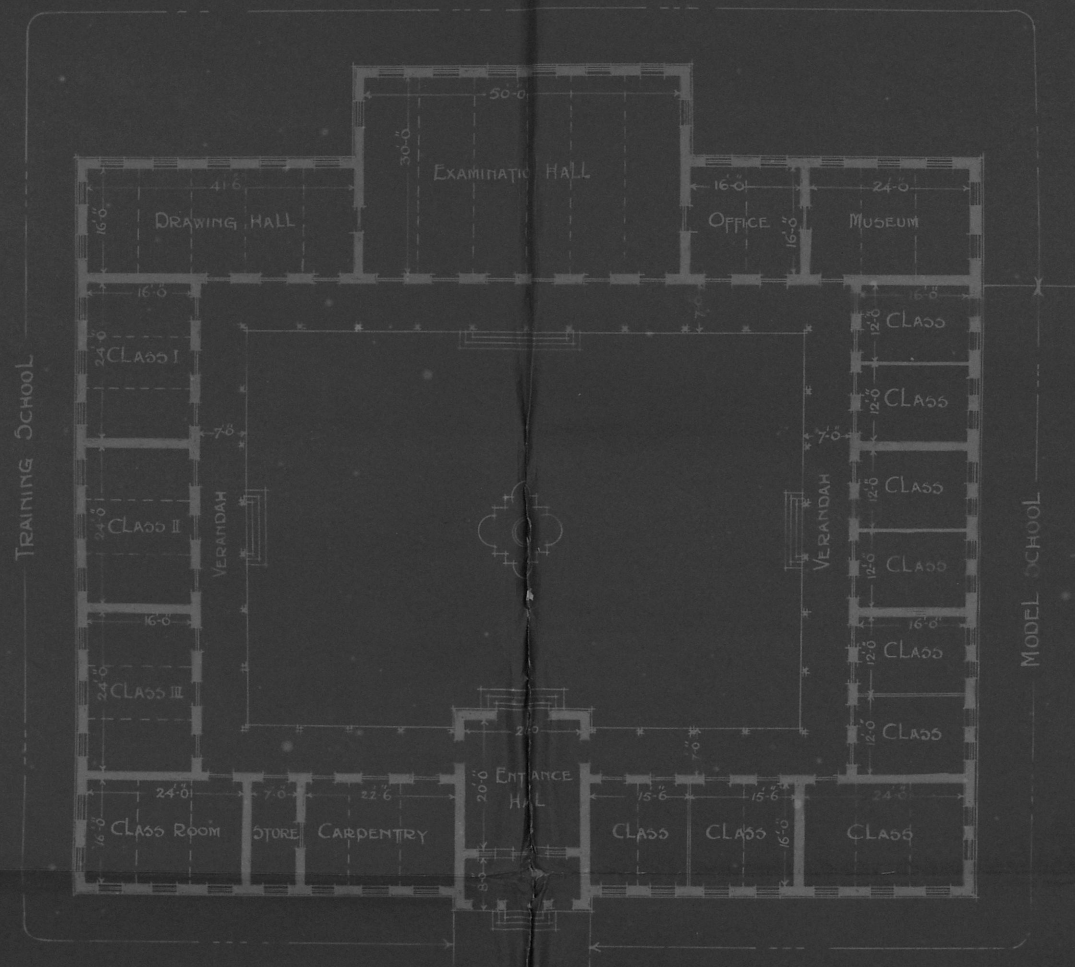
The Survey
2.11.15
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
SOUTH PRESIDENCY DIVISION
JULY 1914

SCHOOL
AT JOHANNES GARDENS SAIDAPET.

SCALE 16"=1'

N^o CA 71
1915



PLINTH AREA = 12070.00 FT.
COST @ Rs 3-0-0 PER SQ FT. Rs. 36210.

CLM
19/3/15

Montague House F.R.I.B.A.
CONSULTING ARCHITECT.
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
MADRAS 1915.

SCHOOL AT JOHANNES GARDENS, SAIDAPET.

No.	Name	Floor area as contained in the plans - submitted.	Floor area according to the plan prepared in C.A.'s office
1.	Examination Hall	1497 sft	1500 sft.
2.	Drawing Hall	997 sft	664 sft
3.	Office	477 sft	256 sft
4.	Museum	408 sft	384 sft.
5.	Class rooms	1225 sft	1536 sft
6.	Model rooms	1800 sft	2080 sft.
7.	Carpentry	540 sft	496 sft.
8.	Entrance hall	408 sft	400 sft.
9.	Verandahs	3754 sft	2267 sft.
Total		11,106 sft	9583 sft.
Plinth area		13,475 sft	12,070 sft

Cost Rs.

37,460-0-0

12070 at Rs.3

= Rs.36,210-0-0

+ Includes Rs.2000
for compensation for
land & buildings

Credit Value of
existing buildings
(old materials)
Rs 3000
(at least)

Net amount required
for the new construction
:- Rs 33,210

Copy of letter Ref. No. 1492/BandG of 1914, dated

8th August 1914, from S. P. Rice Esq., I. C. S., Collector of Chingleput District, to the Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

In reply to your letter No. 1063 M dated 3rd instant I have the honour to inform you that the value of 5.58 acres of S. No. 240 of Kodambakkam, Saidapet Taluk, is Rs. 5022/- exclusive of 15 per cent allowance for compulsory acquisition. The total figures are given in the margin.

Buildings Your own figures	12500
Land 5.58 at Rs.900 an acre	5022
Trees	1000
Well	200

6222

or say 6200

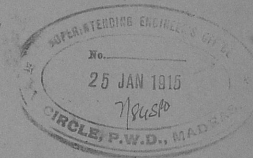
add 15%	620
	310
	7130

This is exclusive of 15% on Rs. 12500/- which comes to

12500
1875
6200
930
21,505

12500
1875
6200
930

21,505



C. 3
C. 2899 98
17.9.14



h
22/11/14

... Valuation of buildings in the ...

6/84/20

CIRCLE, P.W.D., M.T.

CIVIL ENGINEERS

No. 2/2295

18 NOV 1914

CIRCLE, P.W.D., M.T.

1. Main Building.

Walls brick in mud

Roof -- Madras Terrace, (single storied)

Floor -- Square tiles, concrete etc..

<u>Rooms.</u>	Height above G. L.	C.ft.
Portico -- 36'-6" x 15'-0" x 16'-9"		9171
Examination Hall 36'-6" x 27'-0" x 16'-9"		16507
Central rooms behind 59'-6" x 308'-6" x 16'-9"		30397
Extra height in central rooms 31'-0" x 21'-0" x 4'-0"		2604
<u>Drawing Hall</u> 42'-0" x 25'-0" x 20'-9"		21788
ditto circular portion 2/3 x 25'-0" x 8'-0" x 20'-9"		2766
Verandah 84'-0" x 12'-0" x 16'-9"		16884
do Segl. portion 2/3 x 49'-0" x 12'-0" x 16'-9"		6566
<u>Museum and Hall.</u> 38' - 6" x 25' - 0" x 16' - 9"		16122
Total cubic contents above ground level. 123805 @ 0-1-6 c.ft.		11513

Note. The roof timbers have not been examined as their ends are built into walls; but there are signs to show that the ends are rotten. The terrace also leaks. Considering the present state of the building the rate of 0-1-6 per c.ft. is liberal.

Outhouse No. 1 behind the Main Building.

Walls -- Brick in mud.

Floor -- Mud

Roof -- Pan tiles over palmyrah rafters.

Condition. Walls, absolutely bad. Building is beyond repairs. The basement level is very low. The tiles and rafters are good and can be used for other purposes.

<u>Cubical contents above ground level.</u>		
40'-0" x 19'-0" x 12'-9"		9690
40'-0" x 6'-0" x 8'-2"		1980
14'-0" x 8'-0" x 6'-6"		728

C.ft. 12398 above ground level
@ 0-0-6 pies per c.ft Rs. 387/-

24/11/14
15/3

iii. Compound walls.

Brick in mud 9" thick and about 5' high 80 Rg. ft. @ Rs. 1 per

R.ft.

Rs.80

iv. Octagonal buildings.

55' x 43' over all approximately Bengal terrace
roof is in bad condition wall bricks in mud full
of cracks, exposed portion of teak joists in good
condition, cost of available materials less cost
of dismantling approximately. 200

v. Kitchen.

38' x 15½' approximately in rear of ditto in the
same dilapidated condition - Pan tiled brick in
mud. Country wood rafters bad and rotten. Value- 50
of available material less cost of dismantling.

vi. Double Storied house.

43' x 13' approximately in dangerous condition walls
brick in mud. No doors and windows. Some joists
good. Value of available material less cost of de- 150
molition.

Total

767

Cost of main building as noted over leaf

11513

12280

or say Rs. 12500

M. B. Besides the above, the educational department have erected
a tiled shed for Rs. 500.

(Sd) J.J. O'Reilly,

Executive Engineer, South Presidency

Division.

CIRCLE— Fifth

DIVISION— South Presidency

DISTRICT— Madras

ESTIMATE FORM.—Comparative
Statement of Differences.

To accompany the Revised Estimate
No. of 191 , for *

Approximate estimate for acquiring the building and land known as Mohammed gardens and adapting the building for the purposes of Training -- School at Saidapet.

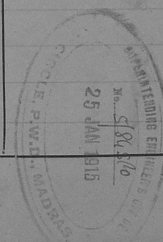
* Here enter the Name and Description of work in full.

23/11/1913

ESTIMATE FORM.—Comparative Statement of Differences.

Description of Work.	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE. <i>24/3-12 S.O.N. 8624</i>			REVISED ESTIMATE.			More	Less	Explanation of Difference.
	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity	Rate.	Amount.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Revised approximate estimate for adapting the building known as Johannes Gardens, for the purpose of Government Training School at Saidapet, Madras.									

Cost of alterations and improvements to the existing building as per detailed com- parative statement			11000			338 15 35260	228 15 24360		Separate cch enclosed
Compensation for land and building &c as per annex -- separate estimate			15000			21500	6500		Estimate sent to S-B with this office no. 10 of 13-11-14
Cost of supporting teak joists as per separate estimate						2000	2000		
Examining roof timbers as per separate estimate						100	100		
Grand Total			26000			58960 57415	32960 31415		
Deduct Administra- tive sanction accorded in G.O.No. 863-W dated 28-4-13.						26000			
Excess requiring sanction						31415 32960			
<i>CLN</i> <i>A.E. 9/3/15</i> <i>C.A.</i>									



SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
V. CIRCUIT

STATION
Dated

Resident Engineer
Small Port

ESTIMATE FORM. - Detail Measurements.



Detail of Work.

MEASUREMENTS
IN FEET.

Number.

Length.

Breadth.

Depth.

Area or
Contents.

Total
Quantity of
each
description
of work.

1

2

3

4

5

6

1/2293

25 JAN 1915

Approximate Estimate for Improving Johan's Garden

Main Building

Plan

1.5. 117 1176 474

1. Demolishing Cross wall, 17' x 11' 6" Class rooms + inserting girders 9" x 4" x 21 lbs for

4

16 1/2

21

0.62

170 = 106.

Necessary props including

boxing girders - etc

L. S.

R 94

2. Raising the Ground level of the Park + converting the same into room after alterations (the present being retained)

1

39-6

14-10 1/2

16 1/2

9939

or say 10000

- 2A. Examination Hall.

Demolishing the existing Brick pillars + providing C.I. Iron Columns

Girders etc (including 8 Cast

Iron pillars

Substituting 8 Cast Iron pillars 3/4 inch 8

13-0

40 lbs

4160

or 3740 R 333.

Girders in place of Arch ways (for 333)

42

30 lbs

5040

or 2570 R 170 = 333.

Necessary foundations for C.I. Iron pillars

+ props etc

L. S.

R 484

R 1200

3. Erecting a Mangalore tiled Verandah in front of Park

Verandah 7' 8" wide with steps in front

1

39-6

8-0

9-6

3002

or 3000

4. Removing Cross wall in Museum

+ Hall + inserting girders + sundry items

4

19-3

32 lbs

110

or 170 = 157

Demolishing Cross walls + substituting

Iron girders 12" x 5"

Constructing a new wall support, building over girders + sundry items

L. S.

R 158

R 300

ESTIMATE FORM—Detail Measurements.

Detail of Work.	Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Adding a office room with terrace roof etc.	1	29-6	18-0	8	4248	or say 4250.
6. Mangalore tiles verandah in front of office room	1	25-9	8-0	9-6	1957	or say 2000
7. General repairs to building reflooring with concrete cement plaster to the ceiling providing iron bars to all windows		L.S.				Rs 1500.
Extra Items.						
Ventilators in No 2 Class Room			L.S.			Rs 50.
Sunshades to windows in Hall & Office Room			L.S.			Rs 50.
Mangalore tiles verandah in rear of the main building including repairs to wall & stair case.	1	35-0	6-7 1/2	9-0	2087	or 2100
Providing iron bars to all windows throughout			L.S.			Rs 1000.
Security roof to the terrace to prevent leaks etc.			L.S.			10000 cft.
Passage connecting the main & model school building.			L.S.			Rs 250
II. Repairs & extension. Plan R.S. 117 D.						
Central block in rear of main building						
Constructing a new block for model school in place of the old building proposed to be demolished as per reference plan.	2	255 2	18-0	18-6 10-0	44752 55050 24480	or say 55000 cft.

ESTIMATE FORM—Detail Measurements.

Detail of Work.	Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Carpentry Class shed ^{Plan R.S. 117 D.}	1	42	18	16	12096	or say 12100 cft.

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	Adapting the building known as Johannes Gardens for the purpose of a Government Training School Saidapet.				
	<u>Main Building.</u>				
	Demolishing cross walls Nos. I & III class rooms and inserting double girders 9"x4"x21 lbs.			L.S.	200 ✓
10000 ✓	Raising the ground level of the porch and converting the same into room after alterations	0-3-0 ✓		L.S.	1200 ✓
	<u>2 A Examination Hall.</u>				
	Demolishing the existing brick pillars and providing 8 cast iron columns and 4 girders &c			L.S.	1200 ✓
3000 ✓	Erecting Mangalore tiled verandah in front of porch	0-3-0 c.ft			563 ✓
	Removing cross walls in Museum and Hall and inserting girders and sundry items			L.S.	300 ✓
4250 ✓	Adding an office room with terrace roof	0-4-0 c.ft			1063 ✓
2000 ✓	Mangalore tiled verandah in front of office room	0-3-0 c.ft			375 ✓
	General repairs to building			L.S.	1500 ✓
	<u>Extra Items.</u>				
	Ventilators, No.2 class room			L.S.	50 ✓
	Sunshades			L.S.	50 ✓
2100 ✓	Mangalore tiled verandah in rear of Main building	0-3-0 c.ft			394 ✓
10000 ✓	Providing iron bars to all venetian windows			L.S.	1000 ✓
10000 ✓	Security roof to terrace to prevent leaks	0-4-0 s.ft			2500 ✓
	Passage connecting main and model school building			L.S.	250 ✓
69232 55000	<u>II. Repairs and Extension.</u>				
	Constructing a new block for model school in place of the old building proposed to be demolished	0-4-0 c.ft			13750 ✓
12100 ✓	Carpentry class shed	0-3-0 c.ft			2270 ✓
	Unforeseen works				600595
	Contingencies 5%				15451568
	Petty supervision				772
	<u>Grand Total of Estimate.</u>				50000

STATION

Date _____ 191

Grand Total of Estimate ~~R.S.~~ 30000

Executive Engineer,
South Presidency District

ESTIMATE FORM.—Comparative Statement of Differences.

P. 3, 40 9-10.
3. 36.
CIRCLE—

DIVISION—

DISTRICT—

**ESTIMATE FORM.—Comparative
Statement of Differences.**

To accompany the Revised Estimate
No. of 191 , for *

* Here enter the Name and Description of work in full.

ESTIMATE FORM.—Comparative Statement of Differences.

Description of Work.	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE.			REVISED ESTIMATE.			More	Less	Explanation of Difference.
	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity	Rate.	Amount.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III. Kettle shed building and rear building	Brought forward	Rs.	Rs.	✓	Rs.	28665	4897 ✓		Beyond repairs to be demolished with them III.
IV. Carpenter's shed	Rs. 112		990	✓		2270	2270		Required by the present use of the shed.
Uniform work	Plum					800	800		
Contractors -	Rs. 112					593	593		
Petty Superintending						1345	1345		
Total						1378	1378		
Amount Administration						1772	1772		
Sanitation already						684	684		
accorded to the G.C.						30000	2497	5827 ✓	
Rs. 8631						38500	3047	50 ✓	
29413						30815	2475	50 ✓	
Excess requiring Administration Sanitation						11000	5937	5937	
						2470	2470		
						19400	19400		
						24715	24715		

Note:—The above proposals are made on the assumption that the existing roof timbers are good enough to be retained, but this requires verification by examination of the roof timbers especially the eaves which are built into the walls.

Should be
is under

18.2.19

Executive Engineer

Santhi Narayana Das

Col.

9/13/15

ESTIMATE.

District,

Taluk,

Village and Survey No.

Name and Number of work

Estimate for Supporting the terrace of Johanna
Gardens and the gardeners as existing
teak joists beams have rotten in their bearings.

Details of work.	No.	MEASUREMENT IN FEET.			Area of contents.	Total quantity of each description of work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
<u>Lifting and setting girders</u>						
Drawing Hall $15' \times 5' \times 2'$	8	25'-0"	2'-2 1/2"	✓	94.00	✓
No. 3 class Room $9' \times 4' \times 2'$	4	15'-3"	2' 1/2"	✓	1281	✓
No. 2 class Room $10' \times 5' \times 3'$	4	20'-9"	3' 0"	✓	2490	✓
No. 1 class Room $9' \times 4' \times 2'$	4	15'-3"	2' 1/2"	✓	1281	✓
Hall and Museum $9' \times 4' \times 2'$	4	15'-0"	2' 1/2"	✓	1260	✓
Total					14712	or 6.6 Tons.
<u>M.R. Rails for Supporting</u>						
<u>teak joists beams of wells</u>						
Drawing Hall	1	25'-0"	..	..	25	✓
No. 3 Room	4	15'-3"	..	..	61	✓
No. 2 ..	4	20'-9"	..	..	83	✓
No. 1 ..	4	15'-3"	..	..	61	✓
Hall and Museum	4	15'-0"	..	..	60	✓
Office Room	4	30'-0"	..	..	120	✓
Rear Verandah Room	1	37'-0"	..	..	37	✓
Front Verandah all round	1	170'-0"	..	..	170	✓
Total Rft					6567	or 620 Rg. M.
<u>Butt stones under girders</u>						
	24	1'-6"	1'-6"	0'-6"	27	27 ✓
Total					27	
<u>Butt stone brackets</u>						
Support M.R. Rails	2	0'-0"	6'-0"	0'-6"	33	
Drawing Hall	5				5' m	✓
No. 3 Room	12				12' m	✓
No. 2 ..	4				4	✓
No. 1 ..	12				12	✓
Hall & Museum					6	✓
Office Room	6				30	✓
Front Verandah	30				7 m	✓
Rear .. all round	7				7	✓
Total					76	or 38 C.H.
						65 C

Reine
Executive Engineer,
South Presy Divn.

		Rate.	
		3	4
		Ra.	
	Supporting teak joists of Johannes' Gardens, Saidapet, as the present bearings of teak joists have rotten.		
6.60	Hoisting and setting girders	170/- ton.	112
520	Madras Railway rails to carry the ends of teak joists	0-14-0r.ft.	455
65	Outstones under girders and rails, dressed and put up	2-0-0 c.ft.	130
	Supports to girders while inserting teak joists &c	L.S.	50
	Painting girders, rails &c,	L.S.	50
	Contingencies @ 5%		78 07 92
	Unforeseen works		55
	Petty supervision		46

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S
 No. 210290
 25 JAN 1915
 OFFICE, P.W.D. MADRAS

CIRCLE— Fifth

DIVISION— South Presidency

DISTRICT— Madras

TALUK (OR ESTATE IN CASE OF ESTATE WORKS).

ESTIMATE FORM.—Abstract.

Financial Head— Provincial

Budget Head— Civil Buildings

Departmental Head—

Main Head—

Sub-Head—

Project of which
the work forms part—

Section—

Name of Work— Supportin rakk tea
joists of Johannes' Gardens, Sai
dapet, as the present bearings
of teak joists have rotten.

Amount of Estimate, Rs. 2000/-

To be carried out by—

REFERENCES.

3. 21380

120

1/11/28

Grand Total of Estimate Rs 21500

ATION

191

Executive Engineer.

S at DIVN.

Project of which
the work forms part—

Section—

Name of Work— Compensation for
quisition of the Johannes garden
Government Training school, Said

Amount of Estimate, Rs. 21500/-

To be carried out by—

REFERENCES.

ESTIMATE FORM.—Abstract.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Rate.	Per
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
	Estimate for inspecting roof timbers and joists viding air holes to beams "Johannes' Garden Said a pet.		
es	Making holes in walls at ends of teak beams and plastering the wall at sides of beam with cement leaving proper air holes	0-8-0	each
200	Removing the planks over beams and examin- ing the joists and plastering the ceil- ing with cement on the top of beams and painting the ends of rafters	0-4-0	r..
8	Carrying ladder while examining the joists men coolies.	0-6-0	each
L.S.	Masonry pillar to support the staircase - as the stringers have rotten bearing		L.S.
	Unforeseen works		
	Contingencies & Petty supervision 7-7		

E. No.

CIRCLE— Fifth

DIVISION— South Presidency

DISTRICT— Madras

TALUK (OR ESTATE IN CASE OF ESTATE WORK)

ESTIMATE FORM.—Abstract.

Financial Head— Provincial

Budget Head— Civil buildings

Departmental Head— Original

Main Head— Educational

Sub-Head—

M i s.

Project of which
the work forms part—

Section—

Name of Work— Estimate for inspect-
roof timbers and joists and
dig air holes to examine "Jo-
ists" and "Joists".