

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1916.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 536, 16th May 1916

Model high schools

Addressing the Government of India on the subject of the modified scheme for the establishment of — in this Presidency.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

READ—the following papers :—

I

Endorsement of the Government of India, Department of Education (Education), No. 1956, dated Simla, the 20th August 1912.

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to the Government of Madras for favour of further report.

(By Order, etc.)

H. SHARP,

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

(i)

Despatch—from the Government of India, Finance department (Salaries, Establishments, etc.—Education).
To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
Dated—Simla, the 26th October 1911.
No.—251.

We have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with Lord Morley's telegram, dated the 2nd May 1911, regarding the improvement of secondary education in the Madras Presidency.

2. We now forward, for your Lordship's orders, the memorial of the Missionary Council on Aided Education in that Presidency, referred to in Lord Morley's telegram, together with a copy of the forwarding letter from the Government of Madras. It will be seen from paragraph 9 of the Home Department resolution Nos. 495-506, dated the 28th October 1899, and paragraph 4 of Lord George Hamilton's despatch No. 42, Public (Educational), dated the 5th April 1900, that it is an accepted policy of Government that there should be one Government model school in each district. The proposals of the Government of Madras regarding model schools do no more than carry out this policy. The Royal Commission which recently considered measures of decentralisation in India expressed itself as averse from the management of secondary schools by local bodies, and considered that they should form a direct Government charge and be in the hands of Government. We enclose a copy of a letter No. 810, dated the 14th June 1911, from our Department of Education to the Madras Government and of their reply. It will be seen that the apprehensions of the Missionary Council on Aided Education appear to be groundless. In view of this and of the terms of the letter with which the Madras Government have submitted this memorial, we see no reason for withdrawing our support from the scheme already forwarded to Your Lordship with our Financial Despatch No. 67, dated the 9th March 1911. And we think the prayer of the memorialists should be rejected.

3. With reference to the seventh and following paragraphs of the letter No. 632, dated the 8th September last, from the Government of Madras, we propose to invite a further communication on this subject from the Government of Madras.

No. 6357-Ex.

Copy forwarded to the Department of Education for information.

(By Order, etc.)

B. N. MITRA,

Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India.

(ii)

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Dated—India Office, London, the 28th June 1912.

No.—106-Public.

I have carefully considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency's Government in the Finance Department, No. 251, dated 26th October 1911, regarding the improvement of secondary education in the Madras Presidency.

2. The scheme submitted for my sanction is the outcome of prolonged consideration by the Government of Madras of a letter addressed by your Excellency's Government to all local Governments and administrations on 10th October 1906, in which it was suggested that there should be a Government high school in each district. In pursuance of this suggestion it is now proposed that the local Government should take over 15 additional high schools managed at present either by local boards or municipalities (10 schools) or by private agency (5 schools), thus bringing the total number of Government high schools in the Presidency up to 19. These 19 institutions it is proposed to maintain as model schools.

3. Our general policy with regard to secondary education in India has been laid down in the correspondence ending with my Public Despatch No. 61, dated 29th March last, and I am now in a position to examine in detail the proposals put forward by the Government of Madras, with reference to the principles laid down in that correspondence. As I have pointed out in my Despatch above-cited, the local conditions in Madras present some exceptional features. So much has been done for education in the Presidency by private agency, and so deep is the interest taken in the question, not only by those who are actually engaged in managing and teaching at aided institutions, but by non-official members of the local Legislative Council, that, having regard to the misgivings which appear to have been aroused by the scheme now under consideration, it seems specially desirable to make it clear that the contemplated measures do not involve a reversal of policy on the part of Government. Besides the memorials submitted in India by the Missionary Council on Aided Education, Madras, there has been laid before me a further representation from influential missionary bodies in this country. A copy of this representation is forwarded herewith for your consideration. It is important that your Government and the Government of Madras should have an opportunity of examining the complete case as it presents itself to the authorities in this country who are interested in the problems of Indian education from this special point of view. Similarly it is desirable that I should have before me the text of the representations made by the missionaries in Madras. In one case (that of the Rev. G. Pittendrigh's letter, dated 11th March 1911), this is not among the papers forwarded by Your Excellency's Government.

4. Taking the memorial of 19th April 1911, I observe that some of the objections urged by the memorialists (and these not the least important objections) have already been met by the decisions arrived at in the correspondence ending with my Despatch of 29th March last on the general question. Other objections are met by the explanations contained in the papers already received from your Government; but there remain some points which do not appear to be fully dealt with in the papers now before me. The objections enumerated in the memorial may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) That the scheme must result in discouragement of private effort.
- (2) That managers of private institutions were not consulted.
- (3) That it will entail a considerable increase of expenditure from public funds which will benefit a comparatively small proportion of the school-going population.
- (4) That it will divert money not only from elementary education but from aided institutions of all grades.
- (5) That it will not secure the desired increase of efficiency in secondary schools generally, because the Government model schools will be so expensively managed that no aided schools can possibly make them their model.

(6) That it is a policy the adoption of which finds no justification in the condition of secondary schools in Madras, whatever may be the case elsewhere in India. (Reference is made in this connection to a recent pamphlet by Dr. William Miller, C.I.E.)

(7) That the scheme runs counter to the widely-expressed desire for religious instruction in schools.

(8) That it will destroy the principle of local co-operation, and so contravenes the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882-83.

5. I note that the memorial of 19th April 1911 in which these objections were stated, was submitted to Your Excellency's Government by the Government of Madras with the remark that the Governor in Council in formulating the details of the present scheme had "taken special care not to interfere in any way with successful private enterprise." Your Excellency's Government in recommending the proposals for sanction observe—

(1) that "it is an accepted policy of Government that there should be one Government model school in each district," and that the proposals of the Madras Government "do no more than carry out this policy"; and

(2) that, on examination of the actual proposals of the Madras Government, "the apprehensions of the Missionary Council on Aided Education appear to be groundless."

The general considerations affecting this branch of education have been fully discussed in my Public Despatch No. 61, of 29th March, and it is unnecessary for me to add anything to the statement of policy therein contained. I trust that the resolution of Your Excellency's Government which is to be issued in accordance with the last paragraph of that despatch may remove misconceptions and that it may be accepted as meeting fully and fairly the general objections urged by the Madras Missionary Council on Aided Education, numbered (1), (3), (6) and (8), in the summary given above.

6. As regards the objections numbered (2) and (5), to which some importance must be attached, I observe that no comment is made by the local Government on the complaint that managers of private institutions were not consulted before the present scheme was adopted. The great importance of co-operation with private managers whose success in the promotion of secular education has been repeatedly recognised cannot be ignored. I would therefore suggest for Your Excellency's consideration that it might minimise the chance of future friction if the Government's scheme were to be freely and frankly discussed in Madras at this stage between officials of the Education Department and leading representatives of private enterprise and non-official opinion at a Conference such as was held in Naini Tal in 1907 to work out the details of the scheme for the United Provinces.

7. As regards another objection (No. 7 in the summary given above) that the scheme runs counter to the widely-expressed desire for religious instruction in schools, my attention has been called to the answer given by Mr. (now Sir M.) Hammick in the Madras Legislative Council on 30th November 1910, viz., that Government can provide moral instruction. But this consideration, however great its importance may be, does not meet the point raised by the memorialists, and I should be glad to receive in due course a further report as to the facilities that might be afforded under this scheme for religious, as distinguished from moral, education.

8. The objection that the scheme will divert money from elementary education and from aided institutions is met, except as to the five private schools which it is proposed to take over, by the Madras Government's explanation (page 39 of the Council Proceedings of 30th November 1910, above cited): "We are going to take over schools managed by local bodies, and this should relieve municipalities and local boards of a certain amount of heavy expenditure which we intend to make them devote to primary education."

9. But it would even be more reassuring to those interested in aided schools if the Madras Government were now able to give some estimate of the "larger expenditure" which is contemplated in respect of aided schools. The actual figures given in paragraph 7 of the Madras letter of 8th September 1911 (enclosure 3) are not

altogether satisfactory, for, comparing the grants for 1907-08 with those for 1911-12, there would seem to have been a fall from Rs. 2,73,000 to Rs. 2,57,000 in respect of teaching and building grants (since the Rs. 1,20,000 grant "for furniture and other special objects" given in the 1911-12 budget estimate is apparently a special assignment made out of the windfall from opium receipts, and cannot safely be reckoned as a permanent enhancement of the grants to aided schools). Again, from paragraph 9 of the same letter it would seem that the local Government adhere to the view that an increase of the Government grant should only be made when the managers are in a position to increase to the same extent the expenditure from their own resources. In this connection I have referred to the statement of policy made in paragraph 10 of the Madras Government's letter of 25th August 1910 (enclosure 3 of the Government of India letter No. 67 of 9th March 1911). If this attitude were maintained there would seem to be some reason for fearing that the proposed model schools might establish a standard unattainable by aided schools, and, as a consequence, they would probably, unless the numbers on their rolls are strictly limited, also enter into serious competition with existing schools, in which event, whatever the intention, the result would be discouragement of private effort. I am disposed to think that a greater degree of elasticity might with advantage be allowed in the administration of the grant-in-aid code. On this point I would invite special attention to the ruling given in my Public despatch of 29th March, paragraph 4, in which it was laid down that "it is undesirable to impose any rigid limits to the grants which an aided institution may earn by improved efficiency."

10. Turning now to the details of the proposals for Madras, analysis of the proposition statement which forms the last enclosure of your Government's letter of 9th March 1911 shows that the staff proposed for the 19 model high schools consists of—

6 additional headmasters in the Indian Educational Service,
9 additional headmasters in the Provincial Educational Service;
8 additional "Assistant Lecturers" in the Subordinate Educational Service,
and 517 officers of lower grade (viz., 300 assistant masters; 40 pandits and munshis; 19 drawing masters; 82 instructors for commercial subjects, land surveying, carpentry, gymnastics, and agriculture, respectively; 19 clerks and librarians; 19 gardeners; and 38 peons).

The main points urged in the correspondence now forwarded in support of the proposals are—

(1) That the number of the proposed model schools (19) "is so small as compared with the total number of secondary schools in the Presidency (157), and their location has been so carefully selected, that no serious discouragement of private effort need be apprehended." On this I have to observe that I am unable to reconcile the figure (157) named by the Government of Madras with the figures given in other official reports. Of "secondary schools" of all grades there are, I understand, no less than 811 in Madras; and the number of "high schools" for boys is 172, as stated in your letter of 14th June 1911, enclosure 2 of the despatch now under consideration.

(2) That of the 19 schools only 5 are to be taken over from private management; 4 are already Government schools, while 10 are managed by local boards or municipal councils. The net cost of most of these 10 schools is already being met from provincial funds. From this point of view they are already Government institutions, except as regards management, and it is urged that experience has shown that local bodies "are ill-fitted to superintend the management of secondary schools."

(3) In support of this view, a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in paragraph 751 of their Report is also cited.

11. Even if it is admitted that greater efficiency will be ensured by the adoption of the present proposals, a further question has to be decided, viz., whether this gain in efficiency is sufficient to outweigh the other objections which have been urged against the scheme. The issue resolves itself into one of expediency. Is it politic to proclaim at once that a Government high school must be established in every district

of the Madras Presidency? After careful consideration of the papers laid before me I am not convinced that a case has been made out for proceeding in the immediate future in Madras, to the full extent proposed by the local Government, on the lines of the schemes which have been approved (and which, so far as I am aware, have worked without friction) in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

12. In the first place, the scheme submitted by the local Government does not so far as the papers forwarded show, command the support of local public opinion and this differentiates the case from that of the United Provinces.

Secondly, the scheme must be considered in relation to the policy recommended by the Education Commission in paragraph 475 of their Report, viz.:—"That in ordinary circumstances the further extension of secondary education in any district be left to the operation of the grant-in-aid system, as soon as that district is provided with an efficient high school, Government or other, along with its necessary feeders." This consideration, though by no means decisive, is nevertheless important.

13. For these reasons I have no alternative but to remit the scheme once more for further examination in the light of the remarks contained in this despatch and in paragraph 4 of my despatch of 29th March last, and in consultation with those interested who feel themselves threatened by the scheme. I have the less hesitation in doing so because, as matters stand, the operation of the rule prohibiting the arrival in India of new recruits during the hot weather would in any case prevent my selecting and sending out before the autumn officers for the six additional posts in the Indian Educational Service. Meanwhile, I should be prepared to consider at any time any recommendation that the local Government might make for the appointment to two of the new posts of Messrs. Melville and Whitworth, now serving in Madras on temporary agreements as Inspector of European Schools and Circle Inspector, respectively, provided that their service as such has given satisfaction.

14. As regards the financial aspects of the scheme, I should be glad to receive more precise information. An estimate of the cost was given in paragraph 6 of your Government's letter No. 67, dated 9th March 1911, but this estimate may require modification, in view of the fact subsequently reported by the local Government (in paragraph 2 of their letter of 8th September 1911) that "the net cost of most of the local board and municipal schools" which it is proposed to convert into Government model schools "is now met from provincial funds," presumably by grants-in-aid. If these grants-in-aid are resumed by Government, as in the case of the Punjab and the United Provinces—and I am aware of no reason why this should not be done—the extra expenditure entailed by the scheme would be substantially reduced. On the other hand, it appears from the letter from the Madras Government to the Government of India, dated 12th December 1910, that all the new appointments (except those of night-watchmen) will be pensionable. In the estimates which have been submitted nothing appears to have been entered on account of pensions. It may not be possible to forecast with accuracy the additional pensionary charge that would fall upon Government in respect of the staff of the 19 high schools, but it would clearly be an important item in view of the additions to the staff. In fact, if it is intended to resume the grants now contributed from provincial revenues towards the upkeep of the schools which Government now proposes to take over, the pensionary charge might prove to be the chief item of recurring expenditure involved in the scheme.

ENCLOSURE.

(Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., to India Office.)

WINDSOR BUILDINGS,
100, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,
3rd August 1911.

MY DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I forward herewith the statement of the Missionary societies regarding the proposed modification of the educational policy of the Government of India.

The matter was referred to the World Missionary Conference (Continuation Committee) by the Missionary Council on Aided Education in Madras; and the Sub-Committee on Education, of which I am the Chairman, was directed to take the matter up. Lord Morley kindly promised that he would give full consideration to the views of the Missionary societies, and requested me to submit a written statement of these views. The matter was discussed at a Missionary conference held at York on the 15th June last; and the enclosed memorandum was then drafted and substantially approved. It has since been adopted by all the 16 Missionary societies, the signatures of whose responsible officers are attached to it.

It has not been possible for three Missionary societies to convene a meeting at which the question might be considered. Owing to the urgency of your letter of the 31st ultimo, it is impossible to await their reply. These societies are:—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Baptist Missionary Society, and the Episcopal Church in Scotland Representative Council.

The Executive Committee of the Central Board of Missions of the Church of England, which is not a missionary society, but a Board which is concerned with the missionary work conducted both by the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, met and considered the memorandum. The following is an extract from their minutes dealing with the subject:—

"With reference to a letter with enclosures from Sir Andrew H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., relative to certain changes in educational policy being introduced into India, it was resolved—

That the Executive Committee of the Central Board of Missions accept and endorse the conclusions stated in the last paragraph of the memorandum to be submitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and are willing to associate themselves with the missionary bodies in representing that it is by wider application of the grant-in-aid system rather than by an increase in the Government schools and colleges that the needs of India in regard to the higher education will best be met;

and the Secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to Sir Andrew H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., with covering letter."

The Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India.

I am, etc.,
A. H. L. FRASER.

Annexure 1.

WINDSOR BUILDINGS,
100, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,
3rd August 1911.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State in his letter, dated 19th May 1911, intimated to Sir Andrew Fraser that intimation would be given to him when the views of the Government of India on the question of policy as to aided schools had been received and considered in the India Office. His Lordship further stated that in his opinion the most convenient course would be that the missionary societies interested in the question should submit a written expression of their views for consideration. We have, therefore, now the honour respectfully to submit the accompanying memorandum.

Church Missionary Society—
John H. Kennaway President.
Cyril C. B. Bardsley Hon. Secretary.
Theodore R. W. Lunt Secretary of Education Committee.
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society—
Marshall Hartley Secretary.
London Missionary Society—
R. Wardlaw Thompson Secretary.
United Free Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee—
Alexander Miller Convener.
Frank Ashcroft Secretary.
James Webster Secretary.
Church of England Zenana Missionary Society—
W. Mackworth Young Chairman.
Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee—
J. N. Ogilvie, D.D. Convener.
Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland—
John Macmillan, D.D. Moderator, Irish General Assembly.
Friends' Foreign Mission Association—
Henry T. Hodgkin Secretary.

Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in England—
 Alex. Connell Convener.
 William Dale Secretary.
 United Free Church of Scotland Women's Foreign Mission Committee—
 William Stevenson Secretary.
 Zenana Bible and Medical Mission—
 (Lady) H. M. Proctor Chairman.
 Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, Women's Auxiliary—
 (Mrs.) C. H. Wiseman Foreign Secretary.
 Regions Beyond Missionary Union—
 H. Grattan Guinness Secretary.
 Welsh Calvinistic Methodists Foreign Missions—
 R. J. Williams Secretary.
 Baptist Zenana Mission—
 (Miss) A. G. Angus Secretary.
 Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions—
 (Miss) Eleanor Walker.

Annexure 2.

Memorandum.

On the 19th April last the Missionary Council on Aided Education (Madras) submitted a memorial to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, copy of which has been under our consideration. This memorial dealt with a declaration made by the Madras Government of their intention to take over from district and municipal boards the management of 19 secondary schools, and to make them "Model High schools" under the direct control and management of the Education Department, and with an announcement that this is intended to be the beginning of a scheme which will be applied to every district in the Presidency. The memorial submitted objections to the scheme proposed, and prayed that sanction to it should be withheld, and that such measures should be devised as, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, might be necessary to give continued effect to the policy originally formulated in the despatch of 1854.

We would desire, on our part, to intimate to the Secretary of State our general concurrence in the views expressed in the memorial of the Missionary Council on Aided Education (Madras). At the same time we would point out that any representation by local missionaries in any part of India can hardly be regarded as other than partial and incomplete. The question has to be considered as one of general Indian policy. The societies at home cannot but feel deep interest, and some sense of responsibility, in regard to the matter, inasmuch as they raise funds which are utilised by educational missionaries in India. They feel that on this ground, as well as on account of the deep interest they have manifested in educational work in India, they have a special claim to be heard. We desire at the same time distinctly to state that we do not wish to take up a position of opposition to the Government of India or to any local Government. We desire rather to give any assistance that we can to secure the full consideration of this question and its wise determination. We trust that the Secretary of State will accept our cordial co-operation with him in this matter.

The despatch of 1854 stated clearly "the impossibility of Government alone doing all that must be done to provide adequate means for the education of the natives of India," and the consequent necessity of "combining with the agency of Government the aid which may be derived from the exertions and liberality of the educated and wealthy natives of India and of other benevolent persons." It recognised clearly the hopes which past experience of native liberality in the cause of education, and the successful work of missionary agencies, had raised in respect of the importance of such aid in the future. And it instituted the system of grants-in-aid, a system which, if carefully worked with a sound method of inspection as indicated in the despatch, seems specially suited to the conditions and circumstances of India. The despatch attributed to this system two special advantages, namely, that it would secure "far more rapid progress of education than would follow a mere increase of expenditure by the Government," and that it would foster "a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes which is of itself of no mean importance to the well-being of a nation." It laid down that this system of private management under Government inspection and assisted by grants-in-aid should be "taken advantage of wherever it is possible to do so, and that no Government colleges or schools shall be founded for the future in any district where a sufficient number of institutions exist capable, with assistance from the State, of supplying the local demand for education." And it anticipated with hope "the time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government may be discontinued with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid." It insisted on caution so that no school should be abandoned to probable decay, but at the same time it definitely and clearly prescribed the policy which we have indicated.

This policy, though there has been considerable difference in different provinces in respect of the zeal and vigour with which it has been enforced, and though it has perhaps nowhere had full scope, has been generally accepted, and once and again definitely restated by the Government of India. In the recent declarations of policy by the Government of Madras to which the memorial of the Missionary Council on Aided Education (Madras) refers there has been a clear indication of a tendency, if not a definite intention, more or less fully to abandon this old policy. The matter is of vital importance in the interest of education and of the advancement of the peoples of India, and all the more so that it appears clear that the proposed change is not confined to Madras, but is being introduced all over India. The position of the Government of India in regard to the matter may perhaps be clearly seen by the following extracts from resolutions of that Government on education—

(1) In the resolution of the Government of India on the Quinquennial Review of Education (1892-93 to 1896-97) published in the *Gazette of India* of 4th November 1899, the following sentences occur:—"There are strong arguments against complete withdrawal (that is "from the management of schools by Government), quoted by Mr. Cotton from the Directors "of Education in Bombay and Bengal, based on the fact that the well-managed Government "schools serve to keep up the standard of discipline in aided schools. These arguments in "favour of maintaining existing institutions (i.e., Government institutions) are worthy of the "fullest consideration, and the Government of India, while maintaining the position that there "should be no extension of the system, will not insist on the withdrawal from management "where that is considered inexpedient. It seems specially expedient in most cases to have one "such Government school in each district as a model." Here we have a statement ostensibly confined to Bombay and Bengal, and setting forth, not a reversal of the old policy, but the distinct maintenance of it with an indication of the necessity for caution for reasons stated in carrying it out. The system of maintaining Government institutions is not to be extended, but caution is to be practised in closing such institutions.

(2) In the resolution of 1904, reviewing the next Quinquennial Report, we have three sentences:—"The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon "private enterprise, and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith, "was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883; and the advice has been generally "acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time "recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government "should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models of private enterprise to follow, "and in order to hold a high standard of education." This statement can hardly be objected to, for it recognises the propriety of the policy hitherto maintained, and only suggests a limited number of Government institutions as models. It may be noted, however, that the policy here confirmed is of much older date than the Education Commission of 1883; it was set forth clearly and powerfully in the great Education Despatch of 1854.

(3) In the next Quinquennial Review of Education (for the years 1902-07) we find a very startling interpretation of the suggestion of 1899, and of the careful language "of 1904. The following statement is made:—"The policy of Government as laid down in "1899 is to provide at least one Government high school for every district, and to "this policy no local Government has raised any objection. But its execution moves slowly, and "there are at present almost as many districts in India without Government high schools as "there are with them. The Provinces in which the provision of Government schools is at present "furthest from the standard set down are Madras, the United Provinces, Burma, and the "Central Provinces." Here we have the writer of the Quinquennial Review indicating, apparently on behalf of the Education Department, the acceptance, as the fixed policy of Government, of a system exactly the opposite of that which had hitherto been accepted. Hitherto the object had been for Government to withdraw steadily but with due caution from the charge of these institutions. The policy now accepted is that Government should distinctly aim at taking over or establishing such institutions; and the provinces in which education is admittedly in at least as satisfactory a condition as in any other province are held up to blame for having failed to come up to the standard alleged to have been laid down for adoption. There is thus the indication, in a somewhat startling way, of the development of a distinct intention to subvert the hitherto accepted policy.

This change of policy seems to have been more definitely adopted by the Government of Madras than by any other Government. This seems to us somewhat disappointing in view of the success that has attended the system of aided education in that Presidency. There are clear indications of the general feeling of dissatisfaction and alarm which the proposals of that Government have excited. The memorial of the Missionary Council on Aided Education (Madras) indicates the disapproval of these proposals by the missionary body, and contains a strong, but temperate statement of their disadvantages and dangers. But the disapproval is by no means confined to missionary bodies.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of 13th December 1910 contains an account of a discussion on model secondary schools in the Madras Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar moved this resolution: "That this Council is of opinion that the establishment of the proposed "model high schools is not calculated to advance the cause of secondary education in this Presidency, and recommends that these schools should not be started before the new Minister of

"Education has had an opportunity of considering the question." This motion was seconded by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Ayyangar. Of these gentlemen the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Murray) Hammick stated that "they are connected both of them with secondary schools, which are most admirably conducted, and therefore the words which dropped from them must, at my hands at all events, receive very careful consideration." These gentlemen opposed the Government policy on the grounds that the aided institutions had done well; that a little more generous support from Government would enable them to do better; that the Government proposals involved wasteful expenditure; that religious education, which is absolutely essential, could not be obtained under a Government system; and that Government interference and control should, as far as possible, be confined to effective inspection. The motion was supported by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu. These three Hindu gentlemen were the only members of the Council who took part in the discussion except Mr. Hammick. All of them made powerful speeches; but they did not divide the Council, though the resolution was not withdrawn, because His Excellency the Governor agreed that effect would not be "given to the proposals of Government until they have been fully considered by the new Minister of Education."

Besides this, there have been strong articles in the *Madras Mail* and the *Hindu* (the best Anglo-Indian and Indian papers in Madras) opposing the proposals of the Government in the interests of education and of the progress of self-help in the Presidency. There is also in the daily press a report of the proceedings of the Madras Provincial Conference on the 10th of May 1911, in which a resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That further improvement and extension of education in this Presidency should be effected by more liberal rules of recognition and aid to private effort, and that the sum of four lakhs of rupees and odd, which Government proposes to spend annually on a certain number of model schools of their own, can be utilised to far greater advantage if given as aid to private secondary schools. But if Government considers a few model schools indispensable, this Conference is of opinion that the number of such schools should be restricted to eight, including the four already under departmental management." Only a few days later the Government of Madras received a deputation from this Provincial Conference, and made a generous statement of its great importance and of the respectful consideration that ought to be given to its views.

All this indicates clearly that the proposals of the Government of Madras have created great alarm among the friends of education in that Presidency, of all races and of all creeds. In the rest of India there does not appear to be the same evidence of a desire to press the proposed change of policy. One reason for this is that there is no part of India where the old policy has been more fully introduced than in Madras. Change of policy would, therefore, affect this Presidency more than any other. There are, however, so far as our information enables us to judge, clear indications throughout the whole of India both of a belief on the part of local Governments that it is the intention of the Government of India to introduce a definite change of policy, and also of a certain lukewarmness in carrying out the old policy, even where it is maintained.

The Bombay Government have, in at least two districts, declared that they will not establish a high school, because they are satisfied that the wants of these districts are being effectually supplied by the existing high schools. At the same time their declaration in these cases seems to indicate that they regard it as the policy of Government to establish its own institutions unless clear cause can be shown to the contrary. And while the attitude of Government in this Presidency has for many years been free from all trace of hostility to aided institutions, it has not supported them with very generous grants. The Wilson College, in Bombay, may be cited as an example. The grant to this most important institution was fixed about 18 years ago, when the attendance was about 200. It has now an attendance of 600, and the grant remains the same. The theoretical maximum grant is one-third of the total expenditure; but the grant in this case does not amount to one-eighth. What is desirable is that the Government should be as much interested in the growth and success of aided institutions as in the welfare of its own institutions; but this ideal is far from being realised anywhere.

We have no definite information regarding the Central Provinces; but we have observed that the Chief Commissioner excused himself on financial grounds from taking over a school at the headquarters of a district, which was under the management of a local body. He recognised that the intention of the Government of India seemed to be that he should take over such an institution. He stated his willingness to do so, but expressed his regret that the state of his finances rendered it impossible.

In Bengal, as in Bombay, we are not face to face with any radical change of policy. This is largely due to the fact that Government has so largely in that province retained in the interior the monopoly of education. It is also due to the frank recognition of the present Director of Education of the excellent work done by some aided institutions. This has been expressed in very strong terms; but it must be regarded, to a certain extent, rather as the opinion of the present Director than as any declaration of Government policy. He points out, however, the claims on the assistance of Government which certain aided institutions have, "whose work is of a very high order and materially relieves the Government of their responsibilities in the matter of the provision of University education."

In the Punjab we find that on the 8th of April last the Punjab Missionary Educational Conference submitted a memorial to the Government setting forth their strong conviction that the policy of the despatch of 1854 should be maintained. This memorial drew attention to the great increase of privately managed institutions, especially of those managed by non-Christian Indian Associations, and to the greatly increased burdens thrown on their managers by the very proper demands on the part of Government for increased efficiency; and then it went on to point out how inadequate are the grants for maintenance, and how the old policy of the Government of India is not being fully and generously carried out by the department or by local bodies. It asked that the Government should take steps more effectively to enforce that policy.

Enough has been said to show that there is a tendency throughout India to neglect, and even perhaps to subvert, the hitherto accepted policy. If our information is correct—and we have made every effort to verify it—there seems to be an inclination to reverse the policy of the progressive devolution of secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise, and to devote the funds of Government too much to the establishment and maintenance of Government institutions, and too little to the support and development of aided education. This change of policy will, in our opinion, entail increased difficulties in supplying education; for, as pointed out in the despatch of 1854, and as clearly taught by experience since, the Government of India and the local Governments cannot find the funds to grapple efficiently with the educational requirements of India. It will especially tend to increasing difficulty in respect of religious education, for Government is necessarily neutral in the matter of religion. This is most undesirable at a time when Hindus and Muhammadans, not less than Christians, are urgently demanding religious and moral training for the young. This reversal of policy will also tend to give Government a monopoly in work which does not belong to it, and which is not so well done under the monopoly system as under a system of free competition among different agencies. The conception that it is necessary for Government to maintain model institutions for the sake of holding a high standard is one that demands very careful and very limited application. The true method of securing a high standard is, as laid down in the despatch of 1854, to have a sound system of inspection by efficient well-trained and wise inspectors. The change of policy will also involve enormously increased cost to Government without necessarily securing increased efficiency; and this increase in the cost of this part of education involves the danger of the sacrifice of elementary and technical education. The change is advocated on the ground that it will secure better control over pupils and students, and free them from the danger of political poison. But this is a vain hope; for experience shows that Government institutions have been subject to political influence as much as any well-administered private institution; and the opinion of perhaps the majority of those who are entitled to be consulted on the subject is that the evils which are deplored are due in reality to the want of religious and moral training. Finally, this change of policy constitutes not intentionally but inevitably, a breach of faith with those who have established or are the managers of private institutions. It will tend to give a great blow to self-help in the matter of education at the very time when Government is professing to make every effort to induce Indians to help themselves. It may perhaps be added that nowhere in the whole of India is such a blow to self-help less deserved than in educational work in Madras. The measure is unpopular with the best friends of education, both Christian and non-Christian, both European and Indian; and we are exceedingly grateful to Lord Morley for giving us an opportunity of stating clearly our objections to it. We earnestly trust that our opinions may receive careful and kindly consideration; for they are advanced in no spirit of opposition to Government, or of selfish desire to promote the interest of the institutions with which we are connected, but from a firm conviction that the maintenance and vigorous application of the old policy are essential to the best interests of India.

J. H. OLDHAM,
Secretary, World Missionary Conference (Continuation Committee).

(iii)

Extract paragraph 12 of the despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 234, Financial, dated the 23rd September 1911.

12. Secondary English schools.—Our policy in regard to secondary English schools is—

(a) to have a model Government high school in each district, and an Indian Educational Service headmaster in each Commissioner's division, or inspector's circle;

(b) to employ only graduates or trained teachers;

(c) to have a graded service for teachers of English with a minimum salary of Rs. 40 per mensem and a maximum of Rs. 400;

(d) to secure proper hostel accommodation;

(e) to introduce a school course complete in itself with a staff sufficient to teach the "modern side" as it may be called;

(f) to start manual training and improve science teaching;

(g) to increase largely the grants-in-aid.

We have already drawn attention to the lamentable condition of our secondary English schools. At the Conference at Allahabad in February last the Directors of Public Instruction placed reform of the schools in the forefront of the programme. We have already received some estimates from local Governments for remedying the worst defects of the schools; it is anticipated that these estimates when complete will amount to not less than 37 lakhs of rupees. But these do not provide for the introduction of manual training or of a modern side. These will be costly reforms which must largely be financed locally. But we are very anxious to see a beginning made and we propose a grant of 50 lakhs altogether under this head.

(iv)

Extract paragraph 4 from the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 61, Public, dated the 29th March 1912.

4. I now pass to secondary, and in particular high school, education, which is dealt with somewhat summarily in the 12th paragraph of Your Excellency's despatch. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of this subject. Secondary education of one grade or another is the basis of all professional or industrial occupation in India, and, as you have more than once had occasion to point out, the present state of our secondary English schools is, generally speaking, unsatisfactory in all provinces. There appears to be in some quarters a tendency to underrate the progress already made towards removing some of the more pressing defects in the existing system, and there is undoubtedly a feeling that much more might be done, both by Government and by private effort, to accelerate reforms. I therefore welcome the proposals of Your Excellency's Government as further proof that the responsibility of Government in this field of education is fully realised. I am satisfied that there is no real divergence of opinion as to the lines on which the extension and improvement of the present system must proceed. It is evident from the whole tenor of Your Excellency's proposals that you contemplate that Government must, so far as we can see, continue to rely in great measure upon the efforts of selected private agencies, receiving Government grants and subject to Government inspection, for the provision of secondary education in India. Continuance in this course is dictated not by any belief in the inherent superiority of private over State management but by the practical success that has hitherto attended it, and, above all, by the necessity of concentrating the direct energies of the State and the bulk of its available resources upon the improvement and expansion of elementary education. Your Excellency's intentions are clear and it would not have been necessary for me to deal with this matter at all in its general aspect, were it not for the evidence which has reached me that bodies interested in aided schools in India regard certain of your proposals in the light of an abrupt and disquieting change of policy. The specific proposal which may possibly be criticised is that contained in paragraph 12 (a) of your letter, viz., that a model Government high school should be provided in each district, and an Indian Educational Service headmaster in each Commissioner's division, or Inspector's circle. The widely spread provision by Government of model high schools is a measure that can be defended as being in itself an integral part of a general policy of reliance on grant-aided private secondary schools. The provision of such model high schools has been under active consideration by your Government since the Simla Educational Conference of 1901, in resolutions and correspondence with the local Governments. Moreover, the provision of model high schools in each district cannot now be described as an innovating departure, since the principle has already been adopted with public approval in more than one province. I do not therefore find in the interests or supposed interests of the existing grant-aided schools, or of educational welfare and progress as a whole, any sufficient grounds for withholding my sanction from a policy of providing model schools, subject to a close regard for economy of educational effort and of expense. This qualification will naturally entail a careful survey of the varying local conditions in different provinces.

and the separate consideration of each projected school upon its merits, and must, I consider, be regarded as carrying with it the implication that for the present the most economical disposition of your educational resources will be found to exclude the possibility of setting up a Government model high school in every district. I am about to reply in detail to your letter, No. 251, Finance, dated the 26th October last, containing proposals for instituting model schools in Madras, where the local conditions present features calling for special caution, and I should prefer to receive your proposals for carrying out a similar policy in other provinces separately as heretofore. For the reasons that I have stated I do not think it would be expedient to publish any statement of the intentions of Government applicable to the whole of India. It is possible that a further study of local conditions may show that there are certain districts in which the full application of this policy is not necessary owing to the fact that private effort has in the past been exceptionally fruitful and vigorous. You have recently decided, with my full approval, to increase largely the grants-in-aid to private institutions, and I trust that this action will remove any misunderstandings that may have arisen with regard to your educational policy. I suggest for Your Excellency's consideration that at the time of the publication of your proposals regarding grants-in-aid, instructions should be issued to the local Governments and their officers to avoid, as far as may be, causes of friction in petty matters and to lean towards sympathetic methods in day to day administration. Inspecting officers should bear in mind that in the present circumstances of India diversity of educational experiment is highly desirable, and that it is for this reason the accepted policy of Government to encourage and sustain private institutions at a high standard of efficiency. For this reason it is undesirable to impose any rigid limits to the grants which an aided institution may earn by improved efficiency. I approve therefore of your proposal (g), paragraph 12, and in regard to proposals (b) to (f) I concur generally on the understanding that aided schools are encouraged and assisted to improve their methods and appliances in the same direction. Above all, the provision of good training colleges and a sufficient supply of competent teachers seems to me the most profitable direction in which State funds can be expended, both as regards secondary and primary education. I concur with Lord Kimberley's observations in his despatch No. 61, dated the 24th of July 1884, as to the need of "economy in administration and attracting and utilising private contributions." The provision of good training colleges by the State benefits equally Government and aided schools.

II

Memorandum No. 2339-2, Educational, dated 20th June 1913.

The Government now propose to abandon the model school scheme described in G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated the 21st February 1910, and to substitute therefor a smaller scheme to establish four complete secondary schools, in addition to the existing four similar institutions, which should be used for training teachers of the secondary grade and be so distributed as to provide training facilities in the four main linguistic areas. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals as to the place where these schools should be located, regarding the establishments requisite for them and an estimate of the cost of the scheme. His recommendations should take into consideration the reorganization of secondary grade training schools which, with tentative arrangements for practising sections, was approved in G.O. No. 512, Educational, dated 4th June 1913. If his proposals involve the transfer to Government of any of the institutions at present under the management of a local or private body, to which a second-grade collegiate department is attached, it may be assumed for present purposes that the collegiate section will also be provincialized and the institution continued as a second-grade college even after its transfer. In submitting his statement of the cost involved, the Director of Public Instruction should indicate what savings may be effected in contributions and grants which will be resumed if schools under local bodies or private management are taken over. The extent of the liability on account of the pensionary and leave allowance charges of the additional establishments proposed should also be indicated separately.

In calculating these latter charges the rates of contributions laid down in article 768 (a) and (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in the case of officers lent to foreign service should be adopted.

W. FRANCIS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.
Dated—the 20th June 1913.
No.—2339-3/Edl.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 1954, Education, dated the 20th August 1912, forwarding for further report by this Government certain correspondence regarding their proposals for the improvement of secondary education in this Presidency.

2. I am to say that the whole question has since been the subject of discussion at a private conference with representatives of the educational interests concerned. It was agreed thereat that the original model school scheme should be abandoned as such and that in its place should be adopted a more restricted project to establish four Government complete secondary schools, in addition to the existing four similar institutions, which should be used also for training teachers of the secondary grade and be so distributed as to provide training facilities in the four main linguistic areas of the Presidency.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that this solution of the matter, while it will meet objections raised to the model school scheme, will afford that increased and improved provision for the training of teachers of the secondary grade which has been universally acknowledged to be so necessary.

4. A further report will be made to the Government of India on the subject as soon as the details of the proposal have been worked out.

IV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Accountant-General).
Dated—Madras, the 2nd September 1914.
No.—Ref on Cur. 6181/13.

In paragraph 3 of my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 5128-A of 1907, dated the 25th November 1910, submitting proposals for the reorganization of training schools. I advocated that the training of secondary teachers might be carried on efficiently in connection with a few of the "new model high schools" a scheme for the establishment of which was then under the consideration of Government, and accordingly proposed to have merely secondary training sections consisting of two classes, instead of creating complete secondary training schools. It was also proposed to have six such sections altogether, two for the Telugu and two for Tamil teachers, one for Malayali and another for Canarese teachers and to locate the Telugu sections at Rajahmundry and Chittoor, the Tamil sections at Tiruvālūr and Coimbatore, the Malayalam section at Palghat and the Canarese section at Mangalore. Rajahmundry was selected for the northern districts, being central, and Chittoor for the Nellore and Ceded districts, while Tiruvālūr was chosen with a view to avoid the anomaly of there being no Government secondary training class near the east coast south of Madras and in the important district of Tanjore. The proposals met with the approval of Government—vide G.O. No. 424, Educational, dated the 1st July 1911. This part of the scheme having, however, been held over by the Secretary of State in consequence of His Lordship's intimation that his general approval of the proposals for the reorganization of the training schools must be read as subject to the qualification that it should in no way prejudice his decision on the proposed establishment of model high schools,

Government, in view of the urgent need to create additional facilities for the training of secondary grade teachers, resolved in their Order No. 512, Educational, dated the 4th June 1913, to revise the arrangements already approved, by the temporary expedient of existing secondary or elementary schools as practising sections. In their Memorandum No. 2339-2, Educational, dated 20th June 1913, Government have intimated their intention to abandon the "model school" scheme described in G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated the 21st February 1910, and to substitute therefor a smaller scheme to

Government Madrasa-i-Azam.
Government Secondary school, Mangalore.
Model school attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.
Model school attached to the Government Training school, Rajahmundry.

establish four complete secondary schools in addition to the marginally-noted institutions which should be used for training teachers of the secondary grade, and be so distributed as to provide training facilities in the four main linguistic areas.

With this end in view, the Director has been requested to submit proposals as to the places where these schools should be located, the establishments required for them and other particulars taking into consideration the reorganization of secondary training schools and the tentative arrangements for practising sections in the cases of three of the schools, viz., those in Tanjore, Coimbatore and Calicut approved in G.O. No. 512, Educational, dated the 4th June 1913. In pursuance of the Government memorandum quoted above, I have the honour to submit the following proposals.

2. In the first place it does not appear to me in view to the expeditious consideration and disposal of the present question that the development of the four secondary schools under departmental management specified above should also form the subject-matter of the present report and I propose therefore to deal later with the revision of staffs of these schools in separate communications. Proceeding on this assumption the next point for decision is the places wherein the new schools proposed to be established are to be located. As will be seen from Sir Alfred Bourne's letter No. 43, dated 20th October 1909, embodied in G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated the 21st February 1910, the demand for secondary education has already been met in each district and the establishment of a Government school can only be effected by the taking over under departmental management of existing schools. This again involves the question of the necessity of disturbing the present management and of the preparedness of such management to agree to the proposed change in the management of the school concerned. Moreover, the line of least resistance is of course in the direction of the schools maintained by the local boards and municipal councils: and the fact that the institutions proposed to be established should be so distributed as to provide training facilities in the four main linguistic areas has also weighed with me in the selection of the localities. Immediately therefore on receipt of the Government memorandum now under reply, I placed myself in communication with the management of the marginally-noted institutions and requested them to state

Coimbatore College.
Brennen College, Tellicherry.
Board High School, Tiruvālūr.
Board High School, Chittoor

whether they were willing to hand them over to Government unconditionally in view to their being worked as secondary schools. In the case of the Coimbatore and Brennen Colleges, I further

informed the management concerned that the college department would continue to be maintained as such and that any branch school attached to these institutions would be considered as forming part of them. In this connection, it will be observed that I have selected Tellicherry in lieu of Palghat wherein it was originally proposed to locate the secondary training class now working at Calicut, for the reasons that the former is more suitable, and that the Brennen College which admits of considerable development seems to be in greater need of efficient control than the Victoria College, Palghat, which has for years been presided over by an European Principal. It will also be noticed that three of the four institutions proposed to be taken over are either under the management of local boards or municipal councils, the only exception being the Coimbatore College which is under private management and which in view of its slender resources has for sometime past been unable to make both ends meet without the support of Government. The management of all the institutions have accepted the offer unconditionally. In the light of the foregoing circumstances, I

beg to request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government for the taking over under departmental management of the four institutions, with financial effect, from the 1st January next.

3. *Staff*.—I append herewith statements A, B, C and D showing the requirements under staff and establishment of each of the four institutions proposed to be taken over as well a summary—statement E—explaining their total cost for the first year. Before discussing the details of staff needed for each school, I consider that a few preliminary remarks are necessary to explain the position.

As stated by Sir Alfred Bourne, in connection with the original scheme for the establishment of model secondary schools, it is very desirable on administrative grounds that the staff of assistants for all the four institutions should, instead of being detailed against each institution, form a service as a whole, so that the number of assistants assigned to each may be variable and would depend upon the requirements of each as determined by the number of sections in each of the classes, the groups taken up for the secondary school-leaving and intermediate courses. It has therefore not been found possible to have a uniform scale of staff for all the institutions and in fixing the number of teachers required for each of the institutions I have been guided partly by their present size and partly by the number of forms and classes including sections of the same now in existence, though the rates of pay proposed are not different. I have further proposed in view to avoid confusion to designate the lecturers and assistant lecturers in the two colleges as college assistants, and those in charge of the forms and classes in the school department of those institutions and in the two high schools as school assistants. In my opinion, it is unnecessary to have an additional post of headmaster for the school departments of the two colleges, which, it may be pointed out, will have each a highly-paid Principal. I have, nevertheless, allowed separate headmasters on a somewhat higher rate of pay than that proposed for the teachers of third form for the branch school attached to the Coimbatore College and for the Tiruvengad Branch Municipal school affiliated to the Brennen College, both of which have the third form as the highest class, as it is my intention that competent B.A. L.T.'s should be appointed to these posts. Provision has also been made in the case of three of the four institutions for the retention of the commercial instructor on the scale of pay sanctioned for similar teachers in the institutions already under the control of the department. I have not included in the scheme instructors in agriculture, practical mathematics and manual training or in commercial subjects in the case of the Coimbatore College as these subjects are not taught at present in them. I am, however, of opinion that the development of the schools on the lines indicated by the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme is very desirable and proposals for imparting instruction in the subjects specified above will be submitted when experience has shown what development is suitable for each institution. I have also thought it necessary to provide for a separate librarian for each of the two colleges, seeing that the work of the single clerk proposed in the original scheme will be much too heavy to allow of his discharging the functions of both clerk and librarian satisfactorily. Moreover, in the original scheme, the pay of all the teachers in the preparatory classes has been put down as Rs. 30; but I have fixed Rs. 25 for the teachers in charge of the last three classes with due deference to the local conditions of each of the institutions proposed to be taken over.

As regards the scale of salaries suggested I beg to state as follows:—

In the original scheme for the establishment of "model secondary schools" the posts of Principals and headmasters were included either in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service or Provincial Educational Service. It may be hoped that in time the Principals of the colleges should be in the former cadre; but I think that on grounds of economy we must be satisfied for the present with officers in the cadre of Provincial Educational Service or on rates of pay on the Provincial Educational Service scale. Nor do I consider it feasible at the present juncture to include the posts of two Principals in the latter cadre, seeing that the scheme already submitted for the reorganization of the Provincial Educational Service would not admit of their inclusion and for this reason I have proposed to place them outside these cadres taking, however, care to see that the pay of the appointments corresponds to that of some of the existing grades of the Provincial Educational

Service. In the case of school assistants I think the scale of pay approved for them under the abandoned "model school" scheme will suit pretty well and meet at any rate the immediate requirements, while I have fixed the salaries of college assistants and the headmasters of the two high schools at Rs. 200, Rs. 175, Rs. 150, Rs. 125, Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 which will correspond to the grades in the cadre of sub-assistants and the subordinate collegiate service except the last on Rs. 80. The pay of pandits and other language teachers has been determined with reference to the orders of Government conveyed in G.O. No. 921, Educational, dated the 16th October 1912, though it may be noticed that I have proposed Rs. 30 as the salary of the drawing masters and gymnastic instructors, since this rate has been sanctioned for similar instructors in higher elementary training schools. The scales now suggested are the minimum on which the institutions can be worked with a reasonable degree of efficiency and at which we can expect to obtain thoroughly qualified teachers from outside when the colleges and schools are established as Government institutions, and any reduction will, in my opinion, prevent the attainment in these institutions of the necessary degree of efficiency. It is of course in contemplation to take over a large proportion of the staffs of the four institutions, and in doing so, I anticipate the necessity for some compromise between absolute efficiency and vested interests. I do not propose consequently to give to all teachers taken over the full salaries under the scale; they will receive such rates of pay as will make their position as Government servants at least not worse than before.

Coimbatore College.—The college is affiliated in groups i, ii and iii of the intermediate course and excluding the Principal on Rs. 400 I have proposed a staff of seven assistants—two in English and logic, three in mathematics, physics and chemistry, one in history and one in natural science. For the school department consisting of 17 forms and classes including sections of the same I consider that a staff of 15 teachers will be sufficient, since the work of two of the teachers in the upper forms may be expected to be done by the college assistants. Besides the above, provision has also been made for vernacular pandits, drawing masters and gymnastic instructors, etc., and in deciding their number I have been guided only by the strength of the existing staff.

Brennen College, Tellicherry.—The institution is affiliated in groups i and iii of the intermediate course and I consider that, besides the Principal on Rs. 350, a staff of six assistants—two in English and logic, three in mathematics, physics and chemistry and one in history—will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the college department. Unlike the Coimbatore College, the work of only one of the teachers in the upper forms of the school department may be expected to be performed by the college assistants since there is no lecturer in natural science and taking this fact into consideration I have provided for a staff of 20 teachers for the 21 classes excluding pandits, drawing and gymnastic instructors, etc.

High schools at Tiruvālūr and Chittoor.—The scale of staff for these schools has been determined with reference to rule 28 of the Madras Educational rules and after taking into account the size of the schools and the number of forms and classes including sections. In the case of pandits, etc., I have simply adopted the present scale of establishments sanctioned for these schools.

Secondary training classes at Tanjore, Coimbatore, Calicut and Saidapet.—The proposal to attach the secondary training classes mentioned above to the four institutions which are proposed to be taken over by Government will not involve any additional expenditure, as under G.O. No. 512, Educational, dated the 4th June 1913, the following permanent and temporary staffs have been sanctioned for the training section and model school, respectively:—

	(1)	(2)		(3)	
		Secondary training section.		Temporary model school.	
Tanjore	..	One headmaster—cadre of sub-assistants.	One headmaster	on Rs. 30 per mensem.	
		One first assistant—cadre of sub-assistants.	One first assistant	on „ 25 „	

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Secondary training section.	Secondary model schools.
Tanjore— cont.	One drawing master on Rs. 20. One gymnastic instructor on Rs. 15. One peon on Rs. 7.	One second assistant on Rs. 20 per mensem. One third assistant on „ 20 „
		Total .. 95
Coimbatore.	Same as for Tanjore	One headmaster on Rs. 30 per mensem. One first assistant on „ 25 „ One second assistant on „ 20 „
		Total .. 75
Calicut	One headmaster—cadre of sub-assistants. One peon on Rs. 7.	Same as for Coimbatore.
		Total .. 75
Saidapet ..	Same as for Tanjore	The model school is the same as that attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.
		Grand total .. 245

There will, however, be savings to the extent of Rs. 245 per mensem or Rs. 2,940 per annum consequent on the abolition of the temporary model schools at Tanjore, Coimbatore and Calicut.

4. *Accommodation and equipment.*—All the four institutions proposed to be taken over are located in buildings of their own and in the case of the Brennen College, Tellicherry, and the Board High School, Tiruvālūr, the following amounts have been sanctioned by Government in view to improving the existing accommodation :—

Name of institution.	Amount sanctioned. RS.	Number and date of the Government Order sanctioning the expenditure.
Brennen College, Tellicherry.	40,000	G.O. No. 1013, Educational, dated the 8th November 1913. * Includes provision for hostel accommodation also.
Board High School, Tiruvālūr.	31,000	G.O. No. 789, Educational, dated 23rd August 1913.

The application of the Chittoor District Board for a grant towards the cost of making certain improvements to the building occupied by the Board High School, Chittoor, was rejected by Government—vide G.O. Mis. No. 128, Educational, dated the 12th February 1913. I do not think that additional buildings for the Coimbatore College will be immediately necessary if the old Municipal hospital buildings are acquired. However, in view of the proposal to append a secondary training section to each of the four institutions referred to supra I consider that Rs. 40,000 may be provided for additions and improvements to the present buildings. As to furniture, apparatus and appliances I beg to state that they have been considerably improved with the aid of subventions granted by Government during the last few years and the existing supply will therefore be fairly sufficient to meet the requirements; but a sum of Rs. 5,000 may be provided under this head for each of the four secondary training sections. The expenditure under buildings and equipment is to a great extent a non-recurring charge and may be spread over the first three years.

5. *Grants and contributions.*—The accompanying statement F indicates the savings that may be effected in contributions and grants which will be resumed if the three schools under local bodies and one school under private management are taken over. Of the four institutions proposed to be converted into Government schools, the Brennen College, Tellicherry, and the Board High School, Tiruvālūr, are not in

receipt of any contributions from Government. In the case of the remaining two institutions I beg to state that while the Coimbatore College receives teaching grants under chapter 4 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the net cost of the Board High School, Chittoor, is met from Provincial revenues, and that in framing the estimates called for by Government I have taken into account the averages of the grants and contributions paid during the last three years.

6. *Fees.*—Enclosure G is a statement showing the receipts from fees realized by the four institutions during the last official year. In my opinion it may be safely assumed that as a consequence of the superior status and higher efficiency that they will command as Government institutions an increase of at least 20 per cent over the present attendance might well be counted upon.

7. *Liability on account of pensionary and leave allowance charges.*—Statement H indicates the liability on account of the pensionary and leave allowance charges on account of the additional establishment. It will be seen therefrom that the annual expenditure under this head comes to Rs. 16,078.

8. *Financial effect.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the financial aspect of the scheme, the expenditure relating to the two months of the current year amounting to about Rs. 16,700. I beg to state that this can be met by reappropriation from the balance in the provision of six lakhs made for play-grounds to the institutions in the Madras City and that the necessary statement will be submitted for the sanction of Government on receipt of orders on this communication. I further request that I may be permitted to provide for the charge in the Civil Budget Estimates for the ensuing year now under preparation.

	RS.	Total. RS.
<i>Non-recurring charges—</i>		
Additional buildings at Rs. 10,000 for each institution.	40,000	
Equipment at Rs. 5,000 for each ..	20,000	60,000
<i>Recurring charges—</i>		
Establishment (i)—		
Coimbatore College and its branch.	2,429½ per mensem. For details—vide statement A.	
Brennen College and its branch.	2,537½ per mensem. For details—vide statement B.	
Board High School, Tiruvālūr ..	1,814¾ per mensem. For details—vide statement C.	
Do. Chittoor ..	1,255¾ per mensem. For details—vide statement D.	
Total for twelve months ..	8,037½ × 12	96,450
Other recurring charges (ii)—		
For details—vide statement E.	5,320	5,320
		Total .. 1,01,770
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Savings consequent on the abolition of the three temporary model schools at Tanjore, Coimbatore and Calicut.	2,940	
Probable receipts from fees—vide statement G.	88,910	
Contribution paid to the Board High School, Chittoor—vide statement F.	4,080	
Teaching grant paid to the Coimbatore College—vide statement F.	1,900	97,830
Net cost of the proposed scheme per annum ..	3,940 or * 20,018	

* Includes Rs. 16,078 liability on account of pensionary and leave allowance charges mentioned in statement H.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

STATEMENT A.—Coimbatore College and its Branch.

Designation of post.	Class or form.	Section.	Present scale of pay.	Proposed scale of salary.	Average cost.	Cost for the first year.
Principal	Intermediate class.		Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 400	Rs. 400
College assistants in English and Logic (2), Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry (3), History (1) and Natural science (1).	....		185 150 130 100	200 175 150 125 100	200 175 150 125 100	200 175 150 125 100
School assistant	2 VI form	A	80	80 (2)	80	80
Do.	2 V	B	75	70	70	70
Do.	2 IV	A	60	70	70	70
(Branch school)	2 III	B	55	70	70	70
Headmaster	2 III	A	50	70	70	70
School assistant	2 III	B	40	60	60	60
Do.	2 II	A	40	50	50	50
Do.	2 II	B	35	50	50	50
Do.	2 I	A	30	40	40	40
Do.	2 I	B	27½	40	40	40
Do.	3 IV class	A	25	30	30	30
Do.	3 IV class	B	25	30	30	30
Do.	2 III	C	30	30	30	30
Do.	2 III	A	15	30	30	30
Do.	2 III	B	15	30	30	30
Sanskrit pandit .. .. .	....		30	40-2/2-50	46	40
Tamil .. .. .	....		30	40-2/2-50	46	40
Assistant .. .. .	....		25	30-2/2-40	36	30
Malayalam pandit .. .. .	....		20	30-2/2-40	36	30
Hindustani munshi .. .. .	....		20	30-2/2-40	36	30
Drawing master .. .. .	....		20	30-2/2-40	36	30
Gymnastic instructor .. .. .	....		20	30	30	30
Clerk .. .. .	....		20	30	30	30
Librarian .. .. .	....		20	25-1-30	28½	25
Laboratory attenders 2 (12) .. .. .	....		20	20-1-25	23½	20
Peons 1 (10), 2 (9) .. .. .	....		24	24	24	24
Peons 1 (10), 2 (9) .. .. .	....		28	28	28	28
Total .. .. .	....		..	..	2,429½	2,392

(2)

STATEMENT B.—Brennen College, Tellicherry, and Branch School, Tiruvengad.

Designation of post.	Class or form.	Section.	Present scale of pay.	Proposed scale of salary.	Average cost.	Cost for the first year.
Principal	Intermediate classes.		Rs. 300-20-400	Rs. 350	Rs. 350	Rs. 350
College assistants in English and Logic (2), Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry (3) and History (1):	....		150-5-200 100-4-120 100-4-120 90-2-110	200 175 150 125 100	200 175 150 125 100	200 175 150 125 100
School assistant	2 VI form	A	120-6-150	80	80	80
Do.	2 V	B	80-2-100	80	80	80
Do.	2 IV	A	70-1-80	70	70	70
Do.	2 IV	B	70-1-80	70	70	70
Do.	III	A	40-2-50	60	60	60
Headmaster	III	B	40-2-50	60	60	60
School assistant	II	Branch school.	50-1-55	75	75	75
Do.	II	Branch school.	35-1-40	50	50	50
Do.	II	Branch school.	30-1-35	50	50	50
Do.	I	Branch school.	25-1-30	40	40	40
Do.	I	Branch school.	30-1-35	40	40	40
Do.	IV class	Branch school.	25-1-30	30	30	30
Do.	IV	Branch school.	25-1-30	30	30	30
Do.	III	Branch school.	20-1-25	30	30	30
Do.	III	Branch school.	20-1-25	30	30	30
Do.	II	Branch school.	20-1-25	25	25	25
Do.	II	Branch school.	20-1-25	25	25	25
Do.	I	Branch school.	20-1-25	25	25	25
Do.	I	Branch school.	20-1-25	25	25	25
Malayalam pandit	Infant class		20-1-25	40-2/2-50	46	40
Sanskrit pandit .. .. .	....		20-1-25	40-2/2-50	46	40
Assistant .. .. .	....		12	30-2/2-40	36	30
Drawing master .. .. .	....		25-1-35	30	30	30
Assistant master .. .. .	....		20-1-25	20	20	20
Gymnastic instructor .. .. .	....		20	30	30	30
Assistant .. .. .	....		15	20	20	20
Commercial .. .. .	....		15	60	60	60
Clerk .. .. .	....		15-1-20	25-1-30	28½	25
Librarian .. .. .	....		12	20-1-25	23½	20
Laboratory attenders 2 (12) .. .. .	....		8	24	24	24
Peons 1 (10), 2 (9) .. .. .	....		(7) (6) (5)	28	28	28
Total .. .. .	....		..	..	2,537½	2,512

(3)

STATEMENT C.—Board High school, Tiruvalur.

Designation of post.	Class or form.	Section.	Present scale of pay.	Proposed scale of pay.	Average cost.	Cost for the first year.
Headmaster	General—common for all the classes.		RS. 120-6-150	RS. 200	RS. 200	RS. 200
School assistant	2 VI form	A	75-5-100	100	100	100
Do.	2 V	B	75-5-100	100	100	100
Do.	2 V	A	60-3-75	80	80	80
Do.	3 IV	B	60-3-75	80	80	80
Do.	3 III	C	60-3-75	70	70	70
Do.	3 III	A	60-3-75	70	70	70
Do.	3 II	B	40-2-50	60	60	60
Do.	3 II	C	35-1-40	60	60	60
Do.	3 II	A	30-1-35	50	50	50
Do.	4 I	B	30-1-35	50	50	50
Do.	4 I	C	20-2-30	40	40	40
Do.	3 IV class	D	20-2-30	40	40	40
Do.	2 III	A	20-1-25	30	30	30
Do.	2 III	B	20-1-25	30	30	30
Do.	2 III	C	20-1-25	30	30	30
Tamil pandit .. ..	.. ..	B	20-1-25	30	30	30
Assistant pandit .. ..	.. ..		15-2-25	30-2/2-40	36	30
Sanskrit .. ..	.. ..		15	25-1-30	28	25
Assistant .. ..	.. ..		15-2-25	30-2/2-40	36	30
Commercial instructor .. ..	.. ..		15	25-1-30	28	25
Agricultural .. ..	.. ..		60	60	60	60
Drawing master .. ..	.. ..		25-1-30	60	60	60
Assistant .. ..	.. ..		15-2-25	30	30	30
Gymnastic instructor .. ..	.. ..		15	20	20	20
Assistant .. ..	.. ..		15-1-20	30	30	30
Clerk .. ..	.. ..		15	20	20	20
Laboratory attender (1) .. ..	.. ..		.. ..	25-1-30	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	25
Peons (2) 9 .. ..	.. ..		.. ..	10	10	10
Total .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18	18	18
					1,814 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,793

(4)

STATEMENT D.—Board High school, Chittoor.

Designation of post.	Class or form.	Section.	Present scale of pay.	Proposed scale of pay.	Average cost.	Cost for the first year.
Headmaster	General—common for all the classes.		RS. 150-5-206	RS. 200	RS. 200	RS. 200
School assistant	VI form		75-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100	100	100	100
Do.	2 V	A	60-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75	80	80	80
Do.	2 V	B	50-1-60	80	80	80
Do.	IV		40-1-50	70	70	70
Do.	III		30-1-35	60	60	60
Do.	2 II	A	25-1-30	50	50	50
Do.	2 II	B	20-1-25	50	50	50
Do.	2 I	A	20-1-25	40	40	40
Do.	2 I	B	20-1-25	40	40	40
Do.	2 IV class	A	20-1-25	30	30	30
Do.	III	B	20-1-25	30	30	30
Do.	III		20	30	30	30
Do.	II		15-1-20	25	25	25
Do.	I		15-1-20	25	25	25
Do.	Infant .. ..		.. ..	25	25	25
Tamil pandit .. ..	.. ..		20	25	25	25
Telugu .. ..	.. ..		20-1-25	30-2/2-40	36	30
Sanskrit pandit .. ..	.. ..		20-1-25	30-2/2-40	36	30
Hindustani munshi .. ..	.. ..		.. ..	30-2/2-40	36	30
Commercial instructor .. ..	.. ..		20-1-25	30-2/2-40	36	30
Drawing master .. ..	.. ..		60	60	60	60
Gymnastic instructor .. ..	.. ..		20-1-25	30	30	30
Clerk .. ..	.. ..		15	30	30	30
Laboratory attender .. ..	.. ..		.. ..	25-1-30	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	25
Peons 2 (9) .. ..	.. ..		.. ..	10	10	10
Total .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18	18	18
					1,255 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,228

STATEMENT E.—SUMMARY.

(5)
STATEMENT E.—

Name of institution.	Principals and college assistants.								Headmasters and school assistants.									
	Principal on Rs. 400.	Principal on Rs. 350.	College assistant on Rs. 200.	College assistant on Rs. 175.	College assistant on Rs. 150.	College assistant on Rs. 125.	College assistant on Rs. 100.	College assistant on Rs. 80.	Headmaster on Rs. 200.	School assistant on Rs. 100.	School assistant on Rs. 80.	School assistant on Rs. 70.	Headmasters of branch schools on Rs. 75.	School assistant on Rs. 60.	School assistant on Rs. 50.	School assistant on Rs. 40.	School assistant on Rs. 30.	School assistant on Rs. 25.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Coimbatore College ..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	3	1	1	2	2	5	..
Brennen College, Tellicherry.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	3	1	2	2	2	4	4
Board High School, Tiruvalur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	..	3	3	4	5	..	..
Board High School, Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	2	3	3	..
Total ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	7	10	2	7	9	10	17	7

Cost for the first year.		School assistants.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Coimbatore College ..	2,392 per mensem.	Two headmasters on Rs. 200 ..	400
Brennen College, Tellicherry ..	2,512 ..	Three school assistants on Rs. 100 ..	300
Board High School, Tiruvalur ..	1,793 ..	Seven school assistants on Rs. 80 ..	560
Do. Chittoor ..	1,228 ..	Ten school assistants on Rs. 70 ..	700
Total ..	7,925 ..	Two headmasters of branch schools on Rs. 75 ..	150
Cost for 12 months ..	95,100	Seven school assistants on Rs. 60 ..	420
		Nine school assistants on Rs. 50 ..	450
		Ten school assistants on Rs. 40 ..	400
		Seventeen school assistants on Rs. 30 ..	510
		Seven school assistants on Rs. 25 ..	175
		Total ..	4,065 per mensem.

Details for the cost for the first year.		Other teachers and Pandits.	
	Rs.		Rs.
One Principal on Rs. 400 ..	400	Three Commercial Instructors on Rs. 60 ..	180
Do. Rs. 350 ..	350	One Agricultural instructor on Rs. 60 ..	60
Two College assistants on Rs. 200 ..	400	Four Drawing masters Rs. 30 ..	120
Do. Rs. 175 ..	350	Two Drawing masters Rs. 20 ..	40
Do. Rs. 150 ..	300	Four Gymnastic instructors on Rs. 30 ..	120
Do. Rs. 125 ..	250	Two Gymnastic instructors on Rs. 20 ..	40
Do. Rs. 100 ..	200	One Tamil pandit on Rs. 40 ..	40
Three College assistants on Rs. 80 ..	240	Two Tamil pandits on Rs. 30 ..	60
Total ..	2,490 per mensem.	One Assistant pandit on Rs. 30 ..	30
		Do. do. 25 ..	25

Summary.

Other teachers and pandits.																	Clerical and menial establishment.						
Commercial instructor on Rs. 60.		Agricultural instructor on Rs. 60.		Drawing master.	Gymnastic instructor		Tamil pandit.	Assistant Tamil pandit.		Sanskrit pandit.	Assistant Sanskrit pandit.		Malayalam pandit.										
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	2
1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	2
3	1	4	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	8

Other recurring charges.		Per mensem.
	Rs.	
Two Sanskrit pandits on Rs. 40 ..	80	
Two do. do. on Rs. 30 ..	60	
One Assistant do. on Rs. 30 ..	30	
One do. do. on Rs. 25 ..	25	
One Malayalam do. on Rs. 40 ..	40	
One do. do. on Rs. 30 ..	30	
One Telugu do. on Rs. 30 ..	30	
Two Hindustani munshis on Rs. 30 ..	60	
Total ..	1,070 per mensem.	
Clerical and menial establishment.		
	Rs.	
Four Clerks on Rs. 25 ..	100	
Two Librarians on Rs. 20 ..	40	
Four Attenders on Rs. 12 ..	48	
Two do. on Rs. 10 ..	20	
Two Peons on Rs. 10 ..	20	
Eight Peons on Rs. 9 ..	72	
	300 per mensem.	
Grant total ..	7,925 per mensem.	
Cost for 12 months ..	95,100	
Non-recurring charges.		Rs.
Buildings at 10,000 ..	..	40,000
Furniture and equipment at Rs. 5,000 ..	..	20,000
Total ..		60,000

(6)

STATEMENT F.—Statement showing the savings that may be effected in contributions and grants payable to the institutions proposed to be taken over.

Net cost of the Board High School, Chittoor.

	RS.	A.	P.
Net cost for 1911-12	5,863	4	5
Do. for 1912-13	3,408	6	10
Do. for 1913-14	2,965	9	6
Total for three years	12,237	4	9
Average for one year	4,079	0	0

or Rs. 4,080 in round numbers.

Teaching grants paid to the Coimbatore College.

	RS.	A.	P.
Teaching grant for 1911-12	2,329	0	0
Do. for 1912-13	1,665	0	0
Do. for 1913-14	1,665	0	0
Total for three years	5,659	0	0
Average for one year	1,886	0	0

or Rs. 1,900 in round numbers.

(7)

STATEMENT G.—Statement showing the estimate of fee income.

	RS.
Amount realized by the Coimbatore College and its branch during 1913-14	22,718
Amount realized by the Brennen College and its branch during 1913-14	21,670
Amount realized by Board High School, Tiruvalur, during 1913-14	20,650
Amount realized by Board High School, Chittoor, during 1913-14	9,054
	74,092
Add 20 per cent for probable increase in attendance	14,818
Total estimated fee income	88,910

(8)

STATEMENT H.—Statement showing the liability on account of the pensionary and leave allowance charges on account of the additional establishment proposed.

Name of institution.	Average salary per mensem.	Monthly liability on account of pensionary and leave allowance charges.	Amount required per annum.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coimbatore College	2,430	405	4,860
Brennen College, Tellicherry	2,538	423	5,076
Board High School, Tiruvalur	1,815	302½	3,630
Board High School, Chittoor	1,255	209½	2,512
Total			16,078

Notes.—As all the additional posts are non-gazetted, one-sixth of the average salary has been taken as the liability on account of pensionary and leave allowance charges.

Endorsement No. T.M. 25-12640, dated the 22nd September 1914.

Forwarded.

2. The sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary, under clause 6 of article 277 of the Civil Account Code, as the cost of the scheme involves an expenditure of more than Rs. 50,000 a year.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

V

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

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Accountant-General, Madras).

Dated—Madras the 29th September 1914.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 6181/13.

With reference to the opening sentence of paragraph 2 of my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 6181/13, dated 2nd September 1914, I have the honour to address Government on the subject of the revision of the staffs of the four secondary schools noted in the margin.

These schools are alluded to in Government Memorandum No. 2339-2, dated 30th June 1913, as being schools which should be used for training teachers of the secondary grade in addition to the four complete secondary schools to be taken over from local bodies with which my letter referred to above is concerned. The revision of the staff which I now propose is in the first place necessary to fit them for the rôle of model schools. Two of them, that attached to the Teachers' College, and the Rajahmundry secondary school, have for some years been called model schools and have been used as such. Most of their teachers have, however, been on a merely temporary footing. This has in the case of Rajahmundry given rise to serious discontent since the teachers were recruited with reasonable prospects of being made permanent in the department and in both schools has made the *personnel* of the teaching staff less permanent than is desirable in the interests of efficiency. In the case of these schools the revision I propose has mainly in view replacing temporary by permanent posts, and is more far-reaching than in the case of the other two institutions, changes in their staffs being suggested for the most part with a view to bring them into line with those of the other secondary schools now or to be managed by Government.

In these proposals I have, as in those for taking over the four institutions from board and private management fixed the rates of pay approved for the abandoned model school scheme and I explain below the deviations from these which the circumstances of each institution seemed to require.

It has been suggested to me that with a view to securing permanency in the staffs of these schools their members should be included in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, but I think this course unnecessarily expensive. What I am proposing is practically the creation of a cadre of assistant masters with a maximum pay of Rs. 100 who will be eligible for promotion to the cadre of Sub-Assistants but will not necessarily be interchangeable with officers in it.

I have annexed for clearness' sake proposition statements for each school separately. But I hope, if the present scheme and that for taking over the four schools receive the sanction of Government, that sanction will take the form of so many posts for assistant masters in Government secondary schools for boys on each rate of pay, as in the proposition statement on page 12 of G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated 21st February 1910, since this will make it possible to promote an assistant master without necessarily moving him from one school to another and will make it possible to increase or diminish the strength of school staffs as their strength fluctuates. There is no likelihood of the total strength of the schools concerned falling below that for which I am providing staffs. If this should happen appointments would be left unfilled; it is probable on the contrary that increasing strength will from time to time necessitate the appointment of additional temporary teachers.

2. I now proceed to set forth in detail my proposals for each of the schools.

(i) *Model school attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.*—The strength of the school on the 31st March last was 420 in eleven classes and forms as shown in the margin. Excluding the temporary commercial instructor, Hindustani munshi and Sanskrit pandit there are at present 25 class teachers, 16 of whom are temporary; and no additions to the existing regular staff are proposed except that I have suggested the appointment of a drawing master and a gymnastic instructor on Rs. 30 per mensem each as in the case of the other four institutions already recommended to be taken over by Government. It may be mentioned in this connection that with the transfer of

the secondary training class to Chittoor the drawing master and gymnastic instructor borne on the establishment of the college cannot without sacrificing efficiency manage the drill and drawing work of the high school without extra help. I have not proposed a Tamil and Telugu pandit since these languages are taught by the regular members of the staff. As regards the employment of a headmaster, I would invite the attention of Government to their order No. 86, Educational, dated 21st February 1910, accepting among other things Sir Alfred Bourne's proposal to transfer the second assistant's post in the *cadre* of the Provincial Educational service and attached to the college department of the Teachers' College to the model school, and to paragraph 5 of my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 5015-A/1909, dated 9th December 1910, embodied in G.O. No. 147, Educational, dated 13th March 1911, passing orders on the scheme for the reorganization of the above institutions. The menial establishment has been proposed to be strengthened by the appointment of an attender so that the scales of establishment for all the institutions may be uniform as far as possible. With reference to G.O. No. 995, Educational, dated 22nd August 1914, passing orders on my proposals for the revision of the clerical establishment of the college, I am of opinion that it is premature at present to appoint a separate clerk for the model school and that the consideration of the question of making any addition to the existing clerical staff may be deferred until the results of the experiment are known. The additional expenditure involved by these proposals is Rs. 270 $\frac{1}{3}$ per mensem.

(ii) *Government secondary school, Rajahmundry.*—There were 310 pupils on the rolls on the last day of the past official year, distributed among the different forms as indicated in the margin. For the reasons given in the case of the headmastership of the model school attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, it is proposed to designate the Vice-Principal included in the *cadre* of the Provincial Educational Service as headmaster of the secondary school. As regards the remaining staff, it will be seen from the column "present scale" in the proposition statement enclosed, that besides the two

pandits, drawing master and gymnastic instructor, and the temporary commercial instructor and Hindustani munshi, there are five permanent assistants and nine temporary assistants on different rates of pay, and I do not propose to strengthen the staff except that I have recommended revised scales of salaries and the transfer of the temporary posts to the permanent list. I have, however, retained the post of librarian on Rs. 20, as I intend suggesting a joint library for the secondary school and the Teachers' College for the Northern Circars which will be proposed to be established at Rajahmundry having regard to its central position and other advantages. A reasonably well-paid man will have to be placed in charge of the combined library and the present post of librarian on Rs. 20 will be absorbed when the revision is proposed. The pay attached to the post of drawing-master is Rs. 40—2—50 and

I beg to recommend that this scale and the following menial posts, which may appear to be in excess of those recommended for similar schools, be continued until the scheme for the establishment of a second Teachers' College matures.

	Rs.
One laboratory attender on	10
One peon on	8

In proposing the staff and establishment required for the latter institution, care will be taken to see how far the expenditure on account of them can be curtailed with due regard to the scheme now submitted. The revision will entail an extra expenditure of Rs. 142-5/6 per mensem.

(iii) *Madrasa-i-Azam.*—The institution which has the sixth form as the highest and the 3rd class as the lowest is a special one intended for Muhammadans. It had 236 pupils on the rolls at the end of last official year distributed among the eight classes as shown in the margin. Including the temporary assistant on Rs. 30 per

Sixth form	18
Fifth form	10
Fourth form	38
Third form	35
Second form	35
First form	49
Fourth class	34
Third class	17
	236

mensem, there are nine class teachers besides the Headmaster in the *cadre* of the Provincial Educational Service, and the application of rule 28 of the Madras Educational Rules will render the continuance of all the teachers necessary. It will be seen from the proposition statement that except in the case of the first and second assistants, I have proposed to apply the scale of pay approved by Government in their Order No. 86, Educational, dated 21st February 1910. I propose to retain the two higher paid posts, because it would otherwise be impossible to recruit qualified Muhammadans for them. For similar reasons I have considered it desirable to retain the post of assistant clerk and librarian on Rs. 15—1—20. The post of temporary carpenter on Rs. 15 will remain as such, until the manual training instructor recruited by the Secretary of State has arrived and organized manual training classes to suit the requirements of the school. I have not proposed any modifications in the rates of pay of the language teachers as these were recently fixed by Government in their Order No. 921, Educational, dated 16th October 1912. The above proposals will entail a small monthly extra expenditure of Rs. 37-5/9.

(iv) *Government College, Mangalore.*—This institution which is affiliated in groups I and III of the Intermediate course, has at present five classes with a strength of 120, as detailed in the margin. Besides the Principal in the *cadre* of the Provincial Educational Service, and three assistants—two permanent and one temporary—included in the *cadre* of the Subordinate Educational Service, collegiate branch, there are five assistants, excluding the drawing master, gymnastic instructor, pandits and temporary commercial instructor. It will be noticed

from the proposition statement that I have proposed not only the permanent retention of the temporary posts but also the strengthening of the staff by the appointment of an additional teacher. As regards the extra assistant, I beg to state that in the last report of the University Inspection Commission, the employment of full-time assistants in History and in Chemistry was commended for the consideration of the management. The recommendation of the commission for the creation of an assistant's post in History has already been acted upon, but the consideration of the other matter was put off *sine die*. Now that the Principal reports that during the current year he was obliged to refuse admission to a good many eligible applicants for admission into the Intermediate class, group I, on the score of want of sufficient laboratory accommodation and that with the completion of the new laboratory buildings next year, it will be possible to form a class of 32 students for the above group, who might be divided into two sections of 16 each, one of them doing practical Physics, while the

other works at Chemistry, the necessity for the employment of an assistant in Chemistry has thus become imperative and I have therefore provided for an additional post. The post of mechanic on Rs. 30—2—40 which was sanctioned in accordance with the recommendations of the University Inspection Commission will be retained and similar appointments for the colleges at Tellicherry and Coimbatore, both of which are also affiliated in group I of the Intermediate course, will be proposed if and when necessary.

3. *Secondary training classes.*—In my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 6181/13, dated 2nd September 1914, regarding the assumption by Government of the management of four secondary schools and colleges, I have agreeably to G.O. No. 512, Educational, dated 4th June 1913, proposed the transfer of the secondary training classes at Tanjore, Calicut and Saidapet to Tiruvalur, Tellicherry and Chittoor, respectively in view to their being attached to schools in these localities, and in the proposition statement now submitted the secondary training class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, has accordingly been omitted under the proposals relating to that institution. There remains still the case of the secondary training classes at Rajahmundry and Mangalore and no change will be involved in their present position, as they are already attached to the Government secondary school, Rajahmundry, and the Government College, Mangalore, respectively.

As I have noted above, Government Memorandum No. 2339-2 seems to contemplate the eventual existence of eight secondary training classes, four attached to schools to be taken over, one at Rajahmundry and one at Mangalore, and two attached respectively to the Teachers' College and the Madrasa. Staffs have only been sanctioned for the first six of these classes and pending experience of the working of the system I do not raise the question of further extension of it.

4. *Accommodation.*—Proposals for improving the existing accommodation, are in hand so far as the institutions at Rajahmundry and Mangalore are concerned, and in my opinion no additional accommodation will be required at present either for the Teachers' College, Saidapet, or for the Madrasa-i-Azam, as the buildings occupied by these institutions are sufficiently large.

5. *Date from which the scheme is to take effect.*—The revision, if sanctioned, may, as in the case of the similar institutions proposed to be taken over, have effect from 1st January next.

6. *Financial effect.*—The extra expenditure which these proposals will entail will amount to Rs. 735 $\frac{1}{18}$ per mensem or Rs. 8,820 $\frac{2}{3}$ per annum, and I shall submit for the sanction of Government a reappropriation statement for meeting the charge relating to the two months of the current official year on receipt of orders on this communication.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT of proposition for revision of establishment.

[illegible]

* Lecturer in kindergarten draws also a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

* Lecturer in kindergarten draws also a conveyance also.
† This has been proposed to be transferred to Chittoor.

† This has been proposed to be transferred to Chittoor.
The training section has been proposed to be attached to the High school at Chittoor—vide letter to Government R.C. No. 6181 of 1913, dated 2nd September 1914.

proposition

[illegible]

* Lecturer in kindergarten draws also a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment—cont.

Office to which the proposition refers			Present scale.				Proposed scale.				Proposition.							
1	2	3	Designation.	Pay.			Number.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	Permanent.		Temporary.			
				Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.			Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.		Amount.	Increase per month.	Period.	Amount.	Increase per month.	Period.
Madras-I-Azam.																		
1	1	Headmaster	..	..	..	..	1	Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	First assistant	..	..	..	..	1	School assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Second do.	..	..	..	..	1	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Third do.	..	..	..	..	1	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Fourth do.	..	..	..	..	1	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Fifth do.	..	..	..	..	1	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Sixth do.	..	..	..	..	1	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Seventh do.	..	..	..	..	1	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Eighth do.	..	..	..	..	2	School assistants at Rs. 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Persian Munshi	..	..	..	..	1	Persian Munshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Arabic do.	..	..	..	..	1	Arabic do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Hindustani do.	..	..	..	..	1	Hindustani do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Tamil Pandit	..	..	..	..	1	Tamil Pandit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Drawing master	..	..	..	..	1	Drawing master	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Gymnastic instructor	..	..	..	..	1	Gymnastic instructor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Clerk	..	..	..	..	1	Commercial instructor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Assistant clerk and librarian	..	..	..	..	1	Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Laboratory peon	..	..	..	..	1	Assistant clerk and librarian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	2	Peons at Rs. 8	..	..	..	..	2	Laboratory attendant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Temporary.																		
1	1	Additional assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Commercial instructor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	Carpentry instructor	..	..	..	..	1	Carpentry instructor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	23	Total	..	..	..	..	23	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
													37½					
													1,065½					

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College assistants in English, Mathematics and History.																		
Physics																		
Chemistry																		
Philosophy																		
School assistant																		
School assistants at Rs. 70																		
Senior Pandit																		
Junior do.																		
Drawingmaster																		
Gymnastic instructor																		
Commercial do.																		
Clerk																		
Librarian																		
Mechanic																		
Laboratory attendants at Rs. 12																		
Peons at 1 Rs. (10), 2 (9)																		
Total																		
Secondary Training Section.																		
Headmaster																		
Peon																		
2																		
Cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors																		
7																		
7																		
7																		
Total																		
Provincial Educational Service.																		
Subordinate Collegiate Service.																		
Principal																		
College assistants in English, Mathematics and History.																		
Physics																		
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Senior Pandit																		
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Total																		
Secondary Training Section.																		
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7																		
7																		
7																		
Total																		
Provincial Educational Service.																		
Subordinate Collegiate Service.																		
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College assistants in English, Mathematics and History.																		
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Senior Pandit																		
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Commercial do.																		
Clerk																		
Librarian																		
Mechanic																		
Laboratory attendants at Rs. 12																		
Peons at 1 Rs. (10), 2 (9)																		
Total																		
Secondary Training Section.																		
Headmaster																		
Peon																		
2																		
Cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors																		
7																		
7																		
7																		
Total																		
Provincial Educational Service.																		
Subordinate Collegiate Service.																		
Principal																		
College assistants in English, Mathematics and History.																		
Physics																		
Chemistry																		
Philosophy																		
School assistant																		
School assistants at Rs. 70																		
Senior Pandit																		
Junior do.																		
Drawingmaster																		
Gymnastic instructor																		
Commercial do.																		
Clerk																		

* Personal allowance.

VI

Endorsement No. T.M. 25-14607, dated 20th October 1914.

Forwarded.

2. The entries in the column "present scale" have been verified with those in the audit registers of this office and corrected where necessary.

3. The lecturer in kindergarten, Teachers' College, Saidapet, should have been shown separately in the proposed scale, as it is an appointment to be recruited by a Gazetted Civil Officer from England, unlike the other lecturers.

4. There is no audit objection to the proposals being sanctioned by Government.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

VII

Memorandum No. 3220-3/14, Educational, dated 1st July 1915.

The Government approve the proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in his letters read above for the introduction of the revised scheme for the establishment of model high schools in this Presidency and for the revision of the pay of the staff of the existing four Government secondary schools, subject to the following modifications:—

(i) *College assistants*.—The Government consider that the posts of assistants in the college departments of the Coimbatore, Tellicherry and Mangalore colleges, except those on a pay of Rs. 80, should be included in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate branch. Of the 19 posts of assistants in the three colleges together, four will be on Rs. 80, and three are already in the Subordinate Service. The remaining twelve will be distributed among the several grades of that service as shown below:—

	RS.		RS.
One on	200	Three on	125
Two „	175	Four „	100
Two „	150		

(ii) *Headmasters and school assistants*.—The headmasters of schools, other than those in the Provincial Educational Service, the school assistants in all the eight institutions and the four college assistants on Rs. 80, will form a separate service of "headmasters and assistants."

(iii) *Staffs of the existing institutions*.—While no modification has been made in the scale of staff proposed by the Director of Public Instruction for the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, the staffs of the other three institutions have been slightly altered by the Government and the revised scales therefor will be as detailed below:—

Model school attached to the Teachers' College.

	RS.
One headmaster—Provincial Educational Service.	
One assistant on	100
Two assistants on	80 each.
Three „	70 „
Three „	60 „
Four „	50 „
Four „	40 „
Four „	30 „
Four „	25 „
One Sanskrit pandit on	30—2/2—40
One Hindustani munshi on	30—2/2—40
One commercial instructor on	60
One drawing master on	20
One gymnastic instructor on	20
Two peons on	9 each.

Secondary school, Rajahmundry.

	RS.
One headmaster—Provincial Educational Service.	
Two assistants on	100 each.
Two „	80 „
Two „	70 „
Two „	60 „
Three assistants on	50 „
Three „	40 „
One Sanskrit pandit on	30—2/2—40
One Telugu pandit on	30—2/2—40
One Hindustani munshi on	30—2/2—40
One commercial instructor on	60
One gymnastic instructor on	30
One clerk	25—1—30
One laboratory attender	10
Two peons on	9 each.

Provisional.

	RS.
One drawing master on	40—2—50
One librarian on	20
One laboratory attender on	10
One peon on	8

The Mangalore College.

	RS.
One Principal—Provincial Educational Service.	
Five College assistants—Subordinate Educational Service.	
One College assistant—cadre of "headmasters and assistants."	
One school assistant on	80
Two school assistants on	70 each.
One senior pandit on	40—2/2—50
One junior pandit on	30—2/2—40
One drawing master on	30
One gymnastic instructor on	30
One commercial instructor on	60
One clerk on	25—1—30
One librarian on	20—1—25
One mechanic on	30—2—40
Two laboratory attenders on	12 each.
One peon on	10
Two peons on	9 each.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit at an early date through the Accountant-General, a proposition statement in the ordinary form embodying these proposals and another in the simplified form as laid down in note 4 to article 57 of the Civil Account Code, together with a revised statement of the cost of the schemes, inclusive of the liability on account of pensionary and leave allowance charges of the additional establishments proposed.

3. In paragraph 3 of his second letter read above, the Director of Public Instruction states that Government Memorandum No. 2339-2, dated the 20th June 1913, seems to contemplate the eventual existence of eight secondary training classes, four attached to the schools to be taken over under Government management and four to the existing secondary schools. The Director will be informed that the Government do not propose to attach secondary training classes to the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the school at Saidapet.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General.
Copy to the Financial Department.

VIII

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

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Accountant-General, Madras).

Dated—the 21st September 1915.

No.—R.C. 6181 of 1913.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 3220-3 of 1914, dated 1st July 1915, I have the honour to submit herewith the proposition statement embodying the proposals approved therein for the establishment of model secondary schools together with the simplified statement in Form V-A of the Civil Account Code, and revised statements showing the cost of the schemes inclusive of the liability on account of pensionary and leave allowance charges of the additional establishments proposed.

IX

Endorsement No. T.M. 25--16205, dated 9th November 1915.

Forwarded.

2. The entries in the column "present scale" have been verified with those in the registers of this office and are correct. The proposed revision would require the sanction of the Secretary of State as the extra cost involved exceeds Rs 50,000 per annum.

3. It has been ascertained from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that of the average salary of Rs. 7,939 per mensem shewn in the accompanying statement marked (c), Rs. 160 represents the salary of inferior servants. The total monthly liability on account of pensionary and leave allowances, calculated with reference to the instructions conveyed in Government Memorandum No. 2339-2, Educational, dated 20th June 1913, and with reference to the revised rules in the Civil Service Regulations, which prescribe the rate of contribution at 1/4th instead of 1/6th of salary in the case of superior servants and at 1/16th of salary in the case of inferior servants, amounts to Rs. 1,954-12-0 and not Rs. 1,323 1/6 as stated in the statement furnished by the Director of Public Instruction.

4. Necessary provision of funds should be made to meet the extra expenditure involved by the scheme in the current and next years.

5. The delay in the submission of this Endorsement is due partly to a reference having had to be made to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, regarding the rate at which the calculation was made of the liability on account of pensionary and leave allowances charges of the additional establishments proposed; and partly to a copy of Government Memorandum No. 2339-2, Educational, dated 20th June 1913, bearing on the subject, which is not available in this office, having had to be called for from Government. The copy of the memorandum in question was received only on the 29th October 1915.

H. BHIMASENA RAO,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

X

Memorandum No. 3938-2, Educational, dated 10th February 1916.

The proposition statements for the re-organization of secondary schools received from the Director of Public Instruction with his letter read above, are forwarded to the Accountant-General with the request that he will furnish the necessary special certificate in regard to the accuracy of the figures in the abstract proposition statement 5 (a)—vide the certificate appended to the form on page 360 of Volume I of the Civil Account Code.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

XI

Letter—from A. NEWMARCH, Esq., Accountant-General, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 22nd/23rd March 1916.

No.—T.M. 25--25295.

In returning herewith the proposition statements for the reorganisation of secondary schools, received from Government with Memorandum No. 3938-2, dated 10th February 1916, I have the honour to enclose herein an abstract proposition statement in form 5 A prepared in my office with the necessary certificates furnished therein.

2. The delay in submitting this statement is due to the fact that the abstract statement received from Government was not prepared by the Director of Public Instruction in accordance with the instructions contained at the foot of the form, and it also showed temporary establishments as permanent establishments. All the temporary establishments have now been omitted, as under the note to article 277 III (6) Civil Account Code, Volume I, their cost cannot be taken as a set-off in working out the extra cost involved in the revision of permanent establishment.

XII

Memorandum No. 1145-2, Educational, dated 16th May 1916.

The Director of Public Instruction will be informed that the Government have decided to abolish grain compensation allowance in the institutions brought within the scope of the modified scheme for the establishment of model high schools when that scheme is introduced. Existing incumbents who draw the allowance but whose pay under the new scales will be less than the total emoluments they would draw under the old scales inclusive of grain compensation allowance, will be granted personal allowances which will be extinguished gradually under article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations and will not count for leave allowances and pension. A copy of the proposition statement relating to the scheme as finally approved by Government is forwarded to the Director with the request that he will report at an early date the probable savings that will be effected by the abolition of grain compensation allowance and the temporary extra expenditure likely to be incurred in the grant of personal allowances.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 536, Educational, dated 16th May 1916.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

x Same as that enclosed to the Director of Public Instruction on the 29th Oct. 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 537.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the 16th May 1916.

SIR,

I am directed to invite reference to Mr. Francis's letter No. 2339-3, Educational, dated the 20th June 1913, on the subject of the improvement of secondary education in this Presidency and to forward the detailed proposals promised therein for establishing four Government secondary schools in suitable localities. The purpose of these proposals is however not only to add to the existing four institutions of this class four more which should serve to set the standard for secondary schools under private management, but also to provide the requisite facilities for practical instruction in educational methods and opportunities for more advanced study in six secondary training institutions in the chief language areas of the Presidency, vide Mr. Davidson's letter No. 916, Educational, dated the 22nd December 1911.

2. The original scheme for the reorganization of secondary training schools contemplated the establishment of two institutions for Telugus at Rajahmundry and Chittoor, two for Tamils at Tiruvalur (in the Tanjore district) and Coimbatore, one for Malayalis at Palghat, and one for Canarese at Mangalore. The present scheme adheres to the above distribution, with the modification that Tellicherry is substituted for Palghat as being a more central and suitable place. Two of the six centres, Rajahmundry and Mangalore, have already Government secondary schools which can be utilized as model schools for the training institutions to be established at those places. For the remaining training centres the Governor in Council proposes to take under Government management the following four institutions:—

- (1) The Board High school, Chittoor.
- (2) The Board High school, Tiruvalur.
- (3) The second grade college (with school department) at Tellicherry.
- (4) The second grade college (with school department) at Coimbatore.

3. The first two are now under the management of the District Boards of Chittoor and Tanjore respectively, the third under that of the Tellicherry Municipal Council, while the fourth is maintained by a private body which receives Government

grants. The managing bodies of all the four institutions have had difficulties in the past in securing sufficient funds for their efficient management and they are willing to transfer their rights entirely and unconditionally to Government. In the case of the two institutions at Coimbatore and Tellicherry, which are now maintained as second-grade colleges, the Governor in Council considers it desirable that the college departments, which supply local needs, should be retained after the transfer of the institutions to Government management. It is also proposed to provincialise the branch schools attached to these institutions; their continuance as feeders to the secondary schools is essential and they must be subject to the same control.

4. All four institutions have buildings of their own and it is not likely that any large expenditure will have to be incurred on additions or improvements. It will, however, be necessary to provide accommodation for the secondary training sections to be attached to them. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 40,000 roughly will be required for this purpose. Similarly a sum of about Rs. 20,000 will be needed for the equipment of the training sections. This non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 60,000 will be spread over the first three years after the introduction of the scheme.

5. A revision of the establishments of these four institutions will be necessary and it is proposed at the same time to reorganize the scale of establishment in the four similar institutions already maintained by the Government, viz.—

- (i) the model school attached to the Teachers' College at Saidapet,
- (ii) the Government Madrasa-i-Azam (secondary school for Muhammadans at Madras),
- (iii) the secondary school at Rajahmundry, and
- (iv) the Government College at Mangalore.

The last two are to have secondary training sections attached to them. The re-organization of these schools, the need for which has long been felt, was part of the original scheme for the establishment of model schools which was put forward in Mr. Wynch's letter No. 87, dated the 21st February 1910, and it has till now been held in abeyance pending the final settlement of the questions raised in that connection. In consequence most of the staff in these institutions have been kept on a temporary footing at great inconvenience and to the prejudice of efficiency.

6. The proposition statement appended to this letter shows the staff proposed for each of the eight institutions. The more important points are referred to briefly below :—

Principals of colleges.—On reconsideration of the original scheme it has been decided to appoint Principals of the colleges at Tellicherry and Coimbatore outside the regular services. It is not considered necessary at present to recruit officers of the Indian Educational Service for these two posts, nor is it practicable to fit them into the scheme for the reorganization of the Provincial Educational Service which was submitted to the Government of India in Mr. Wynch's letter No. 578, Educational, dated the 5th October 1910.

Teachers in colleges.—Of the senior teachers, hereafter to be designated college assistants, it is proposed to include the majority in the cadre of the Subordinate Collegiate Service on the scale of Rs. 200, Rs. 175, Rs. 150, Rs. 125 and Rs. 100. A new grade of Rs. 80 will also be created and added to the cadre of "headmasters and school assistants" to be established for teachers of secondary schools.

Headmasters of school sections.—Separate headmasters for the high school departments of the institutions at Mangalore, Tellicherry and Coimbatore will not be necessary as it is intended that the Principals of the colleges at those places should supervise the school departments. The Rajahmundry and Saidapet schools and the Madrasa-i-Azam have adequately paid headmasters whose posts are included in the Provincial Educational Service. For the two new high schools at Chittoor and Tiruvalur it is proposed to create headmasterships on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Teachers in schools.—The scale of pay for school teachers is somewhat lower than that proposed in the original scheme. Under that scheme the rates ranged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120; under the present proposals they range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100, except in the case of the Madrasa-i-Azam where, in view of the difficulties of obtaining Muhammadan teachers, the two existing posts of assistants on Rs. 85—4—125 and Rs. 125—5—175 will be retained. The lowest scale of Rs. 25 is intended for the teachers of preparatory classes in the secondary schools.

Formation of a general cadre.—This Government adhere to the view already put forward that the staff of headmasters and school assistants should not be separately allotted to each institution but should form a single service, so that the number of assistants in each may be varied according to its needs without further sanction.

Special instructors.—The agricultural instructor at present employed in the Tiruvalur school will be retained as it is considered desirable to continue teaching in that subject after the school is provincialized. The scale of pay proposed for the instructor, viz., Rs. 60, is that proposed in the original scheme. It is also proposed to retain the instructors in commercial subjects at Saidapet, Chittoor, Tiruvalur, Mangalore, Rajahmundry and Tellicherry and in the Madrasa-i-Azam, as these subjects are included in the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates.

The number of assistants for each institution has been fixed with reference to present requirements. Provision is also made in the proposition statement for the retention of a portion of the existing staff of the secondary school at Rajahmundry. This however will be only temporary pending the introduction of the scheme for the establishment of a teachers' college at that place, sanction to which was recently accorded in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 37, Public, dated the 3rd March 1916.

7. Another proposal of minor importance is the abolition of grain compensation allowances in the institutions to which this scheme applies when the re-organization is introduced; existing incumbents whose pay under the new scheme is less than the emoluments they would draw under the old scales inclusive of grain compensation allowance, will be granted personal allowances which will be extinguished gradually under article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations and will not count for leave allowances and pension. Information as to the saving effected by the abolition of grain compensation allowances and the temporary extra expenditure likely to be incurred in the grant of personal allowances will be separately furnished to the Government of India.

8. In order to furnish the information regarding the financial aspects of the scheme, called for in paragraph 14 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 106, Public, dated the 28th June 1912, I am directed to enclose the following statements :—

(i) statement showing the increased liability incurred by Government on account of pensionary and leave allowance charges under the scheme;

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment—cont.

Order sanctioning present establishment.		Office to which the proposition refers.		Present scale.				Nature of change.				Proposed scale.				Proposition.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Designation.				Pay.				Designation.				Pay.		(15)	(16)		
		Number.		Rs.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average cost.	Number.		(11)	Increment.	Maximum.	Average cost.		Amount.	Decrease per month.	Amount.				
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Teachers' College, Saidapet—cont.		8	Model school—cont.	Total				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
				Temporary establishment.				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
				Assistants at Rs. 60				600	..	600	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
				Commercial instructor				60	..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Assistants at Rs. 30				120	..	120	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Hindustani munshi				30	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Sanskrit pandit				30	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Assistant..				25	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Total				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Kindergarten department.				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Superintendent				250	..	250	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House-rent allowance to Superintendent				25	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Personal do.				20	10	60	49½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Assistants at Rs. 30 each				60	..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Assistant				20	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Temporary.				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Assistant				25	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total				..	..	..	1,589	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Grand Total				..	..	..	2,693¾	55	..	..	..	..	1,540¾	..	..	..	1,067¾				

Government College, Mangalore.														
Temporary establishment.														
Total														
Subordinate Collegiate Service.														
Total														
Total														
Training section.														
Cadre of sub-assistant inspectors.														
Grand Total														
Provincial Educational Service.														
Cadre of headmasters and school assistants.														
Total														
Provincial Educational Service.														
Cadre of headmasters and school assistants.														
Total														

Government College, Mangalore.														
Temporary establishment.														
Total														
Subordinate Collegiate Service.														
Total														
Total														
Training section.														
Cadre of sub-assistant inspectors.														
Grand Total														
Provincial Educational Service.														
Cadre of headmasters and school assistants.														
Total														
Provincial Educational Service.														
Cadre of headmasters and school assistants.														
Total														

* There are already three officers in the service—two permanent and one temporary and the two new proposed will be 1 (126) and 1 (100).
† 2 (100), 2 (80), 2 (70), 2 (60), 3 (50), 3 (40).

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment—cont.

Order sanctioning present establishment.		Office to which the proposition refers.		Present scale.		Nature of change.		Proposed scale.				Proposition.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Pay.			Designation.	Number.	Pay.			Increase per month.	Decrease per month.
				Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.			Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.			Average cost.
Temporary establishment.													
1	Assistant	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Drawing master	1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	Assistants on Rs. 60 each	..	..	..	..	70	Librarian	1	..	50	40	2	..
4	Do on Rs. 50 each	..	..	..	..	240	Laboratory attendant	1	..	20	20	..	..
1	Commercial instructor	..	..	..	..	200	Peon	1	..	10	10	..	..
1	Hindustani munshi	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
2	Attenders on Rs. 8 each	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Grand Total	..	..	..	..	616	Total	..	..	..	85½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,126½	Grand Total	..	..	..	340½	..	786½
Secondary Training section.													
1	Headmaster	..	..	Cadre of sub-assistant inspectors.			Headmaster	1	..	Cadre of sub-assistant inspectors.			..
1	Assistant	..	..	Do.			Assistant	1	..	Do.			..
1	Drawing master	..	..	20	..	20	Drawing master	1	..	20	20	..	..
1	Gymnastic instructor	..	..	15	..	15	Gymnastic instructor	1	..	15	15	..	..
1	Peon	..	..	7	..	7	Peon	1	..	9	9	2	..
..	Total	..	..	..	..	42	Total	..	..	..	44	2	..
33	Grand Total	..	..	..	..	1,168½	Grand Total	33	..	..	384½	..	784½
College, Coimbatore.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Principal	1	..	400	400	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	College assistants	5	..	Subordinate Educational Service.			..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	2	..	Cadre of headmasters and school assistants.			..
15	School assistants	..	..	..	..	..	School assistants	15	..	Do.			..
1	Sanskrit pandit	..	..	..	..	..	Sanskrit pandit	1	..	50	46	..	..
1	Tamil pandit	..	..	..	..	..	Tamil pandit	1	..	50	48	..	..
1	Assistant Tamil pandit	..	..	..	..	..	Assistant Tamil pandit	1	..	30	36	..	..
1	Malayalam pandit	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam pandit	1	..	40	36	..	..
1	Hindustani pandit	..	..	..	..	..	Hindustani pandit	1	..	40	36	..	..
1	Drawing master	..	..	..	..	..	Drawing master	1	..	30	30	..	..

Government College, Pelliicheri.	Government College, Pelliicheri.	1	Gymnastic instructor	..	..	..	Gymnastic instructor	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	Clerk	..	..	..	Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	Librarian	..	..	..	Librarian	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	Laboratory attendants at Rs. 12 each	..	..	..	Laboratory attendants at Rs. 12 each	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	Peons (10), 2 (9)	..	..	..	Peons (10), 2 (9)	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	Total	..	..	..	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
		37	Grand Total	..	..	..	Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	Secondary Training school, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	Secondary Training school, Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	Headmaster	..	..	..	Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	Assistant	..	..	..	Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government College, Pelliicheri.	Government College, Pelliicheri.	1	Drawing master	..	..	..	Drawing master	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	Gymnastic instructor	..	..	..	Gymnastic instructor	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	Peon	..	..	..	Peon	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	Total	..	..	..	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5	Grand Total	..	..	..	Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	Temporary Model school.	..	..	..	Temporary Model school.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	Headmaster	..	..	..	Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	First Assistant	..	..	..	First Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	Second do.	..	..	..	Second do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	Total	..	..	..	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government College, Pelliicheri.	Government College, Pelliicheri.	8	Grand Total	..	..	..	Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government College, Pelliicheri.	Government College, Pelliicheri.	1	Headmaster	..	..	..	Headmaster	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	Peon	..	..	..	Peon	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	Assistant (temporary)	..	..	..	Assistant (temporary)	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	Total	..	..	..	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	Grand Total	..	..	..	Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* 1 (200), 1 (175), 1 (150), 1 (125) and 1 (100). + 2 (80), 1 (60), 2 (50), 2 (40) and 5 (30).
 \$ 1 (175), 1 (150), 1 (125) and 2 (100). || 1 (80). 2 (80), 3 (70), 1 (75), 2 (60), 2 (50), 2 (40), 4 (30) and 4 (25).

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment---cont.

[illegible][illegible]
$$\begin{array}{l} * 1(80), 1(70), 1(60), 1(50), 1(40) \text{ and } 2(30). \\ \quad + 1(200). \\ \quad + 1(100), 2(80), 1(70), 1(60), 2(50), 2(40), 3(30), 3(25). \\ \delta 1(200). \\ \parallel 2(100), 2(80), 3(70), 3(60), 3(50), 4(40), 5(30). \end{array}$$

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment—*cont.*

[illegible]

Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch.					
2	First class on Rs. 200	400	8	First class on Rs. 200	600
6	Second class on Rs. 175	1,050	8	Second class on Rs. 175	1,400
7	Third " "	1,050	9	Third " "	1,350
8	Fourth " "	1,000	1	Fourth " "	1,375
12	Fifth " "	1,200	17	Fifth " "	1,700
35	Total ..	4,700	48	Total ..	6,425
<i>Temporary.</i>					
2	Fifth class on Rs. 100 ..	200	1	Fifth class Rs. 100 ..	100
37	Total ..	4,900	49	Total ..	6,525
<i>Grand Total ..</i>					
		..	10,983½	..	19,129½
				Grand Total ..	10,705½
				..	2,539¼
				..	8,165¾

II
STATEMENT 5-A.

Abstract proposition statement.

Class or Grade and designation of officers affected.	Number in each class.		Rates of pay.		Actual present cost of establishment affected.	Approximate extra cost involved by these proposals.	
	Present. (a)	Proposed. (b)	Present. (a)	Proposed. (b)		-	+
Principal	1	1			Indian Educational Service.		
Principal	1	1			Provincial Educational Service.		
Vice Principal	1	1			Indian Educational Service.		
Vice Principal	1	1			Provincial Educational Service.		
Lecturers	3	2			Do.		
Headmasters	1	3			Do.		
"	1	1		400		..	400
"	1	1		350		..	350
Lecturers	3	3	250	250	750	..	..
House-rent allowance	1	1	25	25	25	..	..
Personal allowance	1	1	20-10-60	20-10-60	49½	..	..
Lecturer	1	1	200	200	200	..	..
Collegiate Assistants	2	3	200	200	400	..	200
"	6	8	175	175	1,050	..	350
"	7	9	150	150	1,050	..	300
"	8	11	125	125	1,000	..	375
"	12	17	100	100	1,200	..	500
"	4	4		80		..	320
"	10	10				..	
Headmasters and Schools Assistants.	2	2	200	200		..	400
"	1	1	125-5-175	125-5-175	155½	..	..
"	1	1	85-4-125	85-4-125	109½	..	..
"	6	6	100	100		..	600
"	2	2	80-4-100	80-4-100	186½	— 186½	..
"	2	2	75-2½-100	75-2½-100	180½	— 180½	..
"	13	13	80	80		..	1,040
"	3	3	70-2-80	70-2-80	230	— 230	..
"	1	1	60-4-80	60-4-80	73½	— 73½	..
"	2	2	75	75		..	150
"	18	18	70	70		..	1,260
"	3	3	60-2-70	60-2-70	200	— 200	..
"	13	13	60	60		..	780
"	1	1	50-2-60	50-2-60	56½	— 56½	..
"	1	1	40-1-60	40-1-60	53½	— 53½	..
"	17	17	50	50		..	850
"	1	1	40-2-50	40-2-50	46½	— 46½	..
"	18	18	40	40		..	720
"	1	1	35-1-40	35-1-40	33½	— 33½	..
"	1	1	30-1-40	30-1-40	36½	— 36½	..
"	1	1	25-2-35	25-2-35	31½	— 31½	..
"	3	23	30	30	90	..	600
"	1	1	25-½-30	25-½-30	28½	— 28½	..
"	1	1	20-1-30	20-1-30	26½	— 26½	..
Nil.	11	11	25	25		..	275
"	1	1	20-½-25	20-½-25	23½	— 23½	..
"	2	Nil.	20	20	40	— 40	..
Pandits	2	2	60-½-75	60-½-75	138	..	..
"	4	7	40-½-50	40-½-50	184	..	138
"	2	16	30-½-40	30-½-40	72	..	504
"	2	2	25-½-30	25-½-30		..	56
Commercial Instructors ..	Nil.	7	60	60		..	420
Agricultural Instructor ..	1	1	60	60		..	60
Drawing masters	1	1	40-2-60	40-2-60	52½	..	..
"	1	1	40-2-50	40-2-50	46½	..	..
"	1	6	20-2-40	20-2-40	32½	— 32½	..
"	1	1	30	30		..	180
"	1	1	20-1-25	20-1-25	23½	— 23½	..
"	4	7	20	20	80	..	60
Gymnastic Instructors ..	1	1	30-2-50	30-2-50	42½	..	..
"	7	7	30	30		..	210
"	1	1	20-2-30	20-2-30	26½	— 26½	..
"	1	1	20-1-25	20-1-25	23½	— 23½	..
"	3	3	20	20		..	60
"	1	1	15-1-20	15-1-20	18½	— 18½	..
"	4	4	15	15	60	..	..
Carried over	108	266			8,128½	— 393½	10,177½
							9,783½

STATEMENT 5-A—cont.

Class or grade and designation of officers affected.	Number in each class.		Rates of pay.		Actual present cost of establishment affected.	Approximate extra cost involved by these proposals.	
	Present. (a)	Proposed. (b)	Present. (a)	Proposed. (b)		-	+
Mechanic	2	2	30-2-40	30-2-40	75	..	..
Head clerk	1	1	40-2-60	40-2-60	53½	..	..
Clerk	1	1	25-3-40	25-3-40	36½	— 36½	..
"	3	8	25-1-30	25-1-30	86½	..	143½
Librarian	1	1	20-2-40	20-2-40	33½	..	..
"	1	3	20-1-25	20-1-25	20	..	71½
"	1	1	20	20	20	..	..
Laboratory attenders ..	2	1	15-1-20	15-1-20	37½	— 18½	..
"	1	5	12	12	24	..	72
Personal allowance ..	1	1	10	10	10	..	40
"	2	1	9	9	2	..	..
Peons	1	4	10	10	18	— 9	..
"	5	27	9	9	10	..	30
"	11	..	7	..	40	— 40	..
"	4	..	6	..	77	— 77	..
"	4	..	6	..	24	— 24	..
Total	145	328	..	..	8,676	— 205	10,383½*
							10,179

* This figure does not take into account the saving of Rs. 2,013 in the cost of the temporary establishment affected by the scheme.

Certified that I have examined the figures in columns 2 (a), 3 (a) and 4 and have checked the extra cost shown in column 5, with the proposed alterations and additions entered in 2 (b) and 3 (b) and find it to be correct.

H. BHIMASENA RAO,
Deputy Accountant-General.

III

STATEMENT showing the liability on account of the pensionary and leave allowance charges consequent on the increase in the cost of the permanent establishment.

	RS.	RS.
Total extra cost per mensem on account of establishment	8,166	
Add cost of temporary establishment which will be made permanent	2,013	
Of this, cost of inferior staff		10,179 per mensem.
and		235
cost of superior staff		9,944 per mensem.
Pension and leave allowance charges at one-fourth of average salary in the case of superior staff	$\frac{1}{4} \times 9,944 = 2,486$	
Pension charges on account of inferior staff	$\frac{1}{8} \times 235 = 14 \frac{1}{8}$	
Total	2,500 $\frac{1}{8}$	per mensem.
or Rs. 30,008 $\frac{1}{8}$ per annum.		

ESTIMATE of fee income of the institutions to be taken over under Government management.

	RS.
Amount realized by the Coimbatore College and its branch during 1913-14	22,718
Amount realized by the Brennen College, Tellicherry, and its branch during 1913-14	21,670
Amount realized by the Board High School, Tiruvalur, during 1913-14	20,650
Amount realized by the Board High School, Chittoor, during 1913-14	9,054
	<u>74,092</u>
Add 20 per cent for probable increase in attendance ..	14,818
Total ..	<u>88,910</u>

STATEMENT showing the savings that may be effected in contribution and teaching grants payable to the institutions to be taken over under Government management.

Net cost of the Board High School, Chittoor.

	RS.	A.	P.
Net cost for 1911-12	5,863	4	5
„ for 1912-13	3,408	6	10
„ for 1913-14	2,965	9	6
Total for three years ..	<u>12,237</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

Average for one year 4,079 or Rs. 4,080 .. in round numbers.

Teaching grant for the Coimbatore College.

	RS.	A.	P.
Teaching grant for 1911-12	2,329	0	0
„ for 1912-13	1,665	0	0
„ for 1913-14	1,665	0	0
Total for three years ..	<u>5,659</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Average for a year Rs. 1,886 $\frac{1}{3}$ or 1,890 .. in round numbers.

Total .. 5,970 0 0

ESTIMATE of the details of recurring and non-recurring charges other than salaries of staff and establishment of the four institutions proposed to be taken over by Government.

	Per annum.
	RS.
Allowances (lump provision)	300
Books and maps at Rs. 250 for each school	1,000
Laboratory charges at Rs. 150 for each school	600
Petty construction and repairs at Rs. 100 for each school	400
Batta and carriage to students at Rs. 150 for each school	600
Purchase and repair of furniture at Rs. 150 for each school	600
Cleaning charges at Rs. 100 for each school	400
Drinking water charges at Rs. 80 for each school	320
Postage and telegraph charges at Rs. 50 for each school	200
Office expenses at Rs. 150 for each school	600
Miscellaneous at Rs. 75 for each school	300
Total ..	<u>5,320</u>

Non-recurring charges.

Buildings at Rs. 10,000 each	40,000
Furniture and equipment at Rs. 5,000	20,000
Total ..	<u>60,000</u>

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 536-37, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 16TH MAY 1916.

[SUBJECT.—*Regarding improvement of secondary education in the Madras Presidency.*]

From the Government of India (Department of Education), No. 1956, dated 20th August 1912.

Please circulate to His Excellency for perusal before printing.

L. DAVIDSON—30-8-12.

Better print up.

M. H[AMMICK]—6-9-12.

Please circulate further papers to me.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—20-9-12.

The Educational department will no doubt surrender the grant for model schools.

H. A. S[TUART]—26-9-12.

The Secretary of State has remitted for further consideration the scheme proposed by the Government for the improvement of secondary education in this Presidency. The Secretary of State accepts the general policy of establishing model schools under Government, subject to a close regard to economy of educational effort and expense with reference to local conditions. He is not, however, convinced of the necessity of proceeding with the Madras scheme to the full extent proposed. The grounds on which the scheme has been remitted are—

(1) that it does not seem to command the support of local public opinion, and

(2) that it requires to be considered in relation to the policy recommended by the Education Commission in paragraph 475 of their report, viz., “That ‘in ordinary circumstances the further extension of secondary education in any ‘district be left to the operation of the grant-in-aid system, as soon as that district ‘is provided with an efficient high school, Government or other, along with its ‘necessary feeders.’”

2. The Secretary of State has been led to form this opinion chiefly from the protests made by the missionary bodies against the Government scheme, a memorial from the local missionary council on aided education having been forwarded to him through the Government of India with letter No. 378, Educational, dated 16th June 1911. The objections of the missionary council to the scheme are classed under eight heads and are summarized in paragraph 4 of the Secretary of State's despatch. The Secretary of State now wants only four of these objections to be considered and reported on, viz., objections (2), (4), (5) and (7); he considers that the resolution on secondary education, which the Government of India

are about to issue* under his instructions, will meet fully and fairly the other objections of the missionary council numbered (1), (3), (6) and (8).

* Since issued—vide G.O. 394, Educational, 1st May 1913.

3. The objections regarding which further information is called for by the Secretary of State are for the sake of convenience given in full below:—

(2) that managers of private institutions were not consulted when framing the scheme;

(4) that the scheme will divert money not only from elementary education but from aided institutions of all grades;

(5) that it will not secure the desired increase of efficiency in secondary schools generally, because the Government model schools will be so expensively managed that no aided schools can possibly make them their model;

(7) that the scheme runs counter to the widely-expressed desire for religious instruction in schools.

Information is also wanted by the Secretary of State (a) as to the exact number of secondary schools of all grades and the number of high schools for boys in this Presidency, and (b) as

regards the total financial cost of the scheme *minus* the contributions now paid to local boards and municipalities on account of the high schools which it is proposed to take over for model school purposes and *plus* the pensionary charge on account of the additional establishment proposed. The above points will be dealt with below.

4. *Consultation with private bodies.*—As regards objection (2) of the missionary council, that managers of private institutions were not consulted before the scheme was formulated, attention is invited to paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 250, Educational, dated the 30th March 1908, wherein the Director of Public Instruction was requested to convene a conference of representative educationists to consider the suggestions of the Government of India for the improvement of secondary education and to formulate definite proposals in the matter. The idea of conference emanated from Dr. Bourne himself, who stated that he did not feel competent to work out any details single-handed—*vide* paragraph 6 of his notes, dated the 18th October 1907, on page 42 of the notes with G.O. No. 250, Educational, dated the 30th March 1908. It does not appear whether Dr. Bourne did call a conference at all, for no mention was made about the matter in his report. Please see paragraph 16 of the office-note on page 5 of the notes with G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated the 21st February 1910. The Secretary of State now suggests that it might minimise the chance of future friction, if the scheme were freely and frankly discussed at this stage between officials of the Educational department and the leading representatives of private enterprise and non-official opinion. The conference now suggested seems to be on a more elaborate scale than that contemplated in 1908. The result of the conference may well be anticipated. But in deference to the opinion of the Secretary of State, it has apparently to be held. It is for consideration whether the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to summon a conference and submit the scheme to it for discussion and approval. In that case detailed proposals relating to the constitution of the conference may be called for.

5. *Diversion of funds.*—Objection (4) of the missionary council is that the scheme will divert money not only from elementary education but from aided institutions of all grades. This is referred to in paragraph 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch. As observed by the Secretary of State, this objection is partly met by the proposal to take over schools managed by local bodies, relieving them of a certain amount of heavy expenditure on secondary education, which they could, and would be required to, devote to primary education. Besides, the objection could have any force only if the total allotment for education were *fixed* and not expanding. As is well known the expenditure on education has been greatly increased recently and a further large increase is expected in the near future. Although advance has been made in all directions, the greatest increase has been on account of elementary education. During the current year alone, the expenditure on elementary education has been increased by nearly 8 lakhs. The assertion that the scheme will divert money from elementary education is not thus altogether valid. Further in view of this increase in the educational expenditure in general, there can be no objection to devoting to the maintenance of

model high schools the portion or part of it that could be set apart for secondary. It will not have the effect of reducing the allotment for grants to secondary schools. The Secretary of State observes that teaching and building grants to secondary schools in this Presidency fell from Rs. 2,73,000 in 1907-1908 to Rs. 2,57,000 in 1911-1912 and that the increased provision for special grants in the latter year was due to the windfall from opium receipts which cannot safely be reckoned as a permanent enhancement of the grants to aided schools. This is no doubt true. It may, however, be noted that the allotment for grants to secondary schools has this year been augmented by a recurring grant of Rs. 80,000 from the

G.O. 293, Educational, 4th April 1912.

Page 5 of notes to G.O. 1012, Educational, 16th November 1912.

Government of India and that it is likely to be further increased in the future. In the three years' programme submitted by the Director of Public Instruction a total grant of 3 lakhs has been proposed by him for this object.

6. *Revision of the Grant-in-aid Code.*—The Secretary of State further refers to the grant-in-aid policy of this Government as stated in paragraph 10 of letter No. 502, Educational, dated 25th August 1910, namely, that an increase of the Government grant should only be made when the managers are in a position to increase to the same extent the expenditure from their own resources and states that if this attitude were maintained, there would be reason to suppose that the proposed model schools might establish a standard unattainable by aided schools resulting in the discouragement of private effort. He therefore considers that a greater degree of elasticity might be allowed in the administration of the grant-in-aid code and that it is undesirable to impose any rigid limits to the grants which an aided institution may earn by improved efficiency. The revision of the code in regard to secondary schools is already engaging the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the Government. It is for consideration whether the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to submit definite proposals for revising the code on the lines suggested by the Secretary of State.

7. *Government model schools will be too expensive for private institutions to follow.*—Objection (5) of the missionary council is that the scheme will not secure the desired increase of efficiency in secondary schools generally, because the Government model schools will be so expensively managed that no aided schools can possibly make them their model. This point was specially referred to in paragraph 3 of this Government's letter No. 632, Educational, dated 8th September 1911. The Government therein stated that "while maintaining their own institutions as models and as incentives to private managers to raise the level of their schools, the Government will be prepared gradually to increase the amount of aid given to the latter schools so as to enable them to approximate to the standards set up. As a first instalment of this programme of aid, an extra provision of Rs. 1,70,000 has been made in the current year for payment of special grants to this class of schools to enable them to improve their equipment." The sum of Rs. 1,70,000 above referred to was paid to aided schools as grants outside the Grant-in-Aid Code without insisting upon a proportionate contribution from the management (G.O. No. 308, Educational, dated 23rd May 1911); a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 is being distributed similarly during the current year (G.O. No. 261, Educational, dated 20th March 1912); and if funds are available a similar, if not a larger, amount may be paid for the same purpose during 1913-1914. (The Director of Public Instruction has submitted proposals to this effect and has asked for a grant of 5 lakhs.) These special grants are intended to improve the equipment of aided secondary schools and the recurring grant of Rs. 80,000 recently sanctioned by the Government of India is to be devoted to improving the pay and prospects of teachers in such schools—G.O. No. 598, Educational, dated 5th July 1912. In these circumstances, if the aided schools fail to approximate to the standard of the model schools, it will not be the fault of the model schools, nor can it be regarded as due to the indifference of Government in regard to the aided schools.

8. *Religious education.*—Objection (7) of the missionary council is that the scheme runs counter to the widely-expressed desire for religious instruction

in schools. This is dealt with in paragraph 7 of the Secretary of State's despatch. The Secretary of State refers to the answer given to question No. 163 on the subject put at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 29th November 1910 and states that it does not meet the point raised by the missionary council. The question referred to was to the effect whether the Government was engaged in arriving at a working arrangement for the purpose of imparting religious and moral instruction in the public schools of this Presidency and, if not, whether they would appoint a commission to ascertain the sense of the public and report on the matter. The Government answered that inspecting officers were required to see that sufficient attention was paid in all public schools to moral training; that they (the Government) were not engaged in arriving at a working arrangement for imparting religious instruction and that they did not consider that any advantage would be derived from the appointment of a commission as suggested. Subsequently, however, the Government of India took up the question and suggested the appointment of a committee or committees to consider and report on the matter (G.O. No. 691, Educational, dated 29th September 1911). In accordance with this suggestion a committee was appointed in G.O. No. 48, Educational, dated 19th January 1912, and the report of the committee on the question has just been received. This matter may be further considered when orders have been passed on the committee's report.

9. *Number of secondary and high schools in the Presidency.*—The Secretary of State in paragraph 10 (1) of the despatch notes that the figure 157 given in paragraph 2 of this Government's letter No. 632, Educational, dated 8th September 1911, as the total number of secondary schools in this Presidency does not agree with the figure 811 given in the Public Instruction Report and the figure 172 given as the number of high schools for boys given in paragraph 2 of India's letter, dated 14th June 1911, printed on page 2 of G.O. No. 631, Educational, dated 8th September 1911. The figures referred to above all relate to the year 1909-1910—*vide* column 22 of General table No. (3) of page 36 of volume I of the Public Instruction Report for 1909-1910. The figure 811 is the total number of all secondary schools (high and middle schools) for both boys and girls, while 172 is the total number of all *high* schools for *boys* alone, both European and non-European. The figure 157 given in paragraph 2 of letter No. 632, Educational, dated 8th September 1911, is the number of high schools for non-European boys. The reason for this apparent discrepancy is the use of the expression "secondary schools" for "high schools" for non-European boys in the letter of this Government, dated 8th September 1911. This may be explained in the reply to be sent.

10. *Total cost of the scheme.*—In paragraph 14 of his despatch the Secretary of State expresses his desire to have more precise information on this point. According to the proposition statement forwarded to the Government of India with letter No. 735, Educational, dated 12th December 1910, the additional cost of the scheme is Rs. 34,689. This, however, does not exclude the contribution now paid to the local boards and municipal councils or the grants to managers of aided schools, towards the maintenance of the schools which it is proposed to take over for organization as model schools. The Secretary of State notes that as these contributions and grants will be resumed by Government, in case the schools are taken over by them, the extra expenditure entailed by the scheme will be substantially reduced. He, therefore, desires that the amount of these contribution and grants may be deducted from the total cost of the scheme. In connection with

the programme for three years, the Director of Public Instruction mentioned that he contemplated proposing that the

secondary schools maintained by the local boards and municipal councils should be taken over by Government and that the elementary schools for girls now under the control of Government should be transferred to the local bodies in lieu. If this proposal is approved it may not be advisable to make any reduction on account of the contribution now paid. As regards the proposal to add the pensionary charge of the additional establishment proposed, no information is available in this office on the point. The Director may be requested to furnish it and to forward his letter through the Accountant-General.

11. Orders are required on the following points:—

(1) whether the scheme for the establishment of model schools may now be referred for consideration to a committee consisting of officials and non-officials as suggested by the Secretary of State;

(2) whether the Grant-in-Aid Code may be revised, in respect of grants to secondary schools, on the lines suggested by the Secretary of State; and

(3) whether the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to report the exact cost of the scheme after deducting the amount of contribution and grants to be resumed and adding the pensionary charge on account of the additional establishment proposed.

The remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be first invited unofficially on the above points and on the Secretary of State's despatch generally.

T.K.—11-10-12.

C.R.—20-10-12.

It is certainly expedient that before attempting to pass orders on this file Government should have before them unofficially the views of the Director of Public Instruction.

L. DAVIDSON—26-10-12.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Protestant Missionaries have stated in detail, in their memorials, their objections to the scheme. We can learn nothing more in regard to these objections, while, on the other hand, the Missionaries seem to be fully aware of the Government proposals.

2. The objections indicate a deep-rooted suspicion and distrust altogether unwarranted by past treatment. They also indicate complete ignorance as to the extent by which the majority of their schools fall short of anything approaching an ideal. These managers seem to think that if their schools are considered better than those in other parts of India they have achieved all that is necessary. So far as my information goes this superiority is fast disappearing owing to rapid improvements elsewhere. These managers possess funds sufficient to effect very considerable improvements in their schools, and as they perfectly well know, they would receive as grant-in-aid almost if not quite as much or even more than rupee *per* rupee so spent. As it is, these funds, speaking generally, are utilized in defraying fees.

3. In these circumstances to increase the grant would be to enable managers who at present charge low fees to perpetuate a system of under-bidding. I am not oblivious to the facts that—

(1) much has been done in the way of raising fees (as the effect of the present code); and

(2) that with higher fees the numbers *might* so diminish as to make the financial condition worse rather than better. All the evidence we have is opposed to the latter possibility. I have also no desire to make secondary education the monopoly of the rich, but this can be obviated by some system, equally fair to all, of distributing Government scholarships.

4. It ought, of course, to be possible to secure the improvement of these schools—to insist upon their improvement—but the inspecting agency is by no means as strong as it should be, there is practically no public opinion able to distinguish between the merits of one school and another as they are at present and there are no schools that in any way approach the ideal and might thus serve as an object lesson.

5. It is in this last fact that we have the justification for taking under departmental management a certain number of schools situated in different localities and maintained at a cost which few others are likely to be able to afford.

In view of the above considerations it seems quite futile to discuss the matter further with this class of manager.

6. The other important class may be taken to have been represented by those who discussed the matter at the Provincial Conference of 1911 and those who secured the acceptance in the Legislative Council of the resolution that "the maximum teaching grant allowable to a school shall be the difference between the total annual expenditure and the fee income."

7. The reason, or at any rate the reason given, for their opposition is that the money "can be utilized to far greater advantage if given as aid to private secondary schools": in other words to enable the Government to give effect to their resolution quoted above. No amount of argument is likely to make them budge from this position. The Missionaries would naturally object—they told me so at a conference—to the acceptance by the Government of the principle contained in the resolution that a private body should receive so much aid from public funds as to enable them to manage a school without any money contribution on their part. Those who are able and willing to make a contribution must obviously detect an element of unfairness in such a distribution of public funds.

8. I submit that in this Presidency where Government have for so long so completely withdrawn from direct management of schools and the results of private enterprise have been so constantly praised as *being relatively good* and where managers of all classes have come to believe that little improvement is required, a conference such as proposed by the Secretary of State, held at this stage, would increase rather than minimize friction. I write this on the assumption that Government intend to proceed with the scheme.

9. There can be no question of *modifying* the scheme except in regard to the number of schools to be taken over. Here we have, I think, the path of least resistance. The Provincial Conference resolution runs—"but if Government considers a few Model schools indispensable, this conference is of opinion that the number of such schools should be restricted to eight, including the four already under departmental management." I am quite prepared to recommend the taking of credit for accepting this resolution. I did not invent the original scheme, I only formulated it under orders and have always feared that by starting a new development on so large a scale we might be courting failure.

10. If this suggestion finds favour I would visit various places and invite full local discussion as to the suitability of their selection. Perhaps in the meantime the Secretary of State might be asked to accord general sanction to this much reduced scheme. It is most important not to lose more time.

11. With a smaller number of schools the standard of expenditure should rise. I would of course deprecate reckless extravagance, but the few schools we should then have should be as good in every respect as money can make them.

12. This modification of the scheme will set some more money free for the improvement of aided schools and for additional Inspectors to advise and insist upon its proper expenditure. I say *some* because the cost of the original scheme so often quoted has been the gross cost towards defraying which the fee income would have gone a considerable way; also the schools we shall maintain will be the more expensive ones and even these to some extent more costly than any originally contemplated.

A. G. BOURNE—6-1-13.

His Excellency the Governor for perusal in advance.

L. DAVIDSON—6-1-13.

Consideration of the Director of Public Instruction's foregoing suggestions, and also of the three points mentioned in the preceding Educational note may be deferred for the present.

P[ENTLAND]—1-2-13.

A meeting to consider the scheme was held under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor on the 4th February 1913. Representatives* of the chief Missionary societies and of the Legislative Council were present. The Director briefly explained the history of the scheme and stated that he was now proposing to the Government to take over not more than four of the

existing schools—there would then be eight complete secondary schools under direct departmental management. He considered that training departments for training secondary grade teachers should be attached to each of these schools and that their geographical distribution should be such as to provide training facilities in the main linguistic areas.

Considerable misconception seemed to be prevalent with regard to the intentions of the Government, and it had been felt that a deliberate reversal of the existing policy was contemplated and that more might be achieved with the funds available by helping existing schools under private management.

It was eventually generally agreed that a limited number of schools might well be managed by the department particularly if the training of teachers were thereby assisted. The need for more and better trained teachers was universally acknowledged.

A. G. BOURNE—5-2-13.

So far as I am able to judge, there is no real desire or support in either quarter, *i.e.*, Missionary or Hindu, for the original scheme or any scheme of model schools. It was conceded that if model schools must be established objection would not be taken to the establishment of four schools (in addition to four which already exist) managed by the department, which should be training schools for teachers and so distributed as to place one in each of the four principal vernacular areas. This would be in essence an abandonment of the model school scheme. To admit that it is so would get rid of the model school controversy, and give satisfaction.

It might, at the same time, be stated that for the purpose of making increased provision for the training of teachers—this need being universally acknowledged—the department intends to consider the establishment of four "Training schools" as described above.

In replying to the Secretary of State's despatch, it might be added that this course has been adopted after private conference with representatives of the interests concerned. We should, I think, proceed, as soon as possible, to consider the other points discussed on 4th February; and we ought, perhaps, to meet before "Tuesday at 4 p.m."? I will ask Cotterell to consult with you as to this.

P[ENTLAND]—8-2-13.

Demi-official—from C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 17th February 1913.

I return this model school file. His Excellency says that perhaps you would like to bring it on Friday and speak about it.

The notes have been printed under the Secretary's personal orders and the file is re-submitted.

C.R.—19-2-13.

It seemed advisable to defer further consideration of this subject until after the budget discussions in the Legislative Council, and the debates on the various

Education resolutions. These have confirmed my own opinions which are expressed above under date 8th February 1913.

Please circulate.

P[ENTLAND]—7-5-13.

Add the file and circulate to Honourable Members in accordance with His Excellency's instructions.

L. DAVIDSON—11-5-13.

I accept the conclusion at which His Excellency has arrived.

H. A. S[TUART]—14-5-13.

So do I.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—15-5-13.

And I.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—16-5-13.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Simla, the 27th May 1913.

No.—278, Education.

I am desired to refer to the correspondence ending with this department, endorsement No. 1956, dated the 20th August 1912, and to say that the Government of India would be glad if a reply regarding the improvement of secondary education in the Presidency could be expedited. They are anxious to receive this information as, among other reasons, it would be very useful in connection with the distribution of any further grants which may become available for secondary education.

It is submitted that the question has now reduced itself to one of establishing four additional secondary grade training schools with complete secondary schools as practising sections in the place of the original and elaborate model school scheme. The scheme for the reorganization of the secondary grade training schools was interwoven with the model school scheme in that each of the six schools under the former scheme had a Government model school as a practising section. Final orders have just been passed introducing the reorganization of the secondary grade training schools.

G.O. 512, 4th June 1913.

sanctioned by the Secretary of State with make-shift arrangements for practising sections pending the decision on the model school scheme. The following statement gives in one view the proposals in the secondary training school scheme with those in the model school scheme, so far as they are connected with the former, together with the arrangements now tentatively sanctioned:—

	According to reorganization of secondary training school scheme.	Schools expected to be taken over for practising sections and for those under model school scheme.	According to temporary arrangement now adopted pending model school scheme.
Tamil	- Tiruvalur (Tanjore). - Coimbatore	- Board High School, Tiruvalur. - Coimbatore College (private).	- Shifted to Tanjore with an elementary school as practising section. - Elementary school as practising section.
Telugu	- Chittoor - Rajahmundry	- Board High School, Chittoor. - Practising section of Government Training School.	- Shifted to Saidapet where there is a secondary school. - As in the scheme.
Malayalam.	Palghat	Victoria College (Municipal).	Shifted to Calicut with an elementary school.
Canarese	Mangalore	Secondary department of the Government College.	As in the scheme.

From the above it will be seen that only in Rajahmundry and Mangalore the existing *Government secondary* schools have been utilized as practising sections for the new training schools and that the Government have now finally to decide upon establishing four new complete secondary schools to serve as practising sections for the rest of the training schools. The other two Government secondary schools, namely the Madrasa-i-Azam and the school at Saidapet, cannot apparently be made use of for the above purpose as a permanent measure. It is for consideration whether, as originally intended, for the purpose of four new schools, the Board High schools at Tiruvallur and Chittoor, the Municipal College at Palghat and the private college at Coimbatore may be taken. This will give two for Tamil, one for Telugu and one for Malayalam. The Director of Public Instruction will have to be asked whether he agrees to this arrangement. In paragraph 10 of his note, dated 6th January 1913, on page 6 supra, the Director stated that he would select the places for any reduced model school scheme after visiting the various places and inviting the full local discussion. But this was written before the decision to attach training classes to the new schools was arrived at. In submitting his proposals the Director may also, it is submitted, be asked to report the exact cost of the entire scheme as thus modified after deducting the amount of contribution and grants to be resumed and definitely specifying the pensionary charges on account of the additional establishment as required in the Secretary of State's despatch. A draft memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction is submitted for approval.

Pending the receipt of these proposals a reply to the Government of India as to what we propose doing may be sent, as that Government are anxious to know in what stage the matter is at present. A draft letter is also submitted for approval.

The file may be sent to the Financial Department for information.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—12-6-13.

Will the Director of Public Instruction please say whether the proposed memorandum and draft meet the case (I have not corrected the phrasing of either yet)? I trouble him because the file shows that things have happened which are not on the record and I am not sure whether the papers really bring matters up to date.

W. FRANCIS—12-6-13.

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Yes, I think so.

I do not know whether my office has data for calculating pensionary charges nor whether this is now necessary. It is most unusual. Should Coimbatore and Palghat be selected as suggested in the note it will be desirable that the College departments also should be provincialized. It would be well that the Director should have at this stage some indication of the views of Government in regard to this matter.

A. G. BOURNE—13-6-13.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Educational Superintendent—

(1) How can pensionary charges be calculated?

(2) Have Government yet expressed views as to the provincialization of the College departments of the institutions at Coimbatore and Palghat?

W.F.—14-6-13.

(1) Submitted that the rates for pensionary contributions payable on account of officers lent to foreign service are usually adopted for calculating the pensionary charges involved in the reorganization of the establishments. Please compare the marginal entry against paragraph 3 of the Government of India letter to the Secretary of State, No. 133, dated 30th May 1912, on page 3 of G.O. No. 1324, Judicial, dated 19th August 1912. These rates are laid down in article 768 (a) and (b) of the Civil Service Regulations for different classes of officers. But they denote contributions both on account of pensions and leave allowances. It seems necessary that when pensionary charges are included, charges on account of leave allowances should also be taken into account.

If, however, pensionary charges alone should be worked out the rate may be adopted at one-eighth of the salary as laid down in article 755 (a) (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(2) Please see paragraph 7 of letter No. 87, dated 21st February 1910, in which it was distinctly laid down that it was the intention of Government to retain the collegiate department in the institutions to be taken over and to continue them as second grade colleges even after transfer.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—19-6-13.

As personally directed by the Secretary, the draft memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction has been altered. (The draft will be typed after it has been passed by the Secretary.)

C. RAMANUJACHARI—19-6-13.

Issue.

W. FRANCIS—20-6-13.

[Memorandum No. 2339-2, Educational, dated 20th June 1913.]

[Letter to the Government of India No. 2339-3, dated 20th June 1913.]

*From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 2nd September 1914,
R.O.C. No. 6181/13.*

Please see notes on page 7 supra. It was therein decided to give up the original model high school scheme and to substitute in its place a much smaller scheme, under which only four (instead of the original fifteen) schools would be taken over by the Government. It was also proposed that these four schools should provide facilities for the training of secondary grade teachers and that they should be so distributed as to place one in each of the principal vernacular areas. The Director of Public Instruction now submits detailed proposals to give effect to this decision. The proposals seem to be well thought out.

2. *Schools proposed to be taken over.*—There are at present four secondary schools managed by the Government. These are—

- (i) the secondary school attached to the Teachers' College, *Saidapet*;
- (ii) the secondary school, *Rajahmundry*, which forms the practising section to the secondary training school at the place;
- (iii) the school department of the Government College, *Mangalore*; and
- (iv) the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction now proposes that the four institutions to be taken over by Government may be the following:—

- (i) the Coimbatore College (private institution);
- (ii) the Brennen College, Tellicherry (municipal);
- (iii) the Board High School, Tiruvalur (local board); and
- (iv) the do. Chittoor (local board).

All these four institutions were included in the list of schools proposed to be taken over under Government management in the original model high school scheme.

Paragraph 7 of letter 87, Educational, 21st February 1910.

As regards the provision of facilities for the training of teachers, it is submitted that, in the scheme for the reorganization of training schools, which was approved in G.O. No. 424, Educational, dated the 1st July 1911, it was proposed to attach classes for the training of secondary grade teachers to all the schools mentioned above except the Brennen College, Tellicherry. For the Malayalam speaking teachers it was proposed to provide training classes in connection with the Victoria College, Palghat, which was one of the institutions proposed to be brought under Government management according to the original scheme. The Director of Public Instruction has now selected the Brennen College, Tellicherry, in place of the Victoria College, Palghat, for the following reasons:—

Paragraph 3 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, page 9 of Government Order.

Ibid.

Paragraph 7 of letter 87, Educational, 21st February 1910.

(a) that the former is more suitable; and

(b) that the Brennen College which admits of considerable development seems to be in greater need of efficient control than the Victoria College, Palghat, which has for years been presided over by an European Principal.

It may be noted here that the Municipal Council of Palghat has been urging upon the Government the desirability of taking the Victoria College under departmental control for the reason that it is unable to maintain it from its own funds. The Tellicherry Council is in no better position to maintain a college and subsidies had to be made to the Council on this account by the Government. Further, Palghat is near Coimbatore and Tellicherry may better serve North Malabar. In these circumstances the Director of Public Instruction's proposal to take over the Brennen College, Tellicherry, instead of the Palghat College may, it is submitted, be accepted. The Director will, if necessary, grant special subsidies to the Palghat College.

Please see address presented to His Excellency in his tour by the Palghat Municipal Council, recorded in G.O. 1221, Educational, 2nd November 1914.

Please see note on the address presented to His Excellency by the Municipal Council of Tellicherry.

Yes. Tellicherry is more truly central of the Malayalam country than Palghat.

P.R.—20-10-14.

The Director of Public Instruction states that the management of the four institutions have accepted the offer unconditionally. The four institutions selected by the Director of Public Instruction with the branch schools attached to the two colleges, which form the middle school department of those institutions, may, it is submitted, be taken over under Government management.

P.R.—20-10-14.

3. *Staff.*—As was proposed by Sir Alfred Bourne in connection with the original scheme, the Director of Public Instruction states that the establishments of all the four institutions should be considered as forming one service, so that the assistants may not be detailed against each institution, but the number may be varied according to the requirements of each. The staff proposed for the various sections are noted on below.

4. College departments of the two institutions at Coimbatore and Tellicherry—
(a) Principal.—The present scales of pay of the Principals in the two institutions and the scales proposed are compared below :—

	Present scale.	Proposed scale.
	RS.	RS.
Coimbatore College	500	400
Brennen College	300—20—400	350

P.R.—20-10-14. The scales proposed seem suitable. The pay proposed for the Ceded Districts College is Rs. 300; but the responsibility of these Principals is greater as there are high schools also attached. In the original scheme it was proposed to include these posts either in the Indian Educational Service or in the Provincial Service. The Principalship of the Government second-grade college at Mangalore is included in the Provincial Educational Service. The Director of Public Instruction does not propose the inclusion of the two posts of Principals of the Coimbatore and Tellicherry Colleges in that service, as the scheme already submitted to the Government of India for the reorganization of that service would not admit of such inclusion. The posts may, therefore, for the present, be kept outside that service.

(b) College assistants.—The Coimbatore College is affiliated in groups (i), Group (i) .. (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics and (c) Chemistry. (ii) and (iii) of the Intermediate course, while the Brennen College is affiliated only in groups (i) and (iii). Group (ii) .. (a) Natural Science, (b) Physics and (c) Chemistry. The Director of Public Instruction proposes to employ, besides the Principal, seven assistants in the former institution and six assistants in the latter, so as to provide one lecturer for each subject. This proposal seems acceptable. According to the original scheme there were to be only two lecturers in each college; but under the new University regulations, which came into force from 1910, there are optional groups for the Intermediate course and when a college is affiliated in more than one group, it involves the employment of a large number of assistants, if adequate provision should be made for the teaching of each subject.

As regards the pay of these assistants, the Director of Public Instruction proposes to distribute the thirteen appointments as shown below :—

2 on Rs. 200.
2 „ „ 175.
2 „ „ 150.
2 „ „ 125.
2 „ „ 100.
3 „ „ 80.

13

In the original scheme the pay ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175, the limits of the grades of the Subordinate Educational Service as then constituted.

The grades now proposed correspond to the present grades in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, except the last on Rs. 80. The minimum pay in that service is Rs. 100. But as the Director of Public Instruction considers that a grade on Rs. 80 may also be adopted in the present instance, it need not be objected to. The scales of pay proposed may, it is submitted, be accepted. The assistants in new college for the Ceded districts have pay of Rs. 200 also.

P.R.—20-10-14.

5. School departments of colleges and high schools—(a) Headmasters.—The Statements C and D in the current file. colleges are to have no separate headmasters. For the two high schools the Director of Public Instruction proposes to have headmasters on Rs. 200 each. This scale of pay does not appear to be extravagantly high. In the original scheme it was proposed to include all headmasterships either in the Indian or in the Provincial Educational Service which starts on Rs. 200. The scale proposed by the Director in the present case may be accepted.

Paragraph 8 of letter 87, Educational, 21st February 1910.

P.R.—20-10-14.

(b) School assistants.—In the original scheme the pay of the school assistants, including those of the preparatory classes, ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. When, later on, the Government of India pointed out that the scales were not sufficiently liberal, this Government proposed to fix the minimum at Rs. 40 and the maximum at Rs. 120. In the present scheme the Director proposes to put the school assistants on pay ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100. This scale, which is more economical than the one in the original scheme, may, it is submitted, be adopted for the present. The last pay of Rs. 25 is proposed only for the infant and lower classes and may therefore be accepted.

Paragraph 10 of letter 87, Educational, 21st February 1910.

Paragraph 3 of Government of India letter on page 2 of G.O. 501, Educational, 25th August 1910.

Paragraph 4 of letter 502, Educational, 25th August 1910.

Statement E in the current file.

As regards the number of assistants in each grade, these are as shown below :—

3 on Rs.	.. .. .	100
7 „ „	.. .. .	80
10 „ „	.. .. .	70
2 „ „	.. .. .	75 (headmasterships of the two branch schools).
7 „ „	.. .. .	60
9 „ „	.. .. .	50
10 „ „	.. .. .	40
17 „ „	.. .. .	30
7 „ „	.. .. .	25 (for preparatory classes).

The total number of assistants and the number in each scale have been worked out with reference to the actual condition of the institutions at present. The Director states that “the scales suggested are the minimum on which the institutions can be worked with a reasonable degree of efficiency and at which we can be expected to obtain thoroughly qualified teachers from outside when the colleges and schools are established as Government institutions, and any reduction will, in my opinion, prevent the attainment in these institutions of the necessary degree of efficiency”.

P.R.—20-10-14.

In view of these remarks the Director of Public Instruction's scales may, it is submitted, be approved.

6. *Commercial and agricultural instructors.*—The pay proposed for commercial and agricultural instructors, viz., Rs. 60, is the same as that adopted in the original scheme. There are at present commercial instructors on Rs. 60 in the existing *Government* schools.

Page 4 of letter 87, Educational, 21st February 1910.

G.O. 1131, 28th November 1913, page 10 of G.O. 512, 4th June 1913, and pages 158 and 189 of list of officers of the Educational Department.

As regards agricultural instructors, there is at present no such instructor in the existing *Government* secondary schools. In one of the four institutions proposed to be taken over, viz., the board high school at Tiruvalur, there is at present one instructor in agriculture on Rs. 25—1—30. It is proposed to retain the appointment, but on an enhanced salary of Rs. 60. With regard to this scale of pay, it is submitted that the Government of India in their Letter No. 597, dated the 8th June 1910, stated that in order to attract men with the necessary qualifications for the posts of agricultural instructors it would be necessary to offer not merely an initial salary of Rs. 60, but the prospect of rising to the higher salaries of assistant and headmaster. The proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to fix the pay at Rs. 60 may be accepted for the present.

Statement C in the current file.

Paragraph 4 (a), page 3 of G.O. 501, Educational, 25th August 1910.

P.R.—20-10-14.

It is not proposed to employ similar instructors in any of the three other institutions.

7. *Drawing masters and gymnastic instructors.*—There are to be four drawing masters on Rs. 30 and two assistants on Rs. 20 and similarly four gymnastic instructors on Rs. 30 and two assistants on Rs. 20. The scale of pay proposed for these masters and instructors in the original scheme was Rs. 20—1—30. In regard to the higher scale of salary proposed for the senior masters, the Director points out that the scale of pay proposed for similar teachers in higher elementary training schools is Rs. 30 and this scale is to be applied to the teachers in the proposed model schools also. As there will be secondary training classes in these schools, and as the drawing masters and gymnastic instructors in them may give instruction to secondary grade teachers, the proposal to give them pay equal to that allowed to those who give instruction to higher elementary teachers is not, it is submitted, unacceptable.

Page 4 of Letter 87, 21st February 1910.

P.R.—20-10-14.

8. *Pandits and munshis.*—The Director of Public Instruction proposes to have the following staff of pandits and munshis for the four institutions together:—

4 on Rs. 40— $\frac{2}{2}$ —50.
10 „ „ 30— $\frac{2}{2}$ —40.
2 „ „ 25— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30.
—
16
—

The number of language teachers proposed is the same as that now employed in the four institutions. The scales of pay proposed are also similar to those approved for this class of teachers in G.O. No. 921, Educational, dated the 16th October 1912, except the last on Rs. 25— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30, which is intended to be applied to assistant pandits in *schools*. The higher scale of Rs. 40—50 is proposed for the pandits and munshis in the two colleges. The language teachers in these institutions may have to teach students of the college classes also and it will, therefore, be necessary to secure men of higher qualifications for the appointments and the scale of pay proposed for them does not appear to be unduly high.

P.R.—20-10-14.

The scale proposed for assistant pandits in *colleges* and pandits in *schools* is the lowest scale approved in G.O. No. 921, Educational, dated the 16th October 1912.

9. *Clerks and librarians.*—The Director of Public Instruction proposes to have a separate clerk and librarian for the two colleges and a clerk alone for the high schools. It is submitted that the second-grade college at Mangalore has a separate clerk and librarian and the proposal to allow similar clerical staff for the two colleges at Coimbatore and Tellicherry may be accepted.

Proposition statement on 3 page of G.O. 699, Educational, 4th October 1911.

P.R.—20-10-14.

As regards the pay proposed for the clerks, viz., Rs. 25—1—30, it is submitted that this is the scale of pay sanctioned for the clerk in the Government College, Mangalore, and the proposal to adopt it for all the four institutions may be accepted. The scale of Rs. 20—1—25 proposed for the librarian seems also suitable.

P.R.—20-10-14.

10. *Attenders and menials.*—The Director of Public Instruction proposes to have two laboratory attenders on Rs. 12 each in each of the two colleges and one attender on Rs. 10 in each of the high schools. For the laboratory of the Government College, Mangalore, there is a mechanic on Rs. 30 and a peon on Rs. 9. In the Teachers' College, Saidapet, there are two laboratory attenders on Rs. 12 each. The proposal to have two laboratory attenders on Rs. 12 each for the two colleges at Coimbatore and Tellicherry and one on Rs. 10 for the high school at Chittoor and Tiruvalur may, it is submitted, be accepted.

Proposition statement, page 3 of G.O. 699, Educational, 4th October 1911.

Proposition statement, page 9 of G.O. 512, 4th June 1913.

P.R.—20-10-14.

As regards peons the scale of pay proposed is similar to that sanctioned for similar employees in other Government institutions. The minimum pay of peons is fixed at Rs. 9 in accordance with the present policy to disallow grain compensation allowance and fix the pay at that figure.

Proposition statement, page 3 of G.O. 699, Educational, 4th October 1911.

P.R.—20-10-14.

11. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The provision made by the Director of Public Instruction for accommodation and equipment and for contingencies and other miscellaneous recurring charges does not call for any remarks. They are at present based on only rough calculations.

May be agreed to.

P.R.—20-10-14.

12. The Director of Public Instruction submits statements showing the savings that may be effected in contributions and grants, which will be resumed when the four institutions are taken over by the Government, and also the pensionary and leave allowance charges of the additional establishments as called for in Memorandum No. 2339-2, Educational, dated the 20th June 1913. In calculating leave and pension charges, the Director of Public Instruction has taken the old article 768 (b); but this has been superseded by new article 770 (b) and (c). According to the revised rates the charge comes to Rs. 23,865 per annum.

13. *Cost of the scheme.*—The scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 1,01,770 per annum, recurring, and Rs. 60,000, non-recurring. The net cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 3,940 per annum and Rs. 20,018* including the pensionary and leave allowance charges. The non-recurring charge is to be spread over three years.

* If the pensionary charges are taken as Rs. 23,865 the net cost will be Rs. 23,865 + Rs. 3,940 = Rs. 27,805.

14. *Date from which the scheme is to take effect.*—The Director of Public Instruction requests that the scheme, if approved, may be brought into effect from the 1st January 1915. The Accountant-General has remarked that the scheme requires the sanction of the Secretary of State, as the cost exceeds Rs. 50,000. It is not likely that this sanction will be received before the close of

That should suffice.
P.R.—20-10-14. | the current official year. It is therefore submitted that it will be sufficient if provision is made for the scheme in the next year's budget. This may be

done when the budget is under scrutiny in this department, as it is now too late for the Director of Public Instruction to make provision in it.

15. The file may, it is submitted, be sent to the Local and Municipal Department for acceptance of the proposal to take under Government management, institutions maintained by local bodies and to the Financial Department for acceptance of the Financial part of the scheme.

S.K.—10-10-14.

C.R.—14-10-14.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—20-10-14.

To the Local and Municipal and Financial Departments.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Of the institutions proposed to be taken over under Government management, two are under Local Boards, viz., the Board High school, Tiruvalur, and the Board High school, Chittoor. As regards the latter institution, it has to be noted that the net cost is already being borne from Provincial funds. Submitted that the proposals to take over these institutions under the management of Government may be accepted in this department.

V.N.—22-10-14.

N.C.—23-10-14.

The only Municipal institution which it is now proposed to take over under Government management is the Brennen College, Tellicherry. The original proposal was to take over the Victoria College, Palghat, and the Municipal Council of that town has been urging upon the Government the desirability of taking over that institution under their control as it was unable to maintain it from its own funds. The reasons urged on behalf of the present change are that the Brennen

College is more suitable and central and that it is in greater need of efficient control than the Victoria College which has for years been presided over by an European Principal. The Municipal Council of Tellicherry is apparently willing to give up the college. It is for consideration

This won't last, though. A Municipal Council is a difficult employer to serve.

W.F.—13-11-14.

Probably it is quite delighted to be quit of the financial and other responsibility.

W.F.—13-11-14.

whether in these circumstances the proposal of the Educational Department to provincialize the Brennen College may be accepted in Local and Municipal. If so, the Municipal Council of Palghat has to be informed on the linked file, that the Government are unable to comply with the Council's request. The Director of Public Instruction will of course recommend the grant of such special subsidy as may be necessary for this Council.

M.P.S.J.—12-11-14.

K.A.G.—12-11-14.

There seems to be no objection to the proposals of Educational, but will that Department please mark for Honourable Member in Local and Municipal.

W. FRANCIS—13-11-14.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Abandoned model school scheme.—Under the old model high schools scheme since abandoned, there were to be nineteen Government schools in all (including the existing four Government high schools). The cost of that scheme was estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
Non-recurring charges	60 lakh (exclusive of cost of buildings).
Recurring charges	4.37 lakhs per annum.
Receipts (recurring)	3.00 lakhs per annum.
Net extra cost	1.37 lakhs per annum (exclusive of pensionary and leave charges).
	60 lakh (exclusive of cost of buildings).

2. *The scheme which takes the place of the model school scheme.*—According to the scheme now proposed there are to be eight Government schools in all including the existing four Government high schools. The cost of the revised scheme is estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Non-recurring charges	60,000 (A)
(b) Recurring charges—	
Four non-Government schools to be provincialised ..	1,01,770 per annum (B)
Four Government schools in which a revision is to be made (net extra cost)	6,800 per annum (C)

	Rs.
Deduct—	
(c) Receipts and savings (recurring)—	
Fees	88,910
Contribution till now made which may be discontinued hereafter	5,980
Temporary Model schools which will be abolished ..	2,940
Total	97,830 (D)

Net extra cost—	
Non-recurring	60,000 (E)
Recurring (B) + (C) — (D)	10,740 per annum (F).

The extra pensionary and leave charges are as follow:—

	Rs.
Four non-Government schools	23,865 per annum (G)
Four Government schools	6,900 per annum (H)
Total	30,765 (I)

The total net extra cost will thus be in respect of all the eight institutions:—

	Rs.
Non-recurring	60,000
Recurring (F) + (G) + (H)	41,505 per annum.

3. *Proposals in the present case—provincialisation of four non-Government schools.*—The present case deals with the provincialisation of the four non-Government schools, and the proposals relating to them are dealt with below.

4. *Non-recurring charges under the present scheme.*—The estimate provides only for extensions to existing buildings. Of the four non-Government schools, the buildings in which three of them are now located are Government* buildings. It is not known what arrangements the Director of Public Instruction proposes in regard to the buildings belonging to the Coimbatore College. If they are to be acquired by Government, the estimate of non-recurring charges will have to be correspondingly increased.

Yes.

B.L.—12-12-14.

5. *Recurring charges.*—The details of the amount of Rs. 1,01,770 per annum are as follow :—

	Cost per mensem.	Cost per annum.
	RS.	RS.
(a) Teaching staff	7,715	92,580
(b) Establishment (clerks, librarian attender and peons)	322½	3,870
(c) Allowances	..	300
(d) Supplies and services	..	2,000
(e) Contingencies	..	3,020
Total cost per annum ..	..	1,01,770

6. (a) *Teaching staff.*—The rates of pay of teachers are tabulated in the statement E appended to the Director of Public Instruction's letter of the 2nd September 1914. It is submitted that the rates of pay proposed are generally less than those adopted in the previous scheme now abandoned, as will be seen from the comparative statement given below and may be accepted :—

Designation.	Pay according to old scheme.	Pay according to the present proposals.
Page 6 of G.O. 86, dated 21st February 1910. Principals and head-masters.	Indian Educational Service, Rs. 500—50—750, and Provincial service, pay varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.	Varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.
Page 6 of G.O. 734, dated 12th December 1910. College assistants ..	Varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175.	Varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200.
School assistants ..	Varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120.	Varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.
Agricultural instructors. ..	Rs. 60	Rs. 60.
Gymnastic instructors ..	Rs. 20—1—30	Rs. 20 and Rs. 30.
Do. Drawing masters ..	Rs. 20—1—30	Rs. 20 and Rs. 30.
Commercial instructors. ..	Rs. 60	Rs. 60.
Pandits and Munshis ..	Rs. 30—1—40; Rs. 40—2—60	Rs. 25—½—30, Rs. 30—½—40; Rs. 40—½—50.

7. (b) *Establishment.*—The number and the rates of pay of clerks, attenders, etc., proposed are given below :—

	Cost per mensem.
	RS.
Four clerks (25—1—30)	115
Two librarians (20—1—25)	47½
Attenders—4 (12)	48
2 (10)	20
Peons—2 (10)	20
8 (9)	72
Total ..	322½

B.L.—12-12-14.

The rates of pay proposed may be accepted.

B.L.—12-12-14.

8. *Items (c), (d) and (e).*—The estimates under these items do not seem to call for remarks.

9. *Proposal to treat the assistants of all the eight schools as forming one service as a whole.*—A similar arrangement was proposed under the old scheme and the Government of India were in agreement with it. Submitted that the proposal to treat the assistants of all the eight institutions as one service may be accepted. According to this the pay of the teachers will be *personal* and *not local*. The number of college assistants proposed for all the eight institutions is given below :—

Paragraph 9 at page 3 of letter 87, Educational, 21st February 1910.
Vide paragraph 3 of India's letter at page 2 of G.O. 501, Educational, 25th August 1910.

B.L.—12-12-14.

There is no apparent objection.

A.B.—20-12-14.

proposed for all the eight institutions is given below :—

3 appointments (sub-collegiate service).
2 on Rs. 200 each.
3 (175).
3 (150).
2 (125).
2 (100).
4 (80).

19

It is not known why the Director of Public Instruction proposes to keep three college assistants (Mangalore College) in the sub-collegiate service when he

Educational will perhaps consider this point.

A.B.—20-12-14.

in the proposed new service of assistants.

I am not sure that uniformity is necessary or desirable.

B.L.—12-12-14.

The three appointments to be removed will be 1 (100), 1 (125) and 1 (150) following the usual distribution.

I would not make these changes but would accept the Director's proposals as they stand.

B.L.—12-12-14.

proposes to keep all the other appointments including three other college assistants in the same Mangalore College. To avoid complication it would appear desirable to adopt a uniform method and with this view three appointments in the sub-collegiate service may be removed therefrom and added to the new service of assistants. If the nineteen posts thus arrived at be distributed among the several grades following the percentage of distribution now adopted in regard to the sub-collegiate service the results will be as shown below :—

Scale proposed by the Director of Public Instruction and accepted by Educational.	Cost per mensem.	Scale now suggested by Financial.	Cost per mensem.
	RS.		RS.
2 on 200	400	1 (200)*†	200
3 (175)	525	3 (175)	525
4 (150)	600	4 (150)	600
3 (125)	375	4 (125)	500
3 (100)	300	3 (100)	300
4 (80)	320	4 (80)	320
19	2,520	19	2,445

Saving is Rs. 75 per mensem or Rs. 900 per annum.

* (In this the three appointments on sub-collegiate service are included and their distribution has been adopted according to the percentage followed in the sub-collegiate service.)

† [A new grade on Rs. 200 in the sub-collegiate service was created recently—G.O. No. 745, Educational, dated 25th June 1914.]

Exclusive of 2 headmasters on Rs. 200 and 2 headmasters on Rs. 75.

The number of school assistants for all the eight institutions is given below:—

1 (125—5—175).	13 (60).
1 (85—4—125).	17 (50).
6 (100).	18 (40).
13 (80).	23 (30).
18 (70).	11 (25).
	121

Includes two appointments on special rates of pay for assistants in Madras-i-Azam.

The distribution seems somewhat uneven but may be accepted.

B.L.—12-12-14.

Vide paragraph 3 of G.O. 424, Educational, 1st July 1911.

G.O. 512, Educational, 4th June 1913.

Cf. pages 2-4 of G.O. 1066, Educational, 3rd December 1912.

11. *Abolition of grain compensation allowance.*—The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction both in the present and the linked files do not refer to this point, although the rates of pay proposed by him in several cases apparently take into account the abolition of the allowance. Educational Department are apparently of the view that the allowance need not be granted. Submitted that it appears desirable not to grant the allowance to the employees in the four schools to be provincialised; and also

I agree.

B.L.—12-12-14.

Certainly.

A.B.—20-12-14.

to those in the existing four schools with effect from the date of introduction of the revised scales of pay. In order to secure this result changes may have to be made in the rates of pay in the following cases:—

Compiled from column (2) page 21, current file, and proposition statement in the linked file.

Six secondary training sections. { Drawing masters, four on Rs. 20 each; four gymnastic instructors on Rs. 15 each and six peons on Rs. 7 each.

Madrasa-i-Azam, one clerk (15—1—20).

Submitted that Educational may be requested to consider this question.

Yes.

A.B.—20-12-14.

Only if they are in receipt of the allowances now.

B.L.—12-12-14.

and which will not count for leave allowances and pension.

Paragraph 9, page 3 of G.O. 250, Educational, 30th March 1908.

[It has been remarked that the scheme can under normal circumstances be financed from Provincial revenues]—pages 12-13 of notes to G.O. 626, Financial, 8th September 1913.

B.L.—12-12-14.

funds on account of the present scheme cannot be expected.

12. *Financing of the scheme.*—The Government of India remarked in 1906 that the whole cost of the improvements in secondary education which might be undertaken must be met from Provincial revenues. It is therefore submitted that an assignment from Imperial

Rule II (4) at page 3 of G.O. 479, Financial, 2nd August 1912.
Rs. 96,450 per annum, paragraph 5, page ante.

B.L.

13. *Sanctioning authority.*—As the gross extra cost under permanent establishments exceeds Rs. 50,000 per annum the sanction of the Secretary of State will have to be obtained.

14. According to Finance Department letter No. 1373, Financial, dated 12th September 1914, there is no objection to the Government of India being addressed immediately with a view to the necessary sanction being obtained. The Government of India may be informed that, if the sanction of the Secretary of State to the introduction of the scheme is received during the course of next year, the extra charge required will be met by reappropriation of funds if it is decided to introduce the scheme at once.

(Immediate net extra cost will be only Rs. 10,740 per annum in respect of all the eight institutions).

T.C.N.—8-12-14.

C.P.K.—8-12-14.

B. LAVILLE—12-12-14.

It is not likely that any thing can be done in 1915-1916 but there is no objection to addressing the Government of India now.

The general principle having been accepted by Honourable Members there is nothing to be said on that point in Financial nor do the details call for particular comment as the establishment proposed seems to be on a reasonably economical scale.

I observe that the Agricultural Instructor (on enhanced pay) is to be retained in one of the new schools though the futility of imparting instruction in agriculture in ordinary schools is well recognized. No harm and perhaps some good would result from cutting him out but that is a small detail. On the utility of "Commercial Instructors" Educational is in the best position to decide. Honourable Member (Financial) should see.

A. BUTTERWORTH—20-12-14.

To the Educational Department.

II

[SUBJECT.—Proposals for the revision of staff of the four existing Government secondary schools.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th September 1914,
R.O.C. No. 6181/13.

In memorandum No. 2339-2, Educational, dated the 20th June 1913, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that the Government had decided to abandon the original model high school scheme, described in G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated the 21st February 1910, and to substitute therefor a smaller scheme to establish four complete secondary schools in addition to the four similar institutions already under departmental management. Proposals for taking over four institutions under Government control were received from the Director of Public Instruction recently; and the file was sent to Local and Municipal and Financial Departments for remarks on the 20th October 1914. The Director now submits proposals for the revision of establishment in the existing institutions.*

1. Model school attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.
2. Secondary school attached to the Government training school, Rajahmundry.
3. The Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras.
4. The Government college, Mangalore.

He states that the revision proposed "is in the first place necessary to fit them for the role of model schools." Further, in recent years several additions to the establishments of these institutions have been sanctioned by the Government, all

on a temporary basis pending sanction to the scheme for the establishment of model high schools in the Presidency. As the latter scheme in its original form has now been given up, the question of the revision of establishment of the four existing institutions has to be examined separately.

2. *Staff*.—The Director of Public Instruction proposes that, if the present scheme and the scheme for the taking over of four institutions under Government management both receive the sanction of the Government, the staffs of all the eight institutions should form a service as a whole, as this will make it possible to promote an assistant master without transferring him from one school to another and also to increase or diminish the strength of school staffs according to the increase or decrease in the number of the pupils in them. A similar proposal was made in connection with the original model high school scheme also. For the reasons stated, the present proposal of the Director may be accepted. The Director has, however, for clearness' sake submitted proposition statements showing the revision of staff proposed for each institution separately. These are examined below.

3. *Model school attached to the Teachers' College*.—When the original model high school scheme was under consideration, it was decided to convert one of the posts of assistants in the Provincial Educational Service in the college department into the headmastership of the model school attached to the college; and when the college department was reorganized in 1911, the necessary additional appointment consequent on the transfer of one of the posts to the school department was also sanctioned by the Government. The Director of Public Instruction now proposes to give effect to the arrangement already approved and thus to provide a headmaster in the Provincial Educational Service to the model school attached to the college.

4. As regards the *assistants*, the Director does not propose any increase to their number. It is proposed to retain permanently the temporary establishment already employed and to revise their scales of pay as shown below:—

EXISTING SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.	
	RS.		RS.
<i>Permanent.</i>		<i>Permanent.</i>	
2 assistants on	75—2½—100	2 assistants on	100 each.
3 " on	30 each.	2 " on	80 "
1 assistant on	25—½—30	3 " on	70 "
1 " on	20—½—25	3 " on	60 "
2 assistants on	20 each	4 " on	50 "
		5 " on	40 "
<i>Temporary.</i>		<i>Temporary.</i>	
10 assistants on	60 each.	3 assistants on	30 "
4 " on	30 "	3 " on	25 "
2 " on	25 "		
—		—	
25		25	
—		—	

The scale of pay proposed varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100. The maximum proposed is in accordance with the scale approved in the original model school scheme.

As regards the minimum, this is less than the scale in the original scheme, viz., Rs. 30. But the Director of Public Instruction has stated that for the preparatory classes of high schools a scale of Rs. 25 will be sufficient. The scale in the four highest grades is the same as that proposed for the Tiruvalur high school

which is to be brought under Government management. An extra average cost of Rs. 184 * per mensem will be involved by the present proposals. The present strength of the sixth form † of the school shows that there is only one section of that class, while at Tiruvalur there are two sections. For the Chittoor school which has only one section in the sixth form, the Director has proposed only one post of assistant on Rs. 100. It may, perhaps, therefore be sufficient if the Saidapet school is given only one assistant on Rs. 100. If this is approved, a redistribution in the following manner may be possible:—

	Average cost.
1 assistant on Rs. 100	100
2 assistants on Rs. 80 each	160
3 " on " 70 "	210
3 " on " 60 "	180
4 " on " 50 "	200
4 " on " 40 "	160
4 " on " 30 "	120
4 " on " 25 "	100
—	—
	1,230

Rs. 1,230 — 1,131 = Rs. 99.

This will involve an extra expenditure of only Rs. 99 per mensem as against Rs. 184 proposed by the Director.

5. There are already one Sanskrit pandit and one Hindustani munshi, each on Rs. 30 in the temporary establishment of the school. The Director of Public Instruction proposes to retain them permanently and to allow them a pay of Rs. 30—½—40 which is the pay sanctioned for the last grade of pandits and munshis in G.O. No. 921, Educational, dated the 16th October 1912. This may, it is submitted, be accepted.

The proposal to retain the temporary commercial instructor on Rs. 60 per mensem, permanently may also be approved.

6. The only additions to the staff proposed by the Director of Public Instruction are the following:—

	Per mensem.
	RS.
1 Drawing master on	30
1 Gymnastic instructor on	30
1 Attender on	10

There are at present two drawing masters and two gymnastic instructors, one in the college department and the other in the secondary training section of the college; but this latter section will be removed to Chittoor, when the proposal regarding the taking over of four institutions (of which the school at Chittoor is one) under Government management is sanctioned. The Director of Public Instruction states that the drawing master and the gymnastic instructor, who are employed in the college, will not then be able to undertake the work of the high school without extra help. The proposal to employ one additional master for drawing and gymnastics, may, it is submitted, be accepted. As regards their pay, the Director of Public Instruction proposes to fix it at Rs. 30. This is the rate of pay proposed for the senior masters in these subjects in the four institutions, which are to be taken over under Government management; but in connection with those institutions, the assistant masters in these subjects are to get

only Rs. 20. In the present case, the additional masters proposed for the model school attached to the Teachers' College will be only *assistants* to those employed in

Rs. 20 should suffice.

P.R.

the college and it will, therefore, be sufficient if their pay is fixed at Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 30. It is for orders whether the scale may be modified accordingly.

7. The Director of Public Instruction also proposes to employ one laboratory attender on Rs. 10 per mensem in the model school, to be uniform with the scale of establishment in the case of the other high schools to be newly brought under Government management. There are already two laboratory attenders on Rs. 12

The third attender proposed may be vetoed.

P.R.

each in the college; and it is for consideration whether the appointment of an additional attender may not be deferred

for the present at least until the need is actually felt. The Director of Public Instruction does not say that the present staff of two attenders cannot cope with the work of the school department. There is no separate attender for the school at present.

8. There are at present two peons in the school, one on Rs. 7 and the other on Rs. 6. The Director proposes a pay of Rs. 9 for each of these. The rate is the one

P.R.

now being adopted by the Government with a view to abolish grain compensation

allowance and it may, it is submitted, be approved.

9. *Secondary school attached to the Government Training school, Rajahmundry.*—

Paragraph 8 of letter 87, 21st February 1910.

Also page 5 of G.O. 147, 13th March 1911.

In connection with the original model high school scheme, it was decided that the post of Vice-Principal of the Government College, Rajahmundry, included in the Provincial Educational Service should be converted into that of headmaster of the secondary school at the place.

P.R.

This decision is now to be given effect to.

As regards the assistants, the Director of Public Instruction proposes no addition to the number but proposes to bring the present temporary staff under permanent establishment and also to revise their pay in conformity with the scales proposed for the other institutions to be brought under Government management. The alterations proposed are shown below :—

EXISTING SCALE.

Permanent.

RS.

1 assistant on	..	..	80—4—100
1 " on	..	..	60—4—80
1 " on	..	..	40—4—60
1 " on	..	..	35—1—40
1 " on	..	..	25—2—35

Temporary.

1 assistant on	..	..	70
4 " on	..	..	60
4 " on	..	..	50

14

* VI form ..	..	..	..	55
V " ..	..	..	..	67
IV " ..	..	..	..	83

PROPOSED SCALE.

Permanent.

RS.

2 assistants on	..	..	..	100 each
2 " on	..	..	..	80 "
3 " on	..	..	..	70 "
3 " on	..	..	..	60 "
2 " on	..	..	..	50 "
2 " on	..	..	..	40 "

14

The strength of the school in the higher* forms appears to justify the retention of two posts in each of the grades on Rs. 100 and Rs. 80. In view

of this fact and of the existing scale the proposed distribution may, perhaps, admit of a slight modification by the transfer of an appointment in each of the grades on Rs. 70 and Rs. 60 respectively, to the Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 grades. This will involve an additional average cost of Rs. 90 per mensem as against Rs. 130 according to the Director of Public Instruction's scale.

Scale proposed by office.

Average.

RS.

2	..	100	200
2	..	80	160
This may be done.	2	..	70 140
P.R.	2	..	60 120
	3	..	50 150
	3	..	40 120
	—		—
	14		890
	—		—

RS.

Cost of present establishment 800

Cost of Director of Public Instruction's scale 930

Rs. 930 - 800 = Rs. 130

„ 890 - 800 = „ 90

10. The temporary Hindustani munshi and the commercial instructor are proposed to be retained permanently. This

P.R.

may be accepted. The Director proposes

to raise the pay of the munshi from Rs. 30 to Rs. 30— $\frac{2}{2}$ —40. The latter scale is the one sanctioned for the last grade of pandits and munshis in G.O. No. 921,

P.R.

Educational, dated the 16th October 1912, and the proposal to adopt it in the case of the Hindustani munshi may be approved.

11. There is at present a gymnastic instructor on Rs. 20—2—30 and a drawing master on Rs. 40—2—50 in the school. The Director of Public Instruction proposes to fix the pay of the former at Rs. 30, which is the pay proposed for similar instructors in the four institutions to be newly brought under Government management. As regards the drawing master, the pay proposed in the case of the other institutions is Rs. 30. The Director of Public Instruction proposes that till the scheme for the establishment of a Teachers' College for the Northern Circars, which will be proposed to be established at Rajahmundry, matures, the pay of the drawing master may continue as it is*. He also

* i.e., Rs. 40—2—50.

proposes that till then, the posts of librarian, second laboratory attender, and third peon now employed in the school may be continued as they are, though for the other high schools which are to be brought

under Government management these posts have not been proposed. At the instance of the Finance Committee a provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made for this purpose in the current year's budget.

Proposals for the establishment of a college for the Northern Circars have not yet been received but the Director of Public Instruction apparently contemplates locating it in connection with the model secondary school at Rajahmundry in which case the extra posts referred to above may be absorbed in the additional appointments that may be sanctioned for the college. The Director of

P.R.

Public Instruction's present proposal may, it is submitted, be accepted provisionally.

12. The pay proposed for the clerk, viz., Rs. 25—1—30 and for the two peons,

P.R.

viz., Rs. 9 is the same as that proposed for similar employees in the other institutions and may be accepted.

13. *The Government Madrasa-i-Azam.*—This institution has at present a head-master whose appointment is included in the Provincial Educational Service. The existing and proposed scales of pay for the assistants are as shown below :—

EXISTING SCALE.			PROPOSED SCALE.		
<i>Permanent.</i>			<i>Permanent.</i>		
		RS.			RS.
1 assistant on	125—5—175		1 assistant on	125—5—175	
1 " on	85—4—125		1 " on	85—4—125	
1 " on	70—2—80		1 " on	80	
1 " on	60—2—70		1 " on	70	
1 " on	50—2—60		1 " on	60	
1 " on	40—2—50		1 " on	50	
1 " on	30—1—40		1 " on	40	
1 " on	20—1—30		2 assistants on	30 each	
<i>Temporary.</i>			<i>Temporary.</i>		
1 assistant on	30		.. ..	.. ..	
9			9		

	RS.
Average cost of present scale ..	604
Average cost of proposed scale ..	625
	21

P.R. The Director of Public Instruction proposes to retain the scales of pay of the first two assistants as they are, as it would otherwise be impossible to recruit qualified Muhammadan teachers for them. This proposal may be accepted. The scales of pay proposed for the other assistants are similar to those accepted in the case of the other institutions and may be approved. The additional average cost involved is Rs. 21 per mensem.

14. The Director of Public Instruction proposes to fix the pay of the drawing master and the gymnastic instructor at Rs. 30 each. This is the scale proposed for similar instructors in other institutions and may be accepted in the present case also. The proposal to retain permanently the commercial instructor on Rs. 60 per mensem may also be accepted.

15. There is at present one clerk on Rs. 20—1—25 and an assistant clerk and librarian on Rs. 15—1—20. Though in the case of the other High schools, it is proposed to have only one clerk, the Director of Public Instruction considers that in the present case, the two posts should be retained in view of the special character of

P.R. the institution. The proposal may, it is submitted, be accepted. The pay of the clerk is to be raised to Rs. 25—1—30 which is the scale proposed in the case of similar employees in the other institutions. The pay of the assistant clerk is to remain as it is.

16. The pay proposed for the laboratory attender and peons, viz., Rs. 10 and Rs. 9, respectively, does not call for any remarks. The rates may be approved.

The Director of Public Instruction proposes to retain the temporary carpentry instructor in the school until the manual training classes are organized by the instructor who is recruited by the Secretary of State. This may be accepted.

17. *The Government College, Mangalore.*—This college is affiliated in * groups (i) and (iii) † of the intermediate course. It has a Principal, whose appointment is included in the Provincial Educational Service. There are no separate staffs for

the college and school departments. The existing scale and the scale proposed are as follow :—

EXISTING SCALE.			PROPOSED SCALE.		
<i>Permanent.</i>			<i>Permanent.</i>		
		RS.			RS.
1 assistant—Subordinate collegiate service			3 College assistants in English, Mathematics and History—Subordinate collegiate service.		
1 assistant—Subordinate Collegiate service			3 College assistants in		
1 assistant on	80—4—100		Physics	175	
2 assistants on	70—2—80 each		Chemistry	150	
2 "	60—2—70		Philosophy	80	
<i>Temporary.</i>			<i>Temporary.</i>		
1 assistant—Subordinate collegiate service			School—		
.. ..			1 School assistant	80	
.. ..			2 "	70 each.	
8			9		

From the above, it will be seen that the Director of Public Instruction proposes to add one to the number of assistants. He states that this additional assistant is for chemistry. When the college was inspected by the University Commission in 1910, they recommended the appointment of an additional assistant in history and another in chemistry when the Science classes were to be taken in the new building. The additional assistant in history was sanctioned in 1911. The Director of Public Instruction now requests sanction for the employment of the assistant in chemistry. Apparently

Pages 1 and 3 of Commission's report.

G.O. 581, Educational, 17th August 1911.

P.R. the science classes have been moved to the new building. The proposal of the Director of Public Instruction may, it is submitted, be accepted. The pay proposed for the college assistants varies according to the subjects to be taught by each. For the school assistants, the scales proposed are those adopted in the case of the other institutions. The Director of Public Instruction's scales of pay may be approved.

18. There is at present a temporary Commercial Instructor on Rs. 60 per mensem. It is proposed to retain him permanently as in the case of the other institutions.

19. As regards the drawing master, gymnastic instructor, clerk, librarian, laboratory attenders and peons, the number and the scales of pay proposed are the same as those adopted in the case of the colleges at Coimbatore and Tellicherry which are to be taken over under Government management. The Director's proposals in these respects may also be approved.

20. *Secondary Training classes.*—Of the four institutions dealt with above, three, viz., those at Saidapet, Rajahmundry and Mangalore have secondary training classes already. According to the scheme of re-organization of training schools, the classes at Saidapet should be moved to

Chittoor, when the Board High School at the latter place is provincialized. There will then be no secondary training classes at Saidapet and in the Madrasa-i-Azam. The Director of Public Instruction infers from Government Memorandum No. 2339-2, Educational, dated the 20th June 1913, that it is the intention of the Government

Please see page 9 of notes with Memorandum 2339-2, 20th June 1913.

to open such classes in these two places also. This, however, is not their intention and the Director may be informed of this.

P R

21. The extra expenditure involved by the Director of Public Instruction's scheme is Rs. 735 per mensem or Rs. 8,820 per annum. If the proposals made in paragraphs 4, 6, 7 and 9 above are approved, the cost will be reduced by Rs. 1,860 per annum. There is a lump provision of Rs. 1,860 proposed in the budget for 1915-16 by the Director of Public Instruction towards the cost of this scheme. The Director requests that the scheme may be given effect to from 1st January next. It may not be possible to do this, as the scheme for the taking over of four institutions under Government management, with which the present one is connected, requires the sanction of the Secretary of State and will therefore be introduced only in the next official year. It will be sufficient if the present scheme is given effect to along with the other relating to the taking over of the four institutions under Government management. The recent orders of the Government of India may also preclude the incurring of additional expenditure in the current year on account of this scheme as it is not one that can be treated as urgent.

22. The file may be sent to the Financial Department for remarks. The other file is now in Local and Municipal and will also shortly go there.

S.K.—4-11-14.

C.R.—4-11-14.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—6-11-14.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The extra cost involved in the revision of the staff of the four educational institutions in question is set out below :—

Model school attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Existing scale.	Cost per ensem.	Scale proposed by Eduoational.	Cost per ensem.
Permanent.		Permanent.	
2 assistants (75—2½—100)	.. 180½	1 assistant (100)	 100
3 assistants (30)	 90	2 assistants (80)	 160
1 assistant (25—½—30)	 281⅛	3 assistants (70)	 210
1 assistant (20—½—25)	 231⅛	3 assistants (60)	 180
2 assistants (20)	 40	4 assistants (50)	 200
2 peons (7), (6)	 13	4 assistants (40)	 160
	—	4 assistants (30)	 120
11	374⅔	4 assistants (25)	 100
	—	1 Hindustani munshi (30—½—40)	 36
		1 Sanskrit pandit (")	 36
		1 commercial instructor (60)	 60
10 assistants (60)	 600	1 drawing master (20)	 20
4 assistants (30)	 120	1 gymnastic instructor (20)	 20
2 assistants (25)	 50	2 peons (9)	 18
1 Hindustani munshi (30)	 30		—
1 Sanskrit pandit (30)	 30	32	1,420
1 Commercial instructor (60)	 60		—
	—		
19	890		
30	—		

Extra cost under permanent establishment is Rs. 1,420—374 $\frac{2}{3}$ or Rs. 1,045 $\frac{1}{3}$ per mensem.
Saving under temporary establishments is Rs. 850 per mensem.

It will be seen that the proposals involve besides a revision of the scale of pay, the placing of temporary appointments on a permanent footing. The rates of pay proposed for the establishment call for no remarks. One of the posts of assistants in the College department included in the cadre of Provincial Educational Service is available and it has already been decided to convert this post into headmastership of the model school. This arrangement is now proposed to be given effect to.

3. *Government secondary school, Rajahmundry.*

Existing scale.	Cost per mensem.	Proposed scale as accepted by Educational.	Cost per mensem.
	RS.		RS.
<i>Permanent.</i>			
One assistant (80—4—100)	93 $\frac{1}{3}$	Two assistants (100)	200
One „ (60—4—80)	73 $\frac{1}{3}$	Two „ (80)	160
One „ (40—4—60)	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	Two „ (70)	140
One „ (35—1—40)	38 $\frac{1}{3}$	Two „ (60)	120
One „ (25—2—35)	31 $\frac{2}{3}$	Three „ (50)	150
One Sanskrit Pandit (33— $\frac{3}{2}$ —40) ..	36	Three „ (40)	120
One Telugu „ („) ..	36	Two pandits (30— $\frac{3}{2}$ —40) ..	72
One drawing master (40—2—50) ..	46 $\frac{2}{3}$	One commercial instructor (60) ..	60
One gymnastic instructor (20—2—30).	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	One gymnastic instructor (30) ..	30
One clerk (25—3—40)	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	One Hindustani munshi (30— $\frac{3}{2}$ —40).	36
One librarian (20)	20	One clerk (25—1—30)	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
One peon (7)	7	One attender (10)	10
Two peons (6)	12	Two peons (9)	18
	510 $\frac{7}{12}$		1,144 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Temporary</i>		<i>Provisional.</i>	
One assistant (70)	70	One drawing master (40—2—50) ..	46 $\frac{2}{3}$
Four assistants (60)	240	One librarian (20)	20
Four „ (50)	200	One attender (10)	10
One Hindustani munshi (30) ..	30	One peon (8)	8
One commercial instructor (60) ..	60		
Two attenders (8)	16		
	616		84 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total cost is Rs. 1,229 $\frac{5}{12}$

$$(\text{Rs. } 1,229\frac{5}{12} - 510\frac{7}{12}) = \text{Rs. } 718$$

(Extra cost) under permanent establishments is Rs. 718 $\frac{5}{8}$ per mensem.

Saving under temporary establishments is Rs. 616 per mensem.

The establishment shown under "Provisional" in the proposed scale on the previous page is to be sanctioned provisionally pending the establishment of a Teachers' College at Rajahmundry. Submitted that this department may agree to the provisional retention of these posts. The rates of pay proposed for the staff call for no remarks.

Paragraph 8 of letter 87, Educational, 21st February 1910, and page 5 of G.O. 147, Educational, 13th March 1911.

(In this Government Order the necessary additional appointment, consequent on the transfer of one post, has already been sanctioned.)

4. *The Government Madrasa-i-Azam.*—The existing and the proposed scales are shown below :—

Existing scale.	Cost per mensem.	Proposed scale as accepted by Educational.	Cost per mensem.
<i>Permanent.</i>	RS.	<i>Permanent.</i>	RS.
One assistant (125—5—175)	155½	One assistant (125—5—175)	155½
One „ (85—4—125)	109¼	One „ (85—4—125)	109¼
One „ (70—2—80)	76¾	One „ (80)	80
One „ (60—2—70)	66¾	One „ (70)	70
One „ (50—2—60)	56¾	One „ (60)	60
One „ (40—2—50)	46¾	One „ (50)	50
One „ (30—1—40)	36½	One „ (40)	40
One „ (20—1—30)	26½	Two assistants (30)	60
One Persian munshi (60—¾—75)	69	Two Persian munshi (60—¾—75)	69
One Arabic munshi (60—¾—75)	69	One Arabic munshi (60—¾—75)	69
One Hindustani munshi (40—¾—50)	46	One Hindustani munshi (40—¾—50)	46
One Tamil pandit (40—¾—50)	46	One Tamil pandit (40—¾—50)	46
One drawing master (20—2—40)	32¾	One drawing master (30)	30
One gymnastic instructor (15—1—20)	18¾	One gymnastic instructor (30)	30
One clerk (20—1—25)	23¾	One clerk (25—1—30)	28¾
One assistant clerk and librarian (15—1—20)	18¾	One „ (15—1—20)	18¾
One attender (10)	10	One attender (10)	10
Two peons (8)	16	Two peons (9)	18
		One commercial instructor (60)	60
	922½		1,050½
<i>Temporary.</i>		<i>Provisional.</i>	
One assistant (30)	30	One carpentry instructor (15)	15
One commercial instructor (60)	60		
One carpentry instructor (15)	15		
	105		
		Total cost is Rs. 1,065½.	

(Rs. 1,050½ — 922½) = Rs. 127½.

Extra cost under permanent establishments is Rs. 127½ per mensem. Eventual saving under temporary establishment is Rs. 105 per mensem.

The existing scales of pay of the first two assistants are proposed to be retained as the Director of Public Instruction urges that it would otherwise be impossible to obtain qualified Muhammadan teachers for the posts. The instructor in carpentry (Rs. 15) is also proposed to be retained until the manual training classes have been organised. These may be accepted. The rates of pay proposed for the rest of the establishment do not call for any remarks and may be accepted. The institution has already a headmaster (Provincial Educational Service).

B.L.

5. *Government College, Mangalore.*—The existing and the proposed scales are given below :—

Existing scale.	Cost per mensem.	Proposed scale as accepted by Educational.	Cost per mensem.
<i>Permanent.</i>		<i>Permanent.</i>	
First assistant } sub-collegiate service.		Two assistants (sub-collegiate service).	RS.
Second do. }		One assistant (100)	100
One assistant (80—4—100)	93½	One do. (175) } College	175
One do. (70—2—80)	76¾	One do. (150) } assistants.	150
One do. (70—2—80)	76¾	One do. (80) }	80
Two assistants (60—2—70)	133½	One do. (80)	80
One pandit (40—¾—50)	46	Two assistants (70)	140
One do. (30—¾—40)	36	One pandit (40—¾—50)	46
One drawing master (20—1—25)	23¾	One do. (30—¾—40)	36
One gymnastic instructor (20—1—25)	23¾	One drawing master (30)	30
One clerk (25—1—30)	28¾	One gymnastic instructor (30)	30
One librarian (15—1—20)	18¾	One clerk (25—1—30)	28¾
One mechanic (30—2—40)	37½	One librarian (20—1—25)	23¾
One laboratory peon (9)	9	One mechanic (30—2—40)	37½
One peon (8)	8	Two attenders (12)	24
Two peons (7)	14	One peon (10)	10
	624½	Two peons (9)	18
		One commercial instructor	60
			1,069
<i>Temporary.</i>			
One assistant (100) (sub-collegiate service).	100		
One commercial instructor (60)	60		
	160		

Extra cost under permanent establishment is Rs. 444½ per mensem.

Saving under temporary establishments is Rs. 160 per mensem.

The Director of Public Instruction has not specified the pay to be given to the assistant (sub-collegiate service) now temporary but proposed to be made permanent. It is presumed the pay is to remain at Rs. 100 (the existing pay of the temporary appointment). The Director of Public Instruction proposes that all the assistants of the eight institutions should form a service as a whole. This question is examined on page 19 supra.

B.L.

6. The financial effect of the proposals is summarised below :—

Name of institution.	Extra cost per mensem.	Saving under temporary establishments.
	RS.	RS.
Page 8 ante. Model school, Saidapet	1,045½	890
„ 9 ante. Secondary Training school, Rajahmundry	718½	616
„ 10 ante. Madrasa-i-Azam	127½	105
„ 11 ante. Government College, Mangalore	444½	160
Total	2,336½	1,771

Extra cost under permanent establishments is Rs. 2,336½ per mensem or Rs. 28,032½ per annum (A).

Saving under temporary establishments is Rs. 1,771 per mensem or Rs. 21,252 per annum (B).

Net extra cost (A)—(B) = Rs. 6,780½ per annum or Rs. 6,800 in round figures.

* Rs. 570 $\frac{1}{4}$ for superior servants.
 Rs. 3 $\frac{7}{16}$ for inferior servants.
 Total is 573 $\frac{11}{16}$ per mensem or Rs. 6,878 $\frac{3}{4}$
 per annum or Rs. 6,900 in round figures.

If the pensionary * and leave charges are taken into account the net extra cost will be increased to Rs. 13,700 in round figures.

B.L.		Madrassa-i-Azam—	
NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
† Model school, Saidapet—		5 × 3 =	15
15 × 2 =	30	4 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ =	6
2 × 1 =	2		
			21
32			
		Mangalore College—	
		NO.	RS.
Secondary school, Rajah-mundry—		4 × 3 =	12
		4 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ =	6
3 × 3 =	9		18
4 × 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ =	6		
15		Total Rs. 32 + 15 + 21 +	
		18 = Rs. 86 per mensem.	

7. Grain compensation allowance.—
 Submitted that in regard to grain compensation allowance the procedure suggested on page 20 supra may be adopted. The saving under grain compensation allowance, so far as the schools in the present case are concerned, will amount to Rs. 86 † per mensem or Rupees 1,032 per annum.

8. As the extra cost exceeds Rs. 25,000 per annum under permanent establishments the draft order will have † to be submitted to the Government of India. The Accountant-General does not apparently consider that the revision in the present case should be treated as part of the scheme of improvement of secondary education which takes the place of the model school scheme. He does not therefore state that the scheme should be submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State

I think this had better be done.

B.L.

It would do no harm to treat the whole thing as a single scheme but it is not necessary to do so.

A.B.

along with the proposals dealt with on pages 10 to 21 supra. It would however appear necessary in view of the past correspondence on the subject to report to the Secretary of State the whole extra cost involved in the proposals for the modified model high school scheme.

The Educational department propose that the revision of the staff of the four Government schools need be given effect to only along with the provincialisation of the four non-Government schools. This may be accepted. In regard to provision of funds and the date from which the revision is to take effect, the suggestions on page 21 supra will therefore be applicable.

B.L.

A.B.

T.C.N.—8-12-14.

C.P.K.—8-12-14.

B. LAVILLE—12-12-14.

Financial may accept. Honourable Member (Financial) should see.

A. BUTTERWORTH—20-12-14.

To the Educational Department.

III

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Financial Department accept generally the proposals relating to the establishment of four model secondary schools and the revision of pay of the establishment of the existing four Government secondary schools, respectively.

2. The Financial Department suggest that the two schemes may be combined together. Though, under the existing orders, the latter need not be submitted to the Secretary of State, as the assistants in both the cases are to be brought together in one service, and the scheme in the second case should anyhow be submitted to the Government of India for sanction, there seems to be no objection to combine the two and submit one scheme to the Government of India for obtaining the approval of the Secretary of State thereto.

P.R.—12-1-15.

3. Some of the minor points raised in the Financial Department's note are examined below:—

(i) *Buildings for the Coimbatore College* (page 18 of notes supra).—The Financial Department point out that, if the buildings of the Coimbatore College, which is an institution under private management, are to be acquired by the Government, the cost of such acquisition should be included in the estimate of non-recurring charges connected with this scheme. It is, however, submitted that the Director of Public Instruction has stated that the managing bodies of the four institutions to be taken over have accepted the invitation to hand over the institutions to the Government, *unconditionally*. This apparently means that the buildings and furniture belonging to the schools will also be made over to the Government without any compensation in return. As the Director has specially proposed an allotment for extensions to these buildings, it may be safely presumed that, if any payment has to be made for the transfer of the buildings, he would surely have

It would be well to ask the Director of Public Instruction and make it quite certain.

P.R.—12-1-15.

included the sum required for that purpose. It does not, therefore, appear that any expenditure will be incurred in the acquisition of the existing buildings of the Coimbatore College.

As regards *additional accommodation* required for this college, the Director has stated that, if the old Municipal hospital buildings are made over to it, no further additional buildings will be necessary. The question of these hospital buildings is lying over pending the decision of the Government in regard to the provincialization of the college.

(ii) *Inclusion of three assistants in the Mangalore College in the service of "College assistants"* (page 19 of notes supra).—There are at present three assistants in the Government College, Mangalore, whose posts are included in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate branch. It has now been proposed to add three more assistants whose appointments are to be included in the new service of "College assistants." The Financial Department suggest that all the *six* appointments may be put in the new service.

P.R.—12-1-15.

It is not likely that the Director of Public Instruction will have any objection to this course and it may be accepted. When calling on the Director to submit a proposition statement he may be asked to include these three in the new service in the grades of Rs. 150, 125 and Rs. 100.

(iii) *Abolition of grain compensation allowance* (page 20 of notes supra).—This Department may accept the proposal of the Financial Department to abolish grain compensation allowance in these institutions when the scheme of reorganization is introduced and to pay personal allowances to those who now draw it but do not get promotion equivalent to grain compensation allowance.

P.R.—12-1-15.

(iv) *Employment of agricultural instructor* (page 21 of notes supra).—In one of the four institutions to be taken over by the Government, viz., the board high school, Tiruvalur, there is at present an agricultural instructor on Rs. 25—1—30. The Director of Public Instruction has proposed to retain the post, but to fix his salary at Rs. 60 per mensem. This is the rate of pay proposed

for similar instructors in the original scheme, though the Government of India suggested that it should be much higher than Rs. 60 if suitable men should be secured for the post. The Chief Secretary observes that the futility of imparting instruction in agriculture in ordinary schools is well recognized. It is no doubt true that the teaching of agriculture in ordinary elementary schools has been condemned for the reasons that the pupils remain in those schools only for a very short period and that in the elementary school stage they are not in a position to assimilate knowledge imparted in a technical subject such as that of agriculture to selected teachers so that they may be qualified to give instruction in nature study in elementary schools. But in regard to secondary schools, though it may not be possible to impart any elaborate instruction in agriculture, some elementary teaching on the subject seems possible. It is one of the optional subjects under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme. Further, even while submitting the original scheme to the Government of India, this Government decided to retain the subject for study in the original model high school scheme as an experimental measure. It is, therefore, for consideration whether the Director's proposal to retain the agricultural instructor in the Tiruvalur school may be approved. This teacher has been employed at the school from a very long time. It is not proposed at present to appoint similar instructors in any of the other schools.

Paragraph 4 (a), page 3 of G.O. 501, Educational, 25th August 1910.

Please see Mr. Chadwick's note, pages 13 to 18 of G.O. 1652, Revenue, 8th June 1914.

Pages 46 to 48 of the Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, 1914.

G.O. 1152, Educational, 9th October 1914.

Paragraph 7 of letter 502, Educational, 25th August 1910.

high school scheme as an experimental measure.

I would rather drop him.

P.R.—12-1-15.

(v) *Employment of commercial instructors* (page 21 of notes *supra*).—The Chief Secretary also refers to the question of the utility of commercial instructors in these schools. It is submitted that Shorthand and Typewriting, Commercial Practice and Geography, and Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, are all included as optional subjects in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme. At present some or all of these commercial subjects are taught in secondary schools. So far as the existing Government institutions are concerned, there are commercial instructors in all of them. In three out of the four institutions to be taken over under Government management, there are such instructors at present and it is proposed to retain them. The Director's proposal may, it is submitted, therefore, be approved.

P.R.—12-1-15.

4. If the above proposals are accepted and the scheme is generally approved, the Director of Public Instruction may be informed of the decision of the Government and asked to submit a proposition statement in the ordinary form and one in the simplified form as laid down in note 4 to article 57 of the Civil Account Code for transmission to the Government of India. Such statements should be submitted in connection with schemes which require the sanction of the Secretary of State. Please see Government of India resolution recorded in G.O. No. 437, Financial, dated the 31st August 1911.

S.K.—11-1-15.

C.R.—11-1-15.

I think that the Director of Public Instruction had better see the papers at this stage and offer his remarks if any.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—12-1-15.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(1) *Payment for the buildings etc., of the Coimbatore College*.—The handing over of the building, etc., unconditionally certainly means without payment. There is nothing else for the committee to hand over. I can of course refer to the committee again but I know that the idea of compensation has never entered their minds. If we gave them money they could only use it to start a new college, a *reductio ad absurdum*. The legal machinery for the transfer may present some little difficulty but not more than the Government Solicitor may be expected to deal with.

(2) *Mangalore assistants* (page 22 of notes).—Although I use the name "College Assistants" the matter did not present itself to me in the light of creating a new cadre in the department of College Assistants. I regarded the arrangements for taking over the four institutions as somewhat tentative and temporary, in the sense that they would probably require revision at no very distant date and therefore did not propose that the new appointments should be in the Collegiate Subordinate Service. On reconsideration, however, I do not see why they should not be and now suggest that all the appointments called collegiate except those on Rs. 80 should be in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch. This of course applies to both schemes.

(3) The arrangement would facilitate the assignment of rates of pay to men taken over from private service suitable to their qualifications and service.

(4) There would then be one new cadre that of headmasters and assistant masters, and in this the college appointments on Rs. 80 may very well be placed, since it is in contemplation that men in these appointments should do work in both school and college departments.

(5) *The Agricultural instructor at Tiruvalur school*.—I hope he will be retained. The situation as regards agricultural teaching in schools is well explained in the notes, and I don't think that even the Agricultural department object to it if we call it Rural Economy. I think it would be a pity to do anything that would lessen existing provision for extending secondary education beyond mere preparation for the University course.

J. H. STONE—23-1-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's note on the previous page and on this. The Director of Public Instruction originally proposed that the college and school assistants in the eight institutions brought under this model school scheme might be constituted into separate services. He now states that college assistants

May be agreed to.

P.R.—26-1-15.

except those on Rs. 80 may be included in the existing Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, and that the headmasters and school assistants and the assistants on Rs. 80 working in colleges need alone be constituted into a new service. This department need not, it is submitted, object to this proposal. The remarks of the Financial Department may, however, be obtained on it.

2. In view of the Director of Public Instruction's remarks about the agricultural instructor, it is for orders whether the instructor in that subject, who is already employed in the Tiruvalur school, may not be retained.

May be retained.

P.R.—26-1-15.

3. The file may be sent to Financial.

S.K.—25-1-15.

C.R.—25-1-15.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—26-1-15.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 4 of Financial note at page 18 and paragraph (1) of Director of Public Instruction's note at page 36 ante.—In the circumstances stated by the Director of Public Instruction there will be no increase under non-recurring charges on account of the Coimbatore college buildings to be taken over by Government.

2. Paragraph 9, Financial note at page 19 and paragraph (2) of Director of Public Instruction's note at page 35 ante and Educational Department note ante.—Educational propose to accept the revised proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to include college assistants except those on Rs. 80, in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, and to constitute a separate service of only school assistants, headmasters and college assistants on Rs. 80. The number of college assistants who will be included in the Subordinate Educational Service will be as shown below :—

2 on Rs. 200
3 on „ 175
3 on „ 150
2 on „ 125
2 on „ 100
—
12
—

The only remark that appears called for is with regard to the distribution of the appointments among the grades. In all graded services, whenever additions are sanctioned, the proportion of appointments in the several grades is usually maintained. If in the present case this proportion is adopted, the distribution of the twelve appointments will be as follows :—

(A) Scale proposed by Director of Public Instruction.	(B) Scale according to existing proportion.	Extra cost or saving per mensem.
2 on Rs. 200	1 on Rs. 200	Rs. — 200
3 on Rs. 175	2 on Rs. 175	— 175
3 on Rs. 150	2 on Rs. 150	— 150
2 on Rs. 125	3 on Rs. 125	+ 125
2 on Rs. 100	4 on Rs. 100	+ 200
—	—	—
12	12	— 200
—	—	—

I don't see why this distribution should not be adopted.

B.L.

There will be a saving of Rs. 200 per mensem if the revised scale suggested above, viz., scale (B), is adopted.

A.B.

*This is to be composed of school assistants, headmasters and college assistants on Rs. 80.

The number of assistants* in the new services* which the Director of Public Instruction proposes to form will be as follows :—

2 headmasters on Rs. 200 ..	....	18 (70)
2 do. on Rs. 75 ..	....	13 (60)
1 assistant on Rs. 125—5—175	....	17 (50)
1 (85—4—125) .. ..	....	18 (40)
6 (100) .. ..	....	23 (30)
17 (80) .. ..	....	11 (25)
—	—	—
—	—	129
—	—	—

*These are the same as those which were originally proposed and were accepted in Financial.

B.L.

No remarks seem called for and the proposed rates* of pay may be accepted.

3. Chief Secretary's note at page 21 ante, Director of Public Instruction's note at page 35 ante and paragraph 2 of Educational note at page 35 ante.—It is

+ Existing pay Rs. 25—1—30.

For orders.

B.L.

We need not object though I regard the appointment as sheer waste of money; it exists however.

A.B.

for consideration whether in the circumstances now stated by the Director of Public Instruction the proposal to retain the agricultural Instructor on Rs. 60† in the high school at Tiruvalur may be accepted.

4. If the suggestion in paragraph 2 at page 36 ante in regard to the distribution of appointments to be included in the Sub-Educational Service, Collegiate Branch, is accepted the net total recurring cost of Rs. 41,505 per annum, shown on page 17 ante, will be reduced to Rs. 38,505 per annum.

$$\begin{array}{r} 41,505 - (200 + \frac{1}{4} \times 200) \times 12 \\ = 3,000 \\ \hline 38,505 \end{array}$$

T.C.N.—1-2-15.

C.P.K.—4-2-15.

B. LAVILLE—14-2-15.

A. BUTTERWORTH—16-2-15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see this department note on pages 23 and 24 supra. The Financial Department agree to the inclusion of the posts of college assistants in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch; but suggest that the additions to the latter service should be made in the proportion of the existing number of appointments in the several grades of that service. This may, it is submitted, be accepted.

P.R.—23-2-15.

2. The schemes dealt with in this case, so far as they have been accepted both by this and the Financial Department, are as described below briefly :—

As decided by the Government on page 7 supra, the old model high school scheme has been abandoned, and in its place a much smaller scheme is to be substituted according to which only four schools are to be taken over under Government management and these, with four existing schools, are to be developed as model schools; and secondary training classes are to be attached to six out of the eight institutions, as shown below :—

Four existing schools.

- (i) the model school attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (ii) the secondary school, Rajahmundry.
- (iii) the Government college, Mangalore (school department), and
- (iv) the Government Madrasa-i-Azam.

Four schools to be taken over newly.

- (v) the Coimbatore college (private institution).
- (vi) the Municipal college, Tellicherry.
- (vii) the Board high school, Chittoor, and
- (viii) Do. Tiruvalur.

Of these Nos. (ii), (iii) and (v) to (viii) are to have secondary training classes attached.

* Exclusive of the four heads of institutions of the four existing schools.

3. The following staff is proposed for the *eight** institutions:—

† Coimbatore college.
Tellicherry „

Principals—†

1 on Rs. 400
1 on Rs. 350

College assistants.

Fifteen assistants ‡ in the Subordinate Educational Service, Collegiate Branch (pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200).

School assistants.

- 2 headmasters § on Rs. 200 each.
- 2 do. || of lower secondary schools on Rs. 75 each.
- 1 assistant on Rs. 125—5—175.
- 1 do. on Rs. 85—4—125.
- 123 assistants ¶ on pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25 each.

Drawing masters and gymnastic instructors.

- Nine drawing masters on Rs. 30 and 20 each.
- Ten gymnastic instructors on Rs. 30 and 20 each.

Pandits and munshis.

Twenty-seven pandits and munshis on Rs. 25—1/(2)—30 to Rs. 60—3/(2)—75.

Commercial and agricultural instructors and mechanic.

- Seven commercial instructors on Rs. 60 each.
- One agricultural instructor „ 60
- One mechanic on Rs. 30—2—40.

Clerks, attenders and menials.

- Eight clerks on Rs. 25—1—30 and 15—1—20.
- Three librarians on Rs. 20—1—25 each.
- Six attenders on Rs. 12 each.
- Four attenders on Rs. 10 each.
- Three peons on Rs. 10 each.
- Sixteen peons on Rs. 9 each.

Provisional.

- ** { One drawing master on Rs. 40—2—50.
- One librarian on Rs. 20.
- One attender on Rs. 10.
- One peon on Rs. 8.
- †† One carpentry instructor on Rs. 15.

† Scale for 12 on page 37 ante and 3 existing in Subordinate Service, Collegiate Branch.

‡ Chittoor and Tiruvalur schools.

§ The headmasters of the Lower Secondary branches of the Brennen and Coimbatore Colleges—

¶ 7 Madrasa-i-Azam.

4 Mangalore college.

14 Rajahmundry college.

25 Saidapet school.

16 Coimbatore college.

20 Tellicherry „

22 Tiruvalur school.

15 Chittoor „

** These are at present employed in the Rajahmundry school. They are to be retained in the school till the second Teachers' College at Rajahmundry is established.

†† This is to be retained in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam till manual training classes are organized there.

4. *Cost of the scheme.*—The total net extra cost in respect of the eight institutions is as shown below:—

	RS.
<i>Non-recurring</i>	60,000 *
<i>Recurring</i>	8,340 per annum.
(Excluding pension and leave charges which are calculated at 30,165 per annum).	

* Additional buildings at Rs. 10,000 for each of the four new institutions and equipment at Rs. 5,000 for each.

5. It is for orders whether the scheme as detailed above may be approved and the Government of India addressed in the matter. The scheme requires the sanction of the Secretary of State. A consolidated proposition statement has to be called for from the Director of Public Instruction for transmission to the Government of India. Please see paragraph 4 of note, page 34 supra.

S.K.—20-2-15.

C.R.—22-2-15.

The scheme as elaborated by the Educational Department and accepted by Financial may be approved; the Director of Public Instruction may be ordered to send up consolidated proposition statement; and on receipt of the same India may be addressed.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—4-4-15.

P[ENTLAND]—9-4-15.

I accept the proposals as now elaborated by Educational and Financial.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—16-4-15.

So do I though with some misgiving as to their success in giving us model schools. I regret to find I have kept the case so long.

H. A. S[TUART]—30-5-15.

I accept the proposals.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—21-6-15.

A draft memorandum informing the Director of Public Instruction of the modifications made by the Government in the proposals submitted by him and requesting him to submit the necessary proposition statements for submission to the Government of India is placed below for approval. Pending receipt of those statements a draft letter to the Government of India will be prepared.

2. The question of the abolition of grain compensation allowance (paragraph 11 on page 20 above and paragraph 3 [iii] on page 33) will be dealt with and referred to in the final order communicating the sanction to the whole scheme.

I agree.

P.R.—30-6-15.

S.K.—27-6-15.

C.R.—28-6-15.

The draft has been typed.

C.R.—30-6-15.

Issue.

P.R.—30-6-15.

[Memo. No. 3220-3/14, Educational, dated the 1st July 1915.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 21st September 1915. No. 6181.

The Director of Public Instruction forwards the proposition and other statements called for in memorandum No. 3220-3, dated the 1st July 1915. A draft letter to the Government of India is submitted for approval. The scheme will apparently be introduced only after the present financial position improves. A sentence has been added to the draft to this effect.

2. The statement of pensionary and leave allowance charges forwarded by the Director of Public Instruction takes into account the increase in cost on account of the establishment of only the four new institutions to be provincialized. A revised statement showing the charges for the eight institutions involved in the scheme has been prepared and is submitted. It may, it is submitted, be forwarded to the Government of India.

3. If approved, the draft may be sent to Financial for acceptance.

S.K.—4-12-15.

C.R.—16-12-15.

I have discussed this with the Director of Public Instruction who fully approves.

C. G. TODHUNTER—23-12-15.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposals embodied in the draft letter are in accordance with the suggestions of Financial on pages 17-21 and 36-37 ante and have been accepted by all the Members of Government—vide His Excellency's and Honourable Members' notes on page 39 ante.

2. *Paragraph 9 of draft letter (relating to the summary of the extra cost).—*The

Not necessary. The proposition statement shows that Rs. 8,145 is the net result of changes in permanent and temporary.

L.E.K.

the figure Rs. 8,145 per mensem is arrived at after taking into account both the permanent and the temporary establishments.

3. In addition to the endorsement furnished by the Accountant-General relating to the accuracy of the figures in the column "existing scale" in the

This must be done.

L.E.K.

figures in the abstract proposition statement—please see the entries on page 360 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I. The Educational Department may be requested to obtain the required certificate from the Accountant-General and forward a copy of the same to the Government of India along with the letter.

4. *Abolition of grain compensation allowance.*—Please see paragraph 11 on page 20 and item (iii) on page 33 ante. The Educational Department have not referred to the question of abolition of grain compensation allowance in the draft letter. In some cases (e.g., attenders and peons proposed for the new institutions to be taken over under Government management) the rates of pay proposed are such that grain compensation allowance may be withheld in accordance with the recommendations of the Ootacamund Conference of October 1913; while in other cases, e.g., secondary training sections, no alteration has been proposed in the rates of pay, for instance, the case of the peons, on Rs. 7. It is perhaps undesirable at this stage to ask the Director of Public Instruction to revise the proposition statement with reference to this circumstance. If so, the question of abolition of grain compensation allowance to the men in the present case will have to be specially considered later on.

5. *Provision of funds.*—Please see paragraph 10 of draft letter. As the scheme is to be given effect to only after the present financial situation improves, no action on the point is necessary at present.

6. Subject to the remarks in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the draft order and letter may be accepted.

T.R.N.N.—21-1-16.

C.P.K.—21-1-16.

As regards grain compensation allowance, Educational department appear to have overlooked the request made in paragraph 11 on page 20 of Financial notes, and have not asked the Director of Public Instruction for revised proposals. I don't think, however, that the letter to India need be further delayed on this account. By the time the scheme is given effect to, we shall probably have received India's orders on the general question of grain compensation allowance. In any case we can consider the question again when the present scheme is being brought into force.

We may accept the draft subject to the remark in paragraph 3 of the Financial office note.

L. E. KERSHAW—22-1-16.

It is a pity the point was overlooked in Educational. We accept on the understanding that no one covered by the scheme shall receive grain compensation allowance without the concurrence of Financial. Meanwhile the Director of Public Instruction might be asked, if Educational agree, to propose such alterations as are necessary with reference to this point and when these alterations have been approved India can be asked to carry them out in the statements with them.

A. BUTTERWORTH—24-1-16.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Financial department notes above regarding the abolition of grain compensation allowance, it is submitted that the point was not overlooked in this department. It was proposed to deal with it when the Financial orders sanctioning the scheme had been received—please vide paragraph 2 of this department note on page 37 supra. The Financial department have accepted the principle of

* Which will be extinguished gradually and giving personal allowance* in lieu of which will not count for leave and pension. grain compensation allowance to those who now draw the latter, but will not get an increase in pay in the reorganization equivalent to their grain compensation allowance. Existing incumbents will not therefore be adversely affected by the abolition of the grain compensation allowance. It does not therefore seem to be necessary to call upon the Director of Public Instruction gratuitously to submit proposals for permanent increases in the scales of pay at present. The Financial department refer to the following as instances in which increase in pay may be desirable:—

	Per mensem.
	RS.
Four drawingmasters	20
Four gymnastic instructors / .. .	15
One assistant clerk in the Madrasa-i-Azam .. .	15-1-20
Six peons	7

In regard to all these except the peons, the payment of personal allowances in lieu of grain compensation allowance may be sufficient. As regards peons, however, their minimum pay is being fixed at Rs. 9 when the grain compensation allowance is abolished. As the grain compensation allowance that they draw is only Rs. 1-8-0, they will get an increase of eight annas if their pay is raised to Rs. 9 permanently.

It is submitted that the pay of the six peons referred to above may be raised to Rs. 9. Similarly, the pay of three peons drawing less than Rs. 9 per mensem each in the college department of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, may also be raised to Rs. 9. No further alteration seems to be necessary at present. If this is approved, the necessary changes may be made in the proposition statements which may then be forwarded to the Accountant-General for endorsing the special certificate referred to in paragraph 3 of Financial note on page 40 supra. Subject to approval, a draft memorandum to the Accountant-General is submitted below.

P.R.—9-2-16.

2. It is submitted that the following sentence may also be added at the end of paragraph 7 of the draft letter to 'India'—

"Another matter of minor importance is that it is proposed to abolish grain compensation allowance in the institutions brought within the scope of this scheme when the reorganization is introduced; existing incumbents who draw the allowance but will not get promotion in the new scales equivalent to the allowance drawn by them will be granted personal allowances which will be extinguished gradually under article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations and which will not count for leave allowances and pension."

S.K.—5-2-16.

V.S.—7-2-16.

Yes.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—9-2-16.

[Memorandum No. 3938-2, dated the 10th February 1916.]

From the Accountant-General, dated 22nd March 1916, No. T.M. 25-25295.

The Accountant-General has prepared a revised abstract proposition statement showing the increase in the cost of permanent establishment. The saving in temporary establishment affected by the scheme has not been taken into account by him in calculating the extra cost. The extra cost has therefore been raised from Rs. 8,166 (the figure given in the detailed proposition statement prepared by the Director of Public Instruction and corrected subsequently) to Rs. 10,178. It does not appear that the detailed proposition statement should now be revised correspondingly so as to show therein the net increase on the permanent establishment alone. It may be sufficient if it is stated at the foot of the *abstract* statement that it does not take into account the savings in temporary establishment. The Financial Department may

P.R.—10-4-16.

be requested to state whether this course may be adopted.

A (In reply to a remainder from the Government of India, that Government was informed that the scheme would be sent to them before the end of this month.)

S.K.—6-4-16.

C.R.—6-4-16.

P.R.—10-4-16.

To the Financial Department u.o.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Financial Department notes on pages 40-41 ante and the subsequent notes of Educational.

2. With reference to the question of abolition of grain compensation allowance referred to in Assistant Secretary's and Chief Secretary's notes on page 41 ante, Educational have now considered the point; and, instead of reporting later on to the Government of India, as suggested by Chief Secretary, alterations necessary as a consequence of the abolition of grain compensation allowance, the Educational

Department propose to embody in the present draft whatever modifications are necessary on account of the withdrawal of the allowance. It will be seen from the Educational note on page 42 ante that only in the case of peons, whose pay in some cases stood formerly at Rs. 6 or 7 per mensem, it is proposed to fix their pay at a minimum of Rs. 9 per mensem owing to withdrawal of grain compensation allowance. This may be accepted. The extra cost on account of this comes to Rs. 19 per mensem or Rs. 228 per annum and necessary amendments have been made in the proposition statements and in the draft.

L.E.K.

minimum of Rs. 9 per mensem owing to withdrawal of grain compensation allow-

In other cases Educational do not consider it necessary to modify rates of pay. This may be agreed to in Financial. The addition to paragraph 7 of draft letter suggested in paragraph 2 of Educational note on page 42 ante may be accepted.

L.E.K.

This may be agreed to in Financial. The addition to paragraph 7 of draft letter

3. Information will have to be furnished to the Government of India as regards the savings that will be effected by the withdrawal of grain compensation allowance

Yes.

L.E.K.

and the temporary extra cost on account of personal allowances—vide for precedent paragraph 6 of letter No. 2148, Judicial

dated 9th September 1915. In the present case, the saving and the extra expenditure referred to above will be trifling. The letter to India need not perhaps be delayed for want of information on this account; and Educational may be requested to obtain this information from the Director of Public Instruction separately, after

L.E.K.

despatch of the letter and forward the same to India the point being mentioned in the draft.

4. It is observed from the detailed proposition statements that in the Rajah-mundry secondary school there will be, even after the modifications referred to by Educational have been carried out, a peon on Rs. 8 and not on Rs. 9 the minimum

L.E.K.

suggested on page 42 ante. It is presumed that the pay here proposed is not intentional and if Educational wish to raise it to Rs. 9, Financial need not object.

5. The proposal in paragraph 1 of Educational Department note on page 41 ante to enter a footnote in the simplified proposition statement that the extra cost shown therein does not take into account the savings under temporary establishments,

L.E.K.

may be accepted. From paragraph 2 of Accountant-General's letter dated the

22nd March 1916 it will be seen that the details of temporary establishments have been omitted from the simplified statement in accordance with rules.

T.R.N.N.—24-4-16.

A.S.—24-4-16.

L. E. KERSHAW—25-4-16.

To the Educational Department u.o.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 3 of the Financial note above.—A draft memorandum asking the Director of Public Instruction to furnish information as to the probable saving that will be effected by the withdrawal of grain compensation allowance and the temporary extra cost on account of personal allowances is submitted for approval. The following sentence may be further added to the addition to the draft suggested on page 42 supra:—

"Information as to the saving effected by the abolition of grain compensation allowance and the temporary extra expenditure likely to be incurred in the grant of personal allowances will be separately furnished to the Government of India."

2. Paragraph 4 of the Financial Department note.—The modification suggested by the Financial Department may, it is submitted, be accepted. The necessary alteration has been made in the proposition statement.

3. *Paragraph 7 of the draft letter.*—As the sanction to the scheme for the establishment of a Teachers' college at Rajahmundry has since been received, the second sentence of the paragraph may be modified as shown below :—

"Provision is also made in the proposition statement for the retention of a portion of the existing staff of the secondary school at Rajahmundry which will be only tentative pending the introduction of the scheme for the establishment of a teachers' college at that place, sanction to which was recently accorded in His Majesty's Secretary of State for India's Despatch No. 37, Public, dated the 3rd March 1916."

4. The draft letter has been retyped embodying the above modifications. It may be finally circulated to His Excellency the Governor for approval.

(Please see note at A on page 42 supra.)

S.K.—28-4-16.

C.R.—28-4-16.

Issue the reference to the Director of Public Instruction at once and then resubmit the file.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—29-4-16.

Submitted that it may not be possible to issue the memorandum at once, as the proposition statement, which is to form an enclosure to it, will have to be printed after it has been finally approved.

I agree.

P.R.—3-5-16.

The alteration to the last sentence of paragraph 6 of the draft has been carried out as personally directed by the Secretary.

C.R.—1-5-16.

Type afresh please the letter to India.

P.R.—3-5-16.

The draft has been typed and is submitted.

S.K.—3-5-16.

C.R.—3-5-16.

Draft letter to India for approval.

P.R.—5-5-16.

P[ENTLAND]—11-5-16.

Demi-official.—from T. E. MOIR, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 11th May 1916.

The drafts in this file have been amended in one or two respects under His Excellency's instructions and for your convenience I attach typed copies of the drafts as amended to the file.

Issue.

P.R.—15-5-16.

[G.O. Nos. 536-37, Educational, dated 16th May 1916.]

ORDER :—
P.S.

The Government of India will be

addressed.

LETTER :—

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education.

Sir,

I am directed to invite reference to Mr. Francis's letter No. 2339-3 Edl., dated the 20th June 1913, on the subject of the improvement of secondary education in this Presidency and to forward the detailed proposals promised therein for establishing four Government secondary schools in suitable localities.

page 12 of c.f.

Supd. 20.8.16
5.6.16

45P
53

The purpose of these proposals ^{however} is not only to add to the existing four institutions of this class four more which should serve to set ^{the} a standard for secondary schools under private management, but also to ^{provide} furnish ~~along with the existing~~ ~~the Government schools~~ the requisite practising material and facilities for practical instruction in educational methods and higher studies for six secondary training institutions in the chief language areas of the Presidency, vide Mr. Davidson's

(xi) letter No. 916 Edl., dated the 22nd December 1911.

2. The original scheme for the re-organization of ~~the~~ secondary training schools contemplated the establishment of two institutions for Telugus at Rajahmundry and Chittoor, two for Tamils at Tiruvalur (in the Tanjore district) and Coimbatore, one for Malayalis at Palghat, and one for Canarese at Mangalore. The present scheme adheres to the above distribution, with the modification that

affiliated
for minor
schools
to be in

para 8, page 2 of letter 916 (xi)
22-12-11

para 2 of D.P.L. letter, page 14 of c.f.
 & para 2 of note, page 11 of n.f.

Tellicherry is substituted for Palghat
 as being a more central and suitable
 place.

Two of the six centres, Rajahmundry
 and Mangalore, have already ~~many~~
 Government secondary schools, which can
 be utilized as ^{model} ~~provisional~~ schools for
 the training institutions to be established
 at those places. For the remaining train-
 ing centres the Governor in Council proposes
 to take under Government management the
 following four institutions :-

- (1) The Board high school, Chittoor.
- (2) The Board high school, Tiruvalur.
- (3) The second ~~grade~~ grade college (with
 school department) at Tellicherry.
- (4) The second grade college (with school
 department) at Coimbatore.

3. The first two ~~of the above~~ are now under
 the management of the District Boards of
 Chittoor and Tanjore, respectively, the
 third under that of the Tellicherry Municipal
 Council, while the fourth is maintained by a
 private body which receives Government grants.
 The managing bodies of all the four

para 2, page 15 of c.f.

four institutions have had difficulties in the past in securing sufficient funds for their efficient management and they are willing to transfer their rights entirely and unconditionally to Government.

In the case of the two institutions at Coimbatore and Tellicherry, which are now maintained as second grade colleges, the Governor in Council considers it desirable that the college departments, which supply local needs, should be retained after the transfer of the institutions to Government management. It is also proposed to provincialise the branch schools attached to each of the institutions; ^{their continuance as} ~~which is the~~ ^{to} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~in fact forms an essential part of it.~~ ^{essential and they must be left to the same control.}

4. All ~~the~~ four institutions have ~~at~~ ^{present} buildings of their own and it is not likely that any large expenditure will have to be incurred on additions or improvements ~~to them~~. It will, however, be necessary to provide accommodation for

page 10 of n.f.
+ minus 12 2339-2 420.6.13
on page 12 of c.f.

para 4, page 14 of c.f.

para 4, page 17 of c.f.

the secondary training sections to be attached to the ~~institutions~~ ^{institutions}. It is estimated that a sum of Rs.40,000 roughly ~~would~~ ^{will} be required for this purpose. Similarly a sum of about Rs.20,000 ~~would~~ ^{will} be needed for the equipment of the training sections. This non-recurring expenditure of Rs.60,000 will be spread over the first three years ~~of~~ ^{after} the introduction of the scheme.

5. ~~While~~ ^{on of} revising the establishments of the four ~~new~~ ^{will be necessary and} institutions it is ~~also~~ ^{at the same time} proposed to re-organize the scale of establishment in the four ~~existing~~ ^{similar} institutions of this ~~class~~ ^{already} maintained by the Government, viz.,

- (i) the model school attached to the Teachers' college at Saidapet,
- (ii) the Government Madrasa-i-Azam (secondary school for Muhammadans at Madras),
- (iii) the secondary school at Rajahmundry, and
- (iv) the Government college at Mangalore.

The last two are to have secondary training sections attached to them. The re-organization of these schools, the need for which

498
57

has long been felt, was part of the original scheme for the establishment of model

schools which was put forward in Mr. Wynch's

(B) letter No. 87, dated the 21st February 1910, and it has till now been held in abeyance

pending the final settlement of the questions raised in ^{that} connection ~~therewith~~. In

consequence most of the staff in these institutions have been kept ^{low} a temporary footing at great inconvenience and to the prejudice of efficiency.

6. The proposition statement appended to this letter shows the staff proposed for each of the eight institutions. ^{more} The important ^{points} features of the same are referred to briefly below.

Principals of colleges:- ^{On reconsideration of} ~~Contrary to~~ ^{has been}

the original ~~model school~~ scheme, it is now ^{decided to appoint} ~~proposed to keep the posts as~~ Principal^s of

the colleges at Tellicherry and Coimbatore

outside the regular services. ^{Confidence resting at present} ~~on grounds of~~ economy It is not ~~possible~~ to recruit officers

of the Indian Educational Service for these two posts, ^{nor is it} ~~and it is not found~~ practicable

para 1, page 2 of cf.
in linked file.

page 15 of cf.

to fit them into the scheme for the reorganization of the Provincial Educational Service which was submitted to the Government of India in Mr. Wynch's letter No. 578 Edl., dated the 5th October 1910.

Teachers in colleges:- Of the senior teachers, hereafter to be designated college assistants, it is proposed to include the majority in the cadre of the Subordinate Collegiate Service on the scale of Rs. 200, Rs. 175, Rs. 150, Rs. 125 and Rs. 100. A new grade of Rs. 80 will also be created and added to the cadre of "headmasters and school assistants" to be established for teachers of secondary schools.

Headmasters of school sections:- ~~It is~~
~~not proposed to employ~~ separate headmasters for the high school departments of the institutions at Mangalore, Tellicherry and Coimbatore, as it is intended that the Principals of the colleges at those places should supervise the school departments. The Rajahmundry and Saidapet schools and the

paras 2 to 4 of Mr. Stone's work
on pages 23 + 24 of n.f.

page 15 of c.f.
+ para 2 (1), page 4 of c.f.
in hindis file.

518
59

Madrassa-i-Azam have ~~had~~ adequately paid headmasters whose posts are included in the Provincial Educational Service. For the two new high schools at Chittoor and Tiruvalur it is proposed to create headmasterships on Rs.200 per mensem.

Teachers in schools:- The scale of pay

for school teachers is somewhat lower than that ~~included~~ ^{proposed} in the original ~~model~~ ^{under} high ~~school~~ scheme. ~~While in~~ ^{Under} that scheme the rates ranged from Rs.40 to Rs.120, under the present proposals they range from Rs.25 to Rs.100, [except in the case of ~~two appointments in~~ the Madrassa-i-Azam where, in view of the difficulties of obtaining Muhammadan teachers, the two existing posts of assistants on Rs.85-4-125 and Rs.125-5-175 ^{will} ~~are proposed to~~ be retained. The lowest scale of Rs.25 is intended for the teachers of ~~the~~ preparatory classes ⁱⁿ of the secondary schools.

Formation of a general cadre:- ~~As was~~

~~proposed in connection with the original model~~

~~schools~~

para 2 (i), (ii) & (iii)
page 3 & 4 of cf. in linked file.

para 5 (a), page 13 of up.

para 5 (b), page 13 of up.

para 5 (b), page 13 of up.

para 2 (iii), page 4 of cf.
in linked file.

page 15 of cf.

para 9, page 3 of Letter 87 (75)
21.2.10

528 60
 adhere to the new scheme/plan

~~Under the~~ this Government ~~consider~~ that
 the staff of headmasters and school assistants
 should not be ^{separately allotted to} ~~distributed~~ against each institution
 but should form a single service, so that the
 number of assistants in each may be varied
 according to its needs without further sanction.

Special instructors: ~~In none of the~~

~~institutions, viz., that at Tiruvalur, it is~~
~~proposed to have an agricultural instructor,~~

~~Such an instructor is at present employed in~~

~~the Tiruvalur school and it is considered desirable to~~

~~that provision should be made for continuing~~

~~the teaching of the subject after the school is~~

provincialized. The scale of pay proposed for

the instructor, viz., Rs.60, is ~~the same as~~

that proposed in the original scheme. It is

also proposed to retain the instructors in

commercial subjects at Saidapet, Chittoor,

Tiruvalur, Mangalore, Rajahmundry and

Tellicherry and in the Madras-i-Azam, ^{as} These

subjects are included in the scheme for the

award of secondary school leaving certificates.

and

para 3, page 14 of c.f.
 & para (ii), page 24 of c.f.

para 3(ii), page 22 of c.f.
 para 6 of Mr. Sten's note, page 22 of c.f.
 & para 3 of Mr. Sten's note, page 25 of c.f.

para 10, page 4 of Letter 87 (B)
 21.2.10

and it is considered desirable that the provision for imparting instruction in them should continue.

The number of assistants for each institution has been fixed with reference to present requirements. Provision is also made in the proposition statement for the retention of a portion of the existing staff of the secondary school at Rajahmundry, ^{This} ~~which~~ however ^{Temporary} will be only tentative pending the introduction of the scheme for the establishment of a Teachers' college at that place, sanction to which was recently accorded in the Secretary of State's Despatch 37, Public, dated the 3rd March 1916.

Another ^{proposed} ~~matter~~ of minor importance is ^{the} ~~that it is proposed to abolish~~ grain compensation allowance, in the institutions ^{brought} ~~to which~~ ^{applies} within the scope of this scheme when the re-organization is introduced; existing ^{scales} ~~incumbents who draw the allowance but do not~~ ^{whose pay under the new scheme} is less than the emoluments they would get promotion in the new scales equivalent draw under the old scales

page 9 of Prop. Staff.

para 2(ii), page 3 & 4 of c.f. in linked file.

This was received on the 23rd April (it being dealt with separately.)

page 3 to 37 of n.f.

Inclusion of grain compensation

5248
62
~~to the~~ allowance drawn by them will be

granted personal allowances which will be

extinguished gradually under Article 61 of

the Civil Service Regulations and ~~which~~ will

not count for leave allowances and pension.

Information as to the saving effected by the

abolition of grain compensation allowances

and the temporary extra expenditure likely

to be incurred in the grant of personal

allowances will be separately furnished to

the Government of India.

In order to

8. ~~For~~ furnishing the information

regarding the financial aspects of the scheme,

Called for

~~Desired~~ in paragraph 14 of the Secretary

of State's despatch 106, Public, dated the

28th June 1912, I am directed to enclose the

following statements :-

(i) statement showing the increased

liability incurred by Government

on account of pensionary and leave

allowance charges under the scheme;

(ii) estimate of the fee income of the

four institutions to be now taken

under Government management;

(iii) statement showing the savings that

may

*para 2 of this note
on page 40 of n.f.*

page 5 of 4.

may be effected in contributions and teaching grants payable to the afore-said four institutions; and

(iv) estimate of the details of recurring charges (other than salaries of staff and establishment) of the four institutions.

9. The total extra cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs.38,440 per annum recurring, and Rs.60,000 non-recurring, as detailed below :-

Recurring.

	Rs.
(a) Net extra cost on account of staff and establishment detailed in the proposition statement, at Rs.8,166 per mensem	97,992
(b) Pensionary and leave allowance charges	30,008
(c) Charges on account of contingencies	5,320
Total	1,33,320

Deduct.

Estimated fee income of the four institutions to be taken over by Government .. Rs.(88,910)
and probable savings under contribution and teaching grants Rs.(5,970)

Net extra cost .. 38,440

Non-recurring.

Buildings	40,000
Equipment	20,000
Total	<u>60,000</u>

56.8
04

10. I am directed to request that the Government of India will be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the scheme outlined above. The sanction may be accorded on the understanding that the scheme ^{will} ~~should~~ be given effect to only ^{when the} ~~after the~~ financial situation ^{permits} ~~improves~~. No provision has been made for it in the budget estimates for 1916-17.

11. Before concluding this letter I am to explain the apparent discrepancy in the number of secondary schools noticed in paragraph 10(1) of the Secretary of State's despatch already referred to. All the figures referred to in that paragraph related to the year 1909-10. ^{whereas} ~~while~~ the figure 157, given in paragraph 2 of this Government's letter No. 632 Edl., dated the 8th September 1911, related only to the number of high schools for non-European boys, the figure 811 represented the total number of all secondary

part of cf.

para 9, para 4 of nf.

65
schools (high and middle schools) for both
boys and girls; and 172 was the total number
of all high schools for boys, both European
and non-European. On the 31st March 1915
the number of high schools for non-European
boys was 159.

I have etc.

Handwritten signature and date:
5/5/16

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PREFERENCE.

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38-2-15.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

nt No., dated 191

No. 5-36-537, dated 16. 5. 1916.

(b)
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 (b¹)
 Notes
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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Model high schools

Addressing the Government
of India on the subject
of the modified scheme
for the establishment of
model high
this Presidency
TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.

Initials of
Press official.

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