

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1916.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 595, 31st May 1916

Teaching grants

Requesting the Director of Public Instruction to continue for another year, the system of payment of — to elementary schools in monthly instalments and to submit to Government a report on the working of the system not later than the 30th April 1917.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 611, Educational, dated the 26th May 1914.

ABSTRACT.—Approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to introduce as an experimental measure in the four districts of Guntūr, Bellary, Chingleput and Madura the system of payment of teaching grants to elementary schools in monthly instalments, and requesting him to submit a report on the working of the system at the end of March 1916.

II

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.

Dated—Madras, the 19th April 1916.

No.—R.C. 588.

With reference to G.O. No. 611, Educational, dated the 26th May 1914, calling for a report on the working of the system of payment of teaching grants to elementary schools in monthly instalments, I have the honour to state that so far as the schools under mission management are concerned, the managers dislike the system and prefer to receive the grants in a lump sum. They have enough funds available to run their schools and they consider it a nuisance to receive a large number of orders at various times. Payment in a lump sum also simplifies their accounts.

2. As regards schools under teacher-managers, these can be considered under two heads—

- (i) those schools which are near a treasury, and
- (ii) those that are at a distance from the treasury.

In the case of the former the managers seem in some cases to like the scheme, especially in Guntūr district where it is least objected to. In the case of the latter the managers are not in favour of the scheme, because visits to the treasury interrupt the school work, especially where there is only one teacher, and because to draw a small monthly payment the managers spend disproportionately on food, bandies and the like each time they go to a treasury and often yield to the temptation to fritter away the money they draw in the attractive shops to be found in towns. Teacher-managers, in fact, generally prefer the annual lump sum payment, because it is made in March when food grains are cheapest and a supply for the year can most economically be laid in at the cheapest rate.

3. Even with the scheme restricted to schools which received no reduction of grant during the three previous years, the system of monthly payments had occasionally to be abandoned owing to closure of schools or decline in efficiency. Such cases would clearly become much more common if the system was extended to all aided elementary schools.

4. The Inspector of Schools, II Circle, the only officer in favour of continuing the scheme, states that the managers who live far away from a treasury consider it a hardship to attend the treasury every month for the encashment of the warrants. To remove this hardship he suggests that the monthly warrants may be made payable to the Tahsildar of the taluk who may be requested to disburse the amounts to the managers concerned through the village officials. He further suggests that, as the system involves additional work, he may be given an additional clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem. I do not consider that his suggestions are at all sound.

I am a good deal surprised and disappointed by the results of the experiment, because I have always considered on *a priori* grounds the annual payment of elementary school grants to be a defect of our system. Since however the new scheme is so little appreciated, especially by the class of teachers whom it was chiefly intended to benefit, I am not in favour of continuing it.

Order—No. 595, Educational, dated the 31st May 1916.

His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the system of payment of teaching grants to elementary schools in monthly instalments has not had a sufficiently long trial and that it should not be condemned on the strength of the poor results achieved in a single year. The Director will accordingly be requested to continue the experiment for another year and to submit to Government a report on the working of the system not later than the 30th April 1917 with special reference to the following among other questions:—

- (1) whether the four districts in which it has been tried are typical, and if not, whether it should be tried in other districts,
- (2) whether personal payment to teacher-managers at the treasury is the only possible method, and
- (3) if, in the Director's opinion, the scheme has failed, whether any modified scheme having for its object the same benefit and convenience to teacher-managers is feasible.

(True Extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 595, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED THE 31st MAY 1916.

[SUBJECT.—*System of paying teaching grants in monthly instalments.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 19th April 1916, R.C. No. 588.

Please see the extract from the Council Proceedings of the 4th April 1913, relating to resolution No. 19 moved by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in which he advocated a system of paying teaching grants to elementary schools in monthly instalments. Orders were issued in G.O. No. 611, Educational, dated the 26th May 1914, to introduce the system, as an experimental measure, in the four districts of Guntūr, Bellary, Chingleput and Madras. The scheme was actually brought into force in the beginning of the year 1915-16 vide page 1 of G.O. No. 59, Educational, dated the 20th January 1915. The scheme has now been working for a year, and the Director of Public Instruction in his current letter submits a report as to its results.

2. The scheme is not appreciated by mission managers and by teacher-managers who live at a distance from the treasury. It appears to have been liked only in the Guntūr district and even there by a few whose schools are near the treasury. In the circumstances the Director of Public Instruction is not in favour of continuing the system. Seeing that the result of the scheme has not been commensurate with the trouble involved, both to the departmental officers and to the teachers themselves, it appears hardly worth while to continue the scheme even in the four districts where it is now in force nor to extend it to other districts.

3. Attention is in this connection solicited to question No. 107 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st February 1916 (G.O. No. 149, Educational, dated the 12th February 1916) and the answer given thereto. The Government therein promised to consider the question of extending the scheme to other districts, if the results of it in the existing four districts were found to have been satisfactory. As the experiment has not proved a success and as the Director of Public Instruction definitely recommends its discontinuance, it is submitted that the Director's recommendation may be accepted. The current may be recorded and placed on the Editors' Table so as to enable the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and other Additional Members to have a copy of the Director's report.

4. A draft order is submitted for approval.

P.R.—1-5-16.

T.K.—2-5-16.

Please see His Excellency's note dated the 18th September 1913 at page 9 of the notes to G.O. No. 611, Educational, dated the 26th May 1914. The experiment has been tried and the results are embodied in the Director of Public Instruction's letter in the current file. I concur with the Director of Public Instruction that the experiment has failed and need not be continued. Draft for approval.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—4-5-16.

This experimental system was advocated and adopted for the benefit and convenience of especially teacher-managers, and must no doubt be judged mainly by that test. Before it is condemned and abandoned, I should like to be quite sure that in the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction it has had a fair and full trial and has failed. For instance, is one year long enough? Are these four districts typical? Should other districts be tried? Is personal payment to teacher-managers at the treasury the only possible method? There may be other considerations.

P[ENTLAND]—5-5-16.

Will the Director of Public Instruction please note further with reference to His Excellency's remarks?

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—6-5-16.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[U.O. No. T. 32, dated 19th May 1916.]

Teacher-managers dislike the scheme for two reasons:—

- (1) They prefer to get their grant in a lump;
- (2) Going monthly to the treasury subjects them to inconvenience and expense.

First as regards (1) I see that it was anticipated that improvident persons would dislike the scheme, but I do not think the desire that the State should be his banker for the year necessarily marks a man as improvident. The monthly payment has so far been restricted to well-established schools, those that have drawn a grant without reduction for three years. It is probable that the managers of such schools are in least need of the monthly payment: they are the schools in which levy of fees is most likely to give the teacher a living wage and in which teachers for other reasons are most likely to have resources of their own. The general indifference to the advantages of the scheme may perhaps be due partly to the people affected by it being relatively prosperous. It was thought by Sir Alfred Bourne and his advisers that it would be dangerous to extend it to less well-established schools—the managers of which would perhaps benefit more from it. If monthly payments are continued therefore it is to be considered whether the restrictions on the class of schools to receive them can be relaxed.

(2) Two other methods of payment were considered before the introduction of the scheme:—

- (a) payment by tahsildars through village officers;
- (b) by money order.

I am certainly not in favour of the first as likely to lead to many cases of fraud or alleged fraud. The second seems to have been rather summarily dismissed and I confess I see no very great objections to it—the chief is probably that schools are often at some distance from a post office.

So far my arguments point not so much in the direction of continuing the existing scheme or of applying it to additional districts as of working out a substantially new one. Pending the consideration of this it cannot be said that there would be any great harm in continuing the present experiment for a year.

J. H. STONE—15-5-16.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A revised draft order is submitted for approval.

P.R.—23-5-16.

T.K.—24-5-16.

P.R.—27-5-16.

Draft order approved.

P[ENTLAND]—29-5-16.

Issue.

P.R.—30-5-16.

[G.O. No. 595, Educational, dated the 31st May 1916.]

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Seott. II—38—3-14.

DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 191

G.O. No. 595, dated the 31-5-16 191

Number of MS. pages sent { (b) Correspondence 5
(b¹) Notes 7

Brief subject. *Vice Sheet attached*

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[P.T.O.]

A

B

C

Scott. II-10 (a)-12-1-15.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

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Supdt.

Sundt

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Teaching grants

~~for another copy of~~. Requesting the DPO

To continue for another year, the system of payment of — to elementary schools in monthly instalments and to submit to Govt a report on the working of the system not later than the 30th April 1917.

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READ AGAIN G.O. No. 64 Sol, dated the 26th May 1914. 191 (N)

” ” ” ” ” 191

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1511, From the SP, No. 50016, dated the 19. 4. 1916

191

" " " " : ""

197

ORDER

No. 595 Edl 87 31-5-16, dated 191

For orders whether the Gio
may be placed Jan 8-7

Not seen

H. E. the Governor-in-Council Considered that the system of payment of teaching grants to elementary schools in monthly instalments has not ~~yet~~ had a ~~fair~~ ^{sufficient long} trial and that it should not be condemned ~~and abandoned~~ on the strength of the poor results achieved in a single year. The Director will accordingly be requested to continue the experiment for another year and to submit to Govt. a report on the working of the system not later than the 30th April 1917 with special reference to the following among other questions:-

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whether it should be tried in other
districts.

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(3) ~~that~~ if, in the Director's opinion, the scheme has failed, ^{whether} any ^(same) modified scheme having for its object the benefit and convenience to teacher-managers is feasible.

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 the $\frac{88}{31.5 \cdot 16}$ $\frac{21/5}{21/5}$

$\frac{23.5.16}{24.5.16}$

~~29.5.16~~

Notes in CB
2/6/16

Spencer
Jan
as
1976/76

It has been found that the
water is drawn in from the
atmosphere.

⑤ Water is formed from
hydrogen and oxygen. It is
the only liquid we know of.

⑥ ~~Water is~~ Water is
the most common substance
on the surface of the earth.
It is the only one that
exists in all three states
of matter: solid, liquid,
and gas.

ms 595