

Home (1917) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1386

DATED 5. 11. 17

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Tour.

Recording notes prepared for His Excellency the Governor in connection with his tour to Mangalore on the representation of the Roman Catholics of that place for more liberal grants to elementary schools under public management.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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



E. J. J. C. No. 1154 B

Recd 9.10.17

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Cotacamund,
9th October 1917

My dear Ramachandra Rao,

I am sending herewith two copies of the list of subjects with arguments to be placed before His Excellency at Mangalore by the Roman Catholics. Will you kindly pass on the subjects which do not relate to your Department to the Departments concerned, and arrange to let me have 3 copies of a printed note on each subject not later than 12th instant?

Yours sincerely,
HeMoir.

The Hon'ble

Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao A.M.,

Secretary to Government, Home Department,
Stanhurst Hill.

11/10
Copies sent to
Secy. Govt., Secy. Home Dept.,

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR—OCTOBER 1917.

THE DEPUTATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF MANGALORE.

Argument.

More liberal grants to elementary schools under private management.

Note of the subjects for discussion.

The Catholic community of South Kanara, in common with other communities, finds itself greatly handicapped in the matter of elementary education owing to the scanty support they receive from Government in the shape of grants.

It is a well-known fact that while the educational authorities insist on private managers conducting their schools as efficiently as the schools under public management, a reference to the official financial returns of the Educational Department will show that while large sums of public money are spent on schools under public management, institutions under private management receive very little encouragement at the hands of Government.

The Mangalore Catholic Mission and the Catholic Association of South Kanara are making every sacrifice in their power to bring elementary education within the reach of the poorer classes throughout the district. At present they maintain 63 recognized elementary schools with a total attendance, according to the latest returns, of 5,285 pupils, including a fairly large number of girls. There is a large demand for more schools and there are many centres with a large Catholic population where schools are urgently needed.

The total income of the 63 schools maintained by the Catholic Mission and the Catholic Association, for the last financial year, was Rs. 16,778-10-4, including Government grants to the extent of Rs. 10,446-0-0. The total expenditure on the other hand reached the high figure of Rs. 29,410-2-4, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 12,631-8-0 to be made good by the management.

The present scale of Government grant to private schools is only Rs. 3 monthly for a non-trained teacher; Rs. 3-8-0

Article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.
Ibid.

for a trained teacher of the lower elementary grade ; Rs. 4 for a trained teacher of the higher elementary grade and Rs. 5 for a trained teacher of the secondary grade. To this must be added a capitation grant of As. 8 per annum per student on the average attendance of the school.

It will be readily admitted that the only other source of income, namely, fees, in the case of most of our elementary schools, which are attended by children of the poorest class, adds very little to the teachers' salary. It is therefore no wonder if, under the present system, teachers in private schools are underpaid and often draw a salary considerably inferior to the salary of a menial servant and consequently give up the teaching profession in despair, unless they are fortunate enough to secure employment in a school under public management where the scale of salary is much higher.

It is therefore prayed that on a kind consideration of these facts Government may be pleased to raise the scale of grants to private elementary schools and thus enable managers to entertain properly qualified teachers by offering them better salaries and thus secure the stability and raise the efficiency of their schools.

Secretariat Note.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The request of the Roman Catholics of Mangalore is a general one and not confined to their own grievances.

2. The rule complained of is article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Under the revised Code issued in 1906 the rate of teaching grant was Rs. 36 per year for each teacher whether trained or not and As. 8 per year for each pupil in average daily attendance. It was also provided that the sanctioning authority could increase the latter by not more than 25 per cent in respect of pupils belonging to the backward classes or castes and could decrease or increase the grant by 25 per cent for defects or improvement in the standard of efficiency. The rule did not satisfy managers of private schools and among them the Missionary Educational Council of Southern India submitted a memorial to Government in 1908 to which the Government replied that the working of the rules was being watched and that they were not prepared to revise them then. The chief reason which influenced the above decision of Government was the additional cost involved in the proposal—vide G.O. No. 190, Educational,

G.O. 264, Educational, 27th March 1913.

dated the 16th March 1908, and the notes connected with it, especially Sir George Forbes' note on pages 10 and 11.

3. In 1913 when the Imperial grant of 23 lakhs (16.20 non-recurring and 6.80 recurring) became available the Director of Public Instruction took up the question of revising rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, among others, so as to increase the rate of teaching grant and to enlarge the list of backward classes or castes—please see G.O. No. 715, Educational, dated the 5th August 1913. The rule as then revised provides for a grant of Rs. 36 per year for each untrained teacher, Rs. 42 per year for each trained teacher of the lower elementary grade, Rs. 48 per year for each trained teacher of the higher elementary grade and As. 8 per year for each pupil in average daily attendance as also for an enhancement of the efficiency or merit grant from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. The rates are also allowed in higher elementary schools, in elementary schools employing secondary trained teachers and in girls' schools. The concessions so far made have consumed a large portion of the funds available, so much so the Government have not been able in the past to pay the grants in full even under the existing rules and additional funds had to be allotted—please compare G.O. No. 1471, Educational, dated the 23rd December 1914, and Sir Harold Stuart's note on page 1 of the notes to that Government Order. It is thus clear that the question in these cases is really one of funds. The following statement illustrates the increase in the provision of teaching grants for elementary schools during the past five years:—

(Taken from the Civil Budget Estimate.)

Year.	RS.
1911-12 (Actuals)	... 11,10,721
1912-13 (")	... 11,92,351
1913-14 (")	... 11,86,819
1914-15 (")	... 16,50,451
1915-16 (Revised estimate)	16,09,000
1916-17 (Budget ")	16,09,000

4. Apart from the difficulty of finding the necessary funds it is observed that the Educational Conference which met in March 1916 has recommended a graduated scale of capitation grant in lieu of the existing uniform rate of As. 8 per pupil. These recommendations are separately under consideration. As the request of the Roman Catholics is partly covered by those recommendations no separate action appears to be called for on the present requests at least for the present.

P.R.—10-10-17.

As regards the observation in paragraph 1 of the note, the figures relating

to Provincial revenues allotted to elementary schools under public and private management in 1915-16 are given below :—

	Provincial Revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Schools under public management ..	3,61,022	22,68,167	3,21,740	1,18,646	4,262	30,73,837
Do. private management ..	16,56,576	2	56,658	6,88,513	11,51,836	35,03,085
Total ..	20,17,598	22,68,169	3,78,398	7,57,159	11,55,598	65,76,922

The number of schools under public and private management is 7,413 and 22,372 respectively. It is also observed that 47 per cent of the cost of a private school is borne from Provincial revenues. On an average the amount spent from Provincial funds on a school under public management is more than twice as much as that on a school under private management. The reason is obvious : in the case of the former most of the schools have been started by local bodies as mere agents of Government, the entire cost in most cases being provided from Provincial funds. The other causes that justify this are that fees in the lower classes in the schools under public management are appropriated by the teachers and the receipts therefrom are not available for expenditure on the maintenance of the schools and that managers of schools under private management are not bound to adhere to the rates of fees prescribed in the Educational Rules.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—10-10-17.

The question is, in the first instance, one of funds. Additional funds are not available.

2. The graduated scale referred to in paragraph 4 is intended, not for the purpose of a total increase of grant, but to strengthen the attendance in the III and IV standards.

3. Apart from the question of funds, there is a question of principle as to whether the State is bound to pay the whole deficit in private elementary schools. When the new Bill (or a similar Bill) becomes law, education will tend to become free. Private schools will become more and more impossible. Meanwhile they are tolerated as we cannot ourselves provide all elementary schools at present. As a matter of fact, the schools are worse equipped than schools under public management; and several methods of economy, some of them undesirable, are adopted. In course of time the bulk of them will be converted into State schools.

The above remarks apply solely to elementary education.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11-10-17.

C. No. 1154 B

NOTES.

Page

Home Dept.

Submitted that copies of the ~~relevant~~ relevant extracts from the ~~arg~~ arguments of the deputation from the Roman Catholics of Mangalore may be sent to the departments concerned* for necessary action.

SK
9/10/17

Q
9.10.17

H. Sec. Rev. Dept.
L.H. (Res.)
P.H.
Rev.

* Submitted, yes.

Order 1154 B-1
9.10.17

I presume that the extracts have been sent

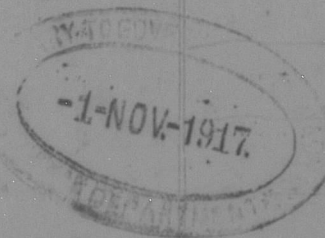
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P.S. with three printed copies of the notes (below)

Order No. 1154 B-2
12.10.17

Returned with a copy of the proceedings of the deputation.

Let for
31.10.17



On 16th October 1917 His Excellency ~~then~~ received a deputation from the Roman Catholics of Mangalore who pleaded for more liberal grants to elementary schools under private management and submitted the following note:

"The Catholic community of South Kanara, in common with other communities, finds itself greatly handicapped in the matter of elementary education owing to the scanty support they receive from Government in the shape of grants.

It is a well-known fact that while the educational authorities insist on private managers conducting their schools as efficiently as the schools under public management, a reference to the official financial returns of the Educational Department will show that while large sums of public money are spent on schools under public management, institutions under private management receive very little encouragement at the hands of Government.

The Mangalore Catholic Mission and the Catholic Association of South Kanara are making every sacrifice in their power to bring elementary education within the reach of the poorer classes throughout the district. At present they maintain 63 recognized elementary schools with a total attendance, according to the latest returns, of 5,285 pupils, including a fairly large number of girls. There is a large demand for more schools and there are many centres with a large Catholic population where schools are urgently needed.

The total income of the 63 schools maintained by the Catholic Mission and the Catholic Association, for the last financial year, was Rs.16,778-10-4, including Government grants to the extent of Rs.10,446-0-0. The total expenditure on the other hand reached the high figure of Rs.29,410-2-4, thus leaving a deficit of Rs.12,631-8-0 to be made good by the management.

The present scale of Government grant to private schools is only Rs.3 monthly for a non-trained teacher; Rs.3-8-0 for a trained teacher of the lower elementary grade; Rs.4 for a trained teacher of the higher elementary grade and Rs.5 for a trained teacher of the secondary grade. To this must be added a capitation grant of As.8 per annum per student on the average attendance of the school.

It will be readily admitted that the only other source of

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no. 323
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income, namely, fees, in the case of most of our elementary schools, which ~~were~~^{are} attended by children of the poorest class, adds very little to the teachers' salary. It is therefore no wonder if, under the present system, teachers in private schools are underpaid and often draw a salary considerably inferior to the salary of a menial servant and consequently give up the teaching profession in despair, unless they are fortunate enough to secure employment in a school under public management where the scale of salary is much higher.

It is therefore prayed that on a kind consideration of these facts Government may be pleased to raise the scale of grants to private elementary schools and thus enable managers to entertain properly qualified teachers by offering them better salaries and thus secure the stability and raise the efficiency of their schools."

In urging their request, the deputation stated that the cost of maintaining a board school was three times greater than that of maintaining a private school of the same size. From the statistics available it would appear that the cost per pupil was Rs.6-8-0 in a board school while it was only Rs.2-2-0 in a private school. Of late there had been considerable reduction in the number of private schools in the district which numbered 375 in 1912 and only 317 now. The policy of the Educational Department appeared to have led to a reduction in the number of private schools.

2. As regards the contention generally put forward that board schools were more efficient than private ones, the deputation argued that efficiency ~~depended~~ depended on the frequency of the visits paid by the Manager to the school and in this respect private schools had a distinct advantage. Except in a few instances board schools were not more efficient than private schools and with more liberal grants private schools especially Roman Catholic schools could easily be made more efficient.

3. It was also urged that provision should be made for more stipends in training schools. The deputation concluded by saying that an increase of teaching and capitation grants and the more liberal working of the rules relating to building grants would give

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an impetus to elementary education. The deputation promised to send to the Private Secretary a copy of their detailed arguments.

Enclosed.
Jan 11-14
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His Excellency said that the Government welcomed the aid of private individuals and bodies in spreading elementary education, and were glad to encourage private enterprise so far as their means permitted. The grants which had been made during the last five years showed that the amount spent on elementary education had very considerably increased. His Excellency recognised the increasing desire for elementary education but the chief difficulty was one of funds and this applied to recognised schools of all kinds whether under the management of public bodies, or of private bodies or individuals. This question was common to the whole presidency and ^{their} policy would have to be framed with regard to the interests of the whole Presidency. In this as in so many other matters the war had unfortunately seriously impeded progress.

His Excellency in conclusion stated that their views would be carefully borne in mind when further advance was again possible.

The deputation next deprecated the ~~abolition~~ increases which the Abkari had made to the tree ~~taxation~~ on cocoanut and palmyrah trees. They also stated that the policy of reducing the number of shops was viewed with disfavour by the community. The Collector stated that there had been no increase in the rates of tree-tax during the last three years. They urged that toddy was consumed by the poorer Catholics as a food not as an intoxicant. The price of toddy had gone up in recent years and during festivals it was still further enhanced. In order that consumers might know for certain what they had to pay, the deputation requested that a maximum price might be fixed for toddy. They also referred to the reduction of shops as compelling poor people to go long distances after a hard day's work. His Excellency stated that their representations would be brought to the notice of the Departmental authorities.

The deputation next brought forward the subject of the ~~admission~~ admission of Roman Catholics of South Kanara to the Railway and Telegraph departments and to the Indian Subordinate Medical and other

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public services in the higher grades. They stated that they had made an application for appointments to the Indian Telegraph department on the general scale but they were told in reply that they would be admitted only to the local scale. There was also difference as regards pay between Indian and Eurasian grades. With regard to appointments of signallers and ~~drivers~~ drivers in Railway department also they urged that they might be placed on a footing of equality with Euraisans with ^{whom} ~~them~~ they had habits and customs in common. They also stated that no member of the community had been appointed direct to the post of Deputy Collector though applicants had not been wanting. In reply His Excellency stated that these appointments were made by a careful process of selection and that in any case the number ~~of~~ was not sufficient to allow of every section of the community or ~~even each~~ district being allotted appointments. With reference to their desire to enter the medical services His Excellency stated that the new Medical School at Calicut would give them ample opportunities at any rate as regards the civil branch of the service.

Rev

The last subject which the deputation placed before His Excellency was the grant to the South Kanara Catholic Association of waste land on darkhast on favourable terms for the benefit of poor Catholic agriculturists. The Collector stated that if any specific requests were made to him, they would be considered carefully. At the same time he did not consider that it was possible to make special rules in favour of Roman Catholics.

MEMORANDUM

Subject. Elementary Schools under private management in South Canara receive little encouragement at the hands of Government in the matter of Grants.

Note. For purposes of this paper, I call schools under public management Board Schools, and schools under private management Private Schools.

1. Comparing Board Schools with Private Schools from official financial returns (from the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools through the Collector's favour) for 1916-1917, we find:

- a) Number of Board Schools.....(Boys') 225 + (Girls') 15
Number of Private Schools.....294 + 11.
- b) Cost to Government for 240
Board Schools
~~(recurring and non recurring)~~
(recurring and non recurring).....Rs.112,905-7-10
Cost to Government for 305
Private Schools.....Rs. 49,301-0- 0
- c) No. of pupils in Board Schools.. 16,660
No. of pupils in Private Schools 20,845
- d) Net cost for Board Schools (less
income from fees etc.
Rs.6004-14-6).....Rs.106,900-9-4
- e) Net cost to Government for each
pupil in Board Schools...Rs.6-6-8
" " Private Schools.Rs.2-5-4
" " Catholic SchoolsRs.2-2-0

2. From the above figures it is clear that the cost to Government per head in Board Schools is Rs.6-6-8, in Private Schools Rs.2-5-4, while in Catholic Schools it is still lower, viz., Rs.2-2-0. One reason for this difference between Catholic and the rest of the schools in net cost per head is that the Catholic Schools on an average have a larger attendance than the rest.

- 3. a) No.of Board Schools in 1912.....137 + 5
No. of Private Schools in 1912.....332 + 9
- b) No.of Board Schools in 1917.....225 + 15
No.of Private Schools in 1917.....294 + 11

From the above figures it is clear that while there has been an increase of 98 Board Schools in the last five years, there has been a decrease of 36 in the case of Private Schools, which is a clear sign that Private Schools find it hard to compete with Board Schools for financial reasons.

Apparently the policy of Government has been to multiply Board Schools at the cost of private enterprise. We Catholics take this as a serious grievance, since according to our tenets we are obliged to maintain Catholic Schools for our own pupils, as in other schools they cannot receive that religious education without which no education can be sound.

4. It is pointed out that the quality of education imparted in Board Schools necessarily involves higher expenditure which implied that Private Schools are not as efficient.

This general statement is, we submit, not founded on facts.

a) So far as supervision is concerned, it is a known fact that Board Schools which depend practically on the Inspectorial Staff for supervision, fare far worse than Private Schools. In illustration of this, we append a copy of an interpellation made in the Taluk Board, Managalore and the President's reply thereto.

Interpellations by M.R. Ry Kamberboil Krishna Rao Avl. on 25th September 1917.

1. Will the President be pleased to state whether there is any rule to the effect that all Board Elementary Schools should be inspected at least once a year by the Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools?

The member is referred to Rule 80 of the Inspection Code.

2. If so, is the President aware that there are some Schools which are not inspected by the Sub Assistant Inspector for over 3 years?

Yes, he is aware.

3. If the answer to question 2 is in the affirmative will the President be pleased to state the number of such schools that remained unvisited by the said Officer and the action

taken in the matter?

The annual inspection of the undermentioned 6 schools has not been done by the Sub Assistant Inspector since 1914.

Baltila, Borimar, Devasyapadur, Kaval mudur, Kajekkar & Uli.

x x x x

b) Neither are Board Schools sufficiently visited by the President or the members of the Board for the simple reason that ordinarily they live far from these schools. There is a fair number of Board Schools never visited either by the President or the members of the Board.

c) As for course ~~2~~ves Catholic Schools are ordinarily attached to Parishes, and are placed under the direct supervision of the Parish Priests who have facilities for visiting the schools daily and for superintending the work of the teachers constantly. Besides it is well known that Catholic Schools are maintained solely in the interests of education.

It was, I believe, for this reason that School Committees were appointed by the Taluk Boards some years ago. They seem to have become distasteful to the Department and were finally done away with.

5. It is objected that the Grant-in-Aid Code has provided for increase in teaching Grants up to 50% and more, on behalf of Private Schools.

a) As a matter of fact there has been no case (except in one Panchama School) in which more than 50% ~~and~~ was ever sanctioned.

b) 50% if at all given is ordinarily reserved for higher Elementary Schools.

c) It is significant that only a small portion of Private Schools have been recipients of increased grants ~~and~~ from 5 to 30%.

6. It may be asked why Private Schools cannot to some extent recoup out of school fees etc.

a) The poverty of the majority of schoolchildren especially in the country parts, is a great obstacle.

b) An attempt to exact fees, where possible, would only drive the children away to Board Schools where school fees are

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either lower, or not levied at all.

The regulation which has done away with Transfer Certificates in these cases only facilitates this course of action.

7. It may be added that education imparted in Private Schools, especially Catholic ones, has so far proved a more efficient factor in raising loyal citizens to the Empire than other Institutions.

8. Some of these grievances were jointly represented to the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction by the Managers of Private Schools, Udipi Taluk, as long as ago as 1906. The writer of this Memo was one of the signatories. As far as he is aware, no reply has been received as yet.

9. It is therefore our Prayer:

a) That more encouragement may be given us by increasing teaching and capitation Grants to at least the double of the present rates.

b) That the conditions for the recognition of the new schools may be modified specially with regard to the suitability of the School buildings when a school is newly started. Unless the schools are allowed to be opened in temporary sheds to start with, the regulation about Grants to School buildings becomes nugatory.

Seb. Noronha

Member of the Catholic Deputation
to His Excellency the Governor of
Madras on the 16th October 1917.

NOTES.

16
Home (204) Department

Please see His Excellency's Reply in para 4 of the note on page 9 supra. No further action has to be taken in the matter. The P.S. would himself have forwarded copies of these notes to other departments concerned & no extracts need be sent by this department. The papers may be

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of the note on page 9 of the
action has to be taken in the matter. The
note has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration.
no objection was made to the
note.

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READ AGAIN G.O. No.
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DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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