

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1336, 11th October 1918

Grant-in-Aid Code

Approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to raise the rates of stipendiary grants to aided training schools and directing the publication of a notification making the necessary alterations in the —.

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ORIGINAL.

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Grant-in-Aid Code

Approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to raise the rates of stipendiary grants to aided training schools and directing the publication of a notification making the necessary alterations in the —.

READ—the following papers :—

I

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, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 16th March 1918.

No.—C. 2640.

Representations have often been made to me by the managers of aided training schools regarding the inadequacy of the amounts paid from Provincial funds as stipendiary grants to the students undergoing training in their schools. These rates are less than the amounts which such students would get as stipends if they joined a Government training school and the managers have not been able to supplement from their own funds the stipendiary grants paid to the students from Provincial funds. Consequently the aided training schools are not full. This is undesirable at a time when demand for trained teachers is so great and suggests one ground for favourable consideration of the representations made. The managers of these schools, however, base the claim rather on the ground that there is no valid reason why the teachers whom they are training should, so far as the rates of stipend are concerned, be treated differently from those in Government training schools. They claim that in training teachers they subserve an identical public purpose at a rate less costly to Government and that therefore the rate of stipend should also be identical. The reason for the differentiation of rates originated largely, I believe, in the notion that the students trained in the aided training schools were intended solely for work, partly as catechists and partly as teachers in Mission schools. But this is not true today and even if there was once some truth in it I doubt if it provided a real justification for a differentiation in the rates. I therefore submit the enclosed draft notification in duplicate for the approval of Government and publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of the changes necessary in rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

2. The raising of the rates of stipendiary grants to the same rates as stipends is estimated to involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 47,000 under stipendiary grants in training schools for masters and of Rs. 21,000 under stipendiary grants in training schools for mistresses per annum as stated in paragraph 3 of my letter No. C. 10280, dated 15th December 1917. These amounts have been provided under teaching grants to training schools for masters and mistresses in the Budget estimate for 1918-19. As they should properly come under stipendiary grants in training schools for masters and mistresses I shall submit for the sanction of Government the necessary reappropriation statement during the course of the year 1918-19.

3. I propose to give effect to the increased rates from 1st April 1918.

ENCLOSURE

[Draft notification.]

II

Official Memorandum No. 778/A-2, Home (Education), dated 22nd May 1918.

In his letter No. C. 2640, dated the 16th March 1918, recommending an increase in the rates of stipendiary grants to aided training institutions, the Director of Public Instruction has made the following statements:—

“the managers have not been able to supplement from their own funds the stipendiary grants paid to the students from Provincial funds. Consequently the aided training schools are not full.”

The Director is requested to adduce facts and figures to support these statements. He is also requested to state whether it is not probable that managers of aided training institutions consider the Government grant as sufficient and so have refrained from contributing from their own funds towards the stipends of teachers under training.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III

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, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 1st July 1918.

No.—R.C. 2640.

With reference to Memorandum No. 778/A-2, Home (Education), dated the 22nd May 1918, requesting me to adduce facts and figures to support certain statements in my letter No. C. 2640, dated 16th March 1918, and to state whether it is not probable that managers of aided training institutions consider the Government grant as sufficient and so have refrained from contributing from their own funds towards the stipends of teachers under training I have the honour to state as follows:—

The only way of getting facts and figures regarding the inability of managers of aided training schools to supplement the stipendiary grants from their own funds would be by making a reference to them. But I know it to be so from my own practical experience as well as that of Inspectors and Inspectresses and have not therefore considered any reference to the managers on this point necessary. I shall now proceed to show that the aided training schools are not full. The figures quoted are from subsidiary table 6 (a) of my last quinquennial report. Of the two aided secondary training schools for masters the A. M., Pasumalai, had 30 on the rolls and the C.M.S., Palamecottah 26—that is neither was full with reference to rule 112 of the Madras Educational rules (revised edition).

In the aided elementary training schools for masters there were in the higher elementary grade 344 students in 24 batches and in the lower elementary grade 463 in 18 batches, that is the average number in a class in an aided training school of the higher elementary grade was only 14.3 and of the lower elementary 26. As regards the aided training schools for mistresses, 14 of the higher elementary grade had 317 students and 6 of the lower elementary 75 students as against 193 higher elementary and 132 lower elementary students in the 8 Government training schools for mistresses. The figures in the case of aided training schools for mistresses compare more favourably with those for Government schools than in the case of aided training schools for masters.

2. It is also a fact that applicants who seek admission into Government training schools are far more numerous than the number applying for admission into aided training schools. They are also greatly in excess of the number of vacancies as will

Training schools for		Number applied.	Number admitted.	Number rejected.	be seen from the marginally quoted figures from returns in my office. Of this very large number of rejected applicants, some no doubt were ineligible, but there must have been
		RS.	RS.	RS.	
1914-15	Masters	3,556	1,491	2,065	
	Mistresses	225	156	69	
1915-16	Masters	3,439	1,491	1,948	
	Mistresses	325	205	120	
1916-17	Masters	3,755	1,720	2,035	
	Mistresses	339	217	122	

many who would have been selected had there been room and whom the aided training schools might have taken. But—and this is the chief reason why the number of applications for admission into aided training schools is relatively small—they are reluctant to go to aided training schools where, instead of stipends, they receive only the very inadequate stipendiary grants. Attention is also invited to the letter dated 20th March 1914, addressed by the Missionary Council on aided education to the Director of Public Instruction which is printed on pages 20 and 21 of G.O. No. 997, Educational, dated 22nd August 1914.

3. As regards the probability of managers of aided training schools considering the Government grant sufficient, I have only to say that so far from their doing so, they consistently say that it is not sufficient.

4. My point in fine is that the aided training schools are not giving us value for the money spent on them in the number of teachers trained and that it would be more economical to enable them to increase their output than to start new Government schools.

IV

Official Memorandum No. 1736-A/1, Home (Education), dated 23rd July 1918.

With reference to his letters read above submitting proposals for an increase in the rates of stipendiary grants to aided training institutions, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to report clearly—

- (1) the total cost of the aided training schools concerned,
- (2) the total grants, other than for stipends to pupils, made from Provincial funds,
- (3) the total amount of grants towards stipends now made,
- (4) the total amount of stipendiary grants that would be made if his proposals were accepted,
- (5) the net cost to the managers of aided training institutions at present, and
- (6) the net cost to them if his proposals were accepted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V

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, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 17th August 1918.

No.—R.C. 2640.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1736-A/1, Home (Education), dated 23rd July 1918, I have the honour to submit the enclosed statement containing the information called for therein. The figures given in the statement relate to the year 1916-17 as the financial statements for the year 1917-18 have not yet been received from some of the schools. The Olcott Panchama Free schools' Teachers' Training Class, Adyar, and the A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, have been omitted from the statement as these institutions are not in receipt of stipendiary grants.

2. As has already been stated by me, managers of aided training schools find it impossible to supplement from their own funds the stipendiary grants paid to the students under training from Provincial funds. The amounts paid by managers of certain schools during 1916-17 are shown in the last column of the statement. As these amounts are only small the net cost to managements of aided training schools will almost be the same as at present even if the rates of stipendiary grants are raised to the same amounts as stipends.

ENCLOSURE

Number and Training Schools for Masters.	Total cost of the schools.	Total grant from Provincial funds other than stipendiary grants.	The stipendiary grant paid from Provincial funds.	Stipendiary grant that would be paid.	Net cost for 1916-17.	Amounts paid by management towards stipends of pupils.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. A.E.L.M. Training school, Rajahmundry ..	10,725	2,103	4,742	6,993	3,880	Nil.
2. C.B.M. Training school, Cocanada ..	5,754	1,259	2,752	8,162	1,670	..
3. C.M.S. Training school, Masulipatam ..	10,358	1,837	6,308	14,054	2,117	..
4. A.E.L.M. Training school, Guntur ..	5,473	1,070	1,488	7,822	2,915	..
5. A.B.M. Training school, Bapatla ..	10,619	2,240	5,897	12,457	2,396	..
6. L.M. Training school, Gooty ..	4,697	1,300	1,530	5,334	1,867	361
7. S.P.G. Training school, Nandyal ..	8,375	1,910	3,003	7,504	3,264	611
8. Union Mission Training school, Vellore ..	10,883	2,139	4,577	3,861	3,916	..
9. R.C. Training school, Trichinopoly ..	9,151	2,162	4,433	5,043	2,513	1,415
10. E.L.M. Training school, Tranquebar ..	4,711	2,016	1,224	3,728	1,416	51
11. A.M. Training school, Pasumalai ..	16,894	3,166	4,385	10,119	8,533	305
12. C.M.S. Training school, Palamcottah ..	19,962	5,230	4,961	14,292	9,430	463
13. S.P.G. Training school, Nazareth ..	6,074	1,934	1,486	4,181	2,470	Nil.
14. B.G.M. Training school, Nottur ..	10,015	1,373	2,869	4,614	4,739	..
15. C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training school, Masulipatam.	7,399	1,600	2,051	4,239	3,671	Nil.
16. St. Ann's Training school, Phirangipuram ..	5,496	1,200	749	1,379	3,647	Nil.
17. A.E.L.M. Training school, Guntur ..	5,988	1,500	1,511	6,674	2,261	38
18. A.B.M. Training school, Ongole ..	4,823	1,082	1,553	1,890	2,187	..
19. A.B.M. Training school, Nellore ..	5,002	1,000	2,323	4,326	1,679	..
20. U.F.C.M. Training school, Rayapuram ..	14,521	3,767	4,582	6,312	4,562	180
21. A.B.M. Training school, Chittoor ..	3,346	700	1,343	840	1,303	..
22. S.P.G. All Saints Training school, Puthur, Trichinopoly.	4,506	800	1,661	2,856	1,935	..
23. R.C. Training school, Trichinopoly ..	5,221	1,200	1,935	5,465	2,028	..
24. Capron Hall Training school, Madura ..	14,485	2,700	4,801	7,440	6,620	..
25. Sarah Tucker Training school, Palamcottah ..	15,056	3,600	3,737	7,695	7,446	..
26. St. John's Training school, Nazareth ..	6,639	1,100	2,557	2,428	2,863	..
27. St. Ann's Training school, Mangalore ..	15,535	2,000	3,775	6,153	6,389	..
Total ..	2,41,708	51,988	82,233	1,65,851	97,617	3,424

Order—No. 1336, Home (Education), dated 11th October 1918.

The Government approve the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to raise with effect from 1st April 1918 the rates of grants payable towards stipends to students under training in aided training schools to the same rates as stipends payable under rule 118 of the Madras Educational Rules, subject to the condition that no expenditure in excess of the provision for grants-in-aid in the current year's budget estimate is incurred and that no additional allotment is applied for on this account.

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

NOTIFICATION

Substitute the following for rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code :—

'47. *Scale of grants for students under training.*—Grants may be given to managers of recognized training institutions to enable them to pay stipends to students under training at the rates laid down in rule 118 of the Madras Educational Rules.'

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General (through Financial).
" Financial Department.
" Superintendent, Government Press.
Gazette.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

• NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1336, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 11TH OCTOBER 1918

[SUBJECT.—Raising the rates of stipendiary grants in aided training schools.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, C. No. 2640, dated the
16th March 1918.

Teachers undergoing training in *Government* training schools are granted stipends at the rates specified in rule 118 of the Madras Educational Rules. In *aided* training schools grants are given to managers on account of stipends to teachers under training in accordance with the scale laid down in rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The *ordinary* rates of stipends under these two rules are as below :—

	Government training schools.		Aided training schools.	
	Rule 118 of the Madras Educational Rules		Rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.	
	Masters.	Mistresses.	Masters.	Mistresses.
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Collegiate grade ..	15	0	10	12
Secondary ..	12	0	8	10
Higher elementary ..	10	8	5	7
Lower elementary ..	8	8	4	5

There are special rates under both the rules for Europeans, for Panchamas, and for Muhammadan and Hindu mistresses. The Director of Public Instruction now proposes that the rates of stipendiary grants under rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code should be raised so that they may be equal to the rates of stipends in *Government* training schools. He has fully explained the necessity for enhancing the rates of stipendiary grants. The proposal, if approved, will have the effect of largely increasing the number of students admitted for training to aided training schools. The number of aided training schools and the number trained in them in 1916-17 are shown below :—

	Secondary		Elementary.		
	Number of schools.	Strength.	Number of schools.	Strength.	
				Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.
Masters ..	2	56	15	344	468
Mistresses ..	4	43	14	317	76

Please make a similar statement for Government institutions.

L.D.S.—8-4-18.

In the circumstances explained in the Director's letter the proposal to raise the rates of stipendiary grants may be accepted. The necessary provision for meeting the additional expenditure has already been made in the Budget estimate for 1918-19. A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance.

S.K.—30-3-18.

N.K.—3-4-18.

The Director of Public Instruction has for some time been complaining that the private managements of aided training schools do not supplement the amounts of stipendiary grants paid by Government and thereby perpetuate a difference in the

amount of stipend drawn by a student in a *Government* training school and that in an *aided* training school. The Director of Public Instruction attributes this to the *inability* of the management to supplement the grant. All the training institutions are under mission management, and 60 per cent of the students therein are Indian Christians who will all probably be employed in mission schools themselves. The question, however, is whether such differentiation in the amount of stipend in the two classes of institutions has resulted in keeping out of the aided schools any appreciable number of possible students, leaving seats vacant in them. The Director of Public Instruction's *present* letter does not refer to this. In his letter, dated 15th December 1917, he however stated that this differentiation 'has kept down the number of persons seeking admission into aided training schools'—page 5 of G.O. No. 43, Home (Education), dated 15th January 1918. In view of this fact and of the circumstance that the aided schools have for a long time paid only a lower rate, their inability may be assumed and the necessity for raising the rate may also be conceded, though it may be against the principle of aid that the full amount should be paid from Provincial funds and though its recognition in the code will kill all possible chances of the management ever contributing in future towards the stipends.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—6-4-18.

Wite reference to the Secretary's marginal note on page 1 ante the following statement is submitted:—

	Secondary.		Elementary.		
	Number of schools.	Strength.	Number of schools.	Strength.	
				Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.
Masters	7	326	34	681	2,035
Mistresses	3	89	9	193	132

S.K.—8-4-18.

N.K.—9-4-18.

C.R.—11-4-18.

The Director of Public Instruction reports that the aided training schools are not full. There is a considerable paucity of trained teachers. So I support the Director of Public Instruction's proposals to increase the stipends. The bulk of the increase is in respect of pupils of the elementary grade; and the enhanced rates are by no means extravagant.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—16-4-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposed enhancement of the rates of stipendiary grants payable on account of students in *aided* training schools so as to correspond to the rates of stipends in *Government* training schools involves an extra expenditure of Rs. 68,000 per annum—vide paragraph 2 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter. Submitted that in the circumstances mentioned the draft may be accepted.

2. A provision of Rs. 40,000 + Rs. 17,000 or Rs. 57,000 has been entered in the budget for 1918-19 under 'teaching grants—Training schools—vide pages 355 and 364 of Budget notes for 1918-19. The expenditure for eleven months from 1st April 1918 is Rs. 68,000 $\times \frac{11}{12}$ or Rs. 62,334. The Director of Public Instruction will probably meet the balance, viz., Rs. 5,334 by reappropriation from existing grants.

V.U.K.N.—21-4-18.

T.A.S.—21-4-18.

L. E. KERSHAW—22-4-18.

Honourable Member, Financial, should see before issue.

L. DAVIDSON—23-4-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders as to circulation.

S.K.—24-4-18.

N.K.—25-4-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—26-4-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—29-4-18.

P[ENTLAND]—29-4-18.

The expenditure involved is large and I should be obliged if the proposal can be more fully examined than it has been in the Educational Department notes ending 16th April 1918.

2. Please refer me to the notes and orders laying down the principle that the grant-in-aid to a stipendiary student in an aided institution should be less than the stipend granted to a similar student in a Government institution. The differences seem to be large, e.g.—

		Provincial stipend.			Grant-in-aid.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Elementary	Males	8	8	0	4	0	0
	Females	8	8	0	5	0	0
Higher elementary (Seventh Standard)	Males	10	8	0	5	0	0
	Females	10	8	0	7	0	0
Secondary	Males	12	0	0	8	0	0
	Females	12	0	0	10	0	0
Collegiate	Males	15	0	0	10	0	0
	Females	15	0	0	12	0	0

Is not the underlying principle here that the grant is merely *in aid* of the resources of the aided institution which should itself contribute something?

3. The Director of Public Instruction says that managers of aided training schools have been *unable* to supplement the Government grant. This seems a strong thing to say. Isn't equally probable that they have thought the Government grant-in-aid enough and so have refrained from contributing anything?

4. The Director of Public Instruction further says that in consequence the aided training schools are not full. Figures to support this are not given by the Director of Public Instruction and the statement should be examined in the Educational Department in order to show how far these schools are from being full.

5. The Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 15th December 1917, was received so late that we had to put in budget provision without examining thoroughly his proposals but the budget provision does not necessarily mean that the proposals are accepted. There may be good grounds for this proposal but I do not find those grounds set out in the Educational notes, and we can't afford to spend Rs. 60,000 on such general observations as that the training schools are not full and the enhanced rates not extravagant.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—30-4-18.

Paragraph 2 of the Honourable Member's note.—Under the Grant-in-Aid rules in force prior to the year 1880 there was a rule as follows (rule 18 in column 1 on page 13 of G.O. No. 352, dated 15th September 1879):—

"Scholarship grants will be issued to well-organized normal schools conducted by certificated teachers; each application will be disposed of on its merits."

In the year 1879 the then Director of Public Instruction, Col. R. M. Macdonald, submitted a revised code of Grant-in-Aid rules for the approval of the Government. For the rule quoted above, he proposed to substitute the following (page 29 of G.O. No. 352, dated 15th September 1879):—

“Half grants will be given according to the following maximum scale on account of scholarships to normal students in well-organized normal schools” :—

Male students.			Female students.		
Grade for which preparing.	Maximum stipend contemplated.	Grants.	Grade.	Maximum stipend contemplated.	Stipends.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I (B.A.)	15 0 0	7 8 0	I (Matriculation)	12 0 0	6 0 0
II (F.A.)	12 8 0	6 4 0	II (Middle School examination)	9 0 0	4 8 0
III (Matriculation)	10 0 0	5 0 0	III (Primary examination)	6 0 0	3 0 0
IV (Middle School examination)	7 0 0	3 8 0			
V (Primary examination)	5 0 0	2 8 0			

The above rule was approved in G.O. No. 36, dated 16th February 1880. Thus, the principle was admitted that in respect of stipends for teachers undergoing training in aided schools the Government should contribute one half, the other half being met presumably by the management.

2. In 1885 a committee was appointed to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code. The committee reported as follows in respect of grants towards stipends in training schools (page 10 of G.O. No. 395, dated 16th June 1885):—

“As regards the scale of grants we think it desirable to dispense with the condition that the manager must contribute half the stipend, fixing however the stipend at a figure which will in most cases compel the manager of a training school or of the institution sending a teacher to be trained to contribute a fair portion of the total stipend necessary. The present arrangement places the managers of boarding institutions especially in an anomalous position, for no stipend in the nature of things is really in many cases paid to the student, whilst it tends to check managers of institutions for general education sending their pupils to be trained. We believe it to be highly desirable to place no unnecessary financial restrictions upon measures intended to improve the technical qualifications of young teachers. Money so spent, in the long run, is a great national economy, as it naturally results in minimizing the cost of each child's education, to say nothing of the benefits which the child personally derives from skilled teaching.”

The committee accordingly proposed the following revised rule :—

“Grants will be given according to the following maximum scale on account of scholarships to normal students in a recognized normal school” :—

Certificate.	Indians.		Europeans.	
	Masters.	Mistresses.	Masters.	Mistresses.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collegiate	10	15	12	20
Secondary { Higher	7	10	9	15
Lower	5	7	6	9
Primary { Higher	3	5	4	6
Lower	2	3	3	4

“Managers will be expected to supplement, if necessary, the Government grant, but are not bound to contribute any proportion.”

This rule was approved by the Government in G.O. No. 395, dated the 16th June 1885.

3. In 1890 the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Grigg, proposed an increase in the rates of stipendiary grants as shown below (G.O. No. 57, dated 24th January 1891):—

		School masters. *	School mistresses.
		RS.	RS.
Collegiate		15	20
Secondary	{ Higher	12	15
	{ Lower	8	10
Primary	{ Higher	6	8
	{ Lower	3	4

* Note.—Scholarships for European and Eurasian schoolmasters and mistresses will be allowed at rates 25 per cent in excess of those fixed for mistresses. Mr. Grigg's arguments in proposing the enhancement in the rates of stipendiary grants were :—

(1) that there was no reason for making any difference in the rates of stipendiary grants of teachers (except those of the lower primary grade—in the case of these teachers the rate of stipend was Rs. 5 in Government training institutions) from the rates of stipends prevailing in the Government Teachers' College, the cost of training teachers being everywhere admitted to be a duty of the State; and (2) that it was necessary to prevent local boards which were training a considerable number of upper primary and lower secondary grade teachers from diverting their funds from lower primary to upper primary and secondary education.

* The rates of stipends in the Government Teachers' College in that year were as shown below :—

	Central and Southern circles.	Northern and Western circles.
Collegiate	Rs. 15	20
	“(12)”	“(15)”
Secondary	8	10
	6	8
Primary	5	6

In regard to lower primary grade teachers, Mr. Grigg proposed only a small increase in the rate of stipendiary grant as he was of opinion that the Boards were primarily responsible for the lower primary education of boys in districts. The rates proposed by Mr. Grigg were approved in G.O. No. 57, dated 24th January 1891.

4. In 1893, in proposing a general revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the Director, Doctor Duncan, stated as follows in regard to the scale of stipendiary grants (page 15 of G.O. No. 852, dated 20th November 1893):—

“The scale of stipends provided in the Code of 1885 was raised in 1891, chiefly to enable local boards to train primary higher (now lower secondary) and secondary teachers at no cost to such boards. The transfer of most of these schools to Government has rendered the continuance of such liberal rates of aid unnecessary. Further, the principle of a grant-in-aid assumes a contribution by the manager. The scale of stipends has, accordingly, been revised with reference to the scale sanctioned in the Madras Educational Rules” (page 42 of G.O. No. 852, dated 20th November 1893). The rates proposed by him were as follow :—

“Grants may be given to managers according to the following maximum monthly scale on account of stipends to students under training in a recognized training institution.”

Grade.	Masters.	Mistresses.
	RS.	RS.
Primary	3	4
Lower secondary	4	6
Upper secondary	6	8
Second-grade collegiate	8	10
First-grade	10	12

The standard rates of provincial stipends in Government institutions in that year were as below :—

	RS.
Primary	5
Lower secondary	6
Upper secondary	10
Second-grade collegiate	12
First-grade	15

An additional allowance not exceeding Rs. 2 per mensem was given to Hindu female teachers who were being trained in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

5. The rates of stipendiary grants introduced in 1893 were in force till the year 1912. In that year when the rates of stipends for elementary grade teachers in Government training schools were raised by Rs. 2, the rates of stipendiary grants for those teachers in aided institutions were raised by Re. 1 (G.O. No. 378, dated 2nd May 1912). Further, in 1914, when the rates of stipends of secondary grade teachers were raised by Rs. 2, the Director of Public Instruction, Doctor Bourne, proposed that the rates of stipendiary grants for these teachers should also be increased by Rs. 2. He then wrote as follows (page 3 of G.O. No. 46, dated 10th January 1914).

"I further propose similar increases in the rates of stipendiary grants. These were given on the assumption that managers would supplement them from their own funds so that the amount paid to the teachers would at least equal the stipends paid in Government schools. This expectation has rarely, if ever, been realized. Stipendiary grants are, in aided training schools, so far as the teachers are concerned, stipends. The case of these teachers, I therefore consider, calls for considerable relief. I would increase the grant for secondary teachers who have a two years' course by Rs. 2 and in addition I would increase all stipendiary grants by an amount equal to the compensation for dearness of food to which each would, if in service, be entitled, i.e., by Rs. 1-8-0."

The increase by Rs. 2 was approved while the further enhancement on account of compensation for dearness of food was not sanctioned (G.O. No. 46, dated 10th January 1914).

6. It will thus be seen that in 1880 the rates of stipendiary grants were fixed at half the rates of stipends prevailing in Government institutions, the other half being contributed by the management. When the rates were revised in 1885, the rules provided that managers, though expected to supplement the Government grant, were not bound to contribute any proportion. The scale again underwent revision in 1891. With a view to relieve local bodies of a portion of the expenditure on the training of teachers, the stipendiary grants were raised to the level of stipends given in Government institutions. The rates were subsequently reduced in 1893 on the recommendation of Doctor Duncan as by that time most of the training schools under local bodies had been taken over by Government. The stipendiary grants then sanctioned were slightly in excess of half the rates of stipends allowed in Government institutions. The scale has since continued in force except for the slight increases sanctioned in the rates for elementary and secondary grade teachers in 1912 and 1914. There is thus no doubt that the underlying principle in the scheme of stipendiary grants is that the grant is merely in aid of the resources of aided institutions.

7. Paragraph 3 of the Honourable Member's note.—The Director of Public Instruction has complained about the inadequacy of the rates of stipendiary grants on several occasions. In the last quinquennial report he stated as follows:—

"Stipendiary grants payable on behalf of students trained in aided training schools were enhanced as well but are less than the above rates*. Partly on account of the difference in the rate of stipends and partly on account of their greater efficiency, Government training schools are more popular, the applications for admission are more numerous and the pressure on their space is greater than in the case of the aided mission schools. The question of the justification for the differentiation of rates has been raised more than once and I hope that during the ensuing quinquennium sufficient funds will be available to remove or at least to mitigate this inequality. In this case a probable result will be a considerable addition to the number of admissions into the aided schools."

Again in his letter No. 10281, dated the 15th December 1917, he wrote (page 5 of G.O. No. 43, dated 15th January 1918):—

"I may observe that for want of funds the teaching grants hitherto sanctioned to aided training schools have commonly been much less than half the net cost. The managements have consequently not been able, in most cases, to supplement from their own funds the stipendiary grants sanctioned from Provincial funds to the students under training. This has kept down the number of persons seeking admission into aided training schools. With a view to the development of aided training schools I consider it highly necessary to give them teaching grants sufficient to meet half the net cost of the schools and to enable managers to supplement the

"stipendiary grants from Provincial funds by such amounts as to make the students under training receive the same amounts as they would get as stipends if trained in Government training schools." The question whether the managers of aided training schools have not found the unsupplemented stipendiary grants alone sufficient to induce probable teachers to undergo training may be put to the Director of Public Instruction for an answer. The probabilities seem to be so at least so far as Indian Christian teachers for mission schools are concerned.

8. Paragraph 4 of the Honourable Member's note.—No information is available as to how far the aided training schools are far from being full. The following statement shows the strength of the schools during each of the last three years:—

Year.	Masters.						Mistresses.					
	Secondary.		Higher elementary.		Lower elementary.		Secondary.		Higher elementary.		Lower elementary.	
	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.
1914-15	2	31	16	378	15	455	3	28	14	321	5	35
1915-16	2	46	15	401	14	516	4	45	14	307	6	73
1916-17	2	56	14	344	12	468	4	43	14	317	6	75

Except in the case of higher elementary grade teachers there has been no decline in the strength of aided training schools. In the absence of particulars as to the accommodation provided in the several schools, it is not possible to say whether the classes are now full or not. Besides it is not known whether an increase in the number of pupils admitted will necessitate an increase in the staff also. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked to justify the statements made in his letter by facts and figures. Draft official memorandum is submitted.

S.K.—15-5-18.

N.K.—16-5-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—20-5-18.

His Excellency is absent in Madras. Issue reference.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-5-18.

[Official Memorandum No. 778/A-2, dated 22nd May 1918.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st July 1918, R.C. No. 2640.

Please see the Honourable Member's note on page 3 ante. In paragraph 2 of his note the Honourable Member desired to see the notes and orders laying down the principle that the rates of stipendiary grants should be less than the rates of stipends in Government schools. Attention is solicited to the notes on pages 3 to 6 ante in which reference is made to the relevant papers on the subject. As stated therein the principle is that the stipendiary grant is merely in aid of the resources of the aided institutions. In connexion with a representation made by the Missionary Educational Council of South India in 1914, Mr. Stone stated that if increased funds were available, the rates of stipendiary grants might be raised so as to equal stipends. Attention is solicited to paragraph 4 on page 14 and paragraph 6 on page 21 of notes to G.O. Nos. 997-98, dated 22nd August 1914.

2. The Honourable Member desired that the statement made by the Director of Public Instruction that managers of aided training schools are unable to supplement the Government grant should be examined. The Director states that the only way of adducing facts and figures in support of this statement is by making a reference to the managers of aided training schools. He does not however think such a reference to be necessary as he is satisfied as to the correctness of the statement from his own experience and that of inspectors and inspectresses. The Public Instruction reports of earlier years contained statements showing the total expenditure on

stipends in aided training schools and the amount contributed by Government towards those stipends. These statements have been omitted in the reports of recent years. The figures for the year 1911-12 are as below :—

	Total expenditure on stipends.	Amount contributed by Government.	Amount contributed by management.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Aided training schools for masters ...	30,156	26,685	3,471
Do. for mistresses.	15,997	15,949	48

It will be seen that the amount contributed by the management is comparatively insignificant.

3. As regards the probability of managers of aided training schools considering the Government grant sufficient, the Director states that, so far from their doing so, they consistently say that it is not sufficient. In 1914 the Missionary Council on Aided Education represented that the disparity in stipend seriously affected the aided institutions, as in many cases the better students were attracted by the higher stipend to Government schools and aided schools were left with students who failed to gain admission into Government schools (paragraph 5 of the Council's Memorial, pages 20 and 21 of G.O. No. 997, dated 22nd August 1914).

4. In paragraph 4 of his note (page 3 ante) the Honourable Member also desired that the statement of the Director that aided training schools are far from being full should be examined. Under rule 112 [page 7 of G.O. No. 1215, Home (Education), dated 24th September 1917] of the Madras Educational Rules the maximum number of pupils in each class that can be admitted for training is 40. The following statement shows the average attendance in Government and Mission training schools in the secondary and elementary grades :—

Average attendance in a school.			
	Secondary (one year class—maximum strength 40).	Higher elementary (two years' classes—maximum strength 80).	Lower elementary (two years' classes—maximum strength 80).
Masters—			
Government ...	47	45	60
Aided ...	28	25	39
Mistresses—			
Government ...	13	24	17
Aided ...	11	23	13

From the above it will be seen that the strength in aided training schools is in most cases less than that in Government schools.

Attention is also solicited to the figures furnished by the Director of Public Instruction from which it will be seen that the number of candidates who are refused admission in Government training schools is very large. The Director attributes the reluctance on the part of teachers to apply for admission to aided schools to the fact that the stipends in those schools are inadequate.

5. The file may, it is submitted, be circulated to His Excellency and Honourable Member (Financial).

S.K.—12-7-18.

N.K.—12-7-18.

It is pointed out that aided training schools are not popular and are not consequently filled. The reason for the unpopularity is stated to be the lower rate of stipends paid in them, the managers being unable to supplement the stipendiary grant paid by Government in respect of the students trained in them. It is for orders whether these factors may be taken to justify the Director of Public Instruction's present proposals to increase the rate of stipendiary grants.

One question arises in this connexion. Almost all the aided training schools being under mission management, a large portion of the students trained in them are Indian Christians and several of them are for evangelistic work also. There is at present no

difficulty in their undergoing training in these schools at the rates of stipends paid in them, and obviously they do so for other considerations. The present proposal will entail the payment of increased rates to them also. In connexion with the deputation to His Excellency from the Missionary Educational Council, the question was definitely raised by the Director of Public Instruction whether it would not meet the case if stipends at Government school rates were paid to non-Christian students in Mission schools; but it was pointed out that such a step would result in difficult distinctions and tend to raise stipends all round (paragraph 6, page 21 of notes with G.O. No. 997, Educational, dated 22nd August 1914). The proposal seems to have been eventually dropped. For the same reasons, it may not be desirable to create distinctions and it seems that we have to face the payment of higher rate of stipends in their case also, if the proposal is approved.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—14-7-18.

The chief argument is that with the vast increase in the number of schools we want more and more trained teachers. The aided training classes are not full. The Director of Public Instruction considers that one reason is the low stipends.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—15-7-18.

P. ENTLAND—15-7-18.

I do not feel convinced that the Director of Public Instruction's views on this matter should be accepted. The ordinary principle of aid is, I think, that the Government expect the aided institution to bear part of the cost. In the present case no attempt is made to show what proportion of the cost of the aided institution is or will be borne by the Government and by the managers respectively. There is no doubt that the acceptance of the Director of Public Instruction's proposal will throw a very heavy additional cost upon Provincial funds and I think he should be required to produce further evidence of the necessity for it. It does not appear whether in addition to the stipends to students any other grants are made to these training institutions and I should like the Director of Public Instruction to be asked to report clearly (1) the total cost of the aided training institutions concerned, (2) the total grants, other than stipends to pupils, made from Provincial funds, (3) the total amount of the grants in the shape of stipends now made, (4) the total amount in the shape of stipends that would be made if his proposal were accepted, (5) the net cost to the managers of the training institutions at present, and (6) the net cost to the managers of the training institutions if this proposal were accepted.

2. If the aid given to these aided training institutions is large and if the Government bear the entire cost of stipends, it might be preferable for the department to take over the schools altogether rather than leave them in the hands of private bodies who make no appreciable contribution to their cost.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—18-7-18.

A draft memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction is submitted for approval. The file may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor.

S.K.—18-7-18.

From the subsidiary tables attached to the Public Instruction report for 1916-17, information could be gathered as to (1), (2), (3) and (5), of the points mentioned in paragraph 1 of Honourable Member's note above. But we have only a very approximate estimate of additional expenditure as to (4), viz., Rs. 68,000 as given in paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated the 16th March 1918. The figures so far are given in the margin.

As regards (6), we do not know how much managers pay towards supplementing the stipendiary grants which Government give. If it is nothing or negligible, the net cost to managers under revised rates will be the same as at present since the

	RS.
(1) Total cost ...	1,99,461
(2) Grants other than stipends ...	45,818
(3) Stipendiary grants ...	81,981
(4) Stipendiary grants at revised rates ...	1,49,981
(5) Present net cost to managers ...	68,085

whole of the additional amount involved will be contributed by Government. (In 1911-12 * the amount paid by managers towards stipends was only about Rupees 3,500. It is unlikely that it will be much more now, as the Director of Public Instruction says that they have not done much in the direction.) If, however, it is any appreciable amount, the net cost to managers will become less by that sum, as the whole of the stipends will be paid by the Government under the present proposals.

For orders whether the Director of Public Instruction should be asked as in draft memorandum. Probably he may be able to give later figures, e.g., for 1917-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—20-7-18.

Regarding paragraph 2 of Honourable Member's note.—The practising schools are under private management; and the dual management of the training and the practising schools is not desirable.

2. Further please see the last sentence of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated the 1st July 1918. A new Government school with its own staff, separate Principal, separate building and separate establishment, etc., cannot but cost more than the aid we give to aided training schools.

3. May the reference issue?

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—20-7-18.

P[ENTLAND]—22-7-18.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—23-7-18.

Issue.

R.R.—23-7-18.

[Memorandum No. 1736 A-1, dated 23rd July 1918.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 2640, dated 17th August 1918.

The Director of Public Instruction has furnished the information called for in Official Memorandum No. 1736-1, dated the 23rd July 1918. The following statement gives the totals under the various heads specified in the Honourable Member's note on page 9 supra :—

	Training schools	
	For masters.	For mistresses.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Total cost of aided institutions...	1,33,691	1,08,017
(2) Total grants, other than stipends ...	29,739	22,249
(3) Total stipendiary grants now made ...	49,655	32,578
(4) Stipendiary grants that would be made ...	1,08,154	57,697
(5) Net cost to managers at present ...	51,126	46,491
(6) Net cost to managers if the Director of Public Instruction's proposals are accepted ...	47,920	46,273

2. The file may be submitted to His Excellency and Honourable Member (Financial).

S.K.—25-8-18.

C.R.—28-8-18.

R.R.—30-8-18.

P[ENTLAND]—4-9-18.

I shall be glad if the Financial Department will kindly note further on the question whether budget provision exists for this extra expenditure. The expenditure under Grants-in-aid—Stipendiary grants in Training schools—in recent years has been as follows :—

	Masters.		Mistresses.	
	RS.		RS.	
Accounts, 1916-17 ...	49,595	32,386		
Budget estimate, 1917-18 ..	58,000	36,000		
Do. 1918-19 ...	58,000	36,000		

In the budget for 1918-19, there is a further lump provision, for payment of discretionary teaching grants for elementary and training schools and subsidy to colleges for training, of Rs. 9,600. I am not able to trace the entries which are referred to in the Financial note, dated 22nd April 1918, on page 2 and, as the expenditure for 1918 (eleven months) is estimated at Rs. 62,334, it will not be possible to meet this heavy charge unless budget provision exists.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—6-9-18.

Submitted that the file may be sent to the Financial Department with reference to Honourable Member's note supra.

S.K.—10-9-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—11-9-18.

The Director of Public Instruction says that the amounts have been provided.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—12-9-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In his letter dated 15th December 1917, the Director of Public Instruction proposed that a total additional provision of Rs. 57,000 for aided training schools should be made in the budget for 1918-19 and this was accepted by Government. The additional provision has, however, been included under "Teaching grants—Training schools" instead of under "Stipendiary grants in Training schools" under the minor head "22-G. Grants-in-aid." The Director of Public Instruction now proposes to transfer the allotment to the correct head.

2. The current year's budget provision under "22-G. Grants-in-aid" under the two items "Teaching grants—Training schools" and "Stipendiary grants in Training schools" is as follows :—

Minor head "22-G. Grants-in-aid".

Items.	Revised, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Difference.
(1) Teaching grants—Training schools, Masters ...	40	81	+ 41
(2) Teaching grants—Training schools, Mistresses ...	35	52	+ 17
(3) Stipendiary grants in Training schools for Masters ...	54	58	+ 04
(4) Stipendiary grants in Training schools for Mistresses ...	33	36	+ 03

It will be seen that for the purpose of increasing the stipendiary grants in aided training schools, the current year's budget includes a provision of 57 lakh under items (1) and (2). This sum will now be transferred to items (3) and (4).

V.G.K.—17-9-18.

J. M. HOOPER—18-9-18.

L. DAVIDSON—19-9-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see Honourable Member's note on page 11 supra. The file may now be circulated.

S.K.—20-9-18.

S.A.—20-9-18.

C.R.—21-9-18.

R.R.—23-9-18.

P[ENTLAND]—24-9-18.

I accept on condition that no excess over the Director's budget grants is incurred and no additional allotment asked for.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—26-9-18.

12 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1336, HOME (EDUCATION), 11TH OCTOBER 1918

A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Financial for perusal before issue.

S.K.—27-9-18.

S.A.—27-9-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-10-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-10-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the case may be returned to Home (Education) after perusal.

2. The Director of Public Instruction proposed to give effect to the increased rates from 1st April 1918. It is for consideration in Home (Education) whether this date should be specified in the draft.

V.G.K.—6-10-18.

J. M. HOOPER—7-10-18.

L. DAVIDSON—8-10-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

We may insert the words "1st April 1918" in the draft.

May the draft issue.

C.R.—8-10-18.

R.R.—9-10-18.

P[ENTLAND]—10-10-18.

[G.O. No. 1336, Home (Education), dated 11th October 1918.]

Sec II-10 (a)-36,003-21-1-18. (6)

Home (EDU) DEPARTMENT.

Grant in aid Code

Approving the proposal of the D.P.I to raise the rates of stipendiary grants to aided training schools + directing the publication of a notification making the necessary alterations in the

READ AGAIN G.O. No.

dated

191

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 7784, From the D.P.I, No. 2640, dated 16/3/1918.

" " 17364 " " " " 1.7.1918.
21474 " " " " 17-8-18
" " " " " " 191

ORDER.

No. 1336, dated 11-10-1918.

(notes to be printed) Press

Mr 1-2 C.F.

(M.S.R. = Madras Educational Rules)

The Govt approve the proposal of the D.P.I to raise the rates of grants payable towards stipends to students under training in aided training schools, subject to the condition that no expenditure in excess of the provision for grants in aid in the current year's budget estimate is ~~not~~ incurred and that no additional allotment is ~~not~~ applied for on this account.

2. The following notification
will be published in the
Int St. George Gazette:—

Notification

(vide separate sheet attached)

8/11/18

Ca
21/10/18

My
show

Z

25/10/18
16/10
Recd from
H.P.D. 20/10/18
17/10/18

The D.P.

11/10/18

11/10/18

11/10/18

11/10/18

11/10/18

11/10/18

W.S.K.



In approval
8/11/18
Please see
page 11.
Pien

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1336, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 11TH OCTOBER 1918

[SUBJECT.—Raising the rates of stipendiary grants in aided training schools.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, C. No. 2640, dated the
16th March 1918.

Teachers undergoing training in Government training schools are granted stipends at the rates specified in rule 118 of the Madras Educational Rules. In aided training schools grants are given to managers on account of stipends to teachers under training in accordance with the scale laid down in rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The ordinary rates of stipends under these two rules are as below:—

	Government training schools.		Aided training schools.	
	Rule 118 of the Madras Educational Rules.		Rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.	
	Masters.	Mistresses.	Masters.	Mistresses.
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Collegiate grade	15	0	10	12
Secondary	12	0	8	10
Higher elementary	10	8	5	7
Lower elementary	8	8	4	5

There are special rates under both the rules for Europeans, for Panchamas, and for Muhammadan and Hindu mistresses. The Director of Public Instruction now proposes that the rates of stipendiary grants under rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code should be raised so that they may be equal to the rates of stipends in Government training schools. He has fully explained the necessity for enhancing the rates of stipendiary grants. The proposal, if approved, will have the effect of largely increasing the number of students admitted for training to aided training schools. The number of aided training schools and the number trained in them in 1916-17 are shown below:—

	Secondary.		Elementary.		
	Number of schools.	Strength.	Number of schools.	Strength.	
				Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.
Masters	2	56	15	344	468
Mistresses	4	43	14	317	75

In the circumstances explained in the Director's letter the proposal to raise the rates of stipendiary grants may be accepted. The necessary provision for meeting the additional expenditure has already been made in the Budget estimate for 1918-19. A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance.

S.K.—30-3-18.

N.K.—3-4-18.

20
2 Pao
2 Pao

The Director of Public Instruction has for some time been complaining that the private managements of aided training schools do not supplement the amounts of stipendiary grants paid by Government and thereby perpetuate a difference in the amount of stipend drawn by a student in a *Government* training school and that in an *aided* training school. The Director of Public Instruction attributes this to the *inability* of the management to supplement the grant. *All* the training institutions are under mission management, and 60 per cent of the students therein are Indian Christians who will all probably be employed in mission schools themselves. The question, however, is whether such differentiation in the amount of stipend in the two classes of institutions has resulted in keeping out of the aided schools any appreciable number of possible students, leaving seats vacant in them. The Director of Public Instruction's *present* letter does not refer to this—page 5 of G.O. No. 43, Home (Education), dated 15th January 1918. In his letter, dated 15th December 1917, he however stated that this differentiation 'has kept down the number of persons seeking admission into aided training schools.' In view of this fact and of the circumstance that the aided schools have for a long time paid only a lower rate, their inability may be assumed and the necessity for raising the rate may also be conceded, though it may be against the principle of aid that the full amount should be paid from Provincial funds and though its recognition in the code will kill all possible chances of the management ever contributing in future towards the stipends.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—6-4-18.

Wite reference to the Secretary's marginal note on page 1 ante the following statement is submitted:—

	Secondary.		Elementary strength.		
	Number of schools.	Strength.	Number of schools.	Strength.	
				Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.
Masters	7	326	34	681	2,035
Mistresses	3	39	9	193	132

S.K.—8-4-18.

N.K.—9-4-18.

C.R.—11-4-18.

The Director of Public Instruction reports that the aided training schools are not full. There is a considerable paucity of trained teachers. So I support the Director of Public Instruction's proposals to increase the stipends. The bulk of the increase is in respect of pupils of the elementary grade; and the enhanced rates are by no means extravagant.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—16-4-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposed enhancement of the rates of stipendiary grants payable on account of students in *aided* training schools so as to correspond to the rates of stipends in *Government* training schools involves an extra expenditure of Rs. 68,000 per annum—vide paragraph 2 on page 2, current file. Submitted that in the circumstances mentioned in the Director of Public Instruction's letter the draft may be accepted.

2. A provision of Rs. 40,000 + Rs. 17,000 or Rs. 57,000 has been entered in the budget for 1918-19 under 'teaching grants—Training schools—vide pages 355 and 364 of Budget notes for 1918-19. The expenditure for eleven months from 1st April 1918 is Rs. 68,000 $\times \frac{11}{12}$ or Rs. 62,334. The Director of Public Instruction will probably meet the balance, viz., Rs. 5,334 by reappropriation from existing grants.

V.U.K.N.—21-4-18.

T.A.S.—21-4-18.

L. E. KERSHAW—22-4-18.

Honourable Member, Financial, should see before issue.

L. DAVIDSON—23-4-18.

of the
Director of
Public
Instruction
letter.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders as to circulation.

S.K.—24-4-18.

N.K.—25-4-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—26-4-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—29-4-18.

P[ENTLAND]—29-4-18.

The expenditure involved is large and I should be obliged if the proposal can be more fully examined than it has been in the Educational Department notes ending 16th April 1918.

2. Please refer me to the notes and orders laying down the principle that the grant-in-aid to a stipendiary student in an aided institution should be less than the stipend granted to a similar student in a Government institution. The differences seem to be large, e.g.—

		Provincial stipend.			Grant-in-aid.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Elementary	Males ...	8	8	0	4	0	0
	Females ...	8	8	0	5	0	0
Higher elementary (Seventh Standard)	Males ...	10	8	0	5	0	0
	Females ...	10	8	0	7	0	0
Secondary ...	Males ...	12	0	0	8	0	0
	Females ...	12	0	0	10	0	0
Collegiate ...	Males ...	15	0	0	10	0	0
	Females ...	15	0	0	12	0	0

Is not the underlying principle here that the grant is merely *in aid* of the resources of the aided institution which should itself contribute something?

3. The Director of Public Instruction says that managers of aided training schools have been *unable* to supplement the Government grant. This seems a strong thing to say. Isn't equally probable that they have thought the Government grant-in-aid enough and so have refrained from contributing anything?

4. The Director of Public Instruction further says that in consequence the aided training schools are not full. Figures to support this are not given by the Director of Public Instruction and the statement should be examined in the Educational Department in order to show how far these schools are from being full.

5. The Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 15th December 1917, was received so late that we had to put in budget provision without examining thoroughly his proposals but the budget provision does not necessarily mean that the proposals are accepted. There may be good grounds for this proposal but I do not find those grounds set out in the Educational notes, and we can't afford to spend Rs. 60,000 on such general observations as that the training schools are not full and the enhanced rates not extravagant.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—30-4-18.

Paragraph 2 of the Honourable Member's note.—Under the Grant-in-Aid rules in force prior to the year 1880 there was a rule as follows (rule 18 in column 1 on page 13 of G.O. No. 352, dated 15th September 1879):—

"Scholarship grants will be issued to well-organized normal schools conducted by certificated teachers; each application will be disposed of on its merits."

In the year 1879 the then Director of Public Instruction, Col. R. M. Macdonald, submitted a revised code of Grant-in-Aid rules for the approval of the Government. For the rule quoted above, he proposed to substitute the following (page 29 of G.O. No. 352, dated 15th September 1879):—

10. K. Raman

"Half grants will be given according to the following maximum scale on account of scholarships to normal students in well-organized normal schools"—

Male students.			Female students.		
Grade for which preparing.	Maximum stipend contemplated.	Grants.	Grade.	Maximum stipend contemplated.	Stipends.
I (B.A.)	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7 8 0	I (Matriculation)	Rs. A. P. 12 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0
II (F.A.)	12 8 0	6 4 0	II (Middle School examination)	9 0 0	4 8 0
III (Matriculation)	10 0 0	5 0 0	III (Primary examination)	5 0 0	3 0 0
IV (Middle School examination)	7 0 0	3 8 0			
V (Primary examination)	5 0 0	2 8 0			

The above rule was approved in G.O. No. 36, dated 16th February 1880. Thus, the principle was admitted that in respect of stipends for teachers undergoing training in aided schools the Government should contribute one half, the other half being met presumably by the management.

2. In 1885 a committee was appointed to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code. The committee reported as follows in respect of grants towards stipends in training schools (page 10 of G.O. No. 395, dated 16th June 1885):—

"As regards the scale of grants we think it desirable to dispense with the condition that the manager must contribute half the stipend, fixing however the stipend at a figure which will in most cases compel the manager of a training school or of the institution sending a teacher to be trained to contribute a fair portion of the total stipend necessary. The present arrangement places the managers of boarding institutions especially in an anomalous position, for no stipend in the nature of things is really in many cases paid to the student, whilst it tends to check managers of institutions for general education sending their pupils to be trained. We believe it to be highly desirable to place no unnecessary financial restrictions upon measures intended to improve the technical qualifications of young teachers. Money so spent, in the long run, is a great national economy, as it naturally results in minimizing the cost of each child's education, to say nothing of the benefits which the child personally derives from skilled teaching."

The committee accordingly proposed the following revised rule:—

"Grants will be given according to the following maximum scale on account of scholarships to normal students in a recognized normal school"—

Certificate.		Ladies.		Europeans.	
		Masters.	Mistresses.	Masters.	Mistresses.
Collegiate		Rs. 10	Rs. 15	Rs. 12	Rs. 20
Secondary { Higher		7	10	9	15
{ Lower		5	7	6	9
Primary { Higher		3	5	4	6
{ Lower		2	3	3	4

"Managers will be expected to supplement, if necessary, the Government grant, but are not bound to contribute any proportion."

This rule was approved by the Government in G.O. No. 395, dated the 16th June 1885.

V. any

3. In 1890 the Director of Public Instruction Mr. Grigg proposed an increase in the rates of stipendiary grants as shown below (G.O. No. 57, dated 24th January 1891):—

						School masters.* RS.	School mistresses. RS.
Collegiate	...	...	...	...	...	15	20
Secondary	...	Higher	...	...	...	12	15
		Lower	...	...	...	8	10
Primary	...	Higher	...	...	...	6	8
		Lower	...	...	...	3	4

* Note.—Scholarships for European and Eurasian schoolmasters and mistresses will be allowed at rates 25 per cent in excess of those fixed for mistresses. Mr. Grigg's arguments in proposing the enhancement in the rates of stipendiary grants were:—

(1) that there was no reason for making any difference in the rates of stipendiary grants of teachers (except those of the lower primary grade—in the case of these teachers the rate of stipend was Rs. 5 in Government training institutions) from the rates of stipends prevailing in the Government Teachers' College, the cost of training teachers being everywhere admitted to be a duty of the State; and (2) that it was necessary to prevent local boards which were training a considerable number of upper primary and lower secondary grade teachers from diverting their funds from lower primary to upper primary and secondary education.

* The rates of stipends in the Government Teachers' College in that year were as shown below:—

						Central and Southern circles. Rs. 15 (12)	Northern and Western circles. 20 15)
Collegiate	..	..	..	..	..	15	20
Secondary	..	Higher	..	..	..	12	15
		Lower	..	..	..	8	10
Primary	..	Higher	..	..	..	6	8
		Lower	..	..	..	5	4

In regard to lower primary grade teachers, Mr. Grigg proposed only a small increase in the rate of stipendiary grant as he was of opinion that the Boards were primarily responsible for the lower primary education of boys in districts. The rates proposed by Mr. Grigg were approved in G.O. No. 57, dated 24th January 1891.

4. In 1893, in proposing a general revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the Director, Dr. Duncan, stated as follows in regard to the scale of stipendiary grants (page 15 of G.O. No. 852, dated 20th November 1893):—

"The scale of stipends provided in the Code of 1885 was raised in 1891, chiefly to enable local boards to train primary higher (now lower secondary) and secondary teachers at no cost to such boards. The transfer of most of these schools to Government has rendered the continuance of such liberal rates of aid unnecessary. Further, the principle of a grant-in-aid assumes a contribution by the manager. The scale of stipends has, accordingly, been revised with reference to the scale sanctioned in the Madras Educational Rules" (page 42 of G.O. No. 852, dated 20th November 1893). The rates proposed by him were as follow:—

"Grants may be given to managers according to the following maximum monthly scale on account of stipends to students under training in a recognized training institution".

Grade.							Masters. RS.	Mistresses. RS.
Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Lower secondary...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Upper secondary...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
Second-grade collegiate	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
First-grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12

The standard rates of provincial stipends in Government institutions in that year were as below:—

						RS.
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lower secondary	...	...	...	...	...	6
Upper secondary	...	...	...	...	...	10
Second-grade collegiate	...	...	...	...	...	12
First-grade	...	...	...	...	...	15

An additional allowance not exceeding Rs. 2 per mensem was given to Hindu female teachers who were being trained in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

5. The rates of stipendiary grants introduced in 1893 were in force till the year 1912. In that year when the rates of stipends for elementary grade teachers in Government training schools were raised by Rs. 2, the rates of stipendiary grants for those teachers in aided institutions were raised by Re. 1 (G.O. No. 378, dated 2nd May 1912). Further, in 1914, when the rates of stipends of secondary grade teachers were raised by Rs. 2, the Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Bourne, proposed that the rates of stipendiary grants for these teachers should also be increased by Rs. 2. He then wrote as follows (page 3 of G.O. No. 46, dated 10th January 1914).

"I further propose similar increases in the rates of stipendiary grants. These were given on the assumption that managers would supplement them from their own funds so that the amount paid to the teachers would at least equal the stipends paid in Government schools. This expectation has rarely, if ever, been realized. Stipendiary grants are, in aided training schools, so far as the teachers are concerned, stipends. The case of these teachers, I therefore consider, calls for considerable relief. I would increase the grant for secondary teachers who have a two years' course by Rs. 2 and in addition I would increase all stipendiary grants by an amount equal to the compensation for dearness of food to which each would, if in service, be entitled, i.e., by Rs. 1—8—0."

The increase by Rs. 2 was approved while the further enhancement on account of compensation for dearness of food was not sanctioned (G.O. No. 46, dated 10th January 1914).

6. It will thus be seen that in 1880 the rates of stipendiary grants were fixed at half the rates of stipends prevailing in Government institutions, the other half being contributed by the management. When the rates were revised in 1885, the rules provided that managers, though expected to supplement the Government grant, were not bound to contribute any proportion. The scale again underwent revision in 1891. With a view to relieve local bodies of a portion of the expenditure on the training of teachers, the stipendiary grants were raised to the level of stipends given in Government institutions. The rates were subsequently reduced in 1893, on the recommendation of Dr. Duncan as by that time most of the training schools under local bodies had been taken over by Government. The stipendiary grants then sanctioned were slightly in excess of half the rates of stipends allowed in Government institutions. The scale has since continued in force except for the slight increases sanctioned in the rates for elementary and secondary grade teachers in 1912 and 1914. There is thus no doubt that the underlying principle in the scheme of stipendiary grants is that the grant is merely in aid of the resources of aided institutions.

7. Paragraph 3 of the Honourable Member's note.—The Director of Public Instruction has complained about the inadequacy of the rates of stipendiary grants on several occasions. In the last quinquennial report he stated as follows:—

"Stipendiary grants payable on behalf of students trained in aided training schools were enhanced as well but are less than the above rates*. Partly on account of the difference in the rate of stipends and partly on account of their greater efficiency, Government training schools are more popular, the applications for admission are more numerous and the pressure on their space is greater than in the case of the aided mission schools. The question of the justification for the differentiation of rates has been raised more than once and I hope that during the ensuing quinquennium sufficient funds will be available to remove or at least to mitigate this inequality. In this case a probable result will be a considerable addition to the number of admissions into the aided schools."

Again in his letter No. 10281, dated the 15th December 1917, he wrote (page 5 of G.O. No. 43, dated 15th January 1918):—

"I may observe that for want of funds the teaching grants hitherto sanctioned to aided training schools have commonly been much less than half the net cost. The managements have consequently not been able, in most cases, to supplement from their own funds the stipendiary grants sanctioned from Provincial funds

to the students under training. This has kept down the number of persons seeking admission into aided training schools. With a view to the development of aided training schools I consider it highly necessary to give them teaching grants sufficient to meet half the net cost of the schools and to enable managers to supplement the stipendiary grants from Provincial funds by such amounts as to make the students under training receive the same amounts as they would get as stipends if trained in Government training schools". The question whether the managers of aided training schools have not ~~formed~~ the unsupplemented stipendiary grants alone sufficient to induce probable teachers to undergo training may be put to the Director of Public Instruction for an answer. The probabilities seem to be so at least so far as Indian Christian teachers for mission schools are concerned.

8. Paragraph 4 of the Honourable Member's note.—No information is available as to how far the aided training schools are far from being full. The following statement shows the strength of the schools during each of the last three years:—

Year.	Masters.						Mistresses.					
	Secondary.		Higher elementary.		Lower elementary.		Secondary.		Higher elementary.		Lower elementary.	
	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.	Number of classes.	Strength.
1914-15	2	31	16	378	15	455	3	28	14	321	5	35
1915-16	2	46	15	401	14	516	4	45	14	307	6	73
1916-17	2	56	14	344	12	468	4	43	14	317	6	75

Except in the case of higher elementary grade teachers there has been no decline in the strength of aided training schools. In the absence of particulars as to the accommodation provided in the several schools, it is not possible to say whether the classes are now full or not. Besides it is not known whether an increase in the number of pupils admitted will necessitate an increase in the staff also. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked to justify the statements made in his letter by facts and figures. Draft official memorandum is submitted.

S.K.—15-5-18.

N.K.—16-5-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—20-5-18.

His Excellency is absent in Madras. Issue reference.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-5-18.

[Official Memorandum No. 778/A-2, dated 22nd May 1918.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 2640, dated 1st July 1918.

Please see the Honourable Member's note on pages 6 to 8 ante. In paragraph 2 of his note the Honourable Member desired to see the notes and orders laying down the principle that the rates of stipendiary grants should be less than the rates of stipends in Government schools. Attention is solicited to the notes on pages 9 to 14 ante in which reference is made to the relevant papers on the subject. As stated therein the principle is that the stipendiary grant is merely in aid of the resources of the aided institutions. In connexion with a representation made by the Missionary Educational Council of South India in 1914, Mr. Stone stated that if increased funds were available, the rates of stipendiary grants might be raised so as to equal stipends. Attention is solicited to paragraph 4 on page 14 and paragraph 6 on page 21 of notes to G.O. Nos. 997-98, dated 22nd August 1914.

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2. The Honourable Member desired that the statement made by the Director of Public Instruction that managers of aided training schools are unable to supplement the Government grant should be examined (paragraph 3, page 7 ante). The Director states that the only way of adducing facts and figures in support of this statement is by making a reference to the managers of aided training schools. He does not however think such a reference to be necessary as he is satisfied as to the correctness of the statement from his own experience and that of inspectors and inspectresses. The Public Instruction reports of earlier years contained statements showing the total expenditure on stipends in aided training schools and the amount contributed by Government towards those stipends. These statements have been omitted in the reports of recent years. The figures for the year 1911-12 are as below :—

	Total expenditure on stipends.	Amount contributed by Government.	Amount contributed by management.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Aided training schools for masters ...	30,156	26,685	* 3,471
Do. for mistresses.	15,997	15,949	48

It will be seen that the amount contributed by the management is comparatively insignificant.

3. As regards the probability of managers of aided training schools considering the Government grant sufficient, the Director states that, so far from their doing so, they consistently say that it is not sufficient (paragraph 3 of the Honourable Member's note, page 7 ante). In 1914 the Missionary Council on Aided Education represented that the disparity in stipend seriously affected the aided institutions, as in many cases the better students were attracted by the higher stipend to Government schools and aided schools were left with students who failed to gain admission into Government schools (paragraph 5 of the Council's Memorial, pages 20 and 21 of G.O. No. 997, dated 22nd August 1914).

4. In paragraph 4 of his note (page 1 ante) the Honourable Member also desired that the statement of the Director that aided training schools are far from being full should be examined. Under rule 112 [page 7 of G.O. No. 1215, Home (Education), dated 24th September 1917] of the Madras Educational Rules the maximum number of pupils in each class that can be admitted for training is 40. The following statement shows the average attendance in Government and Mission training schools in the secondary and elementary grades :—

Average attendance in a school.

	Secondary (one year class—maximum strength 40).	Higher elementary (two years' classes—maximum strength 80).	Lower elementary (three years' classes—maximum strength 80).
Masters—			
Government ...	47	45	60
Aided ...	28	25	39
Mistresses—			
Government ...	13	24	17
Aided ...	11	23	13

From the above it will be seen that the strength in aided training schools is in most cases less than that in Government schools.

Attention is also solicited to the figures furnished by the Director of Public Instruction on page 8 of current file from which it will be seen that the number of candidates who are refused admission in Government training schools is very large. The Director attributes the reluctance on the part of teachers to apply for admission to aided schools to the fact that the stipends in those schools are inadequate.

5. The file may, it is submitted, be circulated to His Excellency and Honourable Member (Financial).

S.K.—12-7-18.

N.K.—12-7-18.

It is pointed out that aided training schools are not popular and are not consequently filled. The reason for the unpopularity is stated to be the lower rate of stipends paid in them, the managers being unable to supplement the stipendiary grant paid by Government in respect of the students trained in them. It is for orders whether these factors may be taken to justify the Director of Public Instruction's present proposals to increase the rate of stipendiary grants.

One question arises in this connexion. Almost all the aided training schools being under mission management, a large portion of the students trained in them are Indian Christians and several of them are for evangelistic work also. There is at present no difficulty in their undergoing training in these schools at the rates of stipends paid in them, and obviously they do so for other considerations. The present proposal will entail the payment of increased rates to them also. In connexion with the deputation to His Excellency from the Missionary Educational Council, the question was definitely raised by the Director of Public Instruction whether it would not meet the case if stipends at Government school rates were paid to non-Christian students in Mission schools; but it was pointed out that such a step would result in difficult distinctions and tend to raise stipends all round (paragraph 6, page 21 of notes with G.O. No. 997, Educational, dated 22nd August 1914). The proposal seems to have been eventually dropped. For the same reasons, it may not be desirable to create distinctions and it seems that we have to face the payment of higher rate of stipends in their case also, if the proposal is approved.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—14-7-18.

The chief argument is that with the vast increase in the number of schools we want more and more trained teachers. The aided training classes are not full. The Director of Public Instruction considers that one reason is the low stipends.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—15-7-18.

P. ENTLAND—15-7-18.

I do not feel convinced that the Director of Public Instruction's views on this matter should be accepted. The ordinary principle of aid is, I think, that the Government expect the aided institution to bear part of the cost. In the present case no attempt is made to show what proportion of the cost of the aided institution is or will be borne by the Government and by the managers respectively. There is no doubt that the acceptance of the Director of Public Instruction's proposal will throw a very heavy additional cost upon Provincial funds and I think he should be required to produce further evidence of the necessity for it. It does not appear whether in addition to the stipends to students any other grants are made to these training institutions and I should like the Director of Public Instruction to be asked to report clearly (1) the total cost of the aided training institutions concerned, (2) the total grants, other than stipends to pupils, made from Provincial funds, (3) the total amount of the grants in the shape of stipends now made, (4) the total amount in the shape of stipends that would be made if his proposal were accepted, (5) the net cost to the managers of the training institutions at present, and (6) the net cost to the managers of the training institutions if this proposal were accepted.

2. If the aid given to these aided training institutions is large and if the Government bear the entire cost of stipends, it might be preferable for the department to take over the schools altogether rather than leave them in the hands of private bodies who make no appreciable contribution to their cost.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—18-7-18.

A draft memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction is submitted for approval. The file may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor.

S.K.—18-7-18.

These figures relate to training sections alone. The Director of Public Instruction's figures on pages 13 and 14 of current file, relate to training and model sections.

	RS.
(1) Total cost	1,99,461
(2) Grants other than stipends	45,818
(3) Stipendiary grants	81,981
(4) Stipendiary grants at revised rates	1,49,981
(5) Present net cost to managers	68,085

From the subsidiary tables attached to the Public Instruction report for 1916-17, information could be gathered as to * (1), (2), (3) and (5), of the points mentioned in paragraph 1 of Honourable Member's note above. But we have only a very approximate estimate of additional expenditure as to (4), viz., Rs. 68,000 as given in paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 2 of current file. The figures so far are given in the margin.

As regards (6), we do not know how much managers pay towards supplementing the stipendiary grants which Government give. If it is nothing or negligible, the net cost to managers under revised rates will be the same as at present since the whole of the additional amount involved will be contributed by Government. (In

† Statistics relating to this since discontinued in Public Instruction reports.

1911-12 † the amount paid by managers towards stipends was only about Rupees 3,500. It is unlikely that it will be

much more now, as the Director of Public Instruction says that they have not done much in the direction.) If, however, it is any appreciable amount, the net cost to managers will become less by that sum, as the whole of the stipends will be paid by the Government under the present proposals.

For orders whether the Director of Public Instruction should be asked as in draft memorandum. Probably he may be able to give later figures, e.g., for 1917-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—20-7-18.

Regarding paragraph 2 of Honourable Member's memorandum—The practising schools are under private management; and the dual management of the training and the practising schools is not desirable.

2. Further please see the last sentence of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, page 8, current file. A new Government school with its own staff, separate Principal, separate building and separate establishment, etc., cannot but cost more than the aid we give to aided training schools.

3. May the reference issue?

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—20-7-18.

P[ENTLAND]—22-7-18.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—23-7-18.

Issue.

R.R.—23-7-18.

[Memorandum No. 1736 A-1, dated 23rd July 1918.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 2640, dated 17th August 1918.

The Director of Public Instruction has furnished the information called for in Official Memorandum No. 1736-1, dated the 23rd July 1918. The following statement gives the totals under the various heads specified in the Honourable Member's note on page 9 supra:—

dated the 1st July 1918

dated the 16th March 1918

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note

+

Training schools

	For masters. RS.	For mistresses. RS.
(1) Total cost of aided institutions...	1,33,691	1,08,017
(2) Total grants, other than stipends ...	29,739	22,249
(3) Total stipendiary grants now made ...	49,655	32,578
(4) Stipendiary grants that would be made ...	1,98,154	57,697
(5) Net cost to managers at present ...	51,126	46,491
(6) Net cost to managers if the Director of Public Instruction's proposals are accepted ...	47,920	46,273

2. The file may be submitted to His Excellency and Honourable Member (Financial).

S.K.—25-8-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—28-8-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—30-8-18.

P[ENTLAND]—4-9-18.

* I shall be glad if the Financial Department will kindly note further on the question whether budget provision exists for this extra expenditure. The expenditure under Grants-in-aid—Stipendiary grants in Training schools in recent years has been as follows:—

	Masters. RS.	Mistresses. RS.
Accounts, 1916-17 ...	49,595	32,386
Budget estimate, 1917-18 ...	53,000	36,000
Do. 1918-19 ...	58,000	36,000

In the budget for 1918-19, there is a further lump provision, for payment of discretionary teaching grants for elementary and training schools and ~~special~~ colleges for training, of Rs. 9,600. I am not able to trace the entries which are referred to in the Financial note, dated 22nd April 1918, on pages 5 and 6 and, as the expenditure for 1918 (eleven months) is estimated at Rs. 62,334, it will not be possible to meet this heavy charge unless budget provision exists.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—6-9-18.

Submitted that the file may be sent to the Financial Department with reference to Honourable Member's note supra.

S.K.—10-9-18.

C.R.—11-9-18.

The Director of Public Instruction says that the amounts have been provided.

R.R.—12-9-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In his letter dated 15th December 1917, the Director of Public Instruction proposed that a total additional provision of Rs. 57,000 for aided training schools should be made in the budget for 1918-19 and this was accepted by Government. The additional provision has, however, been included under "(Teaching grants—Training schools)" instead of under "Stipendiary grants in Training schools" under the minor head "22-G, Grants-in-aid." The Director of Public Instruction now proposes to transfer the allotment to the correct head.

2. The current year's budget provision under "22-G, Grants-in-aid" under the two items "Teaching grants—Training schools" and "Stipendiary grants in

Training schools" is as follows:—

Minor head "22-G. Grants-in-aid".

Items.	Revised, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Difference.
(1) Teaching grants—Training schools, Masters	40	81	+ 41
(2) Teaching grants—Training schools, Mistresses	35	52	+ 17
(3) Stipendiary grants in Training schools for Masters	54	58	+ 04
(4) Stipendiary grants in Training schools for Mistresses	33	36	+ 03

It will be seen that for the purpose of increasing the stipendiary grants in aided training schools, the current year's budget includes a provision of 57 lakh under items (1) and (2). This sum will now be transferred to items (3) and (4).

V.G.K.—17-9-18.

J. M. HOOPER—18-9-18.

L. DAVIDSON—19-9-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see Honourable Member's note on page 25 supra. The file may now be circulated.

S.K.—20-9-18.

S.A.—20-9-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—21-9-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—23-9-18.

P[ENTLAND]—24-9-18.

I accept on condition that no excess over the Director's budget grants is incurred and no additional allotment asked for.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—26-9-18.

A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Financial for perusal before issue.

S.K.—27-9-18.

S.A.—27-9-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-10-18.

R.R.—3-10-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the case may be returned to Home (Education) after perusal.

2. The Director of Public Instruction proposed to give effect to the increased rates from 1st April 1918 (paragraph 3 on page 3, current file). It is for consideration in Home (Education) whether this date should be specified in the draft.

V.G.K.—6-10-18.

J.M.H.—7-10-18.

L.D.—8-10-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

We may insert the words "1st April 1918" in the draft.

May the draft issue.

C.R.—8-10-18.

R.R.—9-10-18.

P[ENTLAND]—10-10-18.

[G.O. No. 1336, Home (Education), dated 11th October 1918.]

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