

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1599, 13th December 1918

Music teachers

According general approval to the employment, under certain conditions, of — in Government girls' schools of the secondary and the higher elementary grades.

INDEXED

16365 B/17-2
9-7-57

ORIGINAL
Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1599, 13th December 1918

Music teachers

According general approval to the employment, under certain conditions, of — in Government girls' schools of the secondary and the higher elementary grades.

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 10th August 1918.

No.—C. 6807.

With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O. Mis. No. 1108, Educational, dated 5th October 1915, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to let me know whether Government are prepared to sanction the appointment of music teachers in Government girls' schools where only a portion, say, not less than a half of the cost, is met by the levy of a special fee from the pupils or whether it was the intention of Government that the special fee levied from pupils for the purpose was to cover the full salary of the teacher.

II

Letter—from H. S. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 21st September 1918.

No.—R.C. 6807.

In continuation of my letter C. No. 6807, dated 10th August 1918, I have the honour to state that class singing would be taught by the ordinary teachers on the staff of a school so that it is necessary to entertain a separate music teacher only in cases where individual instruction in instrumental music is to be provided for. It seems desirable that in these cases Government should bear half the cost on account of the salary of the teacher while the other half should be met out of special fees levied from pupils who take advantage of the provision made for the teaching of the subject. As it will, however, be very troublesome in each case to see that such fees cover half the salary of the teacher I beg to propose that when it is ascertained that there is a real demand for teaching music as a special subject in any particular school an extra teacher be entertained for the purpose at the cost of Government and special fees covering an indeterminate share of it be levied from the pupils attending the music class.

The foregoing remarks are based on the notes left by Mr. Stone.

Order—No. 1599, Home (Education), dated 13th December 1918.

Subject to the following conditions, the Government generally approve the employment of music teachers in Government girls' schools with a view to individual instruction being imparted in instrumental music :—

- (i) that the special teacher of music is ordinarily employed only in institutions of the secondary and the higher elementary grades, and
- (ii) that a special fee is levied from girls who are desirous of participating in the music class.

2. The Government consider that the special fee adverted to above should be on a uniform scale irrespective of the strength of the music class. It may, however, be graduated according to the kind of instrument employed and probably also vary with reference to the conditions of different localities. The special fee collected which is expected to be ordinarily sufficient to cover a moiety of the teacher's salary in any particular school should be credited to Government. The salary of the teacher will be paid as usual by the Government and should be drawn on the establishment bill of the school.

3. The general approval now conveyed does not dispense with the need for obtaining specific sanction of Government whenever it is proposed to employ a teacher of music in any school. Every such proposal should be accompanied by an estimate of the financial results.

(True extract)

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General, through Financial Department.
" Financial Department.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1599, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 13TH DECEMBER 1918

[SUBJECT.—Teaching of music in girls' schools.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. C. 6807/18, dated 10th August 1918.

Till the year 1915 the policy of the Educational Department had been that the teaching of music in girls' schools should form part of the duty of the regular staff but that where there existed a demand for a separate teacher he should be paid for either by the parents of girls under instruction or by the Hindu public (pages 24, 24 (a), (b) and (c) of notes to G.O. No. 1108, Educational, dated 5th October 1915. In 1915 at an informal conference which His Excellency had with the educational officers of the North Arcot and South Arcot districts it was suggested that the addition of music classes to girls' schools would tend to popularize the schools. The question was carefully considered by the Government especially as a separate teacher of music had been provided for in each of the girls' secondary schools at Triplicane and Vizagapatam. The conclusion arrived at was that "wherever it is shown that there is a demand on the part of parents for the employment of a separate music teacher in girls' schools and that the latter are ready to pay a special fee for the purpose, steps should be taken to provide such a teacher."

2. With reference to the general policy enunciated above, the Director now inquires whether the intention of the Government is or is not that the special fee collected should cover the *entire* salary of the teacher specially employed for giving instruction in music. This point has not been definitely settled yet. Obviously it may not be possible to prescribe a general rule for adoption in all cases. Each case will have to be decided on its merits. On the whole it may be found necessary to adopt a liberal attitude. Attention is solicited to the following references in which the need for music teaching has been urged as an essential feature of female education :—

(i) Resolution (10) of the conference on female education that was summoned in September 1916 was as follows :—"Individual Indian oral and instrumental music may be provided for . . . where there is a demand for it, but that separate fees should contribute to the cost"—page 235 of G.O. Nos. 199-200, Home (Education), dated 17th February 1917.

(ii) Paragraph 10 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter at page 12 of the above Government Order.

(iii) Mr. Yates' report at pages 218 and 220 *ibid.*

(iv) Miss Lynch's opinion extracted at page 60 of the last quinquennial report on Public Instructions.

3. In the face of the remarks referred to above, it is clear that all possible encouragement has to be given to the teaching of music. It is therefore for orders whether the Director of Public Instruction may be told that the special fee collected should, as far as possible, cover the cost of the teacher and that as a workable minimum, at least 50 per cent of the teacher's salary should be met from the special fee.

E.A.V.—24-8-18.

T.K.—28-8-18.

Music has been admitted to be an essential portion of female education. *Individual* instruction to each student and instruction in *instrumental* music may be beyond the regular curriculum of general class instruction and will have to be paid for by the students fully. But there should ordinarily form part of ordinary class lessons some music and this, it may be expected, should be paid for by the school. Under these circumstances, the Director of Public Instruction's suggestion to accept a minimum of 50 per cent of the cost of the employment of a teacher from special fees may be approved.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—30-8-18.

I think the decision should turn on the function of music in the curriculum of the particular school. Singing is now taught in all girls' schools and most boys' schools. By music I mean something more advanced. It is admitted that music is an essential part of girls' education and instruction therein tends to make the school popular. In such cases I consider that the whole salary should be paid for by Government. Where however the department considers that these reasons do not operate in any particular institution but nevertheless the parents desire instruction to be given therein, the salary should be met by a special fee. The Government may make a grant according to the value placed on the music lessons in the scheme of general education of the school. Where higher music lessons are desired the chief aim of which is improvement in the special subject of music without any reference to its bearing on general progress, the whole salary should be realized by special fees.

Director of Public Instruction for remarks (if any).

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-9-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The matter has been dealt with in my letter R.C. No. 6807, dated 21st September 1918.

H. S. DUNCAN—24-9-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 6807, dated
21st/30th September 1918.

Orders are solicited whether the Director's suggestion to employ a *special* teacher of music in schools where there is real demand for *individual* instruction in *instrumental* music and to charge a special fee for the purposes, which would be variable according to the circumstances of each school may be approved. Under the recommendations made in the Secretary's note above it appears that, in such cases, the full salary of the teacher should be met from fees. In any case there appears to be no reason why Government should bear more than half the salary of the special teacher employed. Of course this will apply only to Government schools for girls.

2. With reference to 'A' in the Secretary's note, the Director of Public Instruction will also have to be authorized to make suitable grants for the purpose to institutions managed by private agencies.

3. Financial may be asked un-officially if they accept the principle in question.

E.A.V.—1-10-18.

N.K.—3-10-18.

The Director of Public Instruction now explains that what is referred to in the present correspondence is in respect of a music teacher for individual instruction in instrumental music. The Director apparently considers that such instruction does not form part of *general* scheme of education of girls to be provided ordinarily in every school for girls and is accordingly beyond the obligation of Government to provide for, free in schools. Though this special instruction is regarded as no part of

ordinary instruction, the Director of Public Instruction recognises that such specialization in advanced course in music should be encouraged in girls' schools and towards that end a portion of the cost of the employment of the teacher should be borne by the State. This may be agreed to.

2. The next question is what proportion should be borne by Government. The Director first suggested 50 per cent, but he now considers that, in view of the trouble that will be entailed in fixing and collecting fees in each case so as just to cover half the salary of the teacher, the teacher, where the real necessity for one is demonstrated, should be employed by the Government and special fees covering an *indeterminate* share of it be levied. While the difficulty of fixing fees so as to cover half the cost in each case pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction is real, especially in view of the possibility of the number attending such classes varying from time to time, the alternative proposal suggested by him is too general and vague for acceptance. We should have an idea of what scale of salary for such teachers would ordinarily be allowed and of the number of students that will probably attend such classes in each school. This will enable us to fix an ideal or general scale of fees for students.

3. If this is approved, the Director of Public Instruction may, with the concurrence of Financial, be told that while the Government generally accept his proposal to employ such teachers at Government cost, they desire information on the above points, as well as the *probable* number of schools that may immediately go in for it, so as to enable them further to consider the matter of fees and salary.

4. The principle to be followed in the case of *aided* schools may be as follows:—

The students may generally be assumed to bear *half* the cost, the management one-fourth of it and the Government grant, the remaining one-fourth. If a general scale of pay for such teachers is fixed for *Government* schools a *fourth* of that scale, where a special teacher is employed, or a fourth of the actual pay disbursed whichever is less, may represent the Government grant for such schools in respect of the special class. The school may be left to fix its own scale of fees to be levied from students.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—6-10-18.

I understand the Director of Public Instruction's latest proposals to mean that he should be at liberty to propose the appointment of a music teacher in Government girls' schools to teach instrumental music. The whole salary will be borne by the State. The Director of Public Instruction will also order the levy of special fees and will endeavour as far as possible to see that the fees realized work up to about 50 per cent of the salary. But to escape account worry he does not want this condition to be expressed on every occasion in the sanction order. *Aided* schools are not referred to in this file.

2. I think that the general proposal may be sanctioned. Of course every new post will come up for the sanction of Government; and the financial liability on each occasion will be assessed before sanction is accorded.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8-10-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Home Secretary's note, dated 8th October 1918, above. It is proposed to approve generally the following proposals of the Director of Public Instruction relating to *Government girls' schools* (the case of each school will however come up for consideration later on in accordance with the general principles that may now be laid down):—

(a) that when in any particular school, it is ascertained that there is a real demand for teaching music as a special subject (apart from class singing) an extra teacher may be entertained at the cost of Government;

(b) In such cases, special fees may be levied from the pupils attending the music class to cover an '*indeterminate*' share of the cost of the teacher (endeavour will however be made to see that the fees realized work up to about 50 per cent of the salary).

2. Attention is solicited to Chief Secretary's note, dated 26th September 1915 (written as Home Secretary), and His Excellency's note, dated 28th September 1915, on page 24 (c) of notes to G.O. No. 1108, Educational, dated 5th October 1915, and orders in paragraph 4 of the same Government Order. The Government have expressed their readiness to provide special music teachers wherever there is demand for the same.

3. The extra cost involved in the Director of Public Instruction's proposals is not known—the Director of Public Instruction has not furnished an estimate of (1) the salary of the teachers; (2) the probable number of schools where teachers may be required and (3) probable receipts on account of the special fees.

4. The whole scheme is intended to popularize girls' schools—vide paragraph 11 (d) of the proceedings of the conference on pages 2-3 of notes to G.O. No. 1108, Educational, dated 5th October 1915. It appears therefore that, if Government insist that the entire salary of the teacher should be recouped by the special fees, the scheme may not offer sufficient inducements. Financial may, therefore, it is submitted, agree to a portion of the teachers' pay being met by Government. But it is for consideration whether, before accepting the proposals as now formulated, the

J.M.H.—30-11-18. M | Director of Public Instruction should not be asked to furnish an approximate estimate of the financial results of the scheme. The amount to be borne by Government should, it is submitted, depend on the extra cost of the teachers.

5. The following remarks on the details are submitted:—

(a) The new teachers will be employed on giving individual instruction in instrumental music and it is for consideration whether it will not suffice if the stimulus now contemplated is allowed in higher elementary and secondary schools—cf. paragraph 10 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 12 of G.O. No. 199, Home (Education), dated 17th February 1917.

(b) According to the Director of Public Instruction's proposals, the scale of special fees will be varying in each school, the amount depending on the number of girls to be taught in the special subject. It is for consideration whether it will not

J.M.H.—30-11-18. | be better to fix a uniform scale of special fees for all Government schools for the special instruction, a teacher being allowed to a particular school only when the fees realizable there amount to, say at least, 50 per cent of the salary of the teacher.

(c) The teacher will be paid by Government in the ordinary course and the

J.M.H.—30-11-18. | special fees will be credited to general revenues.

6. The case of aided schools has not been referred to Financial and no remarks on the point are now called for.

T.R.N.N.—27-10-18.

I venture to think that 'music' as touched on in this case is a luxury and that, subject to reasonable variations in the numbers of pupils undergoing instruction, we should ordinarily expect that the fees should cover the cost not only of the teacher but also that of the instrument if the school has to purchase it.

J. M. HOOPER—30-10-18.

I don't think we need insist on all the charges being covered, but I do think we ought to have a much more definite scheme. Will Home Department please consider the points put forward in the Financial note above?

C. G. TODHUNTER—1-11-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction apparently wants to try first the experiment of appointing special music teachers and he wishes to ascertain if the Government would be prepared to bear one-half of the salary of such teachers. It is doubtful

whether it would be possible to frame a more definite scheme to begin with. If a reference to the Director is considered necessary the draft below is for approval.

E.A.V.—10-11-18.

S.A.—12-11-18

The memorandum may issue. It is doubtful whether the fee can be uniform throughout. Instrumental music must vary with the instrument used and similarly the salaries of a teacher used to particular instrument.

C. RAMANUJA' ACHARIYAR—13-11-18.

I am afraid that I have not made myself clear in my previous notes. So far as girls' schools are concerned, music is no more a luxury than a particular optional subject course is in any arts college.

2. Regarding the Financial note

M on page 4.—Once the general permission is given, the financial estimate will be worked out in each individual case.

Point (a) of paragraph 5 of Financial note at page 4 ante.—I agree. If however an elementary school is also recommended, the Director of Public Instruction will be asked to advance special reasons.

Point (b).—If the present policy be adopted, I agree with Financial in having an uniform scale of fees not varying with the strength of the pupils. The scale will however vary with the instrument or probably with the locality even. Whether the fees will work up to 50 per cent or not will be worked out in each individual case.

Point (c).—I agree.

Draft. The draft will go to Financial.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—14-11-18.

A draft order is submitted.

E.A.V.—19-11-18.

S.A.—19-11-18.

C.R.—20-11-18.

R.R.—21-11-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Financial notes on pages 3 and 4 ante, and Home Secretary's remarks thereon supra and the draft order put up by the Home Department. In paragraph 4 of the Financial notes on page 4 ante it was suggested that the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to furnish an approximate estimate of the financial results of the scheme.

In reply the Home Department state that the Director of Public Instruction wants first to try the experiment of employing music teachers and accordingly desires to know whether Government would be prepared to bear one-half of the salary of such teachers. They point out that once the permission is given the estimate of the extra cost could be worked out in each individual case.

2. The draft order which accords general approval to the Director of Public Instruction's proposal (1) stipulates that the fees (uniform) levied from girls should ordinarily be sufficient to cover a moiety of the charges on account of the salary of the music teacher and (2) embodies the conditions specified in paragraph 5 of Financial note on page 4 supra as regards the schools in which these teachers should ordinarily be employed, the method of payment of fees to them and the crediting to Government of fees collected from girls.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is asked to submit to Government proposals, accompanied by an estimate of the financial result thereof, each time a music teacher is proposed to be appointed in any particular school. The draft order may be accepted in this department.

K.P.N.—5-12-18.

C.V.R.—5-12-18.

Home cannot apparently put forward a more definite scheme just yet.

J. M. HOOPER—8-12-18.

Financial may accept the draft.

C. G. TODHUNTER—9-12-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The draft may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for approval.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—10-12-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—11-12-18.

P[ENTLAND]-12-12-18.

[G.O. No. 1599, Home (Education), dated 13th December 1918.]

Home (Education) DEPARTMENT

Missive Teachers

A seconding general approval to the employment
under similar conditions, of — in Govt. girls'
schools of the secondry & the highest
elementary grade.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191

” ” ” ” ” 191

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1712/B, From the D.P.I. C, No. 6807/18, dated 10-8-1918. 191

1999/E D.P.I. R.C. 6807/18 21-9-1918 191

” ” ” ” 191

ORDER.

No. 1599, dated 13. XII. 1918

P.S.

P.S.
(Notes to be printed)

Subject to the following conditions, the Government generally approve the employment of music teachers in Govt. girls' schools with a view to individual instruction being imparted in instrumental music:-

(i) that the special teacher of music is ordinarily employed only in institutions of the secondary and the higher elementary grades, and

(ii) that a special fee is levied from girls who are desirous of participating in the music class.

cf. *parus* (v) of *juil*: note at
p. 11, N.F. d.
also *Sary*: note at p. 14, N.F.

✓ ~~Parus (L.)~~ ~~g. note at tp. 11, N.F.~~
d. Gray's note at tp. 14 N.F.

It may however be graduated according to the kind of instrument employed and probably also vary with reference to the conditions of different localities.

The special fee collected which is ^{is expected to be} ordinarily sufficient to cover a moiety of the teacher's salary employed in any particular school should be credited to Govt. The salary of the teacher will be paid as usual by the Govt. and should be drawn on the establishment bill of the school.

3. The general approval conveyed ^{now} does not dispense with the need for obtaining specific sanction of Govt. whenever it is proposed to employ a teacher of music in any school. Every proposal should be accompanied by an estimate of the financial results thereof.

G.A.V. 19-11-18 C.R. 20-11-18. R.R.R. 21-11-18.

S.A. 19-11-18

LWS
11-12-18

To
The D.P.I.
A.C. thro' Finl.
Finl. Dept.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1599, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 13th DECEMBER 1918

[SUBJECT.—Teaching of music in girls' schools.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. C. 6807/18, dated 10th August 1918.

Till the year 1915 the policy of the Educational Department had been that the teaching of music in girls' schools should form part of the duty of the regular staff but that where there existed a demand for a separate teacher he should be paid for either by the parents of girls under instruction or by the Hindu public (pages 24, 24 (a), (b) and (c) of notes to G.O. No. 1108, Educational, dated 5th October 1915. In 1915 at an informal conference which His Excellency had with the educational officers of the North Arcot and South Arcot districts it was suggested that the addition of music classes to girls' schools would tend to popularize the schools. The question was carefully considered by the Government especially as a separate teacher and Vizagapatam. The conclusion arrived at was that "wherever it is shown that there is a demand on the part of parents for the employment of a separate music teacher in girls' schools and that the latter are ready to pay a special fee for the purpose, steps should be taken to provide such a teacher."

2. With reference to the general policy enunciated above, the Director now inquires whether the intention of the Government is or is not that the special fee collected should cover the entire salary of the teacher specially employed for giving instruction in music. This point has not been definitely settled yet. Obviously it may not be possible to prescribe a general rule for adoption in all cases. Each case will have to be decided on its merits. On the whole it may be found necessary to adopt a liberal attitude. Attention is solicited to the following references in which the need for music teaching has been urged as an essential feature of female education:—

(i) Resolution (10) of the conference on female education that was summoned in September 1916 was as follows:—"Individual Indian oral and instrumental music may be provided for . . . where there is a demand for it, but that separate fees should contribute to the cost"—page 235 of G.O. Nos. 199-200, Home (Education), dated 17th February 1917.

(ii) Paragraph 10 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter at page 12 of the above Government Order.

(iii) Mr. Yates' report at pages 218 and 220 *ibid.*

(iv) Miss Lynch's opinion extracted at page 60 of the last quinquennial report.

3. In the face of the remarks referred to above, it is clear that all possible encouragement has to be given to the teaching of music. It is therefore for orders whether the Director of Public Instruction may be told that the special fee collected should, as far as possible, cover the cost of the teacher and that as a workable minimum, at least 50 per cent of the teacher's salary should be met from the special fee.

E.A.V.—24-8-18.

T.K.—28-8-18.

Music has been admitted to be an essential portion of female education. *Individual* instruction to each student and instruction in *instrumental* music may be beyond the regular curriculum of general class instruction and will have to be paid for by the students fully. But there should ordinarily form part of ordinary class lessons some music and this, it may be expected, should be paid for by the school. Under these circumstances, the Director of Public Instruction suggestion to accept a minimum of 50 per cent of the cost of the employment of a teacher from special fees may be approved.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—30-8-18.

I think the decision should turn on the function of music in the curriculum of the particular school. Singing is now taught in all girls' schools and most boys' schools. By music I mean something more advanced. It is admitted that music is an essential part of girls' education and instruction therein tends to make the school popular. In such cases I consider that the whole salary should be paid for by Government. Where however the department considers that these reasons do not operate in any particular institution but nevertheless the parents desire instruction to be given therein, the salary should be met by a special fee. The Government may make a grant according to the value placed on the music lessons in the scheme of general education of the school. Where higher music lessons are desired the chief aim of which is improvement in the special subject of music without any reference to its bearing on general progress, the whole salary should be realized by special fees.

Director of Public Instruction for remarks (if any).

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-9-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The matter has been dealt with in my letter R.C. No. 6807, dated 21st September 1918.

H. S. DUNCAN—24-9-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 6807, dated 21st/30th September 1918.

Orders are solicited whether the Director's suggestion to employ a special teacher of music in schools where there is real demand for *individual* instruction in *instrumental* music and to charge a special fee for the purposes, which would be variable according to the circumstances of each school may be approved. Under the recommendations made in the Secretary's note above it appears that, in such cases, the full salary of the teacher should be met from fees. In any case there appears to be no reason why Government should bear more than half the salary of the special teacher employed. Of course this will apply only to Government schools for girls.

2. With reference to 'A' in the Secretary's note, the Director of Public Instruction will also have to be authorized to make suitable grants for the purpose to institutions managed by private agencies.

3. Financial may be asked un-officially if they accept the principle in question.

E.A.V.—1-10-18.

N.K.—3-10-18.

The Director of Public Instruction now explains that what is referred to in the present correspondence is in respect of a music teacher for individual instruction in instrumental music. The Director does not apparently consider that such instruction is forming part of general scheme of education of girls to be provided ordinarily in every school for girls and is accordingly beyond the obligation of Government to provide for fee in schools. Though this special instruction is regarded as no part of ordinary instruction, the Director of Public instruction recognises that such specialization in advanced course in music should be encouraged in girls' schools and towards that end a portion of the cost of the employment of the teacher should be borne by the State. This may be agreed to.

does not / 2

82

2. The next question is what proportion should be borne by Government. The Director first suggested 50 per cent, but he now considers that, in view of the trouble that will be entailed in fixing and collecting fees in each case so as just to cover half the salary of the teacher, the teacher, where the real necessity for one is demonstrated, should be employed by the Government and special fees covering an *indeterminate* share of it be levied. While the difficulty of fixing fees so as to cover half the cost in each case pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction is real, especially in view of the possibility of the number attending such classes varying from time to time, the alternative proposal suggested by him is too general and vague for acceptance. We should have an idea of what scale of salary of such teachers would ordinarily be allowed and of the number of students that will probably attend such classes in each school. This will enable us to fix an ideal or general scale of fees for students.

3. If this is approved, the Director of Public Instruction may, with the concurrence of Financial, be told that while the Government *generally* accept his proposal to employ such teachers at Government cost, they desire information on the above points, as well as the *probable* number of schools that may immediately go in for it, so as to enable them further to consider the matter of fees and salary.

4. The principle to be followed in the case of aided schools may be as follows:—

The students may generally be assumed to bear *half* the cost, the management one-fourth of it and the Government grant the remaining one-fourth. If a general scale of *pay* for such teachers is fixed for Government schools a *fourth* of that scale, where a special teacher is employed, or a fourth of the actual pay disbursed whichever is less, may represent the Government grant for such schools [in respect of the special class. The school may be left to fix its own scale of fees to be levied from students.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—6-10-18.

I understand the Director of Public Instruction's latest proposals to mean that he should be at liberty to propose the appointment of a music teacher in Government Girls' schools to teach instrumental music. The whole salary will be borne by the State. The Director of Public Instruction will also order the levy of special fees and will endeavour as far as possible to see that the fees realized work up to about 50 per cent of the salary. But to escape account worry he does not want this condition to be expressed on every occasion in the sanction order. Aided schools are not referred to in this file.

2. I think that the general proposal may be sanctioned. Of course every new post will come up for the sanction of Government; and the financial liability on each occasion will be assessed before sanction is accorded.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8-10-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Home Secretary's note, dated 8th October 1918, above. It is proposed to approve generally the following proposals of the Director of Public Instruction relating to Government girls' schools (the case of each school will however come up for consideration later on in accordance with the general principles that may now be laid down):—

(a) that when in any particular school, it is ascertained that there is a real demand for teaching music as a special subject (apart from class singing) an extra teacher may be entertained at the cost of Government;

(b) In such cases, special fees may be levied from the pupils attending the music class to cover an '*indeterminate*' share of the cost of the teacher (endeavour will however be made to see that the fees realized work up to about 50 per cent of the salary).

2. Attention is solicited to Chief Secretary's note, dated 26th September 1915 (written as Home Secretary), and His Excellency's note, dated 28th September 1915, on page 24 (c) of notes to G.O. No. 1108, Educational, dated 5th October 1915, and orders in paragraph 4 of the same Government Order. The Government have expressed their readiness to provide special music teachers wherever there is demand for the same.

3. The extra cost involved in the Director of Public Instruction's proposals is not known—the Director of Public Instruction has not furnished an estimate of (1) the salary of the teachers; (2) the probable number of schools where teachers may be required and (3) probable receipts on account of the special fees.

4. The whole scheme is intended to popularize girls' schools—vide paragraph II (d) of the proceedings of the conference on pages 2-3 of notes to G.O. No. 1108, Educational, dated 5th October 1915. It appears therefore that, if Government insist that the entire salary of the teacher should be recouped by the special fees, the scheme may not offer sufficient inducements. Financial may, therefore, it is submitted, agree to a portion of the teachers' pay being met by Government. But it is for consideration whether, before accepting the proposals as now formulated, the

J.M.H.—30-11-18. M | Director of Public Instruction should not estimate of the financial results of the scheme. The amount to be borne by Government should, it is submitted, depend on the extra cost of the teachers.

5. The following remarks on the details are submitted:—

(a) The new teachers will be employed on giving individual instruction in instrumental music and it is for consideration whether it will not suffice if the stimulus now contemplated is allowed in higher elementary and secondary schools—cf. paragraph 10 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 12 of G.O. No. 199, Home (Education), dated 17th February 1917.

(b) According to the Director of Public Instruction's proposals, the scale of special fees will be varying in each school, the amount depending on the number of girls to be taught in the special subject. It is for consideration whether it will not

J.M.H.—30-11-18. | be better to fix a uniform scale of special fees for all Government schools for the special instruction, a teacher being

allowed to a particular school only when the fees realizable there amount to, say at least, 50 per cent of the salary of the teacher.

(c) The teacher will be paid by Government in the ordinary course and the J.M.H.—30-11-18. | special fees will be credited to general revenues.

6. The case of aided schools has not been referred to Financial and no remarks on the point are now called for.

T.R.N.N.—27-10-18.

I venture to think that 'music' as touched on in this case is a luxury and that, subject to reasonable variations in the numbers of pupils undergoing instruction, we should ordinarily expect that the fees should cover the cost not only of the teacher but also that of the instrument if the school has to purchase it.

J. M. HOOPER—30-10-18.

I don't think we need insist on all the charges being covered, but I do think we ought to have a much more definite scheme. Will Home Department please consider the points put forward in the Financial note above?

C. G. TODD HUNTER—1-11-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction apparently wants to try first the experiment of appointing special music teachers and he wishes to ascertain if the Government would be prepared to bear one-half of the salary of such teachers. It is doubtful whether it would be possible to frame a more definite scheme to begin with. If a reference to the Director is considered necessary the draft below is for approval.

G.V.—10-11-18.

S.A.—12-11-18.

The memorandum may issue. It is doubtful whether the fee can be uniform throughout. Instrumental music must vary with the instrument used and similarly the salaries of a teacher used to particular instruments.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—13-11-18.

I am afraid that I have not made myself clear in my previous notes. So far as *girls'* schools are concerned, music is no more a luxury than a particular optional subject course is in any arts college.

2. Regarding the Financial note

It on page 4.—Once the general permission is given, the financial estimate will be worked out in each individual case.

Point (a) of paragraph 5 of Financial note at page 4 ante.—I agree. If however an elementary school is also recommended, the Director of Public Instruction will be asked to advance special reasons.

Point (b).—If the present *policy* be adopted, I agree with Financial in having an uniform scale of fees not varying with the strength of the pupils. The scale will however vary with the instrument or probably with the locality even. Whether the fees will work up to 50 per cent or not will be worked out in each individual case.

Point (c).—I agree.

Draft. The draft will go to Financial.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—14-11-18.

A draft order is submitted.

G.V.—19-11-18.

S.A.—19-11-18.

C.R.—20-11-18.

R.R.—21-11-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Financial notes on pages 3 and 4 ante, and Home Secretary's remarks thereon above supra and the draft order put up by the Home Department. In paragraph 4 of the Financial notes on page 4 ante it was suggested that the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to furnish an approximate estimate of the financial results of the scheme.

In reply the Home Department state that the Director of Public Instruction wants first to try the experiment of employing music teachers and accordingly desires to know whether Government would be prepared to bear one-half of the salary of such teachers. They point out that once the permission is given the estimate of the extra cost could be worked out in each individual case.

2. The draft order which accords general approval to the Director of Public Instruction's proposal (1) stipulates that the fees (*uniform*) levied from girls should ordinarily be sufficient to cover a moiety of the charges on account of the salary of the music teacher and (2) embodies the conditions specified in paragraph 5 of Financial note on page 4 supra as regards the schools in which these teachers should *ordinarily* be employed, the method of payment of fees to them and the crediting to Government of fees collected from girls.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is asked to submit to Government proposals, accompanied by an estimate of the financial result thereof, each time a music teacher is proposed to be appointed in any particular school. The draft order may be accepted in this department.

K.P.N.—5-12-18.

C.V.R.—5-12-18.

Home cannot apparently put forward a more definite scheme just yet.

J. M. HOOPER—8-12-18.

Financial may accept the draft.

C. G. TODD HUNTER—9-12-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The draft may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for approval.

C.R.—10-12-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—11-12-18.

P[ENTLAND]—12-12-18.

[G.O. No. 1599, Home (Education), dated 13th December 1918.]

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Home DEPARTMENT.

Current No dated 191

G.O. No. 15 dated 13.12.1918

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence 6 (S. O.)
(b) Notes 16 (S. O.)

Brief subject.....

(c) Copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	(b) E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records	4	25	12
Ooty Records		6	1
For filing with original			
Total		31	17

FOR ISSUE.†

Signature copies.....

Letter only.	Complete G.O.	No.	Papers.	Notes.
India Office.....	3			
Govt. of India.....Dept.				
Revenue Department.....				
Public Works Department.....				
Local and Municipal Department.....				
Educational Department.....Dept.				
Public Dept.....				
Judicial Dept.....				
Political.....				
Financial Dept.....				
Marine Dept.....				
Ecclesiastical Dept.....				
Total				
The D. P. 2.	10			
The A. 3.	5			
The J. 4.	4			
The				
The				
The				
The				
The				
The				
The				
The				
The				
Total	22			

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink and blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 815 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on ‡ (Press Clerk).

† Copies distributed on ‡ (Press Despatcher).

‡ To be initialled and dated.

TO PRESS, MADRAS OOTY.

A

B

C

Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue-copies.	Special E.T. edition
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....				
" " " Issue.....				
" " " for Extra E.T. copies to supply requisitions for sale to the public.				4
For Volumes.....				
For supply to newspapers and institutions admitted to the privileges of the E.T.				
Total ...				