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Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1542, 4th September 1925

Grants—Boarding—Indian orphanages—Rules—Revised notification issued

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Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1542, 4th September 1925

Grants—Boarding—Indian orphanages—Rules—Revised notification issued

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated Madras, the 26th June 1925, R.O.C. No. 1557-D/24.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 199, Law (Education), dated 9th February 1925, regarding my recommendations for the fixing of definite principles for the future distribution of boarding grants to Indian orphanages, I have the honour to state as follows :—

During the last two years the basis adopted for the distribution of the grant was that the provision available should be divided *pro-rata* among the total number of destitute orphans within age limit, in the several institutions that were eligible for aid. The number of orphans that were thus eligible for aid in 1924-25 was 2,798 among whom was distributed the budget grant of Rs. 27,500, available after meeting arrears of 1923-24 to the extent of Rs. 2,500 and the rate per head worked out at Rs. 9-13-3 against Rs. 6-15-0 per annum in 1923-24. According to the data furnished by the managements concerned the net cost (recurring and non-recurring) of maintaining the children is Rs. 2.62 lakhs while the total grant recommended by District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards amounted to Rs. 1.04 lakhs. The average cost of maintaining a child on this data works out at Rs. 95 per annum while the grant recommended by the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards works out at Rs. 37 per annum per child. If the half net-cost principle were adopted the grant per head per mensem would come to $\frac{\text{Rs. } 95}{12 \times 2} = \text{Rs. } 4$ while if the recommendations of District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards were adopted the rate would work out at $\frac{\text{Rs. } 37}{12} = \text{Rs. } 3$. It is for the consideration of Government whether any of the two rates may be fixed as the basis for the future distribution of the grant. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasize the advantages arising from a fixed rate and the facility that it will afford in the prompt and easy disposal of applications, without keeping them over to the end of the financial year until all the applications are completely received and scrutinized. This will, further, prevent rush of expenditure in March and lapses due to late receipt of sanctions.

The above proposal would involve the provision of additional funds in the budget for meeting the extra expenditure. So long as such increased provision is not allowed by Government and so long as a large number of children are to be aided with a limited grant, it is not possible to do anything else than what was done during the last two years, viz., to divide the budget provision available by the total number of eligible children and to give the grant at so many rupees per head per annum, i.e., a flat rate subject to a maximum of half net cost.

2. In this connexion, I take the opportunity to point out that rule 1 of Chapter XI—Grant-in-Aid Code, as supplemented by G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924, is not quite definite or full. Mr. Littlehailes, however, has laid

down certain principles for the scrutiny of applications and for the admission of institutions to aid for the guidance of this office. Those together with the modifications sanctioned in G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924, are proposed as draft additions to Rule 1 of the rules for Boarding Grants—

(i)

Add as a sub-paragraph to rule 1, the following :—

"Only institutions which are primarily orphanages and which make suitable arrangements for the education of their inmates shall be admitted to aid. The orphanage may itself be a school or have a school attached to it or may make arrangements for its inmates attending one or more neighbouring schools which are not of necessity attached to it".

[Vide G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924.]

The following additions are from the principles laid down by Mr. Littlehailes referred to above and may be appended as notes to Rule 1 :—

(ii)

NOTE 1.—If a boarding house is called by the authorities maintaining it an 'Orphanage' or a 'Boarding-house and Orphanage', it shall be considered for purposes of this Chapter as an orphanage. If, however, it is merely called a boarding-house or hostel the following conditions shall, in addition to others, be satisfied.

The Boarding house or hostel shall have the majority of its inmates orphans or destitute children without a father. In this event, the institution shall be considered eligible for aid, if it is run on philanthropic lines.

If, however, the institution has less than half of its inmates orphans, it cannot be considered an orphanage but essentially a boarding-house or hostel. There is no reason to presume that it is primarily an orphanage. It shall not therefore be eligible for orphanage grant. It shall, however, be competent for the Director to relax the above conditions in special cases, e.g., institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those situated in backward localities in the Presidency.

NOTE 2.—The term 'orphan' used in these rules means a child which has lost either or both of its parents.

[Vide G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924.]

NOTE 3.—District Secondary Education Boards and District Educational Councils shall with reference to the circumstances obtaining in their respective jurisdiction, use their discretion in defining the term 'destitute'. The possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily exclude the child from the category of 'destitute'.

[Vide G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924.]

3. As it has been considered desirable that non-orphan destitutes should also be admitted to aid, I may point out further that Appendix V, as it stands at present, does not specifically provide for the admission of such children to aid. Owing to this defect such children were not hitherto given a grant nor was information regarding them called for. The appendix needs therefore to be revised suitably as suggested below.

(Vide separate annexure enclosed.)

4. It may, however, be mentioned here that the fact of destitution is generally hard to prove. Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924, leaves the decision to the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards, but if non-orphan destitutes are to be admitted to aid, I would press the desirability of imposing a uniform test, e.g., production of a certificate from competent authority as under the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Otherwise every statement made by heads of institutions is generally likely to be adopted by the Councils or Boards as their decision especially in cases where the heads of institutions are influential members of the Councils or Boards concerned as in very many cases they are. I, therefore, request that Government may give a definite ruling to the above effect on this point.

5. In this connexion, I may bring to the notice of Government the inordinate delay experienced by the slow and indifferent procedure adopted by the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards in dealing with the applications. This has caused considerable inconvenience in the disposal of applications as the basis for award has had to be decided only after the applications are completely received and examined. Government may take such action as they deem fit on this point.

ANNEXURE.

APPENDIX V.

Application for Boarding grants.

1. Name of Orphanage or School attached to it.
 2. (a) Number of orphans in it.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes in it.
(c) Total number of inmates.
 3. (a) Number of destitute orphans within age-limit and given education.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes within age-limit and given education.
 4. The educational work done by the Institution.
 5. Accommodation provided for dormitories, etc.
 6. Sanitary condition of the building and its surroundings as reported by the Medical Officer.
 7. Other work done by it.
 8. Other sources of income.
 9. Net cost of maintenance { Recurring.
Non-recurring.
 10. Average boarding cost per mensem for each orphan and non-orphan destitutes.
- Station.
District.
Date.
- Name of the Correspondent.

N.B.—"The test by the District Educational Council or District Secondary Education Board in regard to destitution with reference to local conditions should be specified in respect of non-orphan destitutes recommended for aid."

II

Letter from R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated Madras, the 16th July 1925, R.O.C. No. 1557-D/24.

In continuation of this office R.O.C. No. 1557-D/24, dated 26th June 1925, I have the honour to suggest the following modifications of the existing regulations in the event of Government deciding to include in those institutions eligible for boarding grants such as admit non-orphan destitute children. The modifications proposed are either verbal or material.

2. The verbal alterations I suggest are as follows :—

(1) The heading of Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code may be modified as noted below :—

'Boarding grants to Indian Orphanages and Boarding Homes for destitute children.'

(2) Substitute 'Boarding Homes for destitute children' for 'schools' in line 2 of Rule 1.

(3) Add 'or Boarding Home for destitute children' after 'Orphanage' in Rule 3 wherever the latter word occurs.

(4) In Appendix W, add 'and Boarding Homes for destitute children' after 'Indian Orphanages.'

3. As to material alterations the budget allotment is necessarily limited and the inclusion of non-orphan destitute children increases the number eligible for grant. In view of these two considerations, it is a question whether restrictions should not be imposed in deciding which institutions are eligible for grant. I would therefore suggest that no institution claiming the grant should be considered eligible for aid, unless it has on the rolls at least 10 destitute children within the age-limit and unless the destitute comprise not less than 50 per cent of the total strength of inmates.

Order—No. 1542, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925.

The Government have considered the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the question of laying down definite principles for the distribution of the provision made for boarding grants for Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children. They have decided that no scale of grants need be fixed for the present and direct that the practice of dividing the total amount available among the eligible children may be continued.

2. The Government approve of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a destitution certificate should be produced for every child on whose behalf a grant is claimed. The certificate should be signed by the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge according as the child belongs to a ryotwari or zamindari taluk and, in the case of children belonging to the Madras City, by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

3. The Government accept generally the suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction for amending the rules issued in G.O. No. 1230, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1923, in regard to these grants. The rules as revised are printed as appendix to these proceedings and will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
Collector of Madras.
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
Public Department.
Revenue Department.
Finance Department.
Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification in appendix).

Order only.

[Appendix.]

APPENDIX.**NOTIFICATION.**

The following will be substituted for Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code and Appendices V and W thereto, published with notification No. 265, dated 4th September 1923, on pages 778 and 779 of Part I-B. of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th September 1923 :—

Chapter XI—Boarding Grants to Indian Orphanages and Boarding Homes for Destitute Children.

1. *Objects and conditions of aid.*—In addition to ordinary grants of all descriptions, a special grant may be made in aid of boarding charges to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children which, in the opinion of the Education department, provide an education suitable for Indian orphans and destitute children. The upper age limit for boys will be sixteen and for girls eighteen.

For every child on whose account a grant is claimed, a certificate testifying to its destitution must be obtained from the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge according as the child belongs to a ryotwari or zamindari taluk. In the case of children belonging to the Madras City, the certificate should be given by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. These certificates must be filed in the orphanage or boarding home for reference.

Only institutions which are primarily orphanages and which make suitable arrangements for the education of their inmates shall be admitted to aid. The orphanage may itself be a school or have a school attached to it or may make arrangements for its inmates attending one or more neighbouring schools which are not of necessity attached to it.

Note (1).—An orphanage or a boarding house and orphanage will be considered for purposes of this chapter an orphanage if it has not less than 50 per cent of its inmates orphan or non-orphan destitutes who are provided with free boarding and lodging without any charge to the inmates. The Director is competent to relax the above condition in special cases, for example, institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those situated in backward localities in the presidency.

Note (2).—The term 'orphan' used in these rules means a child which has lost either or both of its parents.

Note (3).—The possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily exclude the child from the category of 'destitute'.

2. *Applications for aid.*—Application for grants under this Chapter shall be made in the prescribed form (Appendix V) and shall be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction through the District Educational Officer, so as to reach him not later than the 1st of August of each year.

3. *Boarding grant : procedure.*—As soon as an application for grant in aid under this chapter is received, the local District Educational Officer shall investigate the case. The application should not be considered unless the investigating officer is satisfied that the education provided by the orphanage or boarding home for destitute children is suitable and that the accounts of the orphanage or the boarding home show that it is not conducted for private profit. A medical officer should invariably be consulted by the District Educational Officer on matters relating to the sanitary condition of the buildings and their surroundings. The District Educational Officer

shall then consult the District Educational Council in cases where the pupils residing in the orphanage or the boarding home attend elementary schools, the District Secondary Education Board in cases where the pupils attend secondary schools, or both Council and Board in cases where pupils in the orphanage or the boarding home attend some elementary and some secondary schools. He shall furnish the District Educational Council and the District Secondary Education Board with all the relevant information which he possesses. He shall afterwards submit the application together with the recommendation of the District Educational Council and the District Secondary Education Board, to the Director of Public Instruction who will distribute the grants.

4. *Payment of grants.*—The grant shall be drawn on a bill prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix W) countersigned by the District Educational Officer.

APPENDIX V.*Application for Boarding grants.*

1. Name of orphanage or school attached to it.
2. (a) Number of orphans in it.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes in it.
(c) Total number of inmates.
3. (a) Number of destitute orphans within age limit and given education.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes within age limit and given education.
4. The educational work done by the institution.
5. Accommodation provided for dormitories, etc.
6. Sanitary condition of the building and its surroundings as reported by the medical officer.
7. Other work done by it.
8. Other sources of income.
9. Net cost of maintenance { Recurring.
Non-recurring.
10. Average boarding cost per mensem for each orphan and non-orphan destitute.

Station.

District

Date.

Name of the correspondent.

APPENDIX W.

Bill for boarding grants on behalf of Indian Orphanages or Boarding Homes for destitute children.

1. The sanction under which the grants are claimed should invariably be given in the place provided in the bill.
2. Bills for a year should be drawn and cashed before the 15th March of that year.

..... district.
Grant-in-aid bill of
for the year ending the 31st March 19
Voucher No.
Month and year
Payable from Provincial funds.
.....

RS. A.

Boarding grants sanctioned in Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

No.

Dated.....

Grants in aid of Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children (to be specified).

(In words) Rs.

Station.....

Date..... Correspondent.

Countersigned.

Date.....

D.E.O.

Inspector.

Pay Rupees

Treasury Officer.

Treasury Accountant.

Date.

Contents received.

Correspondent.

Date.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1542, LAW (EDUCATION),
DATED 4TH SEPTEMBER 1925.

[SUBJECT.—*Boarding Grants to Indian Orphanages.*]

*From the Director of Public Instruction R.O.C. No. 1557-D/24,
dated 26th June 1925.*

The Director of Public Instruction has submitted his recommendations in regard to the principles on which boarding grants to Indian orphanages should be distributed and has also addressed the Government on certain other matters connected with the subject. The various points are examined below.

2. *Principles of distribution of the grant—paragraph 1 of the Director's letter.*—The previous discussions on this subject are summarized below. While the question of the payment of boarding grants was originally under contemplation, the Director of Public Instruction suggested that the rate of grant may be fixed at Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month per child according as the institution was in the Madras City or in the mufassal. The Government then carefully considered the question whether the grants should be assessed on the basis of a fixed rate for each child as in the case of European orphanages, or on the basis of the percentage of the actual cost of boarding. It was then decided that the fixing of a rate of grant would be unworkable as the actual boarding charges would vary, and that it would be undesirable to fix any arbitrary percentage of the actual cost of boarding. The conclusion then arrived at was therefore to adopt neither of the above two courses but to distribute the budget provision for the grant among districts according to rules to be laid down. In paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 694, dated 17th May 1923, as amended by G.O. No. 979, dated 12th July 1923, it was laid down that proposals for the distribution of the provision should be made by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the District Secondary Education Boards and the District Educational Councils. The provision for the grant was made for the first time in 1923-24 (Rs. 15,000). As the District Secondary Education Boards were constituted only late in that year and as their recommendations could not be received in time for the distribution of the provision, the Government accepted the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that the budget provision for that year might be distributed in lump sums among the orphanages, on the basis of a uniform rate per head. The Government at the same time asked the Director of Public Instruction to frame definite rules to regulate the distribution of the grant and to submit them to Government.

As regards the year 1924-25, the provision made was Rs. 30,000. While submitting proposals for the distribution of this provision, the Director stated that the recommendations of the majority of the Secondary Education Boards and the District Educational Councils had not then been received by him and that there was no *uniformity* in regard to the principles recommended by those bodies which had replied. In view of these facts and of the limited budget grant as compared with the number of children eligible for the grant, the Director recommended that the provision might be distributed *pro rata* as in the previous year. This was accepted by the Government who again asked the Director of Public Instruction to submit his recommendations as regards definite principles to be adopted for the future distribution of the grant.

Paragraph 1 of the Director's letter deals with this point. As pointed out by him, while there are advantages in fixing a definite rate of grant per head, it may not be possible to pay grants at this rate unless substantial provision is made for the purpose. The recommendation of the majority of the bodies consulted by the

Director of Public Instruction is to fix the rate at Rs. 3 a month. If a rate is to be fixed, it may be Rs. 3 a month per head, subject to a maximum of half the net cost in each case. Attention is in this connexion invited to paragraph 3 of Mr. Graham's note on page 15 of G.O. No. 177, dated 6th February 1925, where he considered a rate of Rs. 4 a month was not excessive subject as it is to a maximum of half the net cost in each case. The remarks of Finance may be invited.

3. *Amendments to rules regulating the grant—paragraphs 2 and 3 of letter.*—The amendments are mainly consequent on the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to incorporate in the rules the orders in G.O. No. 171, dated 4th February 1924, and the decision of the Government to make it clear that the grant is to be paid to both orphans and destitute children. The amendments may generally be accepted. It is observed that it is proposed to lay down that, if the institution has less than half of its inmates orphans, it cannot be considered an orphanage and will not be eligible for the grant subject to exceptions in the case of institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those in backward tracts. This restriction appears necessary and may be accepted.

4. *Destitution certificates.—paragraph 4 of letter.*—As the fact of destitution is hard to prove, the Director presses the desirability of imposing a uniform test, e.g., production of a certificate from competent authority as under the European Code. This proposal has already been considered before. When the question of these grants was originally under contemplation, it was first decided to accept the proposal then made by the Director of Public Instruction that, before any individual grant was sanctioned, a destitution certificate in some prescribed form should be obtained by the management of the orphanage from a Revenue officer not below the rank of a Deputy Collector and in the case of the Madras City from a Presidency Magistrate, as in the case of European orphanages. It was however considered later on that it was not necessary to fix any rates of grants and that the provision made for the purpose should be distributed by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the District Secondary Education Boards and District Educational Councils. Consequent on this, it was finally settled that the production of destitution certificates need not be insisted on, and no provision was therefore made for this in the rules. Later on, the President, Madras District Secondary Education Board, addressed the Government in regard to the need for defining the expression "destitute". The matter was then further considered by the Government and it was decided that no hard-and-fast-rule need be laid down as regards the term "destitute", that it may be left to the Boards to adopt such definition as they considered suitable with reference to the circumstances obtaining in each district and that the possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily remove the child from the category of "destitute". The Director of Public Instruction has proposed that these orders may be incorporated in the rules. It is for orders whether the question of a *destitution certificate* need now be reconsidered.

5. *Paragraph 5 of letter.*—The Director of Public Instruction brings to notice the slow and indifferent procedure adopted by District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards in dealing with the applications for grants. Please see the notes on pages 84-85 of G.O. No. 694, dated 17th May 1923, in regard to the circumstances in which it was decided that these grants should be distributed by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with those bodies. For orders whether any action should be taken by the Government on this representation of the Director of Public Instruction.

6. Before the case is circulated to M-2, it may be sent to Finance u.o. for remarks on paragraph 2 of the notes above.

C.V.V.—3-7-25. K.M.V.—7-7-25.

Rate of grant.—We have only just begun to provide for boarding grants and it will be long before the allotment amounts to any decent figure as that recommended by the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards. For the present therefore and until we are able to provide a decent allotment for this purpose, a flat rate subject to a maximum of half the net cost would be a most suitable arrangement. The procedure adopted by the Director of Public Instruction

is to divide the budget provision available by the total number of eligible children and to give the grant at so many rupees per head per annum. With the decision that non-orphan destitutes should also be made eligible for the grant, the demand at a fixed rate would become larger, and the prospect of providing all the funds necessary on this basis will be further remote.

Eligibility of institutions for aid.—The Director's proposals in this regard call for some notice. His proposal to add a sub-paragraph in rule 1 of G.O. No. 1230, dated 4th September 1923, and marked with red chalk may be accepted. This lays down that only institutions which are primarily orphanages will be admitted to aid. This safeguard is necessary, as otherwise every institution which has on its rolls casually some orphans will demand the grant.

As regards proposed note 1, I think we may make the definition of boarding house or orphanage a little more specific. The note as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction renders a boarding house and orphanage eligible for aid irrespective of the fact that it is intended for destitutes and that free boarding and lodging is provided for them. This point should be made clear. It may perhaps be sufficient to say that "an orphanage or a boarding house and orphanage will be considered for purposes of this chapter an orphanage if it has a majority of its inmates orphan or non-orphan destitutes who are provided with free boarding and lodging without any charge to the inmate. The Director is competent to relax the above condition in special cases, for example, institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those situated in backward localities in the Presidency."

As we have declared non-orphan destitutes to be eligible for aid, we must take into consideration their number also in determining the character of an institution and its eligibility for aid and it is also necessary that mere existence of orphans in an institution should not render it eligible for aid if its orphans are not destitutes. It is necessary that this note should be in consonance with the orders of Government.

Notes 2 and 3 proposed by the Director may be accepted.

It also seems desirable that the production of a certificate from a competent authority as to the declaration of an orphan or non-orphan as a destitute should be insisted on as in the case of European schools. As rightly observed by the Director of Public Instruction, the mere statement of the management in this regard cannot be easily accepted.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—8-7-25.

As stated in G.O. No. 694, Law (Education), dated 17th May 1923, the grant should be for orphans and destitute children. Please see also Article 41 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

2. Till the provision in the budget for this purpose can be increased, the present practice of dividing the total amount available among the eligible children may continue. I would not fix any scale for the grant now.

3. The amendments proposed by the Director of Public Instruction may be accepted, subject to the following remarks:—

(i) Sub-paragraph to rule 1 may be accepted.

(ii) Note 1 to rule 1.—I accept re-draft proposed by Assistant Secretary.

4. I agree with the Director of Public Instruction that a destitution certificate should be insisted on. A certificate should be produced from the officer in charge of the revenue division to which the child belongs and in the case of Madras from the Collector of Madras or Chief Presidency Magistrate.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR—20-7-25.

FINANCE (EXPENDITURE) DEPARTMENT.

The proposals of the Law Secretary in his note above may be accepted.

P.S.R.—30-7-25.

V.G.—31-7-25.

Accepted.

G. T. BOAG—3-8-25.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Finance Department accept the proposal of this department that no *scale* of grants need be fixed now and that the present practice of dividing the total amount available among the eligible children may continue.

2. In a letter since received from him the Director of Public Instruction has suggested certain further amendments to the rules governing these grants. These call for no remarks and may be accepted. He has also proposed that a restriction may be imposed to the effect (1) that any institution claiming a grant should have on its rolls at least 10 *destitute* children within the age-limit and (2) that *not less than 50 per cent* of its inmates should be *destitute*. As regards (1) above, attention is invited to the Finance Member's note, dated 26th January 1925, on page 21 of G.O. No. 199, dated 9th February 1925, where he suggested the omission from consideration of institutions in which there were less than 12 destitute orphans. The Hon'ble the Minister decided that even this limit should not be imposed. He observed. "I think it is very hard on small institutions that are beginning to help the orphans. There should be no limit". As regards (2), it is for consideration whether any definite percentage should be fixed. The amendment at K on page 3 ante, approved by the Secretary, does not lay down any percentage. If it is decided

This is unnecessary. The word 'majority' to approve of this proposal of the Director of Public Instruction, the words "if it has a *majority* of its inmates" may be altered to "if it has *not less than 50 per cent* of its inmates."

C.R.—3-8-25.

This may be accepted.

V.T.K.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Secretary's note above the following may be added as a *sub-paragraph* under rule (1) of Chapter XI on page 10 of G.O. No. 1230, dated 4th

C.R.—3-8-25.

V.T.K.

September 1923; the wording follows that of rule 41 (a) of the Code of Regulations for European Schools:—

"For every child on whose account a grant is claimed, a certificate must be obtained from the officer in charge of the revenue division to which the child belongs certifying to its destitution. In the case of children belonging to Madras, the certificate should be given by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. These certificates must be filed in the orphanage or boarding home for reference."

In view of the above provision for destitution certificates, note 3 suggested by The second sentence alone may be retained. the Director of Public Instruction is no longer necessary.

C.R.—3-8-25.

V.T.K.

4. It is for orders whether a *revised* notification may now be issued *embodying* also the amendments approved in this file. If so, a revised notification will be prepared and submitted for approval after orders are passed on the above points.

C.V.V.—3-8-25.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—3-8-25.

Yes, please.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARI—4-8-25.

A draft order is submitted. A revised notification is submitted as *Appendix* to the draft.

C.V.V.—5-8-25.

C.R.—5-8-25.

Submitted in print.

V.T.K.—14-8-25.

The suggestion, in the draft paragraph 2, that the certificate should be obtained from the Revenue Divisional Officer is impracticable in many cases. The Christian Mission or the Hindu Orphanage will have to go out and make an application before the Revenue Divisional Officer at the headquarters who must make his own inquiry through the subordinate officials before he could decide on the list presented

to him. I would suggest that instead of the Revenue Divisional Officer, an officer of the grade of Deputy Tahsildar in the mufassal may do. In the headquarter towns the proposal in the draft may be possible but in other places it is impracticable. On the whole, therefore, it is more feasible to obtain a certificate from the Deputy Tahsildar.

A. P. P[ATRO]—14-8-25.

This is a point on which Revenue Department should be consulted.

T. E. M[OIR]—14-8-25.

May be sent to Revenue u.o.

[Under the Code of Regulations for *European Schools*—Rule 41 (a)—the certificate should be signed by the Magistrate of the *district* in the mufassal.]

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—15-8-25.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR—15-8-25.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The file is sent to this department with reference to M-2's suggestion that destitution certificates in mufassal may be obtained from an officer of the grade of Deputy Tahsildar. Submitted that this suggestion may be accepted in this department. An officer of the grade of Deputy Tahsildar means Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate. The file may now be returned to Law (Education).

C.R.N.—19-8-25. S.J.A.—19-8-25.

V. PONNAYYA—19-8-25.

The certificate may be from an officer of the Revenue Department of a rank not lower than that of a Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate.

I do not think that the Revenue Department should accept responsibility for the correctness of certificates signed by an officer of so low a grade as Deputy Tahsildar. If it is not possible to get the certificates signed by a Revenue Divisional Officer (and the possibility depends on the number of such certificates rather than on their distance from his headquarters for they could be sent to him for inquiry by post) then I think the Tahsildar of the taluk should be the certifying officer.

But it seems probable that most of such orphanages will be in towns where certificate of Revenue Divisional Officer could be readily obtainable and this would be more satisfactory to this department. Honourable Member C-2 should see please.

E. W. LEGH—20-8-25.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders.

C.R.—21-8-25.

V.T.K.—22-8-25.

The difficulty is in the case of managers of orphanages to get at the Revenue Divisional Officer. To facilitate despatch of work and assist the orphanages, the Taluk office in the mufassal will be quite sufficient.

A. P. P[ATRO]—24-8-25.

I agree as to Tahsildar in ryotwari areas and independent Deputy Tahsildar in zamindari areas.

N. E. M[ARJORIBANKS]—25-8-25.

T. E. M[OIR]—25-8-25.

The draft order and notification have been amended with reference to C-2's note above. For orders as to issue or circulation.

K.M.V.—28-8-25.

C.R.—31-8-25.

May issue.

V.T.K.—1-9-25.

A. P. P[ATRO]—1-9-25.

[G.O. No. 1542, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925.]

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a)

Law (S.M.) DEPARTMENT.

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 or 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 315 of the office Manual.

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(b¹) Notes 8

Brief subject. Boarding grant to Indian

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Financial Dept.....					
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The D. P. J.		6			
The A. G.		3			
The F.		1			
The S. G. P.		1			
The C. P. M.		2			
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G.O. No. 1542/4/91 August 1925

Grants—Boarding—Indian orphanages—Rules—Revised notification issued.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated Madras, the 26th June 1925, R.O.O. No. 1557-D/24.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 199, Law (Education), dated 9th February 1925, regarding my recommendations for the fixing of definite principles for the future distribution of boarding grants to Indian orphanages, I have the honour to state as follows :—

During the last two years the basis adopted for the distribution of the grant was that the provision available should be divided *pro-rata* among the total number of destitute orphans within age limit, in the several institutions that were eligible for aid. The number of orphans that were thus eligible for aid in 1924-25 was 2,793 among whom was distributed the budget grant of Rs. 27,500, available after meeting arrears of 1923-24 to the extent of Rs. 2,500 and the rate per head worked out at Rs. 9-13-8 against Rs. 6-15-0 per annum in 1923-24. According to the data furnished by the managements concerned the net cost (recurring and non-recurring) of maintaining the children is Rs. 2-62 lakhs while the total grant recommended by District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards amounted to Rs. 1-04 lakhs. The average cost of maintaining a child on this data works out at Rs. 95 per annum while the grant recommended by the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards works out at Rs. 37 per annum per child. If the half net-cost principle were adopted the grant per head per mensem would come to $\frac{Rs. 95}{12 \times 2} = Rs. 4$ while if the recommendations of District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards were adopted the rate would work out at $\frac{Rs. 37}{12} = Rs. 3$. It is for the consideration of Government whether any of the two rates may be fixed as the basis for the future distribution of the grant. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise the advantages arising from a fixed rate and the facility that it will afford in the prompt and easy disposal of applications, without keeping them over to the end of the financial year until all the applications are completely received and scrutinized. This will, further, prevent rush of expenditure in March and lapses due to late receipt of sanctions.

The above proposal would involve the provision of additional funds in the budget for meeting the extra expenditure. So long as such increased provision is not allowed by Government and so long as a large number of children are to be aided with a limited grant, it is not possible to do anything else than what was done during the last two years, viz., to divide the budget provision available by the total number of eligible children and to give the grant at so many rupees per head per annum, i.e., a flat rate subject to a maximum of half net cost.

NO 98

2. In this connexion, I take the opportunity to point out that rule 1 of Chapter XI—Grant-in-Aid Code, as supplemented by G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924, is not quite definite or full. Mr. Littlehailes, however, has laid down certain principles for the scrutiny of applications and for the admission of institutions to aid for the guidance of this office. Those together with the modifications sanctioned in G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924, are proposed as draft additions to Rule 1 of the rules for Boarding Grants—

(i)

Add as a sub-paragraph to rule 1, the following :—

"Only institutions which are primarily orphanages and which make suitable arrangements for the education of their inmates shall be admitted to aid. The orphanage may itself be a school or have a school attached to it or may make arrangements for its inmates attending one or more neighbouring schools which are not of necessity attached to it".

[Vide G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924.]

The following additions are from the principles laid down by Mr. Littlehailes referred to above and may be appended as notes to Rule 1:—

(ii)

NOTE 1.—If a boarding house is called by the authorities maintaining it an 'Orphanage' or a 'Boarding-house and Orphanage', it shall be considered for purposes of this Chapter as an orphanage. If, however, it is merely called a boarding-house or hostel the following conditions shall, in addition to others, be satisfied.

The Boarding house or hostel shall have the majority of its inmates orphans or destitute children without a father. In this event, the institution shall be considered eligible for aid, if it is run on philanthropic lines.

If, however, the institution has less than half of its inmates orphans, it cannot be considered an orphanage but essentially a boarding-house or hostel. There is no reason to presume that it is primarily an orphanage. It shall not therefore be eligible for orphanage grant. It shall, however, be competent for the Director to relax the above conditions in special cases, e.g., institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those situated in backward localities in the Presidency.

NOTE 2.—The term ' orphan ' used in these rules means a child which has lost either or both of its parents.

[Vide G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924.]

NOTE 3.—District Secondary Education Boards and District Educational Councils shall with reference to the circumstances obtaining in their respective jurisdiction, use their discretion in defining the term 'destitute'. The possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily exclude the child from the category of 'destitute'.

[Vide G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924.]

3. As it has been considered desirable that non-orphan destitutes should also be admitted to aid, I may point out further that Appendix V, as it stands at present, does not specifically provide for the admission of such children to aid. Owing to this defect such children were not hitherto given a grant nor was information regarding them called for. The appendix needs therefore to be revised suitably as suggested below.

(Vide separate annexure enclosed.)

4. It may, however, be mentioned here that the fact of destitution is generally hard to prove. Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924, leaves the decision to the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards, but if non-orphan destitutes are to be admitted to aid, I would press the desirability of imposing a uniform test, e.g., production of a certificate from competent authority as under the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Otherwise every statement made by heads of institutions is generally likely to be adopted by the Councils or Boards as their decision especially in cases where the heads of institutions are influential members of the Councils or Boards concerned as in very many cases they are. I, therefore, request that Government may give a definite ruling to the above effect on this point.

5. In this connexion, I may bring to the notice of Government the inordinate delay experienced by the slow and indifferent procedure adopted by the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards in dealing with the applications. This has caused considerable inconvenience in the disposal of applications as the basis for award has had to be decided only after the applications are completely received and examined. Government may take such action as they deem fit on this point.

ANNEXURE.

APPENDIX V.

Application for Boarding grants.

1. Name of Orphanage or School attached to it.
2. (a) Number of orphans in it.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes in it.
(c) Total number of inmates.
3. (a) Number of destitute orphans within age-limit and given education.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes within age-limit and given education.
4. The educational work done by the Institution.
5. Accommodation provided for dormitories, etc.
6. Sanitary condition of the building and its surroundings as reported by the Medical Officer.
7. Other work done by it.
8. Other sources of income.
9. Net cost of maintenance { Recurring.
Non-recurring.
10. Average boarding cost per mensem for each orphan and non-orphan destitutes.

Station.

District,

Date.

N.B.—The test by the District Educational Council of non-orphan destitutes recommended for aid "Name of the Correspondent.
District Secondary Education Board in regard to destitute children with reference to local conditions should be specified."

E)

Letter from R. G. GRAY, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Government Law (Education) Department, dated Madras, No. 1557-D/24.

In continuation of this office R.O.C. No. 1557-D/24, dated 26th July 1925, R.O.C. have the honour to suggest the following modifications of the existing regulations of Government deciding to include in those institutions eligible for boarding grants such as admit non-orphan destitute children. The modifications proposed are either verbal or material.

2. The verbal alterations I suggest are as follows:—

(1) The heading of Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code may be modified as noted below:—

'Boarding grants to Indian orphanages and Boarding homes for destitute children.'

(2) Substitute 'Boarding homes for destitute children' for 'schools' in line 2 of Rule 1.

(3) Add 'or Boarding home for destitute children' after 'orphanage' in Rule 3 wherever the latter word occurs.

(4) In Appendix W, add 'and Boarding homes for destitute children' after 'Indian orphanages.'

3. As to material alterations the budget allotment is necessarily limited and the inclusion of non-orphan destitute children increases the number eligible for grant. In view of these two considerations, it is a question whether restrictions should not be imposed in deciding which institutions are eligible for grant. I would therefore suggest that no institution claiming the grant should be considered eligible for aid unless it has on the rolls at least 10 destitute children within the age-limit and unless the destitute comprise not less than 50 per cent of the total strength of inmates.

(This is not a distribution certificate to be presented)

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No. 154, LAW (EDUCATION), August 1925

Order—No. 134, Law (Education), dated 4th August 1925.

The Government have considered the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the question of laying down definite principles for the distribution of the provision made for boarding grants for Indian orphanages and Boarding homes for destitute children. They have decided that no scale of grants need be fixed for the present and direct that the practice of dividing the total amount available among the eligible children may be continued.

2. The Government approve of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a destitution certificate should be produced for every child on whose behalf a grant is claimed. The certificate should be signed by the officer in charge of the revenue division to which the child belongs, and, in the case of children belonging to the Madras City, by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

3. The Government accept generally the suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction for amending the rules issued in G.O. No. 1230, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1923, in regard to these grants. The rules as revised are printed as appendix to these proceedings, and will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(By order of the Government Ministry of Education).

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction
" Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
" Finance Department.
" Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification in appendix).
" Comr. of Madras.
" Chief Secy. Magistrate.
" Public Dept.
" Rev. Dept.

cur
13.8.25

Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar in
independent charge according as the child belongs to
a
Mysore or Zamindari areas, taluk.

[Appendix.

Order No. 154 (Education) dated 22 August 1923
The Government have considered the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the question of laying down definite principles for the distribution of the provision made for boarding grants for Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children. They have decided that a scale of grants need be fixed for the present and direct that the practice of dividing the total amount available among the eligible children may be continued.

2. The Government approve of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a destination certificate should be produced for every child on whose behalf a grant is claimed. The certificate should be signed by the officer in charge of the revenue division to which the child belongs and, in the case of children belonging to the Madras City, by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

3. The Government accept generally the suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction for amending the rules issued in G.O. No. 1250 (Education) dated 15 September 1923, in regard to these grants. The rules as revised are printed as appendix to these proceedings, and will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(By order of the Government Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR
Secretary to Government

The Director of Public Instruction
Assistant Secretary (General Revenue Department)
Revenue Department
The Government of Madras (for the publication of notification in the Gazette)

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

The following will be substituted for Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code and Appendices V and W thereto, published with notification No. 265, dated 4th September 1923, on pages 778 and 779 of Part I-B. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th September 1923:—

Chapter XI—Boarding Grants to Indian Orphanages and Boarding Homes for Destitute Children.

1. *Objects and conditions of aid.*—In addition to ordinary grants of all descriptions, a special grant may be made in aid of boarding charges to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children which, in the opinion of the Education Department, provide an education suitable for Indian orphans and destitute children. The upper age limit for boys will be sixteen and for girls eighteen.

For every child on whose account a grant is claimed, a certificate must be obtained from the officer in charge of the revenue division to which the child belongs certifying to its destitution. In the case of children belonging to Madras, the certificate should be given by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. These certificates must be filed in the orphanage or boarding home for reference.

Only institutions which are primarily orphanages and which make suitable arrangements for the education of their inmates shall be admitted to aid. The orphanage may itself be a school or have a school attached to it or may make arrangements for its inmates attending one or more neighbouring schools which are not of necessity attached to it.

Note (1).—An orphanage or a boarding house and orphanage will be considered for purposes of this chapter an orphanage if it has not less than 50 per cent of its inmates orphan or non-orphan destitutes who are provided with free boarding and lodging without any charge to the inmates. The Director is competent to relax the above condition in special cases, for example, institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those situated in backward localities in the presidency.

Note (2).—The term 'orphan' used in these rules means a child which has lost either or both of its parents.

Note (3).—The possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily exclude the child from the category of 'destitute'.

2. *Applications for aid.*—Application for grants under this Chapter shall be made in the prescribed form (Appendix V) and shall be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction through the District Educational Officer, so as to reach him not later than the 1st of August of each year.

3. *Boarding grant procedure.*—As soon as an application for grant in aid under this chapter is received, the Local District Educational Officer shall investigate the case. The application should not be considered unless the investigating officer is satisfied that the education provided by the orphanage or boarding home for destitute children is suitable and that the accounts of the

certifying to its destitution must be obtained from the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge according as the child belongs to ryotwari or Zamindari taluk

orphanage or the boarding home show that it is not conducted for private profit. A medical officer should invariably be consulted by the District Educational Officer on matters relating to the sanitary condition of the buildings and their surroundings. The District Educational Officer shall then consult the District Educational Council in cases where the pupils residing in the orphanage or the boarding home attend elementary schools, the District Secondary Education Board in cases where the pupils attend secondary schools, or both Council and Board in cases where pupils in the orphanage or the boarding home attend some elementary and some secondary schools. He shall furnish the District Educational Council and the District Secondary Education Board with all the relevant information which he possesses. He shall afterwards submit the application together with the recommendation of the District Educational Council and the District Secondary Education Board to the Director of Public Instruction who will distribute the grants.

4. *Payment of grants.*—The grant shall be drawn on a bill prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix W) countersigned by the District Educational Officer.

APPENDIX V.

Application for Boarding grants.

1. Name of orphanage or school attached to it.
 2. (a) Number of orphans in it.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes in it.
(c) Total number of inmates.
 3. (a) Number of destitute orphans within age limit and given education.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes within age limit and given education.
 4. The educational work done by the institution.
 5. Accommodation provided for dormitories, etc.
 6. Sanitary condition of the building and its surroundings as reported by the Medical Officer.
 7. Other work done by it.
 8. Other sources of income.
 9. Net cost of maintenance [Recurring.
Non-recurring.
 10. Average building cost per mensem for each orphan and non-orphan destitute.
- Station. _____
District. _____
Date. _____
Name of correspondent. _____

APPENDIX W.

Bill for boarding grants on behalf of Indian Orphanages or Boarding Homes for destitute children.

1. The sanction under which the grants are claimed should invariably be given in the place provided in the bill.
2. Bills for a year should be drawn and cashed before the 15th March of that year.
..... district.
Grant-in-aid bill of
for the year ending the 31st March 19 ..
Voucher No.
Month and year
Payable from Provincial funds.

Boarding grants sanctioned in Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.
Grants in aid of Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children (to be specified).
No.
Dated
(In words) Rs.
Station
Date Correspondent. _____
Countersigned. _____
Date D.E.O. _____
Pay Rupees Inspectress. _____
Treasury Accountant. _____ Treasury Officer. _____
Date. _____ Contents received. _____
Correspondent. _____
Date. _____

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1542, 4th September 1925

Grants—Boarding—Indian orphanages—Rules—Revised notification issued.

Read—the following papers:—

I

Letter from R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated Madras, the 26th June 1925, E.O.O. No. 1557-D/24.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 199, Law (Education), dated 9th February 1925, regarding my recommendations for the fixing of definite principles for the future distribution of boarding grants to Indian orphanages, I have the honour to state as follows:—

During the last two years the basis adopted for the distribution of the grant was that the provision available should be divided *pro-rata* among the total number of destitute orphans within age limit, in the several institutions that were eligible for aid. The number of orphans that were thus eligible for aid in 1924-25 was 2,798 among whom was distributed the budget grant of Rs. 27,500, available after meeting arrears of 1923-24 to the extent of Rs. 2,500 and the rate per head worked out at Rs. 9-13-3 against Rs. 6-15-0 per annum in 1923-24. According to the data furnished by the managements concerned the net cost (recurring and non-recurring) of maintaining the children is Rs. 2.62 lakhs while the total grant recommended by District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards amounted to Rs. 1.04 lakhs. The average cost of maintaining a child on this data works out at Rs. 95 per annum while the grant recommended by the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards works out at Rs. 37 per annum per child. If the half-net-cost principle were adopted the grant per head per mensem would come to $\frac{Rs. 95}{12 \times 2} = Rs. 4$ while if the recommendations of District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards were adopted the rate would work out at $\frac{Rs. 37}{12} = Rs. 3$. It is for the consideration of Government whether any of the two rates may be fixed as the basis for the future distribution of the grant. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasize the advantages arising from a fixed rate and the facility that it will afford in the prompt and easy disposal of applications, without keeping them over to the end of the financial year until all the applications are completely received and scrutinized. This will, further, prevent rush of expenditure in March and lapses due to late receipt of sanctions.

The above proposal would involve the provision of additional funds in the budget for meeting the extra expenditure. So long as such increased provision is not allowed by Government and so long as a large number of children are to be aided with a limited grant, it is not possible to do anything else than what was done during the last two years, viz., to divide the budget provision available by the total number of eligible children and to give the grant at so many rupees per head per annum, i.e., a flat rate subject to a maximum of half net cost.

2. In this connexion, I take the opportunity to point out that rule 1 of Chapter XI—Grant-in-Aid Code, as supplemented by G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924, is not quite definite or full. Mr. Littlehailes, however, has laid

APPENDIX

NOTIFICATION

The following will be submitted for Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code and Appendix V and VI thereof published with notification No. 102 dated 11th September 1925, on pages 118 and 119 of Part I, D. of the 1st & 2nd George's Gazette, dated 11th September 1925.

Chapter XI—Boarding Grants to Indian Orphanages and Boarding Homes for Indian Orphanages.

1. Grants and conditions of aid.—In addition to the ordinary grants of all descriptions a special grant may be made in aid of boarding grants to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for Indian children which in the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, provided an additional grant for Indian orphans and destitute children. The upper limit for the grant will be fixed by the Government.

2. For every child on whose account a grant is obtained, a certificate must be obtained from the officer in charge of the revenue division to which the child belongs, certifying to its destination. In the case of children belonging to Madras, the certificate should be given by the Collector of Madras or the Chief District Magistrate, Madras. These certificates must be filed in the orphanage or boarding home for reference.

3. Only institutions which are primarily orphanages and which make suitable arrangements for the education of their inmates shall be eligible for aid. The orphanage may itself be a school or have a school attached to it or may make arrangements for its inmates attending one or more neighbouring schools which are not of necessity attached to it.

4. (1) In the case of a boarding home and orphanage, the grant shall be made on the basis of the number of children actually residing in the home or orphanage at the end of the financial year. It shall not be less than 50 per cent of the number of children who are admitted to the home or orphanage during the year. (2) The term 'orphans' used in these rules means children who are destitute or whose parents are dead or who are abandoned or whose parents are unable to maintain them. (3) The provision of a sufficient number of children to be aided is a condition of the grant.

5. Applications for aid.—Applications for grants under this Chapter shall be made in the prescribed form (Appendix V) and shall be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction through the District Educational Officer, to be reached him not later than the 1st of August of each year.

6. Boarding grant procedure.—As soon as an application for grant in aid under this Chapter is received, the District Educational Officer shall investigate the case. The application shall not be considered unless the investigating officer is satisfied that the education provided by the orphanage or boarding home for destitute children is suitable and that the accounts of the

T. G. R. Raja

down certain principles for the scrutiny of applications and for the admission of institutions to aid for the guidance of this office. Those together with the modifications sanctioned in G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924, are proposed as draft additions to Rule 1 of the rules for Boarding Grants—

(i)

Add as a sub-paragraph to rule 1, the following:—

"Only institutions which are primarily orphanages and which make suitable arrangements for the education of their inmates shall be admitted to aid. The orphanage may itself be a school or have a school attached to it or may make arrangements for its inmates attending one or more neighbouring schools which are not of necessity attached to it".

[Vide G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924.]

The following additions are from the principles laid down by Mr. Littlehales referred to above and may be appended as notes to Rule 1:—

(ii)

NOTE 1.—If a boarding house is called by the authorities maintaining it an 'Orphanage' or a 'Boarding-house or Orphanage', it shall be considered for purposes of this Chapter as an orphanage. If, however, it is merely called a boarding-house or hostel the following conditions shall, in addition to others, be satisfied.

The Boarding house or hostel shall have the majority of its inmates orphans or destitute children without a father. In this event, the institution shall be considered eligible for aid, if it is run on philanthropic lines.

If, however, the institution has less than half of its inmates orphans, it cannot be considered an orphanage but essentially a boarding-house or hostel. There is no reason to presume that it is primarily an orphanage. It shall not therefore be eligible for orphanage grant. It shall, however, be competent for the Director to relax the above conditions in special cases, e.g., institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those situated in backward localities in the Presidency.

NOTE 2.—The term 'orphan' used in these rules means a child which has lost either or both of its parents.

[Vide G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924.]

NOTE 3.—District Secondary Education Boards and District Educational Councils shall with reference to the circumstances obtaining in their respective jurisdiction, use their discretion in defining the term 'destitute'. The possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily exclude the child from the category of 'destitute'.

[Vide G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924.]

3. As it has been considered desirable that non-orphan destitutes should also be admitted to aid, I may point out further that Appendix V, as it stands at present, does not specifically provide for the admission of such children to aid. Owing to this defect such children were not hitherto given a grant nor was information regarding them called for. The appendix needs therefore to be revised suitably as suggested below.

(Vide separate annexure enclosed.)

4. It may, however, be mentioned here that the fact of destitution is generally hard to prove. Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 171, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1924, leaves the decision to the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards, but if non-orphan destitutes are to be admitted to aid, I would press the desirability of imposing a uniform test, e.g., production of a certificate from competent authority as under the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Otherwise every statement made by heads of institutions is generally likely to be adopted by the Councils or Boards as their decision especially in cases where the heads of institutions are influential members of the Councils or Boards concerned as in very many cases they are. I, therefore, request that Government may give a definite ruling to the above effect on this point.

5. In this connexion, I may bring to the notice of Government the inordinate delay experienced by the slow and indifferent procedure adopted by the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards in dealing with the applications. This has caused considerable inconvenience in the disposal of applications as the basis for award has had to be decided only after the applications are completely received and examined. Government may take such action as they deem fit on this point.

ANNEXURE.

APPENDIX V.

Application for Boarding grants.

1. Name of Orphanage or School attached to it.
 2. (a) Number of orphans in it.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes in it.
(c) Total number of inmates.
 3. (a) Number of destitute orphans within age-limit and given education.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes within age-limit and given education.
 4. The educational work done by the Institution.
 5. Accommodation provided for dormitories, etc.
 6. Sanitary condition of the building and its surroundings as reported by the Medical Officer.
 7. Other work done by it.
 8. Other sources of income.
 9. Net cost of maintenance { Recurring.
Non-recurring.
 10. Average boarding cost per mensem for each orphan and non-orphan destitutes.
- Station.
District.

Date.

Name of the Correspondent.

N.B.—The test by the District Educational Council or District Secondary Education Board in regard to destitution with reference to local conditions should be specified in respect of non-orphan destitutes recommended for aid.

II

Letter from R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated Madras, the 16th July 1925, R.O.C. No. 1557-D/24.

In continuation of this office R.O.C. No. 1557-D/24, dated 26th June 1925, I have the honour to suggest the following modifications of the existing regulations in the event of Government deciding to include in those institutions eligible for boarding grants such as admit non-orphan destitute children. The modifications proposed are either verbal or material.

2. The verbal alterations I suggest are as follows:—

(1) The heading of Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code may be modified as noted below:—

'Boarding grants to Indian orphanages and Boarding homes for destitute children.'

(2) Substitute 'Boarding homes for destitute children' for 'schools' in line 2 of Rule 1.

(3) Add 'or Boarding home for destitute children' after 'Orphanage' in Rule 3 wherever the latter word occurs.

(4) In Appendix W, add 'and Boarding homes for destitute children' after 'Indian Orphanages.'

3. As to material alterations the budget allotment is necessarily limited and the inclusion of non-orphan destitute children increases the number eligible for grant. In view of these two considerations, it is a question whether restrictions should not be imposed in deciding which institutions are eligible for grant. I would therefore suggest that no institution claiming the grant should be considered eligible for aid, unless it has on the rolls at least 10 destitute children within the age-limit and unless the destitute comprise not less than 50 per cent of the total strength of inmates.

14 SEP 1925

No. 1542, LAW (EDUCATION), 4TH SEPTEMBER 1925

Order—No. 1542, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925.

The Government have considered the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the question of laying down definite principles for the distribution of the provision made for boarding grants for Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children. They have decided that no scale of grants need be fixed for the present and direct that the practice of dividing the total amount available among the eligible children may be continued.

2. The Government approve of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a destitution certificate should be produced for every child on whose behalf a grant is claimed. The certificate should be signed by the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge according as the child belongs to a ryotwari or zamindari taluk and, in the case of children belonging to the Madras City, by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

3. The Government accept generally the suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction for amending the rules issued in G.O. No. 1230, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1923, in regard to these grants. The rules as revised are printed as appendix to these proceedings and will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
Collector of Madras.
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
Public Department.
Revenue Department.
Finance Department.
Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification in appendix).

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Res
Proof approved. Please
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[Appendix.]

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

The following will be substituted for Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code and Appendices V and W thereto, published with notification No. 265, dated 4th September 1923, on pages 778 and 779 of Part I-B. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th September 1923 :—

Chapter XI—Boarding Grants to Indian Orphanages and Boarding Homes for Destitute Children.

1. *Objects and conditions of aid.*—In addition to ordinary grants of all descriptions, a special grant may be made in aid of boarding charges to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children which, in the opinion of the Education department, provide an education suitable for Indian orphans and destitute children. The upper age limit for boys will be sixteen and for girls eighteen.

For every child on whose account a grant is claimed, a certificate testifying to its destitution must be obtained from the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge according as the child belongs to a ryotwari or zamindari taluk. In the case of children belonging to the Madras City, the certificate should be given by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. These certificates must be filed in the orphanage or boarding home for reference.

Only institutions which are primarily orphanages and which make suitable arrangements for the education of their inmates shall be admitted to aid. The orphanage may itself be a school or have a school attached to it or may make arrangements for its inmates attending one or more neighbouring schools which are not of necessity attached to it.

Note (1).—An orphanage or a boarding house and orphanage will be considered for purposes of this chapter an orphanage if it has not less than 50 per cent of its inmates orphan or non-orphan destitutes who are provided with free boarding and lodging without any charge to the inmates. The Director is competent to relax the above condition in special cases, for example, institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those situated in backward localities in the presidency.

Note (2).—The term 'orphan' used in these rules means a child which has lost either or both of its parents.

Note (3).—The possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily exclude the child from the category of 'destitute'.

2. *Applications for aid.*—Application for grants under this Chapter shall be made in the prescribed form (Appendix V) and shall be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction through the District Educational Officer, so as to reach him not later than the 1st of August of each year.

3. *Boarding grant : procedure.*—As soon as an application for grant in aid under this chapter is received, the local District Educational Officer shall investigate the case. The application should not be considered unless the investigating officer is satisfied that the education provided by the orphanage or boarding home for destitute children is suitable and that the accounts of the orphanage or the boarding home show that it is not conducted for private profit. A medical officer should invariably be consulted by the District Educational Officer on matters relating to the sanitary condition of the buildings and their surroundings. The District Educational Officer

5

shall then consult the District Educational Council in cases where the pupils residing in the orphanage or the boarding home attend elementary schools, the District Secondary Education Board in cases where the pupils attend secondary schools, or both Council and Board in cases where pupils in the orphanage or the boarding home attend some elementary and some secondary schools. He shall furnish the District Educational Council and the District Secondary Education Board with all the relevant information which he possesses. He shall afterwards submit the application together with the recommendation of the District Educational Council and the District Secondary Education Board, to the Director of Public Instruction who will distribute the grants.

4. *Payment of grants.*—The grant shall be drawn on a bill prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix W) countersigned by the District Educational Officer.

APPENDIX V.

Application for Boarding grants.

- Name of orphanage or school attached to it.
- (a) Number of orphans in it.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes in it.
(c) Total number of inmates.
- (a) Number of destitute orphans within age limit and given education.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes within age limit and given education.
- The educational work done by the institution.
- Accommodation provided for dormitories, etc.
- Sanitary condition of the building and its surroundings as reported by the medical officer.
- Other work done by it.
- Other sources of income.
- Net cost of maintenance { Recurring.
Non-recurring.
- Average boarding cost per mensem for each orphan and non-orphan destitute.

Station.

District.

Date.

Name of the correspondent.

APPENDIX W.

Bill for boarding grants on behalf of Indian Orphanages or Boarding Homes for destitute children.

- The sanction under which the grants are claimed should invariably be given in the place provided in the bill.
- Bills for a year should be drawn and cashed before the 15th March of that year.

..... district.
Grant-in-aid bill of
for the year ending the 31st March 19 ..
Voucher No.
Month and year
Payable from Provincial funds.

Boarding grants sanctioned in Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

No.

Dated.....

Grants in aid of Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children (to be specified).

(In words) Rs.

Station.....

Date..... Correspondent.

Countersigned.

Date.....

Pay Rupees..... D.E.O.
inspector.

Treasury Accountant.

Date..... Treasury Officer.

Contents received.

Correspondent.

Date.

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1542, 4th September 1925

Grants—Boarding—Indian orphanages—Rules—Revised notification issued

Order—No. 1542, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925.

The Government have considered the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the question of laying down definite principles for the distribution of the provision made for boarding grants for Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children. They have decided that no scale of grants need be fixed for the present and direct that the practice of dividing the total amount available among the eligible children may be continued.

2. The Government approve of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a destitution certificate should be produced for every child on whose behalf a grant is claimed. The certificate should be signed by the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge according as the child belongs to a ryotwari or zamindari taluk and, in the case of children belonging to the Madras City, by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

3. The Government accept generally the suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction for amending the rules issued in G.O. No. 1230, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1923, in regard to these grants. The rules as revised are printed as appendix to these proceedings and will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
" Collector of Madras.
" Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
" Public Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Finance Department.
" Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification in appendix).

Press

Please strike off and
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[Appendix.

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APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

The following will be substituted for Chapter XI of the Grant-in-Aid Code and Appendices V and W thereto, published with notification No. 263, dated 4th September 1923, on pages 778 and 779 of Part I-B. of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th September 1923:—

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1. *Objects and conditions of aid.*—In addition to ordinary grants of all descriptions, a special grant may be made in aid of boarding charges to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children which, in the opinion of the Education department, provide an education suitable for Indian orphans and destitute children. The upper age limit for boys will be sixteen and for girls eighteen.

For every child on whose account a grant is claimed, a certificate testifying to its destitution must be obtained from the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge according as the child belongs to a ryotwari or zamindari taluk. In the case of children belonging to the Madras City, the certificate should be given by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. These certificates must be filed in the orphanage or boarding home for reference.

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Note (1).—An orphanage or a boarding house and orphanage will be considered for purposes of this chapter an orphanage if it has not less than 50 per cent of its inmates orphan or non-orphan destitutes who are provided with free boarding and lodging without any charge to the inmates. The Director is competent to relax the above condition in special cases, for example, institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those situated in backward localities in the Presidency.

Note (2).—The term 'orphan' used in these rules means a child which has lost either or both of its parents.

Note (3).—The possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily exclude the child from the category of 'destitute'.

2. *Applications for aid.*—Application for grants under this Chapter shall be made in the prescribed form (Appendix V) and shall be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction through the District Educational Officer, so as to reach him not later than the 1st of August of each year.

3. *Boarding grant: procedure.*—As soon as an application for grant in aid under this chapter is received, the local District Educational Officer shall investigate the case. The application should not be considered unless the investigating officer is satisfied that the education provided by the orphanage or boarding home for destitute children is suitable and that the accounts of the orphanage or the boarding home show that it is not conducted for private profit. A medical officer should invariably be consulted by the District Educational Officer on matters relating to the sanitary condition of the buildings and their surroundings. The District Educational Officer

shall then consult the District Educational Council in cases where the pupils residing in the orphanage or the boarding home attend elementary schools, the District Secondary Education Board in cases where the pupils attend secondary schools, or both Council and Board in cases where pupils in the orphanage or the boarding home attend some elementary and some secondary schools. He shall furnish the District Educational Council and the District Secondary Education Board with all the relevant information which he possesses. He shall afterwards submit the application together with the recommendation of the District Educational Council and the District Secondary Education Board, to the Director of Public Instruction who will distribute the grants.

4. *Payment of grants.*—The grant shall be drawn on a bill prepared in the prescribed form (Appendix W) countersigned by the District Educational Officer.

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Application for Boarding grants.

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 2. (a) Number of orphans in it.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes in it.
(c) Total number of inmates.
 3. (a) Number of destitute orphans within age limit and given education.
(b) Number of non-orphan destitutes within age limit and given education.
 4. The educational work done by the institution.
 5. Accommodation provided for dormitories, etc.
 6. Sanitary condition of the building and its surroundings as reported by the medical officer.
 7. Other work done by it.
 8. Other sources of income.
 9. Net cost of maintenance { Recurring.
Non-recurring.
 10. Average boarding cost per mensem for each orphan and non-orphan destitute.
- Station.
District. Name of the correspondent.
Date.

APPENDIX W.

Bill for boarding grants on behalf of Indian Orphanages or Boarding Homes for destitute children.

1. The sanction under which the grants are claimed should invariably be given in the place provided in the bill.
 2. Bills for a year should be drawn and cashed before the 15th March of that year.
- district.
Grant-in-aid bill of
for the year ending the 31st March 19
Voucher No.
Month and year
Payable from Provincial funds.

Boarding grants sanctioned in Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction. No.
Dated.....
Grants in aid of Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children (to be specified).

(In words) Rs.

Station.....

Date..... Correspondent.

Countersigned.

Date.....

D.E.O.
Inspector.

Pay Rupees.....

Treasury Officer.

Treasury Accountant.

Date.

Contents received.

Correspondent.

Date.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 154

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

LAW (EDUCATION), DATED 4/9/25
AUGUST 1925.

[SUBJECT.—Boarding Grants to Indian Orphanages.]

From the Director of Public Instruction R.O.C. No. 1557-D/24, dated 26th June 1925.

The Director of Public Instruction has submitted his recommendations in regard to the principles on which boarding grants to Indian orphanages should be distributed and has also addressed the Government on certain other matters connected with the subject. The various points are examined below.

2. *Principles of distribution of the grant*—paragraph 1 of the Director's letter—pages 1-2 current file.—The previous discussion on this subject are summarised below. While the question of the payment of boarding grants was originally under contemplation, the Director of Public Instruction suggested that the rate of grant may be fixed at Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month per child according as the institution was in the Madras City or in the mufassal. The Government then carefully considered the question whether the grants should be assessed on the basis of a fixed rate for each child as in the case of European orphanages, or on the basis of the percentage of the actual cost of boarding. It was then decided that the fixing of a rate of grant would be unworkable as the actual boarding charges would vary, and that it would be undesirable to fix any arbitrary percentage of the actual cost of boarding. The conclusion then arrived at was therefore to adopt neither of the above two courses but to distribute the budget provision for the grant among districts according to rules to be laid down. In paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 694, dated 17th May 1923, as amended by G.O. No. 979, dated 12th July 1923, it was laid down that proposals for the distribution of the provision should be made by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the District Secondary Education Boards and the District Educational Councils. The provision for the grant was made for the first time in 1923-24 (Rs. 15,000). As the District Secondary Education Boards were constituted only late in that year and as their recommendations could not be received in time for the distribution of the provision, the Government accepted the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that the budget provision for that year might be distributed in lump sums among the orphanages, on the basis of a uniform rate per head. The Government at the same time asked the Director of Public Instruction to frame definite rules to regulate the distribution of the grant and to submit them to Government.

As regards the year 1924-25, the provision made was Rs. 30,000. While submitting proposals for the distribution of this provision, the Director stated that the recommendations of the majority of the Secondary Education Boards and the District Educational Councils had not then been received by him and that there was no uniformity in regard to the principles recommended by those bodies which had replied. In view of these facts and of the limited budget grant as compared with the number of children eligible for the grant, the Director recommended that the provision might be distributed *pro rata* as in the previous year. This was accepted by the Government who again asked the Director of Public Instruction to submit his recommendations as regards definite principles to be adopted for the future distribution of the grant.

2 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1542, LAW (EDUCATION), AUGUST 19/5
Paragraph 1 of the Director's letter on pages 1-2 ~~current file~~ deals with this point. As pointed out by him, while there are advantages in fixing a definite rate of grant per head, it may not be possible to pay grants at this rate unless substantial provision is made for the purpose. The recommendation of the majority of the bodies consulted by the Director of Public Instruction/s to fix the rate at Rs. 3 a month. If a rate is to be fixed, it may be Rs. 3 a month per head, subject to a maximum of half the net cost in each case. Attention is in this connexion invited to paragraph 3 of Mr. Graham's note on page 15 of G.O. No. 177, dated 6th February 1925, where he considered a rate of Rs. 4 a month was not excessive subject as it is to a maximum of half the net cost in each case. The remarks of Finance may be invited.

(The provision for 1925-26 is Rs 30,000.)
3. Amendments to rules regulating the grant—paragraphs 2 and 3 of letter on pages 2-4 ~~current file~~.—The amendments are mainly consequent on the proposal of Director of the Public Instruction to incorporate in the rules the orders in G.O. No. 171, dated 4th February 1924, and the decision of the Government to make it clear that the grant is to be paid to both orphans and destitute children. The amendments may generally be accepted. It is observed that it is proposed to lay down that, if the institution has less than half of its inmates orphans, it cannot be considered an orphanage and will not be eligible for the grant subject to exceptions in the case of institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those in backward tracts. This restriction appears necessary and may be accepted.

4. Destitution certificates.—paragraph 4 of letter on page 4 ~~current file~~.—As the fact of destitution is hard to prove, the Director presses the desirability of imposing a uniform test, e.g., production of a certificate from competent authority as under the European Code. This proposal has already been considered before. When the question of these grants was originally under contemplation, it was first decided to accept the proposal then made by the Director of Public Instructions that, before any individual grant was sanctioned, a destitution certificate in some prescribed form should be obtained by the management of the orphanage from a Revenue officer not below the rank of a Deputy Collector and in the case of the Madras City from a Presidency Magistrate, as in the case of European orphanages. It was however considered later on that it was not necessary to fix any rates of grants and that the provision made for the purpose should be distributed by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the District Secondary Education Boards and District Educational Councils. Consequent on this, it was finally settled that the production of destitution certificates need not be insisted on, and no provision was therefore made for this in the rules. Later on, the President, Madras District Secondary Education Board, addressed the Government in regard to the need for defining the expression "destitute". The matter was then further considered by the Government and it was decided that no hard and fast rule need be laid down as regards the term "destitute", that it may be left to the Boards to adopt such definition as they considered suitable with reference to the circumstances obtaining in each district and that the possession of a trifling income by the parent of a child does not necessarily remove the child from the category of "destitute". The Director of Public Instruction has proposed that these orders may be incorporated in the rules. It is for orders whether the question of a destitution certificate need now be reconsidered.

5. Paragraph 5 of letter on pages 4-5 ~~current file~~.—The Director of Public Instruction brings to notice the slow and indifferent procedure adopted by District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards in dealing with the applications for grants. Please see the notes on pages 84-85 of G.O. No. 694, dated 17th May 1923, in regard to the circumstances in which it was decided that these grants should be distributed by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with those bodies. For orders whether any action should be taken by the Government on this representation of the Director of Public Instruction.

p. 2 CF
paragraph 4
p. 2 CF

I on p. 110 n
p. 94 (F)
17-5-23

II on p. 111-2 n
p. 104 (F)

B on p. 112 n

p. 1-3 n 8: 17
p. 4-2-24 (I)

p. 1-2 n 7

p. 2 CF

p. 2 CF

(F)

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1542, LAW (EDUCATION), AUGUST 19/5
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6. Before the case is circulated to M-2, it may be sent to Finance u.o. for remarks on paragraph 2 of the notes above.

C.V.V.—3-7-25. KX—7-7-25.

Rate of grant.—We have only just begun to provide for boarding grants and it will be long before the allotment amounts to any decent figure as that recommended by the District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards. For the present therefore and until we are able to provide a decent allotment for this purpose, a flat rate subject to a maximum of half the net cost would be a most suitable arrangement. The procedure adopted by the Director of Public Instruction is to divide the budget provision available by the total number of eligible children and to give the grant at so many rupees per head per annum. With the decision that non-orphan destitutes should also be made eligible for the grant, the demand at a fixed rate would become larger, and the prospect of providing all the funds necessary on this basis will be further remote.

Eligibility of institutions for aid.—The Director's proposals in this regard call for some notice. His proposal on page 3 of current file to add a sub-paragraph in rule 1 of G.O. No. 1230, dated 4th September 1923, and marked with red chalk may be accepted. This lays down that only institutions which are primarily orphanages will be admitted to aid. This safeguard is necessary, as otherwise every institution which has on its rolls casually some orphans will demand the grant.

As regards proposed note 1 on the same page current file, I think we may make the definition of boarding house or orphanage a little more specific. The note as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction renders a boarding house and orphanage eligible for aid irrespective of the fact that it is intended for destitutes and that free boarding and lodging is provided for them. This point should be made clear. It may perhaps be sufficient to say that "an orphanage or a boarding house and orphanage will be considered for purposes of this chapter an orphanage if it has a majority of its inmates orphan or non-orphan destitutes who are provided with free boarding and lodging without any charge to the inmate. The Director is competent to relax the above condition in special cases, for example, institutions for depressed classes or defective children or those situated in backward localities in the Presidency."

As we have declared non-orphan destitutes to be eligible for aid, we must take into consideration their number also in determining the character of an institution and its eligibility for aid and it is also necessary that mere existence of orphans in an institution should not render it eligible for aid if its orphans are not destitutes. It is necessary that this note should be in consonance with the orders of Government.

Notes 2 and 3 proposed by the Director may be accepted.

It also seems desirable that the production of a certificate from a competent authority as to the declaration of an orphan or non-orphan as a destitute should be insisted on as in the case of European schools. As rightly observed by the Director of Public Instruction, the mere statement of the management in this regard cannot be easily accepted.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIAR—8-7-25.

As stated in G.O. No. 694, Law (Education), dated 17th May 1923, the grant should be for orphans and destitute children. Please see also Article 41 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

2. Till the provision in the budget for this purpose can be increased, the present practice of dividing the total amount available among the eligible children may continue. I would not fix any scale for the grant now.

3. The amendments proposed by the Director of Public Instruction may be accepted, subject to the following remarks:—

(i) Sub-paragraph to rule 1 may be accepted.

(ii) Note 1 to rule 1.—I accept re-draft proposed by Assistant Secretary.

4. I agree with the Director of Public Instruction that a destitution certificate should be insisted on. A certificate should be produced from the officer in charge of the revenue division to which the child belongs and in the case of Madras from the Collector of Madras or Chief Presidency Magistrate.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR—20-7-25.

FINANCE (EXPENDITURE) DEPARTMENT.

The proposals of the Law Secretary in his note above may be accepted.

P.S.R.—30-7-25.

V.G.—31-7-25.

Accepted.

G. T. BOAG—3-8-25.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Finance department accept the proposal of this department that no scale of grants need be fixed now and that the present practice of dividing the total amount available among the eligible children may continue.

2. In a letter since received from him (pages 7-8 current file), the Director of Public Instruction has suggested certain further amendments to the rules governing these grants. These call for no remarks and may be accepted. He has also proposed that a restriction may be imposed to the effect that any institution claiming a grant should have on its rolls at least 10 destitute children within the age limit and that not less than 50 per cent of its inmates should be destitute. As regards (1) above, attention is invited to the Finance Member's note, dated 26th January 1925, on page 21 of G.O. No. 199, dated 9th February 1925, where he suggested the omission from consideration of institutions in which there were less than 12 destitute orphans. The Hon'ble the Minister decided that even this limit should not be imposed. He observed, "I think it is very hard on small institutions that are beginning to help the orphans. There should be no limit". As regards (2), it is for consideration whether any definite percentage should be fixed. The amendment at K on page 3 ante, approved by the Secretary, does not lay down any percentage. If it is decided

This is unnecessary. The word 'majority' to approve of this proposal of the Director of Public Instruction, the words "if it has a majority of its inmates" may be altered to "if it has not less than 50 per cent of its inmates."

C.R.—3-8-25.

This may be accepted.

V.T.K.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Secretary's note above the following

C.R.—3-8-25.

V.T.K.

may be added as a sub paragraph under rule (1) of Chapter XI on page 10 of G.O. No. 1230, dated 4th September 1923; the wording follows that of rule 41 (a) of the Code of Regulations for European Schools:—

"For every child on whose account a grant is claimed, a certificate must be obtained from the officer in charge of the revenue division to which the child belongs certifying to its destitution. In the case of children belonging to Madras, the certificate should be given by the Collector of Madras or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. These certificates must be filed in the orphanage or boarding home for reference."

In view of the above provision for destitution certificates, note 3 suggested by

The second sentence alone may be retained. the Director of Public Instruction is no longer necessary.

C.R.—3-8-25.

V.T.K.

4. It is for orders whether a revised notification may now be issued embodying also the amendments approved in this file. If so, a revised notification will be prepared and submitted for approval after orders are passed on the above points.

C.V.V.—3-8-25.

C.R.—3-8-25.

Yes, please.

V.T.K.—4-8-25.

A draft order is submitted. A revised notification is submitted as an Appendix to the draft.

C.V.V.—5-8-25.

C.R.—5-8-25.

V.T.K.—6-8-25.

Print and show me in proof.

V.T.K.—6-8-25.

Submitted in print.

car
13.8.25

13-8-25

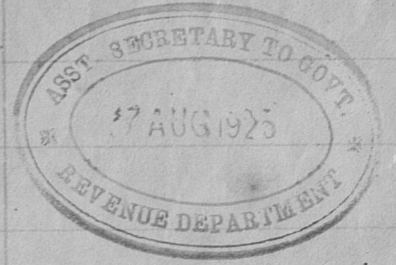
V.T.K.
14.8.25
m2/
C4

The suggestion in the draft
para 2 that the Certificate
shall be obtained from the
revenue division office
is impracticable in many
cases. The Chibhai Miran
or the Hindu Orphanage
will have to go out and make
an application before the revenue
division office at the headquarters
who must make his own
enquiry through the subordinate
officers before he can decide
as the law permits to him.
I would suggest that instead
the Rev. and then, an
officer of the grade of Deputy
Commissioner in the district
by law. In the headquarters
turns the proposal in the draft
may be possible but in other
places it is impracticable.
On the whole therefore it is
more feasible to obtain a
certificate from the Dy. Commissioner
at the headquarters.



6

What is important in which
do not keep check
and must be checked. 14/8/25



Maybe sent to Rev. up.
[Under the Code of Regulations for
European Schools - Rule 41(a) - the
Certificate should be signed by
the Magistrate of the District in the
Muzaffargarh.]

Law (Eon) no. 1672 B-2
15.8.25

CR 15.8.25 V.T.R. 15.8.

Rev 4-0

Rev Dept-

Rev 45720

14/8/25

To Asst Secy

The file is sent to this dept with reference
to all 2's suggestion on p 5 supra that distribution
Certificates in muzaffargarh may be obtained from an
officer of the grade of Deputy Tahsilदार. Submitted this suggestion may
be accepted in this dept, for after all, the certificates
of RDOs are generally based on the reports of
Tahsilدار & Dy Tahsil. An officer of the grade of Dy Tahsil
means Dy Tahsil or Sub Magistrate.
The file may now be returned to Law (Eon).

S. The certificate may be from an
officer of a grade lower than that of a Dy Tahsil or Submagistrate.
19.8.25

23

I do not think that the Rev Dept should
accept responsibility for the issuance of
certificates signed by an officer of a
low grade. It is not possible
to get the certificates signed by an
RDO (+ the possibility depends
on the number of such certificates with
them on their distance from the headquarters
for they could be sent to him for signing
by him). When I wrote the table
of the District must be the certifying
Officer.
But it is not probable that most of
such officers will be - even
when certificates of RDO would be
readily available & this would be
more satisfactory to the Dept.
N.M. C. should be placed.

Rev no 45720/25
20-8-25

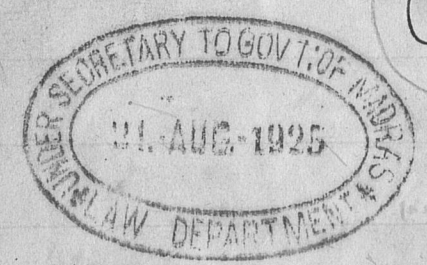
Law no

2205
2203
228725

Correct the
rule
& put it
V.T.R.
16/8

Submitted for order.

CR 22-8-25
V.T.R. 22-8.



M2
C2
C4

Effectively in the case of
managers of the Amphur
at the Rev. D.O. To face
the Amphur & make
about the Amphur the
of office in the Amphur
the Amphur & make

Issue an order
to the Amphur
to the Amphur
25/8
25/8
25/8

8.
 The days order and subscription have
 been amended with reference to C₂
 note on page 7 ante. For order as
 to issue or circulation. may issue

MAN
 28.8.25

12
 31.8.25
 VTE
 11.9



Mr

Mr

Notes to go to [unclear]

