

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1550. 4th September 1925

Subsidy—Opening of new elementary schools and revision of the rates of teaching grants—
sanctioned.

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G.O. No. 1550, 4th September 1925

Subsidy—Opening of new elementary schools and revision of the rates of teaching grants—sanctioned.

Order—No. 1550, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925.

The Government sanction the distribution of subsidies to the local boards mentioned in Annexure I to these proceedings to enable them to open new elementary schools for boys in villages with a population of 500 and over now unprovided with schools. The total number of schools to be opened is 452 and the annual cost of their maintenance is Rs. 1,29,600. A sum of Rs. 100 is also provided for the equipment of each school.

2. The presidents of the local boards are requested to take steps for the opening of the schools as early as possible. The location of the schools should be settled in consultation with the District Educational Officer and the President of the District Educational Council concerned.

3. The presidents of the local boards and the departmental inspecting officers should wherever possible endeavour to obtain from the villagers houses, free of rent, for the location of the schools. Charges on the equipment of schools should be kept as low as possible.

4. The Government have resolved that the rates of teaching grants payable on behalf of teachers in aided elementary schools should be revised as shown below with effect from the beginning of the current official year:—

	Present rate.	Revised rates.	
	RS.	RS.	
Trained teacher of the secondary grade ...	180	180	200
Untrained teacher of the secondary grade	96	120	144
Trained teacher of the higher elementary grade ...	96	120	144
Untrained teacher of the higher elementary grade	72	84	108
Trained teacher of the lower elementary grade ...	84	84	108
Untrained teacher of the lower elementary grade	48	60	60

A supplementary grant of Rs. 4,30,000 has been voted by the Legislative Council towards the additional expenditure involved by the revision. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals for the distribution of this amount to the district educational councils along with the provision for teaching grants in the Civil Budget Estimate for the current year.

5. The Government are also pleased to sanction the distribution of grants to district educational councils to enable them to pay grants-in-aid to 478 new schools as shown in Annexure II to these proceedings. The schools may be opened on 1st October 1925. It is assumed that each school will have a single teacher to begin with and that he will ordinarily be a trained teacher of the lower elementary grade or an untrained teacher of the higher elementary grade. Provision is accordingly made for a teaching grant of Rs. 84 per annum for each new school. A sum of Rs. 80 will, as a special case, be given towards the initial equipment of each of the new schools. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to intimate to the Presidents of District Educational Councils concerned the names of centres where the aided schools may be opened. The new schools may be admitted to aid supplementally as in the case of schools referred to in G.O. No. 4, Law (Education), dated 3rd January 1924.

6. The Accountant-General is requested to arrange for the payment to the local boards and district educational councils mentioned in Annexures I and II to the proceedings the amounts specified against them in the last columns of those annexures. The Presidents should present the necessary bills at the treasury for obtaining payment or adjustment of the amounts sanctioned. The grant in the case of local boards is subject to the condition that the full number of schools specified in column (2) of Annexure I are opened. The amounts paid to them are contributions to the Elementary Education Funds and should be credited thereto.

7. The expenditure will be met from the supplementary demand voted for the purpose by the Legislative Council. Separate orders will issue in the Finance Department on the supplementary demands voted by the Legislative Council in August 1925.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
„ the Presidents of Taluk Boards concerned.
„ all Presidents of District Educational Councils.
„ the Presidents of District Boards concerned.
„ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
„ the Registrar-General of Panchayats.
„ the Finance Department.
„ the Local Self-Government Department.

ANNEXURE I.

Names of local boards.	Number of schools proposed to be opened.	Pay of teachers at Rs. 19 per mensem for 75 per cent of teachers who will be trained and at Rs. 15 per mensem for the rest who will be untrained.	Rent at Rs. 4 per mensem and contingencies at Rs. 2 per mensem for each school.	Total annual cost [i.e., columns (3) and (4)].	Cost of maintenance in the current year for six months.	Cost of equipment at Rs. 100 per school.	Total amount to be paid in the current year [columns (6) and (7)].
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Taluk Board—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Dharmavaram	8	1,728	576	2,304	1,152	800	1,952
Penukonda	8	1,728	576	2,304	1,152	800	1,952
Eolur	10	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,000	2,428
Vellore	35	7,548	2,520	10,068	5,034	3,500	8,534
Chidambaram	7	1,500	504	2,004	1,002	700	1,702
Cuddalore	9	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Tindivanam	2	408	144	552	276	200	476
Vridhachalam	10	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,000	2,428
Saidapet	12	2,592	864	3,456	1,728	1,200	2,928
Chingleput	14	3,048	1,008	4,056	2,028	1,400	3,428
Tiruvallur	17	3,636	1,224	4,860	2,430	1,700	4,130
Chittoor	10	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,060	2,428
Madanapalle	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Coimbatore	9	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Pollachi	6	1,272	432	1,704	852	600	1,452
Rayachoti	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Rajampet	4	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Chicacole	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Rajahmundry	7	1,500	504	2,004	1,002	700	1,702
Ramachandrapur	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Ongole	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Narasaraopet	4	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Sattenapalle	9	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Guntur	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Karkal	6	1,272	432	1,704	852	600	1,452
Kasaragod	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Uppinangadi	3	636	216	852	426	300	726
Gudivada	2	408	144	552	276	200	476
Kaikalur	10	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,000	2,428
Bhimavaram	7	1,500	504	2,004	1,002	700	1,702
Tanuku	21	4,500	1,512	6,012	3,006	2,100	5,106
Narasapur	9	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Kurnool	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Dhone	9	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Nandyal	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Koilkuntla	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Markapur	3	636	216	852	426	300	726
Madura	4	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Usilampatti	7	1,500	504	2,004	1,002	700	1,702
Melur	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Dintigul	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Tellicherry	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Walluvanad	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
District Board—							
Malabar (Wynad)	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Taluk Boards—							
Ponnani	35	7,548	2,520	10,068	5,034	3,500	8,534
Calicut (including Kurumbanad)	17	3,636	1,224	4,860	2,430	1,700	4,130
District Board—							
The Nilgiris	6	1,272	432	1,704	852	600	1,452
Taluk Board—							
Sivaganga	4	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Salem	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Sankari	35	7,548	2,520	10,068	5,034	3,500	8,534
Tanjore	4	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Pattukkottai	3	636	216	852	426	300	726
Trichinopoly	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Lalgudi	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Karur	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Perambalur	9	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Udayarpalayam	6	1,272	432	1,704	852	600	1,452
Vizagapatam	11	2,864	792	3,656	1,828	1,100	2,928
Narsapatam	4	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Total	452	97,056	32,544	1,29,600	64,800	45,200	1,10,000

ANNEXURE II.

Names of District Educational Councils.	Number of centres where aided schools are likely to be opened as reported by District Educational Councils.	Number of schools for which grants are sanctioned in the current year.	Teaching grant at Rs. 7 per mensem for six months in the current year.	Equipment grant at Rs. 80 per school.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anantapur ..	34	34	Rs. 1,428	Rs. 2,720	Rs. 4,148
Arcoot, North ..	18	18	756	1,440	2,196
Arcoot, South ..	14	14	588	1,120	1,708
Bellary ..	16	16	672	1,280	1,952
Chingleput ..	14	14	598	1,120	1,708
Cuddapah ..	12	12	504	960	1,464
Ganjam ..	105	70	2,940	5,600	8,540
Godavari ..	25	25	1,050	2,000	3,050
Guntur ..	10	10	420	800	1,220
Kanara, South ..	21	21	882	1,680	2,562
Kistna ..	5	5	210	400	610
Kurnool ..	3	3	126	240	366
Madura ..	4	4	168	320	488
Malabar ..	90	60	2,520	4,800	7,320
Ramnad ..	11	11	462	880	1,342
Salem ..	9	9	378	720	1,098
Tanjore ..	82	56	2,352	4,480	6,832
Tinnevely ..	72	72	3,024	5,760	8,784
Trichinopoly ..	22	22	924	1,760	2,684
Vizagapatam ..	2	2	84	160	244
Total ..	569	478	20,076	38,240	58,316

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G.O. No. 1550, 4th September 1925

8-SEP 1925

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Order—No. 1550, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925.

The Government sanction the distribution of subsidies to the local boards mentioned in Annexure I to these proceedings to enable them to open new elementary schools for boys in villages with a population of 500 and over now unprovided with schools. The total number of schools to be opened is 452 and the annual cost of their maintenance is Rs. 1,29,600. A sum of Rs. 100 is also provided for the equipment of each school.

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3. The presidents of the local boards and the departmental inspecting officers should wherever possible endeavour to obtain from the villagers houses free of rent, for the location of the schools. Charges on the equipment of schools should be kept as low as possible.

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	Present rates.	Revised rates.
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Untrained teacher of the secondary grade ...	96	120
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Untrained teacher of the higher elementary grade ...	72	84
Trained teacher of the lower elementary grade ...	84	84
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By Palani

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No. 1550, LAW (EDUCATION), 4TH SEPTEMBER 1925

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(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA AOHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

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" the Presidents of Taluk Boards concerned.
" all Presidents of District Educational Councils.
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[Annexures

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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Penakonda	8	1,728	576	2,304	1,152	800	1,952
Goity	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Polur	10	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,000	2,428
Vellore	35	7,548	2,520	10,068	5,034	3,500	8,534
Chidambaram	7	1,500	504	2,004	1,002	700	1,702
Cuddalore	9	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Tindivanam	2	408	144	552	276	200	476
Vridhachalam	10	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,000	2,428
Tirakkoyilur	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Adani	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Saidapet	12	2,592	864	3,456	1,728	1,200	2,928
Chingleput	14	3,048	1,008	4,056	2,028	1,400	3,428
Tiruvallur	17	3,636	1,224	4,860	2,430	1,700	4,130
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Coimbatore	9	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Pollachi	6	1,272	432	1,704	852	600	1,452
Palladam	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Rayachoti	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Rajampet	4	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Chicacole	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Berhampur	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Chattrapur	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Chamear	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Qocanada	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Peddapur	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Pithapur	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Rajahmundry	7	1,500	504	2,004	1,002	700	1,702
Ramachandrapur	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Ongole	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Penali	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Narasaraopet	4	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Battenapalle	9	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Guntur	5	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Mangalore	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Udipi	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Oodapar	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Karkal	6	1,272	432	1,704	852	600	1,452
Kasaragod	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Uppinangadi	8	688	216	852	426	300	726
Gudivada	2	408	144	552	276	200	476
Bandar	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Kaikalur	10	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,000	2,428
Bhimavaram	7	1,500	504	2,004	1,002	700	1,702
Tannu	21	4,500	1,512	6,012	3,006	2,100	5,106
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Madura	4	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Udampatti	7	1,500	504	2,004	1,002	700	1,702
Melur	2	328	72	300	150	100	250
Dindignl	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Tellicherry	6	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Walluvanad	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
District Board—							
Malabar (Wynad)	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Taluk Boards—							
Ernat	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Palghat	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Zonnani	35	7,548	2,520	10,068	5,034	3,500	8,534
Calicut (including Kurumbaranad).	17	3,636	1,224	4,860	2,430	1,700	4,130
District Board—							
The Nilgiris	6	1,272	432	1,704	852	600	1,452

LAW (EDUCATION)

DEPARTMENT.

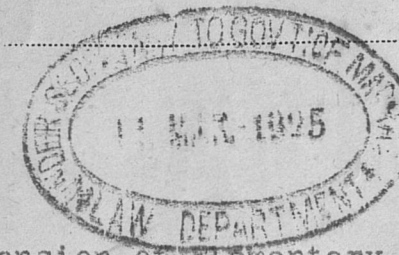
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Subject.

Expansion of Elementary Education - Rural Areas under the
jurisdiction of Taluk Boards not levying the Education Cess.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1 Statement

Spare copies

C. No. 558-B/25.

Station Madras, Dated the 10th March, 1925.

From (Name) R.G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.,

(Designation) DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

LAW (EDUCATION) Department.

Sir.

I have the honour to state that after the introduction of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 giving local bodies power to levy a special cess for the expansion of Elementary Education, 27 Taluk Boards so far have availed themselves of the power of additional taxation and have been opening new schools under their control to provide facilities for the education of the children residing in the areas under their jurisdiction. Even with the proceeds of the education cess and the equivalent Government contribution payable under Section 37 of the Act ~~some~~ several of them have not, however, found it possible to open schools in all

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the population-centres under them. Government have therefore been sanctioning to such local bodies subsidies over and above the equivalent provincial contribution, with a view to enabling them to open schools in all villages with a population of 500 and above. This procedure cannot, I think, be adopted in the case of Taluk Boards not levying the cess seeing that they have not yet availed themselves of the powers of taxation in order to improve their financial condition and grapple with the problem of expansion of Elementary Education. Nevertheless it is undesirable to leave the areas under the jurisdiction of these Taluk Boards to stagnate in their present condition while the other Taluk Boards go on increasing the facilities for elementary education in their areas.

2. I am of opinion that expansion in the areas under the Taluk Boards not levying the education cess is at present possible only through private educational agencies. These agencies have to be stimulated and encouraged to open schools in school-less villages with a population of 500 and above, villages with a population of 1000 and above being first provided for. It is not possible to have aided schools started in all the school-less villages immediately or in one single year, owing to the difficulties of finding suitable accommodation and securing the required number of teachers on the one hand and in view on the other hand of the large expenditure that will have to be borne from provincial funds on Grants-in-Aid for the new schools. The scheme of expansion may be spread over a limited period, say, five years, so that 20 per cent of the school-less centres may be provided with schools annually from the next official year. I submit herewith a statement showing the number of population-centres or groups of centres in non cess-levying areas with a population of (1) 1000 and above, and (2) 500 to 1000, which are at present without any facilities for elementary education and the cost to provincial funds in the ensuing official year (1925-26) of opening aided schools in 20% of those villages

20 % of those villages, the figures being based on the results of the recent survey and the lists of school-less villages kept in this office.

3. The present rate of teaching grants is, however, admittedly too low to induce private agencies to open schools in school-less villages. It may be pointed out that in these villages there would hardly be any local support and schools started therein by private bodies or persons will have to depend to a very large extent on teaching grants for their maintenance. I propose, therefore, that the rates of teaching grants be revised as follows:-

Grade.	Present rate per year.		proposed rate per year.	
		Rs.		Rs.
Secondary, Trained ..		180		180
" Untrained ..		96		120
Higher Elementary, Trained..		96		120
" Untrained.		72		84
Lower Elementary, Trained..		84		84
" Untrained.		48		60

No increase is proposed in the case of trained teachers of the Secondary and the Lower Elementary grades. There is no need for increasing the rate for the former class of teachers, seeing that teachers of that grade are in some aided schools paid only Rs.30/- per mensem. I do not also consider it necessary to encourage any further the trained teacher of the Lower Elementary Grade. The minimum rate of teaching grant, i.e., the rate for Lower Elementary untrained teachers should, however, be increased to at least Rs.5/- per month. I may state that this is the minimum adopted in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions of which 5 or 6 districts are contiguous with the Ceded Districts and the Circars.

In G.O.No.1855 Law (Education), dated 26-11-24, Government have directed that the teacher who has passed the III Form may be treated as a trained teacher of the Lower Elementary Grade in assessing Grants-in-Aid. It is also under contemplation to extend this concession to teachers who have passed the VIII Standard in an

Elementary School and have undergone a course of training. In these circumstances a rate of Rs.7/- per mensem is proposed for the Higher Elementary untrained teachers.

A rate of Rs.10 per mensem is proposed for the Higher Elementary trained teachers and Secondary untrained teachers, considering the desirability of attracting this class of men to service in Elementary Schools.

The rates proposed above are based on the principle of giving about 50% more to a trained teacher of a particular grade than to an untrained teacher of the same grade.

4. I propose also that in the case of the new schools to be opened in the school-less villages an initial equipment grant of Rs.80 may be paid as a special case to the managers so that the schools can be immediately supplied with the required furniture, apparatus and appliances. This would serve as an additional inducement to private managers to start new schools.

5. The schools opened in school-less villages would have to be admitted to aid supplementally by the District Educational Councils, so that they may become eligible for Grants-in-Aid under the Elementary Education Act. I suggest therefore that the concession granted in G.O.No.6 Law (Education) dated 3-1-24 be extended to this class of schools.

6. The cost of the scheme for the next official year comes to Rs.68,554 (Rs.30,114 recurring, plus Rs.38,240 non-recurring). Teaching grant is calculated at Rs.7 per mensem on the assumption that each school is staffed with a single teacher who is an untrained Higher Elementary man or a Lower Elementary Trained man, and that the employment of Secondary untrained and Lower Elementary untrained ^{teachers} would balance each other. The ultimate recurring cost of this programme, if continued for the next five years, will come to Rs.2,00,760. The rate of expansion will ^{be} accelerated, if during this period additional Taluk Boards levy the cess.

7. I should like to point out in this connection that the payment of teaching grants at enhanced rates to the new schools involves the question of the payment of grants at the same rates to the existing aided schools. It will not only be inequitable but also inexpedient to adopt the present rates for the existing schools and the revised rates for the new schools only. In any scheme of expansion the continuance of the existing aided schools has to be safe-guarded as otherwise no expansion in the true sense would be possible. There has been an incessant demand from District Educational Councils and private managers for higher rates of teaching grants. The adoption of increased rates to the new schools that are to be started will evoke a feeling of resentment and discontent in the minds of private managers who have so far contributed to the spread of elementary education in this Presidency. There is also the danger of several managers closing schools that are required in their present locality and opening new ones in the school-less centres, so that they may earn grants at the enhanced rates. In order to obviate these difficulties, I request that Government will be pleased to sanction the proposed rates for the existing aided schools as well. The additional expenditure involved from provincial funds on this account will be Rs.4.3 lakhs as shown below:-

	TRAINED.		UNTRAINED	
	Increase.	No. of Teachers.	Extra Cost.	Increase. No. of Teachers.
			Rs.	Rs.
Secondary ..		N i l.		2 x 744 = 1488
Higher Elementary.	2 x 5,603	=	11,206	1 x 3063 = 3063
Lower Elementary..		N i l.		1 x 19982 = 19982
Additional cost per month			= 11,206 + 24,533 or 35,739.	
" per annum			= 35,739 x 12 or Rs.4,28,868 or	
			Rs.4.3 lakhs in round figures.	

I may observe that the extra cost is not very large while the increases in the rates of grants will be greatly appreciated and will conduce to the stability and efficiency of the large number of aided Elementary Schools in this Presidency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Stanes
for Director of Public Instruction.

M.R.P.10/3.

18/10/3.

List of school less villages in rural areas under the jurisdiction of Taluk Board not levying the Education cess.

No	Name of District	Name of Taluk Board	No of population centres or groups of centres without schools of any kind which can be served by a new school & which have a population			No of schools to be opened in 1925-26 one fifth of the total (col. 6)	Annual recurring teaching grant at Rs 84 per annum.	Teaching grant for 1925-26 (9 months) (July to March)	Initial equipment grant at Rs 80/- per school	Total grant for 1925-26	Remarks.
			1000 & above	500 to 1000	Total of cols. 4 & 5						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	North Arcot	1 Cheyyar	27	85	112	22	1,848	1,386	1,760	3,146	
		2 Ranipet	37	52	89	18	1,512	1,134	1,440	2,574	
		3 Tirupattur	26	63	89	18	1,512	1,134	1,440	2,574	
		4 Tiruvannamalai	19	61	80	16	1,344	1,008	1,280	2,288	
		5 Vellur	19	69	88	18	1,512	1,134	1,440	2,574	
		Total	128	330	458	92	7,728	5,796	7,360	13,156	
2	Bellary	6 Bellary	10	38	48	10	840	630	800	1,430	
		7 Harpanahalli	4	13	17	3	252	189	240	429	
		8 Hospet	1	18	19	4	336	252	320	572	
		Total	15	69	84	17	1,428	1,071	1,360	2,431	
3	Chittoor	9 Chandrajivri	26	128	154	31	2,604	1,953	2,480	4,433	
4	Coimbatore	10 Erode	27	39	66	13	1,092	819	1,040	1,859	
		11 Gobichettypalayam	26	29	55	11	924	693	880	1,573	
		12 Kollegal	-	9	9	2	168	126	160	286	
		Total	53	77	130	26	2,184	1,638	2,080	3,718	
5	Cuddalore	13 Cuddalore	7	9	16	3	252	189	240	429	
		14 Badmel	1	8	9	2	168	126	160	286	
		15 Jammalmadur	1	4	5	1	84	63	80	143	
		16 Prodatte	1	6	7	1	84	63	80	143	
		17 Rajampet	7	8	15	3	252	189	240	429	
		Total	17	35	52	10	840	630	800	1430	

Guntur	18	Repalle	2	2	4	1	84	63	80	143	8 12
	19	Gurzala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tistna		Total	2	2	4	1	84	63	80	143	All villages with a population of two & above. The Bezwa Taluk Board has been bifurcated recently hence the particulars of T. B. Board whose jurisdiction the villages are not known.
	20	Bezwa	6	23	29	6	504	378	480	858	
	21	Nuzvid									
	22	Nandigama									
	23	Ohimavarani	1	0	1	1	84	63	80	143	
	24	Ellore	4	29	33	7	588	441	560	1001	
	25	Erana gudem									
		Total	11	52	63	14	1176	882	1120	2002	
Nelluru	26	Atmakur	10	31	41	8	672	504	640	1144	
	27	Gudur	13	42	55	11	924	693	880	1573	
	28	Kandukur	3	17	20	4	336	252	320	572	
	29	Kavali	7	19	26	5	420	315	400	715	
	30	Nelluru	18	9	27	5	420	315	400	715	
	31	Venkatagiri	7	23	30	6	504	378	480	858	
	32	Kanigiri	7	41	48	10	840	630	800	1430	
		Total	65	182	247	49	4116	3087	3920	7007	
Ramnagar	33	Deva Kottai	31	140	171	34	2856	2142	2720	4862	
	34	Siva Kasi	32	30	62	12	1008	756	960	1716	
		Total	63	170	233	46	3864	2898	3680	6578	
Galem	35	Wharmanpuri	36	50	86	17	1428	1071	1360	2431	
	36	Horur	56	55	111	22	1848	1386	1760	3146	
	37	Namakal	30	11	41	8	672	504	640	1144	

14	1176	882	1120	2002	9
61	5124	3843	4880	8723	13
16	1344	1508	1280	2288	Permitted to pay the fees, the Board has not actually levied it
9	756	567	720	1287	
9	756	567	720	1287	
10	840	630	800	1430	
21	1764	1323	1680	3003	
3	252	189	240	429	
68	5712	4284	5440	9724	
23	1932	1449	1840	3289	
2	168	126	160	286	
25	2100	1575	2000	3575	
3	252	189	240	429	
3	252	189	240	429	
2	168	126	160	286	
6	504	378	480	888	
14	1176	882	1120	2002	
6	504	378	480	858	Village with a population of 1000 persons.
18	1512	1134	1440	2574	
24	2016	1512	1920	3432	
478	40,152	30,114	38,240	68,354	
					Traneo
					For Director of Public Instruction,

Salem-cont.	38	Pankari	41	28	69
		Total	163	144	307
Tanjore	39	Kumbakonam	32	49	81
	40	Mannargudi	13	31	44
	41	Mayavaram	26	17	43
	42	Negapatam	8	41	49
	43	Kannilam	23	84	107
	44	Tiruthurai _{pur}	10	4	14
		Total	112	226	338
Trichinopoly	45	Tulitalai	88	27	115
	46	Musiri	5	3	8
		Total.	93	30	123
Tinnevely	47	Tinnevely	6	11	17
	48	Thermadani	11	3	14
	49	Tuticorin	7	5	12
	50	Tailpatti	16	16	32
		Total	40	35	75
Vizagapatam	51	Parvatipur	9	19	28
	52	Vizangaram	21	72	93
			30	91	121
		Grand Total	818	1,571	2,389

Law (Education)

DEPARTMENT.

Received 192 . Registered 192 .

Subject.

Expansion of
~~Expenditure on~~ Elementary Education-Opening of Aided and
 Board Schools-Proposals --Submitting.



ENCLOSURES	
No.	2 <i>Statements</i>
	<i>A & B</i>
Spare copies	

R.C. No. 1484 B/25

Station Madras, Dated the 9th July 192 5.From (Name) R. G. Grieva Esq. M.A.(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

LAW (Education)

Department.

Sir,

(W) I have the honour to submit herewith a statement showing the number of School-less centres with a population of 500 and above in the rural areas in all the Districts of the Presidency, the figures being based on the results of the recent intensive survey. The possibilities of expansion through aided agencies and the cases in which economy can be effected by the closure of existing Board Schools have been examined and the results are embodied in the statement. The information furnished in respect of the South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Vizagapatam Districts is incomplete since full particulars have not yet been received

received from the District Educational Officers concerned.

A districtwar summary of the particulars is furnished in statement B. (kept below)

2. The Taluk Boards that are levying the Education Cess are 81 in number, including the Nilgiris District Board, Vide G.O. No. 211 Law (Education) dated 1-6-25., and these are indicated in the statement with an asterisk. The number of Taluk Boards to which subsidies were distributed in G.O. No.

877 Law (Education) dated 23-5-25 is 74. The seven Taluk Boards noted in the margin have since been permitted to levy the Education Cess, and these are included in the list of Local Bodies to which subsidies may be sanctioned for the opening of new Board Schools.

Vellore,
Rajampet,
Kaikatur,
Bhimavaram,
Ponnani,
Calicut &
Sankari.

3. The figures entered in Column 3 of the statement are based on the results of the survey, and lists of school-less centres with particulars of population, etc., are being drawn up in this office after scrutiny of the survey Records., for purposes of compiling reports on the survey of the various Districts. The total number of School-less centres ^{or groups of centres} with a population of 500 and above in the rural areas is 3,443, of which 2,116 centres lie within the jurisdiction of the cess-levying Taluk Boards.

4. Column 4 of the statement contains the number of centres where the new Board Schools sanctioned in G.O. No. 877 Law (Education) dated 23-5-25 are to be opened. The centres have been selected in consultation with the Presidents and District Educational Officers and lists of approved centres have been sent to the District Educational Officers, Presidents of Taluk Boards and Presidents of District Educational Councils concerned, with instructions for starting the schools from 1-7-25. In the case of the Bapatla Taluk Board, however, it has been reported by the District Educational Officer, that the Board has recently opened a large number of schools in places which are already provided with recognised schools. The matter

matter is under investigation by the District Educational Council, Guntur, and the opening of the new Board Schools has been deferred pending the settlement of the question of transferring the superfluous Board schools recently opened in the Taluk.

5. The number of aided schools for which funds were proposed in my letter C.No. 558 B/25 dated 10-3-25 proposing a scheme of expansion in the non-cess-levying areas is entered in column 5 of the statement. The number of aided schools that are likely to be opened, in case the higher rates of teaching grants and the initial equipment grants are sanctioned, is shown in column 6. The total number of schools that are likely to be started by private agencies is only 569 the number in the cess-levying areas being 378, while the number in the non-cess-levying areas is 191. It may be stated generally that the aided agencies appear to have put forth their maximum effort in the matter of opening and maintaining Elementary Schools. Mission bodies who have been responsible for the spread of Elementary Education in several districts have had their grants from England reduced and they have been hit by the rate of exchange. In spite therefore, of the announcement of the proposal to increase the rates of teaching grants ^{4 to pay initial equipment grant,} and the attempts of the Inspecting Officers and Headmasters of Training Schools at persuading ex-students of Training and Secondary Schools in quest of employment to start Elementary Schools, the schools likely to be started by private bodies would supply the needs of only a sixth of the school-less centres in the rural tracts. There is, moreover, a strong desire on the part of the villagers to have only Board Schools imparting free Elementary Education to their children. It is in the District of Ganjam that the largest number of aided schools are expected to be opened, the number being 105. Aided agencies appear also ^{to be} capable of contributing materially to the expansion of Education in the Districts of Malabar, Tanjore and Tinnevely, while the number of aided schools likely to be started is few or none.

13

Non-recurring:

7. Cases in which economy can be effected by the closure of superfluous Board Schools have been taken into account and the number of school-less centres which can be provided for by the transfer of provision relating to such superfluous schools is shown in column 7 of the statement. Cases in which amalgamation of existing Board Schools is possible are also being examined, but no savings can be effected thereby since the provision for teachers etc, will have to be trans=

- 5 - 14

The non-recurring expenditure on account of initial equipment at Rs. 10⁰ for a school will be Rs. 62,200. The expenditure for the current year will be Rs. 111, 972, as it will be sufficient to make provision for six months from

+ R.
 Recurring - 67,188
 Non-recurring - 44,784
Total 111,972

from 1st, September towards ~~the~~ meeting the recurring expenditure. Since the lists of school-less centres where Board schools are to be started are now ready, arrangements can be made for starting the Schools immediately on the receipt of the orders of Government.

10. After the coming into force of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 no subsidies have been sanctioned from provincial funds towards the opening of Board Schools in the areas under the jurisdiction of Taluk Boards not levying the Education Cess. Considering it undesirable to leave these areas to stagnate in their present condition while the other Taluk Boards, ie, those that levy the Education Cess, go on increasing the facilities for Elementary Education in their areas with the proceeds of the Education Tax, the equivalent Government contribution and additional recurring subsidies from General Revenues sanctioned in G.O. Nos. 1598 Law (Education, dated 16-10-24 and 877 Law (Education) dated 23-5-25, I submitted in my letter No. 558B/25 dated 10-3-25 a scheme of expansion through aided agencies spread over a period of five years and recommended that provision might be made for the opening of 492 aided schools in the current year. As pointed out in para 5 Supra, however, the number of aided schools that are likely to be started in the areas under the jurisdiction of the non-cess-levying Taluk Boards is only 191, while the number of school-less centres with a population of 500 and above in these areas is 1327. It is thus clear that no further expansion through aided agencies is possible in them. The ^{educational} ~~additional~~ needs of the remaining school-less centres can be met ~~not~~ only by the opening of Board Schools and it is doubtful whether even after the levy of the Education Cess by the Taluk Boards concerned it will be possible for them to, open Board Schools in all the school-less centres under their jurisdiction. I may point out that in the case of the cess-levying Taluk Boards, subsidies have been given for the opening of 1,842 Board Schools within the last two years. The average number of Board Schools opened out of

Pay of teachers 61,800 per annum
Contingencies 20,592
82,392.

out of provincial subsidies in the area of each cess-levying Taluk Board is 30 including the 622 schools mentioned in para 8 above. The average number of school-less centres in the area of a non-cess-levying Taluk Board is 24. In these circumstances I request that Government will be pleased to provide funds for the opening of Board Schools at least in 25 per cent of the school-less centres in the areas under the jurisdiction of the non-cess-levying Taluk Boards.

11. If the proposal made above is accepted by Government the annual expenditure from Provincial Funds on account of the payment of the subsidies to the Local Bodies concerned for the maintenance of the schools will be Rs. 82,392 as shown in the margin, the total number of schools to be opened being 286. The non-recurring expenditure on account of equipment at Rs. 100 for a school will be Rs. 28,600. The cost for the current year, will be Rs. 69,796 as detailed in the margin below, provision being made for six months from 1st. September 1925.

	Rs.
x Recurring	41,196
Non-recurring	28,600
Total	69,796.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A Rama Ray 11/7
For Director of Public Instruction.

p.s. 10.7.

11-7-25

Letter No 935 A-8 14.8.25

From

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A.P. Patro
Minister for Education and
Public Works.

To

The Secretary to the
Legislative Council.

Sir,

I hereby give notice of my
intention to move the following
demand at the next meeting of the
Legislative Council:-

Demand

On the recommendation of H.E.
the Governor, I beg to move that the
Government be granted an additional
sum of Rs.5,98,604 under "Grant -
XVII-Education-Transferred" for the
undermentioned objects:-

<u>Expansion of elementary education</u>	<u>Amount required</u> 1925-26 Rs.
(i) Opening of 191 aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.	23,302
(ii) Revision of the rates of teaching grants.	4,30,000
(iii) Opening of 452 Board elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.	1,10,288

DESPATCHED
15 AUG 1925

Expansion of elementary education

Amount required
1925-26
Rs.

(iv) Opening of 287 aided elementary schools through private agencies in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.

35,014

Total 5,98,604.

2. The amount will be met from the surplus due to the remission of the Provincial contribution to the Govt. of India.

I have etc,

Copy to the Finance Department
(with 10 copies of the explanatory memo)

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Supplementary demand of Rs. 5,98,604 under "Grant XVII—Education—Transferred" for expansion of elementary education.

Opening of 191 aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.—After the introduction of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, seventy-seven taluk boards had up to the close of 1924-25 availed themselves of the power of additional taxation and have been opening new schools, in order to provide facilities for the education of the children residing in the areas under their jurisdiction. In the areas of taluk boards which do not levy the education tax, no appreciable progress has been recently made in the expansion of elementary education. It is proposed to secure expansion in these areas through private educational agencies. The inspecting officers report that private agencies are available to open aided elementary schools only in 191 centres in the areas of these taluk boards. Accordingly, it is proposed to place additional funds at the disposal of District Educational Councils to admit to aid the aided elementary schools proposed to be newly opened. The average rate of teaching grant per annum for a school with a single teacher is estimated at Rs. 84 and six months' charges are provided. Each new school will also be given an initial equipment grant of Rs. 80.

2. Revision of the rates of teaching grants.—The present rates of teaching grants were fixed in 1922. Since then, representations have been made to Government for the revision of the rates. On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, it is proposed to raise the existing rates of teaching grants as shown below:—

	Present rate per year Rs.	Proposed rate per year Rs.
Secondary trained ...	180	180
" untrained ...	96	120
Higher elementary trained ...	96	120
" untrained ...	72	84
Lower elementary trained ...	84	84
" untrained ...	48	60

The increased cost of paying grants to the existing schools on this scale is estimated at Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

3. Opening of 452 board elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards which levy the education tax.—In 1924, subsidies were granted to taluk boards which levy the education tax for the opening of 839 schools in the areas under their jurisdiction. In the current official year, subsidies were paid to such taluk boards for the opening of 1,017 additional elementary schools. According to the intensive educational survey instituted by Government, there are still in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax 1,099 centres with a population of 500 and over to be provided with schools. It is proposed to pay subsidies to the taluk boards in question to enable them to open schools in 452 centres. The cost of the opening of the schools with effect from 1st October 1925 is Rs. 1,10,288.

4. Opening of 287 aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards which levy the education tax.—Even after the opening of 452 board elementary schools referred to in the previous paragraph there will still be left in the areas of these taluk boards 647 centres with a population of 500 and over yet to be provided with schools. With a view to accelerate progress, it is proposed to encourage private agencies to open aided elementary schools in these areas. The inspecting officers report that private agencies are forthcoming to open aided elementary schools in 378 centres. In view, however, of the limited funds available, it is proposed to make provision in the current year for the opening of only 237 aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax. The schools will be opened from 1st October 1925. The average rate of teaching grant to be paid for six months in the current year to each school is Rs. 42. Each school will also be given an initial equipment grant of Rs. 80.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR—8-8-25.

Opening of new

Elementary Schools

(C.No.935-A) From the D.P.I.No.558-B dated 10-3-25

The D.P.I submits proposals for the opening of new elementary schools through private educational agencies in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.

2. In the current official year, subsidies were granted to taluk boards which levy the education tax for the opening of 839 schools in the areas under their jurisdiction. Provision has also been made in the Budget estimate for 1925-26 for the grant of subsidies to taluk boards ~~levying the education tax~~ for the opening of 1017 additional elementary schools. The D.P.I states that it is undesirable to leave the areas under the jurisdiction of taluk boards not levying the education tax to stagnate in their present condition, while other taluk boards levying the education tax go on increasing the facilities for elementary education in their areas. In the opinion of the Director, expansion in the areas ~~under the~~ taluk boards not levying the education tax is at present possible only through private educational agencies. The Director recommends that these agencies should be stimulated and encouraged to open schools in school-less -- villages with a population of 500 and above, villages with a population of 1000 and above being first provided for. The Director also recommends an increase in the rates of teaching grants, as the present rates are admittedly too low to induce private agencies to open

p.2 of Note for the Finance Committee - (Q)

Page 34 of 44
Note (Q)

355
662
1017

p. 2. CF

2
schools in the villages, and as there would be hardly any local support for the schools ^{which would} ~~it will~~ have to depend to a very large extent on the teaching grants paid to them.

3 The Elementary Education Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1923 passed the following resolution:-

"Resolved that indigenous schools shall be developed and made eligible for aid. The new schools to be started will ordinarily be aided schools. When it is not possible to start aided schools in some villages, the local bodies shall take steps to start schools in such places."

18 In paragraphs 29-31 of his note on the expansion of elementary education, Mr. Moir made the following recommendation:-

29. We cannot, however, expect any rapid increase in the number of panchayats with which it would be possible to enter into such an agreement, and unless we are to be driven into relying more and more on the multiplication of costly local authority schools we must endeavour to stimulate private enterprise. For this purpose the teaching grant is of course our main weapon. Under the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act the assessed grants are Rs. 48 per year for an untrained teacher, Rs. 84 for a trained teacher of the lower elementary grade and Rs. 96 for a trained teacher of the higher elementary grade. These grants may be reduced by 25 per cent or increased by 50 per cent as a maximum according to the standard of efficiency. It is not to be supposed that these men manage to support themselves on the grants. In the Director of Public Instruction's opinion they must make at least Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a month to induce them to carry on, and this in considerable part at least comes in one shape or another from the parents. As there were 12,911 trained and 28,934 untrained teachers in aided schools in 1922-23 it is clear that very large contributions are made by the villagers in aid of these schools. I have already called attention to the heavy casualties that occur among aided schools every year. This is an indication that the grant-in-aid, as at present assessed, plus private contributions in many cases proves an insufficient inducement to the teacher to continue; and further, the amount spent on grants to such ephemeral schools is to a great extent money thrown away with no equivalent benefit. The teachers are generally untrained, the children receive little education and the statistics relating to these schools swell returns which give an entirely false and misleading idea of the progress actually made.

30. I would therefore revise the scale of teaching grants basing it on the higher elementary teacher or recognized equivalents as most closely approaching the standard of our future training institutions will aim at for teachers capable of teaching standards I to V. This grant I would fix at Rs. 120 and the lower elementary at Rs. 96. But I would reduce the possible increase to 25 per cent and utilize such special grant not for the objects vaguely described in the rules, but to stimulate enterprise in backward areas and among the poorer communities. I would not increase the assessed grant for secondary grade teachers in elementary schools. I would entirely revise the grounds on which a reduction of 25 per cent in the assessed grant can be made. It should be confined to personal inefficiency or neglect on the part of the teacher not extended to matters beyond his control, e.g., insufficiency of funds which possibly ought really to be met by an increase in the assessed grant. But if a reduction is made in one year for personal inefficiency or neglect, another reduction should entail removal from the list of teachers eligible for grants in aid.

31. Our object must be to get rid of the unqualified, teachers altogether, but this is possible until we can attract or turn out a larger number of qualified teachers

3
but as far as possible I would refuse to recognize any further schools opened by untrained teachers and confine them to assistants' posts under a trained teacher, that too with a view to their future training. Our statistics may show a temporary fall in the number of schools, etc., but the elimination of the ephemeral school will set free considerable funds for a real permanent advance.

Teaching grants:-

5 The present rates of teaching grants were fixed in G.O.No.226 Law(Education), dated 27th February 1922. Since then, several representations have been made to Govt.for the revision of the rates. The Dt.Edl.Councils have also expressed their views in the matter--vide enclosure to D.P.I's letter No.2072 B dated 25-11-24. The present and proposed rates of teaching grants are ~~as follows~~ ^{as below} below:-

CF in linked file

	Existing rate	Rate proposed by D.P.I.	Rate proposed by Mr.Moir	Rate proposed by majority of D.E.Cs.
Secondary trained	180 ✓	180 ✓	180 ✓	240 ✓
" Untrained	96 ✓	120 ✓	96 ✓	120 ✓
Higher Ely, Trained	96 ✓	120 ✓	120 ✓	120 ✓
" Untrained	72 ✓	84 ✓	72 ✓	96 ✓
Lower Ely, Trained	84 ✓	84 ✓	96 ✓	96 ✓
" Untrained	48 ✓	60 ✓	60 ✓	72 ✓

It will be seen from the above that the revised rates of teaching grants proposed by the D.P.I are very moderate and may be accepted. The extra cost in respect of existing schools comes to Rs. ^{4.3} ~~4.2~~ lakhs as set out in paragraph 7 of the Director's letter.

6 Cost of the new schools proposed to be opened through private educational agencies in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.

There are in all 2389 villages with a population of 500 and over unprovided with schools in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax. The Director proposes that ^{the} opening of schools in these villages may be spread ^{over} ~~for~~ a period of 5 years, and ^{that} in 1925-26, schools may be opened in 478 villages.

Statement on page 769 CF

The cost of opening schools in the villages in question is estimated by the D.P.I as follows:-

Annual recurring grant at Rs.84 per mensem for each school	Rs.40,152
Non-recurring equipment grant at Rs.80 for each school.	Rs.38,240

As however the schools will be opened from 1st July next, the actual expenditure in 1925-26 will be as shown below:-

Teaching grants for 9 months	30,114
Equipment grant	38,240
	<u>68,354</u>

7 The real extra cost to Government on account of the opening of the schools will only be the difference between the present and the proposed rates of teaching grants in respect of higher elementary untrained teachers that may be employed and one-half of the equipment grant under non-recurring. Submitted that the proposals of the D.P.I may be supported in this department ~~and the title forwarded for the Finance for grants.~~

8 Expansion of elementary education in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.

As set out above subsidies were granted to taluk boards ~~to~~ ^{which} levy ^{the} education tax for the opening of 839 schools in the current official year in the areas of these taluk boards. There are still 435 villages with a population of 1000 and over, and 1985 villages with a population of 500 to 1000 still unprovided with schools. Provision has been made in the B.E for 1925-26 for the opening of 355 schools in villages with a population of 1000 and over, and ~~662~~ ^{of} schools in villages with a population of 500 to 1000. ~~After~~ ^{After} these schools are opened, there ~~are~~ ^{will} still ~~be~~ left 80 villages with a population of 1000 and over and 1323 villages

Note for the Finance Committee (Q)

with a population of 500 to 1000 unprovided with schools in the areas of taluk boards ~~not~~ levying the education tax. As, owing to the reduction of provincial contribution by the Govt. of India, additional funds have become available, it is submitted that provision may be made for the opening of a further instalment of schools in the areas of these taluk boards in the next official year. It is submitted that additional provision may be made for the opening of 80 - schools in villages with a population of 1000 and over, and 662 schools in villages with a population of 500 to 1000. ~~that is~~ ^{is}, in all 742 schools. The cost of ~~the~~ opening ~~of~~ these schools ~~are~~ given below in detail:-

Recurring

Teachers' salaries (557 x 19 plus 185 x 15)	--	13,358 p.m.
Rent and contingencies (742 x 6)	--	4,452 p.m.
		<u>17,810 p.m.</u>

Annual expenditure 2,13,720

Non-recurring

Equipment at the rate of Rs.100 for each school.	<u>74,200</u>
Grand Total	<u>2,87,920</u>

If the schools are opened from 1-7-25, the amount required ~~would~~ ^{in 1925-26 will} be as detailed below:-

<u>Recurring</u> for 9 months from 1-7-25	1,60,290
<u>Non-recurring</u> Equipment at the rate of Rs.100 for each school.	<u>74,200</u>
	<u>2,34,490</u>

9 The total cost of the above proposals ~~will~~

In the proposals for the current year for the next year a limit of 30 schools for each board has been fixed as a working rule. If special arrangements are made and additional inspection staff is if necessary provided it may be possible to open additional schools in the areas.

if given effect to from 1st July 1925 will be as follows:-

(1) Increased rates of teaching grants to existing aided elementary schools Rs. 4,30,000

(2) Cost of new schools proposed to be opened through private edl. agencies. Rs. 68,384

(3) Cost of addl. elementary schools proposed to be opened in the areas of taluk boards which levy the education tax. Rs. 2,34,490

Grand Total - Rs. 7,32,874

10 The file may be sent to Finance (and) for remarks.

NY
24/3/25

24.3.25

V.K.
25/3

Finance u.o.

Law (Ex) no. No. 935 A-1



Fin 12402 Exp
31-3-25

Finance (Exp.)

The Government have already taken steps towards the expansion of elementary education. Special subsidies amounting to Rs 1,61,504 were sanctioned in 1924-25 for the opening of 839 new schools in areas where the taluk boards concerned levy the education tax. Provision has also been made in the current year's budget for the opening of 1,017 additional schools. An additional provision of 1.44 lakhs has also been made for grants-in-aid to private schools (to be

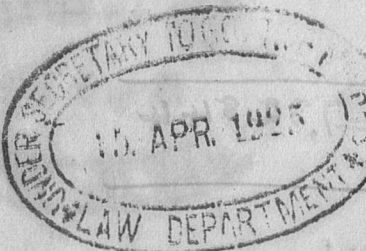
8.6.1598 E.M. (C)
16.10.24

Para 80/14-5

Provision for 24-25 = 28.75
- 1925-26 = 30.19
Net provision 1.44

16 lakh

9.15 mt. 5 lakh



K.R

H. En 1312 A
15/4/25

Fin u/o 12432 Exp-1
8.4.25

to be disbursed by Dt. Educational Councils). The Law (Education) Department try to force the pace and propose a further expenditure of 7.33 lakhs in the current year.

2. The proposals have apparently been made with a desire to secure a portion of the Provincial contribution remitted by the Government of India for elementary education. The Government have not yet formulated a policy for the utilisation of the portion of the contribution remitted by India. Until a policy is laid down it is not possible to say whether any more funds can be provided in the current year for elementary education.

3. The proposals involve a large recurring expenditure and ordinarily they should be treated as Part II Schemes and placed before the Finance Committee. It is for consideration whether Law (Education) may be requested to treat these proposals as a Part II Scheme for 1926-27.

24
7.4.25

Until the Govt. have determined what sum of money may legitimately be regarded as available for expansion of the various services of the main lines of distribution or allocation it is useless to assume that so many lakhs will be available for this that or the other. I would suggest to the Law Dept. to wait till that essential preliminary step has been taken. Let H. En 1312 A
5/4/25
Law Dept. u/o

Law (Edn.) Dept

May be circulated to M₂

1574/25
V.T.K.
17.4.

M₂.

Seen.

8/11/25



Law (Education) Department

It has been decided in the Cabinet to move for a supplementary grant of Rs.6.50,000 for the expansion of elementary education in respect of the following items:-

(1) Increased rates of teaching grants to existing elementary schools	Rs.4,30,000
(2) Cost of new schools proposed to be opened through private educational agencies	Rs. 70,000
(3) Cost of elementary schools to be opened through local bodies	Rs.1,50,000
Total	Rs.6,50,000

2. As regards item (3) above it is submitted that the D.P.I. has forwarded a revised statement as to the number of villages unprovided with schools in the areas of taluk boards which levy the education tax. (B)

From this statement, it appears that there are 558 villages with a population of 1000 and over, and 911 villages with a population of 500 to 1000 still unprovided with schools. Provision already exists in the current year's budget for the opening of 1017 schools (558 in villages with a population of 1000 and over and 459 in villages with a population

558
911
1469
1017
452

of 500

of 500 to 1000.) The number of villages with a population of 500 to 1000 still ~~un~~provided with schools is therefore only 452.

3.A note for the Finance Committee is submitted. It may be sent to Finance for acceptance.

1575/25

1575/25

V.T.K.
16.5

Law Edn no 935 A.2
16.5.25

Finance u.o



Finance (Exp.)

(Previous Finance notes on pp. 6-7 ante)

In para 1 of their note on p. 8 ante, Law (Edn.) state that it has been decided in Cabinet to move for a supplementary grant of 6.50 lakhs in respect of the three items mentioned therein. Finance is not aware of any such decision. The Cabinet left the distribution of the surplus of 27.32 lakhs to be decided by the Ministers and it is understood that the Ministers have allotted 8.50 lakhs for educational schemes of which 6.50 lakhs are for primary education. The proposals of Law (Edn.) are examined below.

2. (a) Increase in the rates of teaching grants. The tabular statement on p. 3 ante shows the existing rates, the rates proposed by C-4 (as officer on special duty), and by the D.P.I. Law (Edn.) recommend the acceptance of the rates proposed by the D.P.I. Higher rates than those suggested by C-4 are proposed only in the following two cases.

P.T.O.

	Existing rates	Rates proposed by C-4	Rates now proposed by the D.P.I.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Secondary(untrained)	96	96	120
Higher Elementary(, ,)	72	72	84

By the adoption of C-4's rates in the above two cases, there will be a saving of Rs54,612 in the total cost of 4.30 lakhs a year estimated by the D.P.I.

(b) At present, a lower elementary trained teacher gets a grant of Rs84 per year and the D.P.I. considers that a higher elementary untrained teacher should not be paid less.

(c) As regards the secondary untrained teachers, the D.P.I. considers that, as it is desirable to attract this class of people, it is necessary to pay them at the same rates at which the Higher elementary ^{trained} teachers are to be paid, i.e., at Rs10 p.m. or Rs120 a year. (The higher elementary trained teachers are now paid at Rs8 p.m. and both C-4 and D.P.I. have proposed Rs10 p.m.).

(d) It is for consideration whether the rates proposed by the D.P.I. may be accepted.

(e) The Law(Edn.) Department propose to move for a supplementary grant of 4.30 lakhs on account of the increased teaching grants referred to above. This amount represents the extra expenditure for the whole year. It does not seem necessary to sanction the increased grants for the whole of the current year. The increased rates may take effect from the date of the order, i.e., after the supplementary grant is voted by the Legislative Council in August next. Increased rates may be allowed from 1st September 1925. In that case the supplemental grant required will be only about 2.51 lakhs.

Page 3 ante

* Extra cost as proposed by D.P.I.
Secondary untrained - 1488 p.m.
Higher Ely. " - 3053 "
4551 x 12 = 54612 p.a.

P.5 CF

Pp 3-4 CF

P.4 CF

Table on p-3 ante

May be accepted. D.P.I. has proposed a lower rate than that suggested by C-4 for Lower Ely. Trained.

Para 7 on p-5 CF

2.51 lakhs
 $4.30 \times \frac{7}{12} = \frac{30.10}{12} = 2.508 \text{ or } 2.51$

25

3. Opening of new schools in areas where the

education tax is not levied. There are certain taluk boards which have not yet taxed themselves for the purpose of expansion of elementary education. The D.P.I. considers that in such areas expansion is possible only through private agencies. C-4, as Special Officer, has also stated that in order to secure a rapid expansion of elementary education, Government should stimulate private enterprise.

It is proposed to open new schools in 478 villages in the current year out of a total of 2,389 villages with a population of over 500 still to be provided with schools. It may be noted in this connection that Law (Edn.) have separately under consideration the question of amending the Elementary Education Act of 1920 with a view to enable the Government to compel a local body to levy the education tax where circumstances justify their taking such action. If the compulsory levy of the tax should come to be resorted to, the employment of private agency to the extent to which it is now contemplated may not be necessary.

For the present, Finance may agree to the opening of 478 schools in the current year through private agency.

It is proposed to allow a teaching grant of Rs84 per annum for each school. This represents a grant of Rs7 per mensem for a lower elementary trained or a higher elementary untrained teacher. Finance may accept the scale.

As regards initial equipment, only half the cost is at present borne by the Government under the existing rules. It is now proposed to give a full grant (at Rs80 for each school) towards the cost of equipment for schools to be newly opened. The D.P.I. says that some additional inducement to private managers is necessary. It is for consideration whether

Para 2 on page 2 CF

Printed extract on page 2 ante

Para 6 on pp-3-4 ante

* Statement on pp 7-9 CF

cf. K on page 11 of note for expansion of Ely. Education

Para 6 on p 4 CF

Para 4 on p 4 CF

a grant equivalent to three-fourths of the cost will not meet the case.

The cost of equipment is estimated at Rs80 for each school. There are, however, no details to show how this estimate has been arrived at. Government have allowed an expenditure of Rs100 on initial equipment for each school opened by local bodies under the scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1598, Law (Education), dated 16-10-24. The estimate of Rs80 need not, perhaps, be objected to.

4. (a) Expansion of elementary education in areas where education tax is levied. In the current year's budget provision has been made for the opening of 1017 new schools. It is now proposed to open 452 schools in addition. The Law (Edn.) themselves have stated that it will not be possible for a taluk board to open more than 30 schools in a year without special arrangements being made and without additional inspecting staff being provided, if necessary. There is no information in the file as to how many taluk boards will have to open more than 30 schools, taking into account the additional 452 schools now proposed. Law (Education) may be asked about this and also about the special arrangements referred to by them and whether any additional inspecting staff will be necessary and if so, their cost.

According to the programme of Law (Edn.), it will take 5 years for every village with a population of over 500 in non-tax-levying areas to be provided with a school. In the case of tax levying areas, they propose to provide every village with a population of over 500 with a school within the current year itself.

It is for consideration whether it is really necessary to force the pace of expansion by making special arrangements and employing additional

In the amt. \$80 may
be allowed.

22575

(c) Column 7 of Annexure
on page 2 of 80

Equipment Grant; 280k-
will not be objected to ✓

vide Note for Finance
Committee at (C)

Para 2 on pp 8-9 ante
K on p 3: a flag (P) and
Notes on the margin
on page 5 ante

8) The answer is right
side total of cols 2 & 3
 in the statement at (13)

Yes. There is little use in
providing funds if they
cannot be utilised

Para 6 en pp 3-4 ante

vide page 5 ante

The proposals for - should
be reconsidered from the
standpoint whether it will
be practicable to carry
them into effect this year

Para 179 Draft note for
the Finance Committee

6 now this charge will be
ample - probably

This will come to a ²⁰ provision of Rs. 1.69 lakhs ²⁰¹⁵ for items (ii) & (iii) - the total of all the items will be Rs. 4.20 lakhs.

Pair 2 above

Teaching Grant: $478 \times 7 \times 7 = 23422$
 for 7 months
 Equipment " : $478 \times 80 = 38240$
61662

Teachers salaries for 12 months
(Para 16 of Draft Budget for 2007)
Equipment grant

K.R.

File No. 19083- (Temp) -
225-25

inspecting staff in the current year and whether it will not be sufficient to provide the remaining schools next year.

(1-) The rates proposed ~~for each school~~ are the same as those sanctioned for similar schools in G.O. No.1598 Law (Edn.), dated 16-10-24 and may be accepted.

5. In calculating the amounts required in the current year for the opening of new schools both in non-tax levying and tax levying areas, Law(Edn.) have assumed that the schools will be started from 1st July 1925. It is submitted that the schools can be opened only after the supplementary grant is voted by the Legislative Council in August next. It is therefore sufficient to allow for only 7 months' charges in the current year. On this basis, the total amount of supplementary grant required in the current year will be 4.34 lakhs as shown below:-

	lakhs
(i) Increased teaching grants	2.51
(ii) Opening of 478 new schools in non-tax levying areas	.62
(iii) Opening of 452 new schools in tax levying areas	1.21

Total	4.34

(The above amount does not take into account the suggestions made in paras 3 and 4 above.)

6. The draft note for the Finance Committee will have to be ^{modified} amended with reference to the orders on the foregoing notes.

Law (Edw)

750

Law (Ed) Dept

The Finance dept. have accepted the proposals of this dept. except those noted below:-

(i) Finance dept. state that the increased rates of teaching grant may be given effect to from the 1st September 1925, instead of from the beginning of the current year as proposed by this dept. The supplemental grant necessary will then be Rs. 2.51 lakhs as against Rs. 4.30 lakhs;

(ii) Finance dept. do not accept the proposal of this dept. to make provision for 9 months in the current year for the opening of new schools both in non-tax levying and tax-levying areas (on the assumption that the schools are started from 1st July 1925). They state that the schools can be opened only after the amount is voted by the council in August next and suggest that provision for six months' charges would be

Paragraph 2(c) on p. 10 ante

Paragraph 5 on p. 13 ante

ibid

11/12/25

be ample; and

(iii) ^(the case of) In tax-levying areas, the

Finance dept. enquire how many taluk boards will have to open more than 30 schools in 1925-26 taking into account the 1017 new schools for which provision has already been made and the 452 schools for which it is now proposed to provide. That dept. also ask whether it will be practicable to open all these schools in the current year and whether any special arrangements ^{or} the employment of any ^{addl.} inspecting staff will have to be provided.

2.

~~See the mag accept~~
~~or may be requested~~

^{regarding provision for only six months}
(ii) above. As regards

(iii), please see the statement at para (B) which gives information as to the number of villages unprovided with schools in the areas of taluk boards which levy the education tax. The total number is 1469 - provision for 1017 of ^{these} has already been made and the remaining no. (452) is now proposed

Paragraph 4(a)
on pp. 12-13 and

ibid

16

proposed to be provided for. The total of columns 2 and 3 in the statement at para (B) will give the number of ^{new} schools under the area of each taluk board that will come into existence after all the 1469 schools are opened; and it will be noticed that in no case will this total exceed 30, which is laid down as the maximum number of schools that a taluk board will be able to open in one year. It is therefore submitted that no special arrangements or extra inspecting staff would seem necessary to give effect to the proposals now under consideration.

3.

~~See the mag accept~~

~~or may be requested~~ In respect of ^{the} point (i), the grant given to aided ^{24.5.25} elementary schools is ~~only~~ an annual grant & is paid in the last quarter of the year. It is not like the payment of the cost of a regular establishment, the payment of which is made ^{by} the month. It is a lump sum regulated according to the grade of the teacher. The suggestion of Finance

to adopt the old rate for a portion of the year & the revised rates for the rest is not feasible of adoption. In fact that the revised scale is sanctioned after the commencement ~~need~~ of the year need not therefore be taken as a ground to make a reduction in the total allotment for grants & effect a saving thereby.

Finance may be asked to reconsider the two points noted above.

25/5/25
V.T.K.
26.5

Finance U.O.

Finance (Exp.).

(Previous Finance notes on pp. 9 to 13 ante).

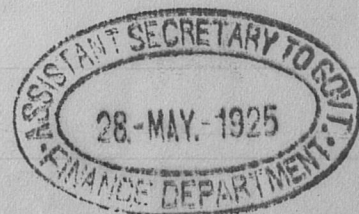
Law (Edu) have accepted the suggestion to restrict the demand for the opening of new schools to six months' changes in the current year.

2. Practicability of opening 452 additional schools in the current year in the tax levying areas :- In view of para 2 of Law (Edu) notes on p.p. 15-16 ante, Finance need not object to the proposal.

3. Whether increased rates of teaching grants should be ^{given} for the whole year or from the 1st. September 1925 :- Please see para 3 of

The grants are annual.
I agree
entirely
V.T.K.

Law (Edu) no. 935A-3
26.5.25



20282 E.H.
28.5.25

urgent

Law (Edu) note on pp. 16-17 ante. The fact that the grant is an annual one given in a lump sum does not preclude its assessment at so much for part of the year and at so much for the rest of the year. The annual lump sum grant is now assessed at certain rates. It is not clear why in assessing the grant for the current year two different rates should not be adopted for parts of the year. The rules allow an increase or decrease in the assessed grants - vide rule 2 on page 4 of G.O. 208 Law (Edu) d 21.2.22. It is submitted that there does not seem to be sufficient justification for giving increased grants for the whole year.

Increased rates may be sanctioned from 1st. September '25 as in the case of schools to be newly opened.

24
30.5.25

regards para 3 above, may be taken.

1.6.25

20282 (Edu) 1
1-6-25

Law (Edu)

Law (Edu)

The note for the Finance Committee has been altered with reference to the provision for new schools for six months only in the current year.

As regards the enhanced rate

of teaching grants to elementary, which is the only point of difference bet. Law & Finance, order are requested as to whether they should be given effect to from the beginning of the year or from 1st September 1925. Please see notes on pages 10, 16, 17 & 18 above. Apart from the propriety or advisability for giving effect to the revised rates from 1st Sep. or instead of from 1st April, the point has to be considered as to whether there is any actual necessity for the step proposed by Finance. Provision has been made for the full charge & the amount is available. The grievance of low rates is a long standing one. There is therefore no necessity to save out of the provision made for a desirable object.

11.6.25

V.T.F.

2.6. A definite allotment was proposed.

M₂
C₄

The provision of grant-in-aid at revised rates to existing schools relates to the whole year. The schools have earned teaching grants already and therefore as far as the existing schools are concerned the the grant applies to the whole year - In the new schools, it will be from the period there are opened - 1/6/25

I do not object.

4/6/25



See

Let 21615 Exp
11.6.25

The file may now be sent to the Finance no for adding their note to the note for the Finance committee.

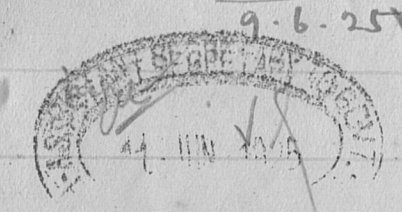
(I regret I did not notice this before sending the file to Madras)

11.6.25

11.6.25

Finance is

L. Ed. 935A-4



Finance (Exp.)

(Finance noted last on pp. 17-18 ante.)

The draft note for the Finance Committee may be accepted & the following added as note by the Finance Deptt: -

Finance Deptt.

"The proposals may be placed before the Finance Committee."

11.6.25

Law (Ed.)

13625

Law (Ed.) Deptt

Let 21615 (Exp) 1

13.6.25
note from F.C. may now be issued
13/6

[Note for the Finance Committee issued]

pp 23-26 supra



(C. No. 2487 A). From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1484 B/25,
dated 9th July 1925.

pp 10-16 of
CF

pp 1-9 CF

Statement B

Statement B

do

The Director of Public Instruction submits revised proposals for the opening of new schools based on the results of the educational ^{Survey} ~~services~~. In his letter No. 558 B dated 10-3-25 he reported that there were 2389 villages with a population of 500 and over unprovided with schools in the areas of taluk boards which do not levy the education tax, that the opening of aided schools in these villages should be encouraged by the grant of enhanced teaching grants, and that provision should be made in the current year for the opening of such schools in 20 per cent of these villages, i.e., in 478 villages. In the ^{Note for the} Finance Committee ~~note~~ at (Q), provision has accordingly been proposed for the opening of 478 aided schools in the current year in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax. The Director now states that there are ^{only} 1327 centres with a population of 500 and above unprovided with schools in the areas of non-tax levying taluk boards, and that the D.E.Os have reported that aided schools are likely to be opened only in 191 villages in these areas. The balance of the provision proposed for the remaining (478-191 or) 287 villages may be utilized for the opening of aided schools in areas under the jurisdiction of tax-levying taluk boards. The Director reports that aided agencies are prepared to open 378 schools in villages with a population of 500 and over in ^{the} ~~areas under~~ the tax-levying taluk boards. If, as suggested ^{above}, the provision already proposed is utilized for 287 of these schools, the question of providing for the remaining (378-287 ~~of~~) 91 aided schools may be considered next

year, as the amount available for elementary education from the remission sanctioned by the Government of India has already been earmarked for definite schemes.

2. The Director of Public Instruction proposes to open ~~the 622~~ ^{659 boards} schools in the areas ~~under~~ ^{of} the taluk boards levying ~~the~~ education tax. Provision has already been proposed in the Note for the Finance Committee at (Q) for the opening of 452 ^{boards} schools. The question of provision for the remaining ~~(622 - 452)~~ ^{659 - 452} or ²⁰⁷ ~~170~~ schools may perhaps be considered next year.

3. In the circumstances explained in para 10 on pages 15-16 c.f., the Director of Public Instruction proposes that taluk boards not levying education tax should also be granted subsidies for the opening of board elementary schools in 25 per cent, to begin with, of the ~~1144~~ ¹¹⁰⁷ villages within their jurisdiction having a population of 500 and over and unprovided with schools. Submitted that this question may also be considered next year.

4. It is for consideration whether a fresh note for the Finance Committee embodying the above changes should be prepared. It does not appear necessary to do so, as the only change proposed is a reduction in the number of aided schools proposed to be opened in the areas of non-tax levying boards and the opening of additional aided schools in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax. Such an internal adjustment appears to be within the competence of the Administrative department. Finance may be requested to advise.

A.S.
15-7-25.
N.K.
16-7-25.

C. R.
16-7-25.

In these ²⁰⁷ centres and the ~~1144~~ ¹¹⁰⁷ centres referred to in non-tax levying areas, the D.S. is may be asked to whether they can secure ~~extra~~ schools run by aided agencies whether mission bodies, or schools managed by teachers themselves. Board schools are very expensive. V.K.
Statement D 20.7.

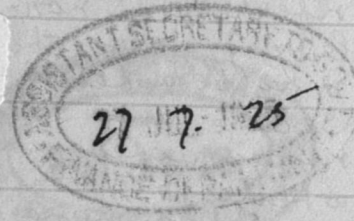
[The revised proposals do not involve any extra over & above the Rs. 593,604 agreed to in the note for the Finance Committee of 1924.]

Will Finance kindly advise? Perhaps it will be sufficient if I explain the ^{revised} proposal to the Finance Committee.

Law Edms 935 A-5
21.7.25

Recd back from
A.S. on 27.7.25

Dpl to Finance please



It 264-1 Exp
28.7.25

This Budget

26.7.25

L. Ed 2737B



Fin up 264-1 Exp-1
28.7.25

Fin U.O. 20.7.

Copies of the note at Flag (A) have already been distributed to the members of the Finance Committee. Revised copies may however be given to the members before the meeting, to be substituted for the original copies; or the revised proposals may be explained to the Committee as proposed by the Law Secretary.

For orders as to which course may be adopted.

It would think be useful if a brief note of the changes proposed was supplied to members of the Committee. In any case it will be desirable for Law Sec to explain the revised proposal.

Law (Exp)

28.7.25

Law (Ed) Dept

A further note for the Finance Committee is submitted. It is approved, 20 copies of the note will be sent to Finance for circulation among members of the Committee.

NH 30.7.25

30.7.25

V.T.K. 30.7

MA Fin U.O

Finance (Exp.)

The following addition may be made as note by Finance:-

"The further note may be placed before the Finance Committee."

L. Cu 2796 A

31/7/25



26846 Exp-1 31.7.25



Give me a copy for my file V.T.K. 31.7

A draft notice and explanatory memorandum

Submitted for approval

8/8/25

P.T.O.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 3rd August 1925.

Schemes.

Recommendation of the Committee.

(3). Expansion of elementary education:-

(i) Opening of 191 elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax in villages with a population of 500 and over.

The Committee supported the proposal.

(ii). Revision of the rates of teaching grants.

The Committee supported the ~~Rev. D.P.I's~~ proposal on the understanding that the revision of grants to secondary trained ~~xxxx~~ teachers be reconsidered in connection with the settlement of policy regarding the 6th, 7th and 8th standards.

(iii) Opening of 452 Board Elementary schools by the taluk boards which levy the education tax.

The Committee supported the proposal.

(iv). Opening of 287 elementary schools through private agencies in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.

The proposal was accepted by the Committee

Law (Education) depart.

With reference to A' above, it is submitted that it is not proposed to revise ^{at present} the existing rates of teaching grants to secondary trained teachers (vide para 7 on page 4 and column 2 of the statement on page 7 of the Note for the Finance Committee at Q.) The Finance Committee apparently refers to the ~~proposed abolition of the 6th, 7th and 8th standards, which was to be considered in connection with the question of abolition of the difference between elementary schools and primary departments of secondary schools and is~~ ^{proposed abolition of the 6th, 7th and 8th standards, which was to be considered in connection with the question of abolition of the difference between elementary schools and primary departments of secondary schools and is} ~~separately under consideration. After a decision is arrived at thereon, it may be considered whether the rate of grant now admissible to the secondary trained~~

teacher need be revised.

2. A draft notice to the Legislative Council and an explanatory memorandum are submitted for approval.

It may be sent to Finance for acceptance

AP
8/8/25
NH
8/8/25

AP
8.8.25
S

V.T.
8/8

Fin U.O

Law Cou No. 9347
9.8.25

27858

Finance (Branch)

The draft notice to the Leg. Council may be accepted.

2. In the explanatory note it is stated that 83 Taluk B.D.s. have availed themselves of the power to levy the con. tax whereas in the notice for the Finance Committee, the number given is 77. As both the papers are to be placed before the Leg. Council more or less on the same date, it is desirable to adopt the same figure. Law (Con) may therefore be requested to alter 83 into 77 in line 2 ~~of~~ on page 1 of explanatory note attached to the draft notice.

3. Law (Con) may be requested also to the Depn. a copy of the notice & the explanatory note.

2/8
10.8.25

Or to explain the variation in figures.

B
10/8/25

Law



27858 (Budget)
10.8.25

Law (Ed.) Dept.

Submitted that, to secure uniformity, it may be mentioned that '77 taluk boards have, up to the close of 1924-25, availed themselves etc'

2. The draft notice may be circulated to M₂, C₄ H.E. for approval.



NH
8/8/25

AP
10.8.25
S

V.T.
10.8

M₂

C₄

H.E.

11/8/25
11/11/25

The four copies of the notice is kept in the Signature pad below. It may be circulated to the Honble the Minister for favour of signature

AP
14/8/25
NH
14/8/25

AP
14.8.25

M₂
15/8.

The Legislative Council has voted the supplementary grants asked for in this case. A draft order sanctioning the opening of the additional elementary schools, Board and aided, and requesting the D.P.I. to send up proposals for the distribution among Dist. Edl. Councils of the provision for the enhancement of the present rates of teaching grants is submitted below.

2. As regards new Board schools it has been noted that ordinarily a taluk board may not be able to open more than 30 schools in a year without special arrangement. During the current year the opening of 1017 schools was sanctioned in G.O.No. 877, dated 23-5-25, and it is now proposed to sanction the establishment of 452 additional Board schools. It was pointed out on pages 15 & 16 ante that according to the lists furnished by the D.P.I. in April last for the distribution of these 1,469 schools, no local board would have more than 30 schools. The Director has since forwarded revised lists showing the number of villages unprovided with schools, which have been prepared from the statistics collected at the intensive educational survey carried on by the Department. According to these lists the number of Board schools required in certain areas exceeds 30 ~~with~~ taking into account the schools sanctioned in May last.

These are noted below : --

Taluk Board.	Schools sanctioned in G.O. 877 dated 23-5-25.	Addl. schools required.	Total.
(1) Polur	22	10	32
(2) Coimbatore	22	9	31
(3) Tellicherry	29	5	34
(4) Narasapatam	27	4	31
(5) Chingleput	25	90	115
(6) Tiruvallur	22	35	57
(7) Vellore	nil	37	37
(8) Ponnani	nil	45	45
(9) Sankari	nil	124	35

331



$(1017 + 452 = 1469)$

In the case of taluk boards ¹² (1), (2) and (4) above, the increase over 30 is very small and all the additional schools required may be allowed. In the case of Tellicherry ^{No. (3)} the new taluk board has been formed recently by the amalgamation of Kottayam and Chirakkal taluk boards. As the new board consists ~~of~~ of the areas of two taluk boards there seems to be no objection to allow the total number of 34 schools. Further, there will be no difficulty in securing qualified men for the posts of teachers in Malabar.

As regards taluk boards Nos 5 to 9 in the list ^(on the previous page) these together require 331 schools. The supplementary grant sanctioned is only for 452 schools. After allowing for the additional schools required for the other taluk boards, there remain only 136 schools which have to be distributed among the taluk boards Nos. 5 to 9 in the above list. This may be done as shown below: --

Taluk Board.	Schools sanctioned in G.O. 8778 23-5-25.	Addl. Schools now to be sanctioned.	Total.
Chingleput	25	14	39
Tiruvallur	22	17	39
Vellore	nil	35	35
Ponnani	nil	35	35
Sankari	nil	35	35
		136	

^{total} The number of schools in all these cases exceeds 30. As regards Chingleput and Tiruvallur, these are near Madras and the D.P.I. has stated in another connection that there is no difficulty in securing the services of trained teachers for schools in the taluks of the Chingleput district. In the case of Vellore, Ponnani and Sankari, no new schools were allowed for these boards in connection with the distribution of subsidies either last year or in May last. There will therefore be no difficulty in opening 35 schools in the areas of each of these taluk boards in the current year. Subject to approval, additional

(In connection with the introduction of compulsory education in Sankari taluk board area)

schools have been proposed in Annexure I to the draft for the five taluk boards shown in column 3 of the ~~above~~ statement above.

3. In the case of the Bapatla taluk board there are 8 centres which required Board schools. But the D.P.I. states that the Board has opened a large number of schools in places which are already provided with recognized schools and that pending investigation of the question of transferring some of the Board schools, the opening of new schools has been deferred. No new school has therefore been allowed to this taluk board in Annexure I to the draft.

4. Annexure II ^{order} to the draft relates to the distribution of grants to the Dist Edl. Councils for the aided schools to be opened in the current year. According to the D.P.I.'s list, the total number of aided schools which are likely to be opened is 569. As the provision sanctioned is for only 478 schools (191 in areas where the cess is not levied and 287 in tax-levying areas) 91 schools have to be left out. The districts which require a large number of aided schools are the following: --

Districts.	Schools required
Tinnevelly	72
Ganjam	105
Malabar	90
Tanjore	82

In the case of Tinnevelly, all the 72 schools are in areas which do not levy the cess and form part of the 191 schools in those areas for which the supplementary grant has been sanctioned. All the 72 schools may therefore be allowed. As regards the districts the numbers may be reduced as shown below: --

No. of schools
to be
allowed.

Ganjam.	70
Malabar	60
Tanjore	56

If this reduction is carried out, the total number of schools for all the districts will be 478, the number for which supplementary grant has been sanctioned by the Legislative Council.

5. The present rates of teaching grants are embodied in the statutory rules issued under the Madras Elementary Education Act. The rules will have to be amended in order to incorporate therein the revised rates. A separate draft order is submitted for this purpose.

6 The first draft ^(relating to the distr. of grants) may be sent to Finance for acceptance.

AS.
29.8.25
814
31.8.25.

CR
1.9.25
S

V.T.K.
1.9

Finance u.o

Finance (Exp.)

The draft order may be accepted subject to the substitution of the following for para. 7:—

"The expenditure will be met from the Supplementary Demand voted by the Legislative Council. Separate orders will issue in the Finance Deptt. on the Supplementary demands voted by the Legislative Council in August 1925."

Law

3/9/25

Law (Edn)

935 A - 9

1-9-25

Page 4 of 8. 20.8.25 (10)
21.2.22

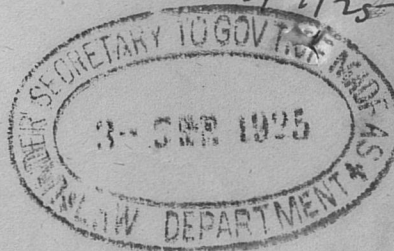
(The Act requires previous publication of the amended rules)



Sl. 30679
1-9-25

d. Cu 3353 A

3/9/25



Read at 6.55
3/9.

Thro' Preset.

CRS
3/9/25

Du.O. 30679/3/9-1

3-9-25.

Law (Edn) / Deptt.

The amendment proposed by Finance in paragraph 7 of the draft has been carried out. In order as to the issue of the draft.

814
3.9.25.

3-9-25
Issue. ✓
V.T.K.
4.9

11.4
P.1
2

(The draft order may be accepted subject to the substitution of the following for para. 7:—
"The expenditure will be met from the Supplementary Demand voted by the Legislative Council. Separate orders will issue in the Finance Deptt. on the Supplementary demands voted by the Legislative Council in August 1925."

Law (Education) Department.

Note for the Finance Committee.

Part II scheme - 1925-26-

Subject:- Expansion of elementary education.

Proposals of the Director of Public Instruction.

- (i) Opening of Elementary schools in villages unprovided with schools in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.

After the introduction of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920 under which local bodies have power to levy a special cess for the expansion of elementary education, 77 taluk boards have ~~so far~~ availed themselves of the power of additional taxation and have been opening new schools under their control, to provide facilities for the education of the children residing in the areas under their jurisdiction. Even with the proceeds of the education cess and the equivalent Government contribution payable under section 37 of the Act, many of them have not found it possible to open the schools required for the populous centres in their area. The Government have therefore been sanctioning to such local bodies subsidies over and above the contribution under section 37 of the Act with a view to enable them to open schools in all villages with a population of 500 and above. This procedure is not adopted in the case of taluk boards not levying the cess, as ~~now~~ they have not yet availed themselves of the powers of taxation open to them, with a view to improve their financial condition and grapple with the problem of expansion of elementary education. It is however undesirable to leave the areas under the jurisdiction of taluk boards which do not levy the education cess, to stagnate in their present condition, while other taluk boards levying the cess go on affording increased facilities for elementary education in their areas.

2. Expansion in the areas of the taluk boards not levying the education cess is at present possible only through private educational agencies. These agencies have to be stimulated and encouraged to open schools in school-less villages with a population of 500 and above, villages with a population of 1000 and above being given preference. It is not possible to have aided schools started in all such villages immediately or in one single year, owing to the difficulties of finding suitable accommodation and securing the required number of teachers on the one hand, and in view, on the other hand, of the large expenditure that will have to be borne from provincial funds on grants-in-aid for the new schools. There are in all 2389 villages with a population of 500 and over unprovided with schools in the areas of taluk boards which do not levy the education cess. The scheme of expansion may be spread over a period of 5 years, and 20 per cent of these school-less villages, namely, 478 villages may be provided with schools annually from the current official year.

3. The present rate of teaching grants, however, is admittedly too low to induce private agencies to open schools in school-less villages. In these villages, there would hardly be any local support and schools started by private bodies or persons will have to depend to a very large extent on teaching grants for maintenance. The existing rates of teaching grants will therefore have to be raised.

(please see also paragraph 6 infra.)

4. In the case of the new schools to be opened, an initial equipment grant of Rs.80 may be paid, as a special case, to the managers so that the schools may be immediately supplied with the required furniture and appliances. This would serve as an additional inducement to private managers to start new schools.

5. The cost of the scheme, if the schools are opened from 1st July 1925 in the current official year, will be Rs.68,354 (Rs.50,114 recurring and Rs.38,240 non-recurring). The

The teaching grant is calculated at Rs.7 per mensem on the assumption that each school will be staffed with a single teacher who is an untrained higher elementary man or a lower elementary trained man, and that the employment of secondary untrained and lower elementary untrained teachers would balance each other. The ultimate recurring cost of this programme, if continued in the next 5 years, will come to Rs.2,00,760.

Revision of the rates of teaching grants.

6. The payment of teaching grants at enhanced rates to the new schools proposed to be opened, involves the question of the payment of grants at the same rates to existing aided schools also. It would be most inequitable to adopt the present rates for existing schools and the revised rates to new schools only. In any scheme of expansion the continuance of the existing schools has to be safeguarded as, otherwise, no expansion in the true sense would be possible. There has been an incessant demand from District Educational Councils and private managers for higher rates of teaching grants. The adoption of increased rates to new schools only will cause discontent among private managers who have been contributing to no small extent to the spread of elementary education in the Presidency. There is also the danger of managers closing schools that are required in their present locality and opening new ones in the school-less centres, so that they may earn grants at enhanced rates. The Director proposes that the rates of teaching grants should be raised in respect of all schools (i.e., existing schools as well as schools to be newly opened). The present rates of teaching grants and the rates proposed by the Director of Public Instruction are given below:-

Grade.

<u>Gr a d e.</u>		Present rate	Proposed rate
		per year Rs.	per year Rs.
Secondary trained	..	180	180
" untrained	..	96	120
Higher Elementary trained.	..	96	120
" untrained	..	72	84
Lower elementary trained	..	84	84
" untrained	..	48	60

7. No increase is proposed in the case of trained teachers of the secondary and the lower elementary grades, as there is no need for increasing the rate for the former class of teachers and it is not desirable to encourage any further trained teachers of the lower elementary grade. The minimum rate of teaching grant i.e., the rate for lower elementary untrained teachers should however be increased to at least Rs.5 per month as this is the minimum adopted in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

8. The Government have directed that the teacher who has passed the III form may be treated as a trained teacher of the lower elementary grade in assessing grants-in-aid. It is also under consideration to extend this concession to teachers who have passed the VIII standard in an elementary school and have undergone a course of training. In these circumstances, a rate of Rs.7 per mensem is proposed for the higher elementary untrained teacher.

9. A rate of Rs.10/- per mensem is proposed for the higher elementary trained teacher and the secondary untrained teacher, considering the desirability of attracting this class of men to service in elementary schools.

10. The rates proposed are based on the principle of giving about 50 per cent more to a trained teacher of a particular ~~gry~~ grade than to an untrained teacher of the same grade.

11. The additional expenditure from provincial funds in the raising of the rates of teaching grants in respect of existing schools will be Rs.4.30 lakhs.

Note by the Law (Education) Department.

12. Opening of elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.

In 1924, subsidies were granted ~~to~~ to taluk boards which levy the education tax for the opening of 839 schools in the areas under their jurisdiction. Provision has also been made in the budget estimate for the current year for the grant of subsidies to such taluk boards for the opening of 1017 additional elementary schools. The Director of Public Instruction states that it is undesirable to leave the areas under the jurisdiction of taluk boards not levying the education tax to stagnate in their present condition, while other taluk boards levying the education tax go on increasing the facilities for elementary education in their areas. As pointed out by the Director, expansion in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax is at present possible only through private educational agencies. In his note on the expansion of elementary education, the Honourable Mr. Meir also expressed the opinion that, in order to secure rapid expansion of elementary education, Government should stimulate private enterprise. The Director's recommendation is also in consonance with the resolution of the Elementary Education Conference held at Ootacamund in May 1923 which is reproduced below:-

"Resolved that indigenous schools shall be developed and made eligible for aid. The new schools to be started will ordinarily be aided schools. When it is not possible to start aided schools in some villages, the local bodies shall take steps to start schools in such places."

13. There are in all 2389 villages with a population of

of 500 and over unprovided with schools in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax. The Director proposes that the opening of schools in these villages may be spread over a period of 5 years, and that, in the current official year, schools may be opened in 478 villages. The cost of opening schools in the villages in question as estimated by the Director of Public Instruction is as follows:-

Annual recurring grant at Rs.84 for each school.	..	Rs.40,152
Non-recurring equipment grant at Rs.80 for each school ..	..	Rs.38,240

If the schools are opened from 1st October next, the actual expenditure in 1925-26 will be as shown below:-

Teaching grants for 6 months	..	Rs.20,076
Equipment grant	..	38,240

		Rs.58,316

14. The real extra cost to Government on account of the opening of the schools will be only the difference between the present and the proposed rates of teaching grants in respect of higher elementary untrained teachers that may be employed, and one-half of the equipment grant under non-recurring.

15. Revision of the rates of teaching grants.

The present rates of teaching grants were fixed in G.O. No.226 Law (Education) dated 27th February 1922. Since then, several representations have been made to the Government for the revision of the rates. The District Educational Councils have also expressed their views in the matter. The Honorable Mr. Moir, in his note on the expansion of elementary education, drew attention to the heavy casualties occurring among aided schools every year, and expressed the opinion that grants-in-aid, as at present assessed, plus private contributions, in many cases proved an insufficient inducement to the teacher to continue. He accordingly recommended an increase in the rates of teaching grants admissible to elementary schools. The present and the

the proposed rates of teaching grants are exhibited below:-

	Existing rates.	Rates proposed by the D.P.I.	Rates proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Moir.	Rates proposed by majority of D.E.Cs.
Secondary trained	180	180	180	240
" Untrained	96	120	96	120
Higher Elementary trained.	96	120	120	120
" untrained.	72	84	72	96
Lower Elementary trained...	84	84	96	96
" untrained...	48	60	60	72

The revised rates of teaching grants proposed by the Director of Public Instruction are moderate and may be accepted. The extra cost in respect of existing schools comes to Rs.4.30 lakhs.

16. Expansion of elementary education in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.

As pointed out above, subsidies were granted to taluk boards levying the education tax for the opening of 839 schools in 1924 in the areas under their ~~joint~~ jurisdiction. There are still 558 villages with a population of 1000 and over and 911 villages with a population of 500 to 1000 still unprovided with schools in the areas of these taluk boards. Provision has been made in the budget estimate for the current official year for the opening of 558 schools in villages with a population of 1000 and over, and of 459 schools in villages with a population of 500 to 1000. After these schools are opened, there will still be left 452 villages with a population of 500 to 1000 unprovided with schools in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax. As, owing to the remission in the provincial contributions additional funds have become available, subsidies may be paid to

to the taluk boards in question for the opening of schools in the remaining 452 villages also. The cost of opening these schools will be as follows:--

Recurring.

Teachers' salaries (339 x 19 plus 113 x 15)	8,136 per mensem
Rent and contingencies (452 x 6)	2,712 per mensem.
Total	10,848
Annual Expenditure ..	Rs.1,30,176

Non-recurring.

Equipment at the rate of Rs.100 for each school ..	45,200
Grand Total	Rs.1,75,376

If the schools are opened from 1st October 1925 the amount required in the current official year will be as shown below:--

Recurring.

For 6 months from 1st October 1925 ..	65,088
---------------------------------------	--------

Non-recurring.

Equipment at the rate of Rs.100 for each school ..	45,200
Total	1,10,288

17. The total cost of the above proposals, if given effect to from 1st October 1925, will be as follows:--

(1) Increased rates of teaching grants to existing elementary schools ..	4,30,000
(2) Cost of new schools proposed to be opened in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax, through private educational agencies ..	58,316
(3) Cost of opening 452 elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards which levy the education tax. ..	1,10,288
Grand Total	5,98,604

V.T.Krishnama Achariyar, 16-5-1925.

Note by the Finance Department.

The proposals may be placed before the Finance Committee.

J. B. Brown, 13-6-1925.

Further Note for the Finance Committee.

Part II Schemes - 1925-1926.

Subject:- Expansion of Elementary Education.

Since the note dated 16th May 1925 was written, the results of the intensive educational survey instituted by the Government with a view to ascertain the number of centres in each district of the Presidency, with a population of 500 and over, still unprovided with recognised elementary schools, ~~having~~ ^{have} become available.

2. In the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax, there are still 1099 centres to be provided with schools. The number of such centres in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax is 1327.

3. The inspecting officers report that, private agencies are forthcoming to open aided elementary schools in 378 centres in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax, and similar schools in 191 centres in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.

4. The number of aided elementary schools originally proposed to be opened in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax is 478 (paragraph 13 of the note dated 16th May 1925). As, however, it is now reported that only 191 such schools can be opened in the areas in question, it is proposed to utilise the balance of the provision suggested in paragraph 13 of the note towards the opening of 287 aided elementary schools in school-less centres in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.

5. There will be no change in the number of board elementary schools viz. 452 proposed to be opened in the current official year in the areas of taluk boards levying

levying the education tax (paragraph 16 of the note dated 16th May 1925.)

V. T. Krishnama Achariyar,

30--7--25.

Note by the Finance Department.

The further note may be placed before the Finance Committee.

G. T. Boag,
31--7--25.

7-25.

Further Note for the Finance Committee.

Part II Schemes - 1925-1926.

Subject:- Expansion of Elementary Education.

Since the note dated 16th May 1925 was written, the results of the intensive educational survey instituted by the Government with a view to ascertain the number of centres in each district of the Presidency, with a population of 500 and over, still unprovided with recognised elementary schools, ~~having~~ ^{have} become available.

2. In the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax, there are still 1099 centres to be provided with schools. The number of such centres in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax is 1327.

3. The inspecting officers report that, private agencies are forthcoming to open aided elementary schools in 378 centres in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax, and similar schools in 191 centres in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.

4. The number of aided elementary schools originally proposed to be opened in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax is 478 (paragraph 13 of the note dated 16th May 1925). As, however, it is now reported that only 191 such schools can be opened in the areas in question, it is proposed to utilise the balance of the provision suggested in paragraph 13 of the note towards the opening of 287 aided elementary schools in school-less centres in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.

5. There will be no change in the number of board elementary schools viz. 452 proposed to be opened in the current official year in the areas of taluk boards levying

levying the education tax (paragraph 16 of the note dated 16th May 1925.)

V. T. Krishnama Achariyar,

30--7--25.

Note by the Finance Department.

The further note may be placed before the Finance Committee.

G. T. Boag,
31--7--25.

M P. 31-7-25.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Supplementary demand of Rs. 5,98,604 under "Grant XVII—Education—Transferred" for expansion of elementary education.

Opening of 191 aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.—After the introduction of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, seventy-seven taluk boards had up to the close of 1924-25 availed themselves of the power of additional taxation and have been opening new schools, in order to provide facilities for the education of the children residing in the areas under their jurisdiction. In the areas of taluk boards which do not levy the education tax, no appreciable progress has been recently made in the expansion of elementary education. It is proposed to secure expansion in these areas through private educational agencies. The inspecting officers report that private agencies are available to open aided elementary schools only in 191 centres in the areas of these taluk boards. Accordingly, it is proposed to place additional funds at the disposal of District Educational Councils to admit to aid the aided elementary schools proposed to be newly opened. The average rate of teaching grant per annum for a school with a single teacher is estimated at Rs. 84 and six months' charges are provided. Each new school will also be given an initial equipment grant of Rs. 80.

2. Revision of the rates of teaching grants.—The present rates of teaching grants were fixed in 1922. Since then, representations have been made to Government for the revision of the rates. On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, it is proposed to raise the existing rates of teaching grants as shown below:—

	Present rate per year	Proposed rate per year
	RS.	RS.
Secondary trained	180	180
untrained	96	120
Higher elementary trained	96	120
untrained	72	84
Lower elementary trained	84	84
untrained	48	60

The increased cost of paying grants to the existing schools on this scale is estimated at Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

3. Opening of 452 board elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards which levy the education tax.—In 1924, subsidies were granted to taluk boards which levy the education tax for the opening of 839 schools in the areas under their jurisdiction. In the current official year, subsidies were paid to such taluk boards for the opening of 1,017 additional elementary schools. According to the intensive educational survey instituted by Government, there are still in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax 1,099 centres with a population of 500 and over to be provided with schools. It is proposed to pay subsidies to the taluk boards in question to enable them to open schools in 452 centres. The cost of the opening of the schools with effect from 1st October 1925 is Rs. 1,10,288.

4. Opening of 287 aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards which levy the education tax.—Even after the opening of 452 board elementary schools referred to in the previous paragraph there will still be left in the areas of these taluk boards 647 centres with a population of 500 and over yet to be provided with schools. With a view to accelerate progress, it is proposed to encourage private agencies to open aided elementary schools in these areas. The inspecting officers report that private agencies are forthcoming to open aided elementary schools in 378 centres. In view, however, of the limited funds available, it is proposed to make provision in the current year for the opening of only 237 aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax. The schools will be opened from 1st October 1925. The average rate of teaching grant to be paid for six months in the current year to each school is Rs. 42. Each school will also be given an initial equipment grant of Rs. 80.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR—8-8-25.

Initials.

When despatched

Opening of new elementary schools and
on of the rates of teaching grants -
sanctioned.

” ” ” ” ” 192

C. No. 935 From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 192_____

" " " "" "

192.

” ” ” ” ” ” ” 192

Press.

No. 1550, dated 4-9-1925.

The Govt. sanction the distribution of subsidies to the local boards mentioned in Annexure I to these proceedings to enable them to open new elementary schools for boys in villages with a population of 500 and over now unprovided with schools. The total number of schools to be opened is 452 and the annual cost of their maintenance is Rs. 1,29,600. A sum of Rs. 100 is also provided for the equipment of each school.

2. The Presidents of the local boards are requested to take steps for the opening of the schools as early as possible. The location of the schools should be settled in consultation with the D.E.C. and the P.D.E.C. concerned.

Rel 2

3. The Presidents of the local boards and the departmental inspecting officers should ^{wherever possible} endeavour to obtain ~~from~~ from the villagers houses, free of rent, for the location of the schools. Charges on the equipment of schools should be kept as low as possible.

4. The Govt. have resolved that the rates of teaching grants payable on behalf of teachers in aided elementary schools should be revised as shown below with effect from the beginning of the current official year:—

	Present rates	Revised rates
Trained teacher of the Secondary grade	Rs. 180	Rs. 180
Untrained teacher -do-	96	120
Trained Teacher of the higher ely. grade	96	120
Untrained teacher -do-	72	84
Trained teacher of the ^{lower} ely grade	84	84
Untrained teacher -do-	48	60

A supplementary grant of Rs. 4,30,000 has been voted by the Legislative Council towards the additional expenditure involved by the revision. The D.P.I. is requested to submit proposals for the distribution of this amount to the D.E.Cs. along with the provision for teaching grants in the C.B.E. for the current year.

5. The Govt. are also pleased to sanction the distribution of grants to D.E.Cs to enable them to pay grants-in-aid ^{to 478} new schools as shown in annexure II to these proceedings. The

Handwritten notes in margin:
The rates of teaching grants payable on behalf of teachers in aided elementary schools should be revised as shown below with effect from the beginning of the current official year:—

Para 5, page 4 of cf.

3 50 30

schools may be opened on 1st October 1925. It is assumed that each school ^{will} have a single teacher to begin with and that he will ordinarily be a trained teacher of the lower elementary grade or an untrained teacher of the higher elementary grade. Provision is accordingly made for a teaching grant of Rs. 84 per annum for each new school. A sum of Rs. 80 will, as a special case, be given towards the initial equipment of each of the new schools. The D.P.I. is requested to intimate to the P.D.E.Cs concerned the names of centres where the aided schools may be opened. The new schools may be admitted to aid supplementally as in the case of schools referred to in G.O.No. 4 Law (Edn) dated 3-1-24.

6- The A.G. is requested to arrange for the payment to the local boards and D.E.Cs mentioned in Annexures I & II to these proceedings the amounts specified against them in the last columns of those annexures. The Presidents should present the necessary bills at the Treasury for obtaining ~~payment of~~ adjustment of the amounts ~~xxx~~ sanctioned. The grant in the case of local boards is subject to the condition that the full number of schools specified in column 2 of Annexure I are opened. The amount paid to them are contributions to the Elementary Education Funds and should be credited thereto.

7. The expenditure will be met from the supplementary ^{demand} ~~grant~~ of Rs. 3,08,604 under "Grant XVII Education - Transferred"

for the purpose.
voted by the Legislative Council.
its meeting held on 26-8-1925.

AS.
29.8.25 814
31.8.25.
1.9.25
V.T.K.
1.9

Separate orders will issue to the Finance Dept on the supplementary demands voted by the Legislative Council in August 1925.

To the D.P.I.
" A.G. through Finance.
" P.T.Bs. concerned.
" all P.D.E.Cs concerned.
" P.D.Bs concerned.
" Exr. of L.F. A.
" Regr. Genl. of Panchayats.
" Finance Dept.
" L.S.G. Dept.

in front
DESPATCHED
15 SEP 1925
A9

Annexure T
51 5
4 Bx

Name of P.D.	No of Schools proposed to be opened	Pay of teachers at Rs. 18/- per m for 75 p.c. of teachers who hold no training post Rs. 15/- for the rest who hold no training post	Pay of teachers at Rs. 18/- per m for 75 p.c. of teachers who hold no training post Rs. 15/- for the rest who hold no training post	Cost of annual work in the current year for 6 months from 1-10-25	Cost of equipment at Rs. 100 per school	Total amount to be paid in the current year (Colo. 708)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Araundapur taluk board	5 ✓	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Dharuavaram "	8 ✓	1,728	576	2,304	1,152	800	1,952
Pennakonda "	8 ✓	1,728	576	2,304	1,152	800	1,952
Erode "	nil ✓	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Pohur "	10 ✓	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,000	2,428
Vellore "	35 ✓	7,548	2,520	10,068	5,034	3,500	8,534
Chidambaram "	7 ✓	1,500	504	2,004	1,002	700	1,702
Cuddalore "	9 ✓	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Tindivanam "	2 ✓	408	144	552	276	200	476
Virudhachalam "	10 ✓	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,000	2,428
Tiruchkozilur "	nil ✓	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Adurai "	nil ✓	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Saidapet Rd. "	12 ✓	2,592	864	3,456	1,728	1,200	2,928
Chengalpet "	14 ✓	3,048	1,008	4,056	2,028	1,400	3,428
Tiruvallur "	17 ✓	3,636	1,212	4,848	2,424	1,700	4,124
Chittoor "	10 ✓	2,136	720	2,856	1,428	1,000	2,428
Madanapalle "	5 ✓	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Coimbatore "	9 ✓	1,956	648	2,604	1,302	900	2,202
Pollachi "	6 ✓	1,272	432	1,704	852	600	1,452
Palladam "	nil ✓	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Rajacholai "	5 ✓	1,044	360	1,404	702	500	1,202
Rajampet "	4 ✓	864	288	1,152	576	400	976
Chicacole "	1 ✓	228	72	300	150	100	250
Berampur Chattapet Erumudur Cocanada Pezhappet Pillappet	nil ✓	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
		39,816	13,392	53,208	26,604	18,600	45,204

Local
Name of the Board No of Schools
proposed to be open

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rajahmundry taluk board	7 ✓	1,500 ✓	504 ✓	2,004 ✓	1,002 ✓	700 ✓	1,702 ✓	
Ramachandrapur	5 ✓	1,044 ✓	360 ✓	1,404 ✓	702 ✓	500 ✓	1,202 ✓	
Bugle	5 ✓	1,044 ✓	360 ✓	1,404 ✓	702 ✓	500 ✓	1,202 ✓	
Basappa	8	1,728	576	2,304	1,152	800	1,952	
Tenali	nil ✓		nil					
Narasaraopet	4 ✓	864 ✓	288 ✓	1,152 ✓	576 ✓	400 ✓	976 ✓	
Sattenapalle	9 ✓	1,956 ✓	648 ✓	2,604 ✓	1,302 ✓	900 ✓	2,202 ✓	
Eluru	5 ✓	1,044 ✓	360 ✓	1,404 ✓	702 ✓	500 ✓	1,202 ✓	
Mangalore Edipi Coondapur	nil ✓		nil					
Karkal	6 ✓	1,272 ✓	432 ✓	1,704 ✓	852 ✓	600 ✓	1,452 ✓	
Kasaragode	1 ✓	228 ✓ 180	72 ✓	300 ✓ 252	150 ✓ 126	100 ✓	250 ✓ 226	
Suppirangudi	3 ✓	636 ✓	216 ✓	852 ✓	426 ✓	300 ✓	726 ✓	
Endiwada	2 ✓	408 ✓	144 ✓	552 ✓	276 ✓	200 ✓	476 ✓	
Banda	nil ✓		nil					
Kaikalur	6 ✓	2,136 ✓	720 ✓	2,856 ✓	1,428 ✓	1,000 ✓	2,428 ✓	
Bheemavaram	7 ✓	1,500 ✓	504 ✓	2,004 ✓	1,002 ✓	700 ✓	1,702 ✓	
Taluru	21 ✓	4,500 ✓	1,512 ✓	6,012 ✓	3,006 ✓	2,100 ✓	5,106 ✓	
Narasapur	9 ✓	1,956 ✓	648 ✓	2,604 ✓	1,302 ✓	900 ✓	2,202 ✓	
Kupool	1 ✓	228 ✓ 180	72 ✓	300 ✓ 252	150 ✓ 126	100 ✓	250 ✓ 226	
Dhone	9 ✓	1,956 ✓	648 ✓	2,604 ✓	1,302 ✓	900 ✓	2,202 ✓	
Nandyl	1 ✓	228 ✓ 180	72 ✓	300 ✓ 252	150 ✓ 126	100 ✓	250 ✓ 226	
Koilkuntla	1 ✓	228 ✓ 180	72 ✓	300 ✓ 252	150 ✓ 126	100 ✓	250 ✓ 226	
Makapur	3 ✓	636 ✓	216 ✓	852 ✓	426 ✓	300 ✓	726 ✓	
Madura	4 ✓	864 ✓	288 ✓	1,152 ✓	576 ✓	400 ✓	976 ✓	
Asilampatti	7 ✓	1,500 ✓	504 ✓	2,004 ✓	1,002 ✓	700 ✓	1,702 ✓	
Melur	1 ✓	228 ✓ 180	72 ✓	300 ✓ 252	150 ✓ 126	100 ✓	250 ✓ 226	
	129	27,444	9,288	36,732	18,366	12,800	31,266	

Local taluk board	No. of schools proposed to be opened	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dui digul taluk board	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Zelliecherry	5	1044	360	1404	702	500	1202
Walluvanad	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
St. Board, Malabar (W. area)	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Ernaad taluk board	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Palghat board	35	7548	2520	10068	5034	3500	8534
Poonen	35	7548	2520	10068	5034	3500	8534
Calicut (including Kurumbasana)	17	3636	1224	4860	2430	1700	4130
The St. B. Nilgiris	6	1272	432	1704	852	600	1452
Rannad taluk board	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Swarganga	4	864	288	1152	576	400	976
Saleem	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Sankari	35	7548	2520	10068	5034	3500	8534
Lanjore	4	864	288	1152	576	400	976
Pattukottai	3	636	216	852	426	300	726
Trichinopoly	5	1044	360	1404	702	500	1202
Lalgudi	5	1044	360	1404	702	500	1202
Karen	1	228	72	300	150	100	250
Peraumbalur	9	1956	648	2604	1302	900	2202
Adampalayam	6	1272	432	1704	852	600	1452
Vazhapattam	11	2364	792	3156	1578	1100	2678
Narasapattam	4	864	288	1152	576	400	976
Total		97056	32544	129600	64800	45200	110000

874
31.8.25

Rel.

Annexure II 54 8

781

Name of D.E.

No. of centres where aided schools are likely to be opened as reported by D.E.

No. of schools for which grants are sanctioned in the current year

Teachers' grant as Rs 75 m for 6 months in the current year

Equipment grant at Rs 50 per school

Total

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

Anantapur

34

34

1428

2720

4,148

Arct North

18

18

756

1440

2,196

Arct South

14

14

588

1,120

1,708

Bellary

16

16

672

1,280

1,952

Chingleput

14

14

588

1,120

1,708

Chittoor

nil

nil

nil

Coimbatore

Cuddapah

12

12

504

960

1,464

Eggen

105

70

2940

5600

8540

~~376~~

~~6240~~

~~9516~~

Godavari

25

25

1050

2000

3050

Guntur

10

10

420

800

1,220

Kanara South

21

21

882

1680

2,562

Kistna

5

5

210

400

610

Kurnool

3

3

126

240

366

Madura

4

4

168

320

488

Malabar

90

60

2520

4800

7320

~~2814~~

~~5360~~

~~8174~~

Nellore

nil

Nilgiris M

Ramnad

11

11

462

880

1,342

Saleem

9

9

378

720

1,098

Sanjore

82

56

2352

4480

6,832

~~61~~

~~2562~~

~~4880~~

~~7,442~~

Simevelly

72

72

3024

5760

8784

~~74~~

~~2268~~

~~4320~~

~~6,588~~

Tinchei pdy

22

22

924

1760

2,684

Vizagapatam

2

2

84

160

244

Total

569

478

20,076

38240

58,316

~~480~~

~~20,160~~

~~38400~~

~~58,560~~

84
21.8.25

53
Enclosures to

CF (C no 935 H 2487)

~~11~~
A
~~11~~

Anantapur District

X. Anantapur	Anantapur	14	6	-	5	-	11	3
	Kalyandrug	10	6	-	2	-	8	2
X. Bharmavaram	Bharmavaram	12	6	-	-	-	6	6
	Kadiri	4	2	-	-	-	2	2
Gooty	Gooty	28	-	-	18	-	18	10
X. Tadipatri	Tadipatri	30	17	-	7	6	30	-
X. Penukonda	Penukonda	9	7	-	-	-	7	2
	Hindupur	8	4	-	1	-	5	3
	Madakasira	13	9	-	1	-	10	3
	Total	128	57	-	34	6	97	31

5 ✓

8 ✓

Tax not yet sanctioned in Gooty & Penukonda

8 ✓

Picot, North.

Cheyyar	Cheyyar	39	-	} 22	-	-	-	39
	Wandiwash	53	-		-	-	-	53
X. Polur	Polur	32	22	-	-	-	22	10
Ranipet	Arkmam	38	-	} 18	5	1	6	32
	Walajapet	13	-		4	-	4	9
Truuppathur	Truuppathur	26	-	} 18	-	-	-	26
	Gudiyattam	21	-		5	-	5	16
	Kangundi (Kuppam)	16	-		2	-	2	14
Truvannamalai	Truvannamalai	48	-	16	-	-	-	48
X. Vellore	Vellore	37	-	} 18	-	-	-	37
	Arni	8	-		2	-	2	6
	Total	331	22	92	18	1	41	290

10 ✓

30

30

Arcot, South.

X. Chidambaram	Chidambaram	30	15	-	8	-	23	7	7
X. Cuddalore	Cuddalore	30	21	-	-	-	21	9	9
X. Tindivanam	Tindivanam	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
	Eringudi	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	2
	Villupuram	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	-
X. Tirukkivilur	Tirukkivilur	30	27	-	3	-	30	-	nil
	Kallakurichi								
X. Virudhachalam	Virudhachalam	30	17	-	3	-	20	10	10
	Total	150	108	-	14	-	122	28	

Bellary

X. Adoni	Adoni ✓	8	6	-	-	2	8	-	nil
	Alur ✓	8	3	-	4	1	8	nil	
Bellary	Bellary } ✓ Rayasargur } ✓	9	-	10	7	2	9	-	
Hospet	Hospet } ✓ Kittagi } ✓	3	-	4	1	-	1	2	
Harpanahalli	Harpanahalli	7	-	3	-	-	-	7	
	Hodagalli	11	-	-	-	1	1	10	
Rayasargur	Rayasargur	11	-	x	1	-	1	10	x Included in Bellary T. B.
	Kudalige	7	-	-	3	-	3	7	
	Total	64	9	17	16	6	31	33	

Chingleput

X. Chingleput	Saidapet	Nil						nil	
	Sripurumbudur	31	16	-	3	-	19	12	12
X. Chingleput	Chingleput	45	7	-	-	-	7	38	
	Madurantakam	48	13	-	3	5	21	27	90 30
	Erinjuram	33	5	-	1	2	8	25	
X. Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	30	16	-	2	8	26	4	35 30
	Ponneri	43	6	-	5	1	12	31	
	Total	230	63	-	14	16	93	137	

Chittor.

x. Chittor

Chittor.

22

13

-

13

9

161

58

Palmanur

7

4

-

2

6

1

10

x Madanapalle

Madanapalle

2

1

-

-

1

1

Punganur

2

1

-

-

1

1

5

Vayalpad

8

5

-

-

5

3

8

Chandragiri

Chandragiri

10

-

-

-

-

10

Puttur

7

-

-

-

-

7

Kalahasti

6

-

-

-

-

6

Tirukkani

7

-

-

-

-

7

Total

71

24

31

2

26

45

Crimatore etc.

x Crimatore

Crimatore

20

14

-

14

6

9

Ananathi

11

8

-

8

3

x Pollachi

Pollachi

14

14

-

14

-

6

Udumalpet

16

10

-

10

6

x Palladam

Palladam

8

8

-

8

-

nil

Erode

Erode

46

-

13

-

46

Tharapuram.

17

-

-

-

17

Gobichettipalayam

Gobichettipalayam.

51

-

11

51

Bharani

36

-

-

36

Kolligal

Kolligal

19

-

2

19

Total

238

54

26

54

184

191

Cuddapah Dist.

191

59

x Royachoti	Royachoti	13	7	-	3	1	11	2	} 5
	Pulivendla	6	3	-	-	-	3	3	
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	1	-	3	1	3	1	-	
Badvel	Badvel	10	-	2	4	2	6	4	
	Siddavattam	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Prodatthur	Prodatthur	8	-	-	4	-	4	4	
	Kamalapuram	4	-	1	-	-	-	4	
Jammalamasugu	Jammalamasugu	6	-	1	-	3	3	3	
x Rajampet	Rajampet	4	-	3	-	-	-	4	4
	Total	60	10	10	12	6	28	32	

Gangam District

x Chicacole	Chicacole	27	8	-	19	-	27	-	} 10
	Tekkali	25	4	-	20	-	24	1	
	Parlakurmedu	25	4	-	21	-	25	-	
Bethampur	Bethampur	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	nil
	Schapur	20	7	-	13	-	20	-	nil
x Chatrapur	Chatrapur	21	7	-	14	-	21	-	nil
	Kodala	24	11	-	13	-	24	-	nil
x Ghamsur	Ghamsur	7	2	-	5	-	7	-	nil
	Asika	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	nil
	Total	162	56	-	105	-	161	1	

Godevaru District

x Coanada	Coanada	12	10	-	2	-	12	-	12
x Peddapur	Peddapur	30	15	-	10	5	30	-	30
x Pithapur	Pithapur	7	2	-	5	-	7	-	7
	Tuni	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
x Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry	16	6	-	6	1	13	3	7
	Razole	8	5	-	1	1	7	1	7
	Amalapuram	12	9	-	Nil	-	9	3	5
x Ramachandrapur	Ramachandrapur	10	4	-	1	-	5	5	5
	Total	105	61	-	25	7	93	12	

Guntur District

x Angole	Angole	12	7	-	-	-	7	5
x Bapatla	Bapatla	23	13 ⁺	-	2	-	15	8
x Tenali	Tenali	4	3	-	1	-	4	-
x Narasapur	Narasapur	5	3	-	-	-	3	2
	Vinukonda	11	7	-	2	-	9	2
x Sattenapalle	Sattenapalle	30	17	-	4	-	21	9
x Guntur	Guntur	15	9	-	1	-	10	5
Repalle	Repalle	3	-	1	-	-	-	3
Gurajala	Papnad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	103	59	1	10	-	69	34

Kanara, South

x Mangalore	Mangalore	9	8	-	1	-	9	-
x Udipi	Udipi	24	13 ⁺	-	11	-	24	-
x Comdapur	Comdapur	27	20	-	7	-	27	-
x Karikal	Karikal	12	6	-	-	-	6	6
x Kasaragod	Kasaragod	10	7	-	2	-	9	1
x Uppinangadi	Uppinangadi	30	27	-	-	-	27	3
	Total	112	81	-	21	-	102	10

272 213

60

5
8
+ The schools have not been started yet,
the matter is under correspondence.
nil

4

9

5

nil

+ Only 11 centres have been reported.

nil

6

1

3

313 254

Kistna District

x Gudirada	Gudirada	12	9	-	1	-	10	2
x Bandar	Bandar	8	8	-	-	-	8	-
	Biri	6	6	-	-	-	6	-
x Kaikalur	Kaikalur	10	-	1	-	1	-	10
x Bhimararam	Bhimararam	9	-	1	-	2	2	7
x Tanuku	Tanuku	26	-	-	4	1	5	21
x Narasapur	Narasapur	11	-	-	-	2	2	9
Elluru	Elluru	4	-	7	-	-	-	4
	Emagodem	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Bezuvada	Bezuvada	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nandigama	Nandigama	13	-	6	-	1	1	12
Nunna	Nunna	6	-	-	-	1	1	5
	Trimmur	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Total.	117	23	15	5	7	35	82

Kurnool Dist.

x Kurnool	Kurnool	4	3	-	-	-	3	1
x Bhme	Bhme	13	7	-	-	-	7	6
	Pattulunda	7	4	-	-	-	4	3
x Nandyal	Nandyal	2	1	-	1	-	2	-
	Nandikotkur	2	1	-	-	-	1	1
x Kollakuntla	Kollakuntla	2	1	-	-	-	1	1
	Sirrol	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
x Markapur	Markapur	6	3	-	2	-	5	1
	Cumbum	4	2	-	-	-	2	2
	Total	41	23	-	3	-	26	15

Madura bst.

x Madura

x Pasilampatti

x Melur

x Sindigal

Malabar bst.

x Kottayam

(Chirakkal)

x Walluvanad

x Kurumbanad

(Calicut)

x Chirakkal

x Wynaad

(Malabar)

x Ernad

x Palghat

x Ponnani

x Calicut

Madura

Periikulam

Tirumangalam

Melur

Palni

Sindigal

Nilakkottai

Kodaikanal

Total

Kottayam

(Chirakkal)

Walluvanad

Kurumbanad

Chirakkal

Wynaad

Ernad

Palghat

Ponnani

Calicut

(Kurumbanad)

Total

6

10

14

2

2

7

5+1.

47

2

10

5

1

2

6

4

30

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

1

2

1

1

1

2

4

2

10

7

1

2

6

6

34

4

-

7

1

-

1

-

13

4

-

7

1

-

1

-

-

9

15

14

25

19

30

29

100

27

268

9

14

9

20

15

24

16

-

-

107

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

13

13

-

-

-

-

3

6

13

53

15

90

9

14

9

20

18

30

29

55

15

199

-

1

5

5

1

-

-

45

12

69

-

-

1

5

1

nil

27

30

17

80

347 384 + 1
472

Nellore District
Nellore

63

Nellore	Nellore	11	-	5	-	-	-	11
Gudur	Gudur	21	-	11	-	-	-	21
	Rapur	26	-	-	-	-	-	26
Vengatagiri	Vengatagiri	10	-	6	-	4	4	6
	Polur	18	-	-	-	3	3	15
Karali	Karali	11	-	5	-	3	3	8
	Kannur	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Kandakur	Kandakur	9	-	4	-	2	2	7
Kanigiri	Kanigiri	3	-	10	-	-	-	3
	Podili	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Barvi	7	-	-	-	-	-	6
Atmakur	Atmakur	12	-	8	-	-	-	12
	Udayagiri	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	143	-	49	-	13	13	130.

(The) Nilgiris

Govt. Board	Gudalur	5	2	-	-	-	2	3
	Gotaenamunda	2	1	-	-	-	1	1
	Coronur	3	1	-	-	-	1	2
	Total	10	4	-	-	-	4	6

428

Ramnad									390	64
X Ramnad	Ramnad	6	3	-	3	1	6	-		
	Mudukulattur	4	2	-	-	2	4	-		
	Aruppukottai	12	10	-	-	2	12	-		
	Paramakudi	12	8+4	-	-	1	12	-		
X Sivaganga	Sivaganga	19	12	-	-	1	16	3		
	Tirupattur	17	8	-	6	2	16	1	4	
Devakottai	Tiruvidanai	4	-	34	2	-	2	12		
Sivakasi	Sattur	19	-	12	-	-	-	19		
	Sivillipattur	7	-	-	-	-	-	7		
	Total	110	47	46	11	10	68	42		
Salem District										
X Salem	Salem	15	13	-	1	-	14	1		
	Attur	11	8	-	3	-	11	-		
Namakkal	Namakkal	18	-	8	-	3	3	15		
	Rasipur	3	-	-	3	-	3	-		
Tharmapuri	Tharmapuri	44	-	17	-	-	-	44		
	Uttangarai	16	-	-	-	-	-	16		
X Sankarai	Tiruchengode	110	-	14	-	2	2	108		
	Amalur	18	-	-	2	-	2	16		
Hosur	Hosur	57	-	22	-	-	-	57		
	Krishnagiri	71	-	-	-	-	-	71		
	Total	363	21	61	9	5	35	328		

515
425

Tanjore SSC

x. Tanjore	Tanjore	21	10	-	6	1	17	4
x Pattukottai	Pattukottai	20	10	-	6	4	20	-
	Prantangi	26	11	-	12	-	23	3
Mayavaram	Mayavaram	11	-	}	2	-	2	9
	Shiyali	15	-		2	2	4	11
Kumbaknam	Kumbaknam	39	-	}	24	-	24	15
Papanasam	Papanasam	38	-		30	-	30	8
Negapatam	Negapatam	18	-		-	-	-	18
Tiruetharaipur	Tiruetharaipur	14	-		3	-	-	14
Mannargudi	Mannargudi	28	-		9	-	-	28
Nannilam	Total Nannilam	13	-		21	-	-	13
	Total	243	31		68	7	120	123

Finnevelly SSC

Finnevelly	Finnevelly	14	-	}	3	-	13	1
	Tinkasi	9	-		3	-	6	3
Shirmodur	Shirmodur	3	-	}	3	-	3	-
	Ambasamudram	8	-		8	-	8	-
	Nanguneri	8	-		3	-	3	5
Koilpatti	Koilpatti	38	-	}	6	-	21	17
	Sankaranvil	11	-		11	-	11	-
Futicorr	Siraiikulam	5	-	}	5	-	5	-
	Finchelundur	2	-		2	-	2	-
	Total	98	-		14	-	72	26

513
425

65

520
432

Trichinopoly etc.

x Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	23	15	-	3	-	18	5
x Lalqudi	Lalqudi	25	11	-	8	1	20	5
x Karur	Karur	26	20	-	5	-	25	1
x Perambalur	Perambalur	23	14 ⁺	-	-	-	14	9
x Udayarpalayam	Udayarpalayam	30	21	-	3	-	24	6
Kulithalai	Kulithalai	46	-	23	2	-	44 2	44
Musiri	Musiri	11	-	2	1	-	1	10
Total.		184	81	25	22	1	104	80

Vizagapatam

x Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	6	19	-	-	19	11
	Anakapalli	9		-	-		
	Sungarapet	15		-	-		
x Narasapur	Narasapur	10	27	-	-	31	4
	Golconda	15		-	-		
	Sarasidi	10		-	2		

Vijayanagara

	Palakonda	50	}	18						
	Chippurupalli	50								
	Gajapatnagar.	50								
	Bimlipalām	50								
Parratipur	Parratipur	50	}	6						
	Bobbili	50								
	Salur	50								
	Total.	65			46	24	2	2	50	15

500
432

66

(me. centre to be reported)

4

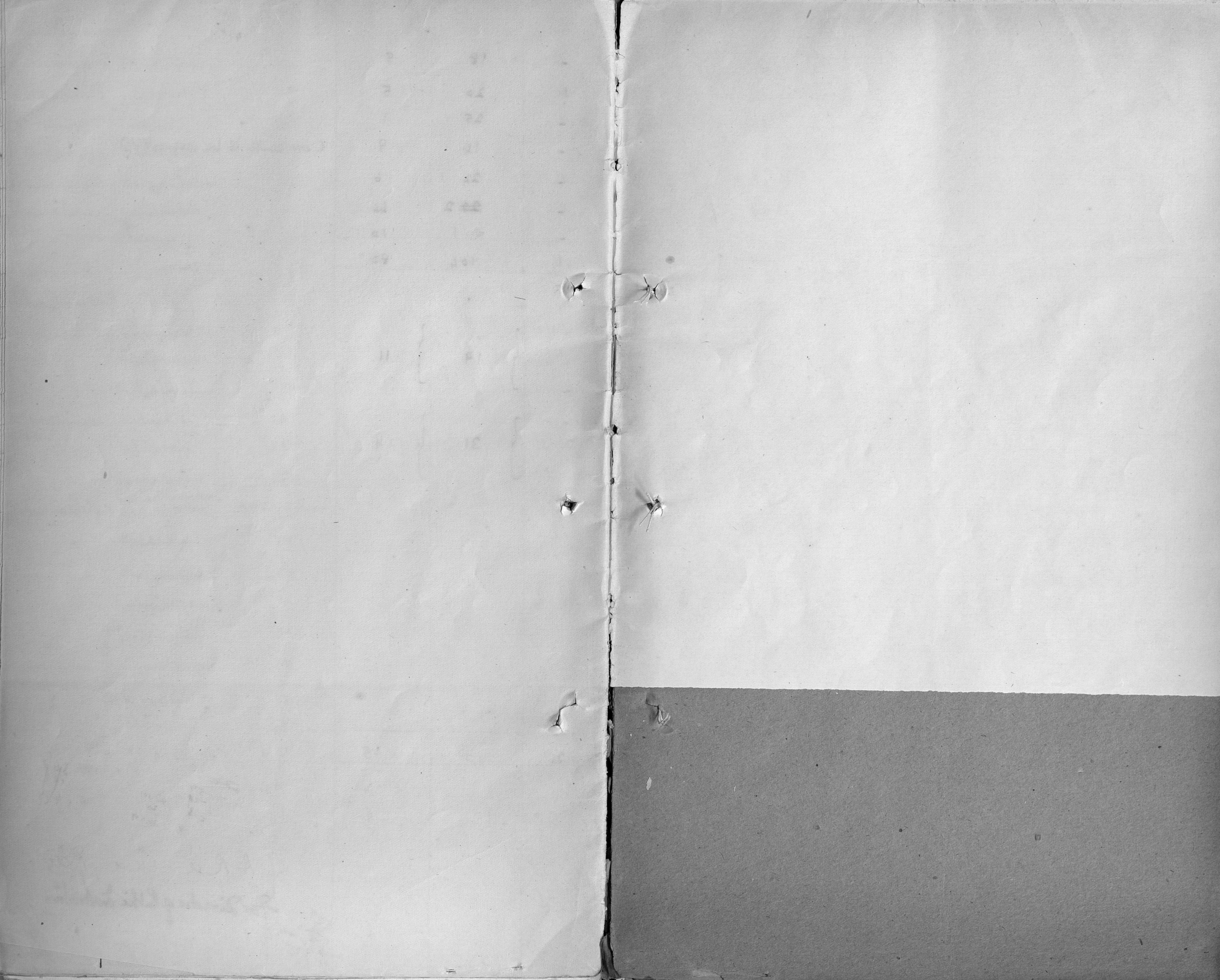
50
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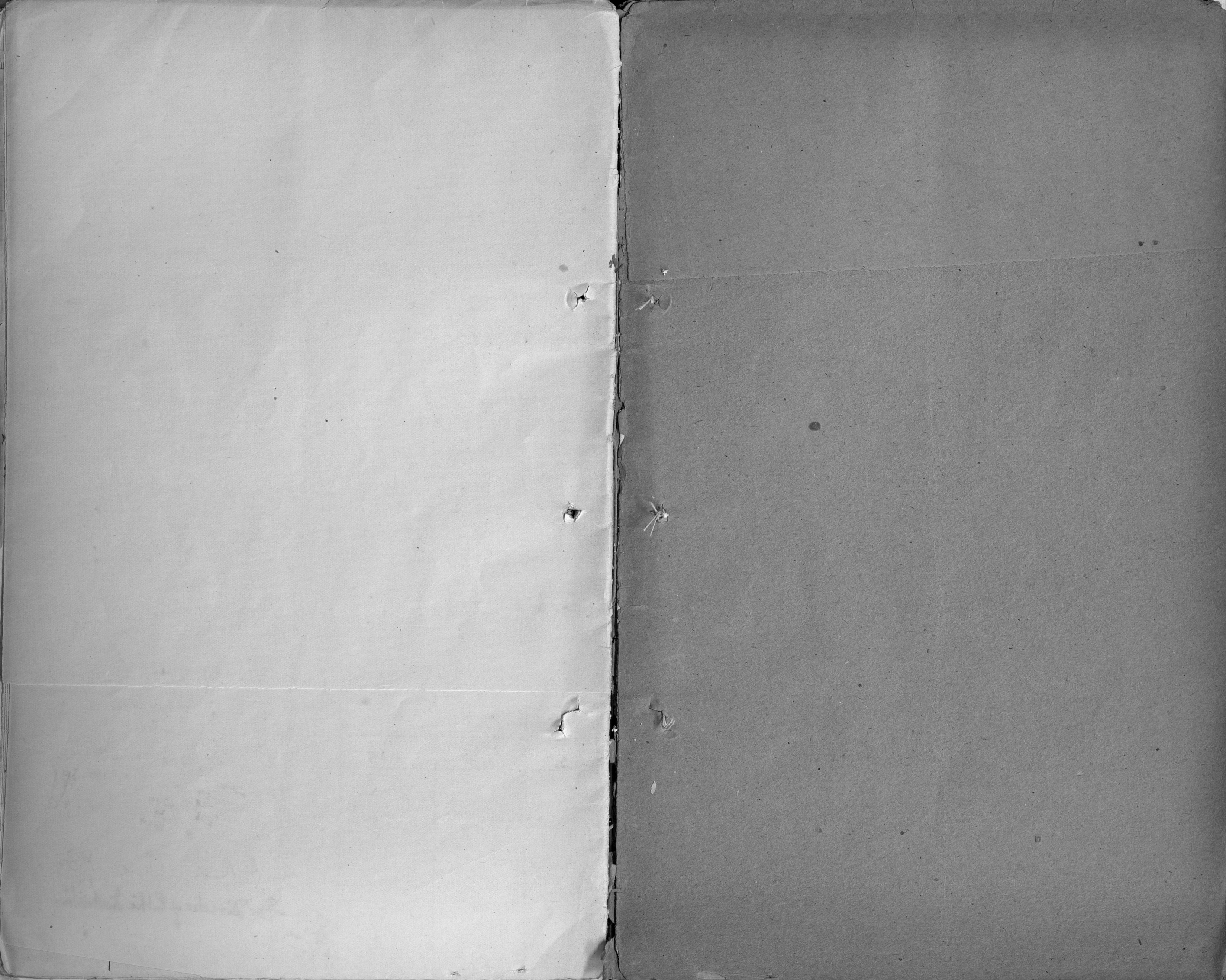
47341
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44841

363
111
474

A R a m a R a y
For Director of Public Instruction.

11.7.25.





Statement B

Districts.	Number of Schools - less Centres with a population of 500 and above (based on the results of the education Survey)			Number of Schools Sanctioned in G.O. No. 877 Law (Education) dated the 23rd May 1925.	Number of aided schools proposed in the Director's letter C.No. 558 P/25 dated the 10th March 1925.	Number of Centres where aided schools are likely to be opened as reported by District Education Officers of the District			Number of Centres which can be provided for by the transfer of existing Board Schools (based on Survey)	Total of Columns 5, 9 + 10.	Number of Centres where Board Schools are required.			Remarks.
	Less - leaving areas	non-less leaving areas	Total			Less - leaving areas	non-less leaving areas	Total			Less - leaving areas	non-less leaving areas	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Anantapur	100	28	128	57	-	18	16	34	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arct, North	77	254	331	22	92	2	16	34	6 (T)	97	1921	1210	31	
Arct, South	150	-	150	108	-	14	-	18	1 (NT)	41	53	237	290	
Bellary	16	48	64	9	17	4	12	14	-	122	28	-	28	
Chinglput	230	-	230	63	-	14	-	16	6 (3+3)	31	33	33	33	
Chittoor	41	30	71	24	31	-	-	14	16 (T)	93	137	-	137	
Coimbatore	69	169	238	54	26	-	-	-	2 (T)	26	15	30	45	
Cuddapah	23	37	60	10	10	3	-	-	-	54	15	169	184	
Ganjam	162	-	162	56	-	105	-	12	6 (5 NT)	28	9	23	32	
Godavari	105	-	105	61	-	25	-	105	-	161	1	-	1	
Guntur	100	3	103	59	1	10	-	25	7 (T)	93	12	-	12	
Kanara, South.	112	-	112	81	-	21	-	10	-	69	31	3	34	
Kistna	82	35	117	23	15	5	-	21	-	162	10	-	10	
Kurnool	41	-	41	23	-	3	-	5	(5 T) (2 NT) 7	35	49	33	82	
Madura	47	-	47	30	-	4	-	3	-	26	15	-	15	
Malabar	268	-	268	107	13	90	-	4	-	34	13	-	13	
Nellore	-	143	143	-	49	-	-	90	(T) 2	199	69	-	69	
Nilgris (N)	10	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	(NT) 13	13	-	130	130	
Ramnad	70	40	110	47	46	9	-	-	-	4	6	-	6	
Salem	154	209	363	21	61	6	2	11	(T) 10	68	4	38	42	
Tanjore	67	176	243	31	68	24	3	9	(2 T) (3 NT) 5	35	125	203	328	
Tinnevely	-	98	98	-	14	-	8	82	(5 T) (2 NT) 7	120	7	116	123	
Trichinopoly	127	57	184	81	25	19	12	72	-	72	-	26	26	
Vizagapatam	65	-	65	46	24	2	3	22	(T) 1	104	26	54	80	
Total	2116	1327	3443	1017	492	378	-	2	(T) 2	50	15	1107	1105	
								569	91	1677	659	1107	1766	
									91		659	1107		
											659	1107		

3443

against 711 + 558 originally reported

1469

between 500 + 1000 above 1000

against 2389 original

249 NT for 62 Taxliwys

91

659

661

1107

1105

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 191

G.O. No., dated 191

Number of MS. pages sent {
 (b) Correspondence..... 20
 (b¹) Notes.....

Brief subject *Subsidiary for opening new school*

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).
 E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.
 Complete correspondence and orders.
 Notes.

FOR RECORD.*

Madras Records ...	4	20	
Ooty Records ...		4	
For filing with original			
Total ..		25	

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....		6			
India Office.....					
Govt. of India..... Dept.					
Revenue Department.....					
Public Works Department.....					
Local and Municipal Department.....					
Educational Department..... Dept.					
Public Dept.....					
Judicial Dept.....					
Political.....					
Financial Dept.....					
Marine Dept.....					
Ecclesiastical Dept.....					
Total ..					
The.....		35			
The.....		4			
The.....		200			
The.....		4			
The.....		4			
The.....		20			
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Total ..		304			

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‡ To be initialled and signed.

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(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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO PRESS, MADRAS OOTY.

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

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated. Type may be released after usual interval at once.

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

AP 4/9/25
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Clerk.
Supt.

Referencer.
Clerk.
Supt.

Referencer.
Clerk.
Supt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

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Send proof tomorrow evening
AP 4/9/25
8/19

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

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Call for revised proof received on.....						
Revised proof furnished on.....						
Corrected proof received for striking on.....						
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192

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