

Law (1925) Department.
Education 7

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 189

DATED 7- 2-1925

[Despatch Abstract.]

Provident fund.

European schools admitted to the benefit of-----

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LAW (EDUCATION)

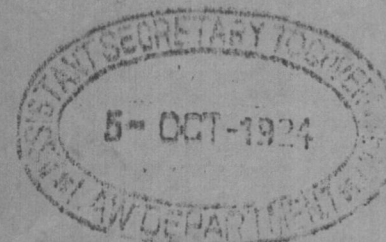
DEPARTMENT.

Law Ed. 2648e
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Received 192 Registered 192

Subject.

Provident Fund scheme - European Schools.



ENCLOSURES.

No.

R.O.C. No. 397 E/24

Spare copies.

Station Madras Dated the 3rd October 1924 192

From (Name) R. Littlehales Esq., M.A.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

LAW (EDUCATION) Department.

Sir,

In G.O.No. 140 Law (Education) dated 22nd January

1923 the rules relating to the institution of a Provident Fund for teachers in non-pensionable service have been issued. As it has been stated in section 2 of the rules that the scheme shall be compulsory on all certificated teachers &c employed in all educational institutions under private management which are recognised under the Madras Educational Rules or under the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act, I have up to the present presumed that the scheme was applicable only to Indian Schools. I am of opinion that the scheme ought to be made applicable to European schools as well as to Indian

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schools. Where a European School has a Provident Fund of its own, it can be exempted from the scheme provided that its scheme is approved by the Director of Public Instruction. Again many of the teachers belonging to one religious order or other and as much they are exempted from the scheme under para 2(iv) of the annexure to the G.O. referred to above. I have the honour accordingly to request that necessary orders be issued on the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Admell
for Director of Public Instruction.

P.R.K.
P.R.K. 4/10/24.

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Law (Education) Dept.

C.No.2648-C - From the D.P.I., R.O.C., No.397-E/24

dated 3-10-1924.

Subject:- Application of the Provident Fund scheme to European schools.

p. 1 of
(X) (V)
As presumed by the Director, the rules issued in G.O., No. 140 Law (Education), dated 22-1-23 apply only to Indian schools. As regards European schools, it may be mentioned that, in the draft scheme for the institution of a Provident Fund for teachers prepared by Mr (now Sir Henry) Stone in 1909, there was a rule to the effect that contribution should be optional in the case of teachers employed in recognised schools under 'teacher-managers' and of teachers classed as Europeans under the Code of regulations for European schools. In a foot-note it was explained that the provision in regard to European teachers was an attempt to meet the difficulty arising from the great difference of pay of European teachers of the same grade.

rule VI in p. 8
of G.O. 418
18-7-10
(E)
para 2(a) of
Letter No. 1256
22-11-15
(X) (K)
Mr 4-6 of
G.O. 1162
10-9-17
rule 1 in p. 4 ibid
2. In 1915 this Government in addressing the Government of India for general approval of the Provident Fund scheme, stated that contribution to the Fund would be optional in the case of teachers who were themselves managers and of teachers who were classed as Europeans under the Code of Regulations for European schools. In 1916 the Government of India invited the views of the local Governments on a draft scheme prepared by a committee which sat at Delhi. This scheme was intended to be compulsory on all teachers etc (in non-pensionable employment) of recognised institutions (including aided and

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unaided) institutions of the collegiate and secondary type, and all teachers of aided primary schools, each of which earned a total grant from public funds of xxxx not less than Rs 10 a month (either regularly or on an average over such a number of years as a Local Government ^{might} decide) or such lower sum as ^{might} be decided on by the local Government and also on teachers of

recognised unaided primary schools according to rules framed by the Local Governments. No provision was made in the scheme for optional contributions. Power was, however, given to local Government to exempt certain classes of teachers. In considering the question of the applicability of the scheme to teacher-managers, it was proposed that the local Government might avail themselves of this power. The case of the teachers in European schools was not, however, considered.

3. In 1919 the Government of India forwarded a revised scheme for the institution of a provident fund for teachers in non-pensionable service. The Director to whom this scheme was sent for remarks suggested that the scheme should be made applicable to all educational institutions under private management (aided and unaided) recognised under the Madras Educational rules. He also suggested that 'teacher-managers' might be given the option of joining the scheme. The suggestions were accepted by Government. The case of European teachers was not considered on that occasion also.

4. The Director suggests that the scheme may be made compulsorily applicable to European schools with certain exceptions. It is not clear whether the objection which Sir Henry Stone urged against making the scheme compulsory in the case of European schools is

^{now} valid. In that case it may be desirable to make the scheme optional. ^(in respect of European schools) The Director may be requested to offer his

rule 1, imp. 4 of
Govt. 1162 (u)
10.9.17

p. 3 of the notes to the
Go (u)

143-54 Govt. 14 (Z)
4.1.21

p. 6 of Govt. No. 14
4.1.21 (Z)

142 24 of notes to
Go (Z)

para 1 above.

It is not possible
to frame an accurate
estimate.



L-60C

8/1/25

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remarks on this point. He may also be requested to furnish an approximate estimate of the extra expenditure likely to be involved in the proposal.

18.10.24 22.10.24

25.10.24

26.10.

D.P.D. 1/8

U.O. Reply No. 397/2487-1-25

I confess that I do not know that the objection taken by Sir Henry Stone against making the scheme compulsory in the case of European schools was every valid. He probably considered that the contributions of Europeans would be more than they could afford or that the contributions from Government would be disproportionately large as compared to those for Indians. I cannot accept either of these presumed arguments as sound. I should however have no objection to making the scheme optional for European schools in the first instance leaving over to a later date the question of making it compulsory for European schools.

The Inspector of European schools cannot give me even an approximate estimate of the extra expenditure likely to be involved in the proposal. Many of the teachers in European schools belong to convents or are religious teachers or are women, who take up teaching only temporarily. For the first 6 years after its inauguration the cost is likely to be nil.

8.1.25

V.TK
24/1

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