

Educational (~~189~~¹⁹⁰⁰) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 425

DATED 6-9-00

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Grants-in-aid

Passing orders on the suggestions made
by the D.P. I. with the object of
removing the discontent among the
managers of aided schools caused
by the difference between the rates
paid by the Ed. Dept. & the amount
granted to them.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	71c 470601	Lodged	12/11/01				
	71c 1014901						

Government {1900} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1900.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 425, 6th September 1900.

SEPTEMBER.

Grants-in-Aid.

Passing orders on the suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction with the object of removing the discontent among the managers of aided schools caused by the difference between the amount of grants earned by their schools and that paid by the Educational department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Extract from letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 25th June 1900, No. 6091.

7. *Primary education.*—(i) The number and strength of arts colleges and secondary and primary schools for boys and girls so widely vary that a comparison of percentages of increase cannot represent the rate of progress correctly and is misleading. In the following summary will be found the increase (+) or decrease (—) in institutions and scholars for the ten years ending with 1896-97: the first and last rows give the total number of institutions and scholars in 1886-87 and 1896-97, respectively :—

Year.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.					
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.	
	For males.	For females.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1886-87	31	..	554	193	13,358	707
Increase or decrease in the number of institutions.						
1887-88	+ 3	..	+ 16	— 21	— 57	— 57
1888-89	— 2	..	+ 18	+ 17	+ 499	+ 27
1889-90	..	..	— 36	+ 29	+ 842	+ 6
1890-91	+ 3	..	+ 4	+ 41	+ 2,515	+ 45
1891-92	..	..	+ 24	— 26	+ 902	+ 68
1892-93	..	..	+ 14	— 10	+ 1,038	+ 12
1893-94	+ 1	..	— 54	— 11	+ 120	— 1
1894-95	..	..	— 12	— 8	+ 365	— 40
1895-96	..	+ 1	..	+ 4	+ 417	— 4
1896-97	..	..	+ 15	— 3	+ 723	+ 37
1886-97	36	1	543	205	19,992	800
Year.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.					
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.	
	For males.	For females.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.
	7	8	9	10	11	12
1886-87	2,979	..	53,285	153,71	3,58,641	26,247
Increase or decrease in the number of scholars.						
1887-88	+ 57	..	— 610	— 144	+ 7,246	+ 54
1888-89	+ 33	..	+ 2,454	+ 1,634	+ 23,507	+ 155
1889-90	— 26	..	+ 3,051	+ 1,997	+ 25,549	— 414
1890-91	+ 162	..	— 1,639	+ 3,018	+ 63,056	+ 1,239
1891-92	+ 613	..	+ 2,933	— 1,046	+ 39,639	+ 3,793
1892-93	— 281	..	+ 4,427	+ 126	+ 32,808	+ 1,383
1893-94	— 207	..	+ 1,885	— 132	+ 2,835	— 81
1894-95	— 145	..	+ 4,780	— 491	+ 7,244	+ 178
1895-96	+ 211	+ 4	+ 4,009	+ 425	+ 13,328	— 88
1896-97	+ 140	..	+ 2,951	+ 228	+ 24,599	+ 1,456
1886-97	3,536	4	71,424	19,186	5,83,964	33,922

It will be seen that while colleges for boys increased by five with 557 students and secondary schools for boys fell by 11, though with an increase of 18,139 pupils, primary schools for boys advanced by 6,634 with 225,323 pupils during the period. Thus the whole of the total increase in institutions for boys and 92.3 per cent. of the total increase in scholars therein appertained to primary schools. The figures relating to pupils in secondary schools include those relating to pupils in the primary departments of those schools, general table 3 not showing pupils in secondary schools according to stages of instruction.

	Schools.	Scholars.
Colleges	+ 1	— 282
Secondary schools	— 37	+ 18,052
Primary schools	+ 1,933	+ 66,326

The figures in the margin give the variations during the quinquennium under review and show that the whole of the total increase in institutions and nearly 79 per cent. of the total increase in pupils appertained to primary schools. A full account of the condition and prospects of primary education will be given in the annual report for 1899-1900, for which statistical information is being collected.

(ii) Viewing the rate of progress of primary education, however, without reference to collegiate and secondary education, the progress, it must be admitted, was slow and not at all encouraging. But it is not possible to present a better record until means can be devised to place more funds at the disposal of the department for expenditure on grants-in-aid. The primary education of boys in municipalities is a charge on municipal funds and in most municipalities primary education is in a satisfactory condition and those bodies do not generally grudge an increase in the allotment for education when it is found to be necessary. In non-municipal areas excepting the Agency tracts the primary education of boys is a charge on local and provincial funds—on local funds up to and including the third standard, and on provincial funds for the fourth (upper primary) standard. How inadequate the funds at the disposal of the department and local boards are will be seen from the subjoined statement showing the rates at which results grants were paid to boys' schools from the respective funds for every rupee of grant earned in each district during 1899-1900 :—

Districts.	Rate paid for every rupee earned.						Remarks.
	Provincial funds.	Local funds.					
		Minimum.	Maximum.				
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Ganjám	0	11	0	0	9	0	The several taluk boards in each district pay results grants at different rates according to the amount of funds at their disposal: only the maximum and minimum rates in each district are here shown.
Vizagapatam	0	8	0	0	9	7	
Gódvári	0	3	2	0	12	0	
Kistna	0	9	2	0	8	0	
Kurnool	0	8	9	0	5	4	
Bellary	0	10	6	0	7	6	
Anantapur	0	14	2	0	8	10	
Cuddapah	0	7	3	0	6	2	
Nellore	0	9	6	0	4	6	
Madras	0	3	10	..	..	..	
Chingleput	0	10	11	0	8	2	
North Arcot	0	12	2	0	9	0	
South Arcot	0	6	10	0	8	0	
Tanjore	0	2	2	0	7	2	
Trichinopoly	0	3	9	0	10	0	
Madura	0	3	10	0	8	4	
Tinnevely	0	3	6	0	7	0	
Coimbatore	0	8	0	0	11	0	
Salem	0	9	4	0	11	4	
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malabar	0	5	7	0	4	0	
South Canara	0	3	6	0	8	0	

It is needless for me to comment on these figures. The promise of grant held out by the Grant-in-Aid Code is not fulfilled completely by the local board in any district; and there is a still greater disparity between promise and performance in the case of grants payable from provincial funds. When the schools already established struggle for existence, owing to curtailment of their grants, it is idle to expect that new

schools will be opened or, if opened, will continue to work for any length of time. Every new school in fact increases the difficulty by becoming a competitor for a share in the inadequate sum allotted for results grants and thus diminishing the rates at which grants can be paid. There is, I am afraid, no probability in the near future of any large sum being sanctioned by Government or by local boards for the extension of primary education, or of any special educational cess being imposed or of the rate of land-cess being raised, so as to provide funds for larger grants.

The following suggestions are made with a view to improve the present state of affairs and remove the great discontent prevailing among managers of schools, and are commended for the consideration of Government:—

(1) Modification of G.O., No. 1686 L., dated 14th September 1895, which sets apart 50 per cent. of the land-cess for communications. This has led to heavy retrenchments in the allotments for education in many of the local budgets.

(2) Reconsideration of the orders passed in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 945, Educational, dated 31st December 1895, in which Government refused to assign a definite proportion of the revenues of local boards to education. I admit that the receipts of these boards are practically inelastic. But as Government had seen reason to fix 50 per cent. of the land-cess to communications and as the order quoted in clause (1) has led some local boards to believe that the allotment for education may be reduced at the pleasure of the boards, it seems but fair that a definite proportion of the land-cess together with the educational receipts should be set apart for education. One President has recently suggested to Government to prescribe a *maximum* percentage of land-cess to be allotted to Grant 2 and a *minimum* to other grants (G.O., No. 548 L., dated 21st March 1900). As shown in paragraph 17 of the last report on Public Instruction the expenditure from local funds on education dwindled from Rs. 9,09,061 to Rs. 8,14,080 in 1898-99 or by nearly a lakh of rupees, and further reduction will certainly prove a serious check to the progress of elementary education. Further, my proposal is in accordance with recommendation No. 31 in paragraph 676, clause 2 of the report of the Education Commission. If, however, suggestion (1) above is accepted, I would not, in view of the varying circumstances of the different districts, press for the acceptance of suggestion (2).

(3) The removal of the present regulation in the Grant-in-Aid Code under which results grants for the infant, first, second and third standards for boys in non-municipal areas are paid from local funds and results grants for the higher standards are paid from provincial funds.—This distinction is somewhat arbitrary and has worked badly in many districts and taluk boards and has led to an uneven distribution of the inadequate funds at the disposal of the sanctioning authorities. Teachers in some of the more advanced districts and taluks have received a larger proportion of their earnings than those in some of the more backward and remote areas as Government may observe from a glance at the statement I have given above. If the restriction above referred to is removed, the department will be able to assign to each taluk board such a lump sum from provincial funds as will enable the inspecting officers to assign to results schools all over the Presidency a rate of grant which will be fairly uniform.

(4) Reduction of the scale of grants fixed for the compulsory subjects and for the second language in Chapter IV of the Grant-in-Aid Code.—This suggestion is made with a view to make the grants actually paid more nearly coincide with those promised in the Code, thus removing to some extent one of the causes of discontent of managers of schools.

If proposals Nos. (3) and (4) commend themselves to Government, the details can be worked out in consultation with inspecting officers and certain representative managers of results schools.

(iii) As regards expenditure, the percentage of increase cannot be taken to represent correctly the increased outlay on the different stages of instruction, for

reasons explained in clause (i) of this paragraph regarding the percentage of increase in strength. In the margin will be found the increase in expenditure in arts colleges and secondary and primary schools for boys and girls separately. The largest increase related to primary schools for boys, though the per-

	1891-92.	1896-97.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Colleges	5,54,254	6,21,881	67,627	12
Secondary schools for boys.	13,40,221	15,45,613	2,05,392	15
Primary	16,01,647	18,16,175	2,14,528	13
Secondary schools for girls.	3,70,707	4,61,691	90,984	25
Primary	1,79,447	2,40,920	61,473	34

centage of increase was only 13. The increased expenditure on primary schools for boys and girls taken together was more than four times the increase in that on colleges, though it fell short of the increase on secondary schools for boys and girls. The expenditure on secondary schools was, however, inclusive of that on the primary departments of those schools.

(iv) With reference to the observations of the Government of India in paragraph 13 of its Resolution, I beg to refer that Government to paragraphs 82, 83 and 84 of the last quinquennial report for Madras, in which complete information as to the character and scope of primary education and the results of the primary examination and the primary standard examinations has been furnished. As required in recommendation No. 7, in paragraph 224 (not 124 which is a misprint) on page 174 of the report of the Education Commission, aid to primary schools is regulated, to a large extent, according to the results of examination. But schools which have fulfilled all the conditions of recognition and have been placed in the permanent section of the general school list maintained by the department are aided on the fixed grant system with effect from 1st April 1899. Such schools are nevertheless examined by the inspecting officers annually and are reported on regularly; and the grants are liable to be increased or decreased according to the state of efficiency of the school. The curriculum has been revised on the lines suggested in recommendation 9 of the same paragraph.

ORDER—No. 425, Educational, dated 6th September 1900.

With the object of removing the prevalent discontent among managers of aided schools caused by the marked difference between the rates paid by the Educational department and the amounts earned, the Director of Public Instruction made four suggestions in the paragraph read above.

Two of these, namely (1) the reduction of the definite portion of the land-cess now set apart for expenditure on roads and other communications, and (2) the assignment of a fixed proportion of the revenues of local boards to education, the Governor in Council is unable on public grounds to accept; and the Government of India have been made acquainted with this decision. The remaining proposals

* Chapter I, article 5, clause (ii), sub-clause (3). namely (3) the cancellation of the existing regulation in the Grant-in-Aid Code * which provides for the payment from local funds of the results grants for the infant

† Chapter I, article 5, clause (i), sub-clause (7). and lower standards for boys in non-municipal areas, while provincial funds † bear the cost of the grants for the higher standards, and (4) the reduction of the scale of grants fixed for the compulsory subjects and for the second language in chapter IV of the code,

the Government resolves to approve.

The Director should now work them out, in the manner he proposes, and submit a formal scheme for sanction.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

N

① print in full

Educl. Dept.

Read again I letter from
D.P.S. No. 6091. 25th June
1900. paragraph ① [pp. 20-21
of file.]

Order: No. 425 d/b 9.00

With the object of
remedying the prevalent
discontent among managers
of ^{aided} schools caused by the
marked difference between
the ~~ex~~ rates paid by
the Educational depart-
ment ~~for~~ and the amount
earned, the Director of Public
Instruction made four ~~proposals~~
in the paragraph read
above.

Two of these, namely (1) the
reduction of the definite
portion of the Landcess
now set apart for expenditure
on roads & other communica-
tion and (2) the assignment of
a fixed proportion of
the revenues of local ha-
zars to education, the Govt.
in Council is unable to

public funds to accept;
& the Govt. of India* have
been ^{made} acquainted with this
decision. The ~~the~~ remaining
proposals, namely (3) the
~~reduction~~ cancellation of
the existing regulation
in the grant-in-aid code
which provides for the
payment from local funds
of the ^{results grant} infant & lower
standards for boys in
non-municipal areas, & while
provincial funds bear the
cost of the grants for
the higher standards, and
(4) the reduction of the
scale of grants fixed
for the compulsory subjects
& for the second language
in the fourth Chapter IV of
the grant code,
~~with the exception~~
the Government resolves
to approve.
The Director should ^{now} mark
them out, in the manner
he proposes, & submit a
formal scheme for sanction.
4.9.1900 A/P

[* p. 45 of file.]

new line

① Ch. I, art. 5, clause (ii), sub-clause (c)

† Ch. I, art. 5, clause (i), sub-clause (7.)

First sent to Press. 6/9/00

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED. { Order complete. 40
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

PRINT No.

SP 9's letters 6091 & 25. June 1900 June 7.
in the press.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
N = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

To the D.P. } 84/2
" Low up } 15/9