Educational (190 /) Department.

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N. P.

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Provincial Legislation by the Inspecting Agency

Cancelling para 2 of G.O. No. 373 Edl dy 3-7-01

on the Subject of the ——.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1901} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. }
Regd. } 1901.

Enclosures

Spare copies

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 673, 19th November 1901.

N. P.

NOVEMBER.

Provincialization of the Inspecting Agency.

Cancelling paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 373, Educational, dated 3rd July 1901, on the subject of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 373, Educational, dated 3rd July 1901.

Read—the following letter from A. WILLIAMS, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, dated Simla, the 11th June 1901, No. 217:—

I am directed to reply to your letter No 73, dated the 12th February 1901, submitting proposals for provincializing the agency of supervisors of primary schools in the Madras Presidency, hitherto known as inspecting schoolmasters.

2. It is urged in connection with these proposals that the present class of supervisors, who are paid from Local funds, are in many cases men of inferior qualifications; while the few persons of ability who are to be found amongst them have to remain content with a low rate of salary and no prospects of promotion, and that the present system therefore affords no stimulus to good work. Further, it is represented that the members of the Provincial Inspecting staff, under whom these supervisors work, are unable to exercise proper control or to maintain proper discipline among them. With the object of improving this unsatisfactory state of affairs and effecting a reform in the condition of the supervising agency the Madras Government propose to provincialize these supervisors and the Governor in Council anticipates that the result of this measure will be to secure a better class of men both because service under Government is more popular than under local bodies, and because they will be eligible for advancement to the grades of sub-assistant inspectors.

3. The sanction of the Government of India is therefore asked to these proposals which will, as shown in paragraph 4 of your letter, involve a charge against Provincial revenues of a sum of Rs. 1,03,000 a year and have the effect of relieving local boards of all financial responsibility for this supervising agency. The Government of Madras, however, explain that the new arrangement is not intended to make the contributions of local boards towards the promotion of primary education less than they have hitherto been. On this point I am to invite attention to paragraph 91 of the report on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1899-1900 in which the Director of Public Instruction contends that the expenditure of local boards on education is at the present time generally inadequate. A recent examination of the statistics showing the progress of education in each province has also disclosed the fact that, while the resources of district and taluk boards in the Madras Presidency exceed those of similar bodies in other provinces, the proportion of their income spent by the former on education is only $\frac{1}{8}$th as compared with $\frac{1}{3}$rd in some of the other provinces. The amount expended on education by the boards in the Madras Presidency is considerably less than the amount so spent in Bombay, Bengal or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Such being the case it is, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, very doubtful whether the present proposals to provincialize the supervising agency in Madras will encourage local bodies to devote a larger share of their funds to education. On the contrary it appears to His Excellency in Council that, while the immediate result of setting free the cost of this agency will be to enable the local bodies to spend an equivalent sum on other educational wants of their district, the most important point, viz., that their present contributions are inadequate, will be overlooked.

4. Apart from this consideration the Government of India have grave doubts as to the propriety of the proposal made by the Madras Government. They observe from page 29 of the report on public instruction for the year 1899-1900 that altogether 261 inspecting schoolmasters were employed during that year, of whom 3 were paid from Provincial revenues and 59 and 199 from Municipal and Local funds, respectively. The numbers given in the fourth paragraph of your letter under reply show a considerably smaller number, viz., 202. The report does not throw any light as to the manner in which the duties assigned to them under the Madras Inspection Code were carried out, and all that can be gathered regarding their work is that they visited 3,995 villages which had no schools, started 2,284 new schools and brought 2,424 unaided schools on to the aided list. From an examination of the reports on public instruction for the last five years the Government observe that 12,830 new schools are said to have been opened and 11,754 brought on to the aided list by the help of this agency. These statistics lead the Governor-General in Council to fear that either the results of the operations of the supervising agency are overstated, or that they are short-lived and unsubstantial, for the general body of these reports does not by any means testify to such an increase in the number of educational institutions as the figures above quoted indicate. Finally, it is admitted that no inspection work properly so termed is entrusted to these men, and such being the case, the maintaining of this agency at the cost of Provincial revenues does not, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, fall within the recommendations of the Education Commission.

In these circumstances I am to express the regret of His Excellency in Council that he is unable to sanction the present proposals of the Government of Madras.

Order—No. 373, Educational, dated 3rd July 1901.

Communicated to the Financial Department.

2. Further orders will be passed in regard to the letter of the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department.

ORDER—No. 673, Educational, dated 19th November 1901.

Paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 373, Educational, dated 3rd July 1901, will be cancelled.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department.
„ Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. S. J. Pereira.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 673, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 19TH NOVEMBER 1901.

[SUBJECT.—*Supervisors of Primary Schools.*]

Letter from the Government of India, No. 217, dated 14th June 1901.

This has been read in Council. The draft placed below may now issue.

P. T. THARYAN.
21-6-01.

A. T. PRINGLE.
21-6-01.

It had better be circulated to Members also. The arguments in the letter are peculiar. Even the last one may be criticised. The Education Commission does not exhaust recommendations which might be made to improve education.

C. J. WEIR.
21-6-01.

I wish to know what criticism of the letter from India the Educational Secretariat can submit. On that, it may appear advisable to consult the Director of Public Instruction.

J. T[HOMSON].
24-5-01.

H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM].
25-6-01.

In paragraph 3 of their letter, the Government of India observe that the total expenditure on education from local funds in Madras and the proportion to total income are less than in some of the other provinces. This is correct, but we spend comparatively less on education because we have to incur a much heavier outlay on medical services, vaccination and sanitation. The appended statement A shows that while our expenditure on education in 1899-1900 was 10·42 lakhs and on medical services, vaccination and sanitation 17·56 lakhs, the Bombay figures were 15·34 and 4·84 and the Bengal figures 12·25 and 3·86. If more has to be spent on education than at present, the money must be found by starving the other services; but from the point of view of Local Fund administration, these other services seem to be more important than education. Education will not suffer so long as there are various missionary and other agencies to look after it, but medical relief, vaccination and sanitation have no such advocates and supporters.

The figures are interesting.

A. T. PRINGLE.
10-7-01.

2. The Government of India further say that the proposal to provincialize the agency of supervisors will not encourage local bodies to spend proportionately more on education. It is submitted, however, that it is not a question of encouragement but of means. The expenditure on education from local funds is admittedly smaller than it ought to be and local boards are not now fulfilling the promises of

This of course is the case and should be insisted upon.

G. H. STUART.

the Grant-in-aid Code by paying in full the grants earned by aided schools; there is consequently a good deal of dissatisfaction at present. As stated above, however, the reason is not the unwillingness of boards to spend more but their inability. The proposal of this Government would have set free some money which can be utilized in the payment of fuller grants. As matters stand, the aggregate expenditure on education cannot and will not in any case be increased to any material extent in the near future: the next best thing therefore is to afford some relief to the boards as proposed and insist on their spending the money thus set free in the directions in which larger expenditure is absolutely required.

All this exactly expresses my view.
G. H. STUART.

3. As to the manner in which supervisors of primary schools perform their duties (paragraph 4 of the letter), their employers are the best judges and they are satisfied. But there is no doubt that the quality of the work will be far better if there is an improvement in the type of the men employed. Of the 261 supervisors mentioned by the Government of India, 3 are paid from provincial and 199 from local funds, and it is proposed to take over only these. They will no doubt be able to look after schools within municipal areas also for which 59 men are now separately employed. When they become provincial servants they can easily be made to do so.

4. It is true that during the last five years 12,830 schools are reported to have been newly started and 11,754 to have been brought on the aided list. In most cases, however, the same schools come under both heads. If the work of supervisors in this respect does not produce any lasting benefit, it is entirely due to want of encouragement from local bodies and that is again due to want of funds. This Government's proposal had the indirect effect of improving this state of things. The position would probably have been much worse without the agency.

This is all very true.
G.H.S.

5. It is also true that the Education Commission recommended the maintenance from provincial revenues of the inspecting agency only; but as noted by the Secretary, the Commission did not exhaust the recommendations which might be made for improving education. Moreover, our point is that though the supervisors do not perform any inspection work properly so called, they are a powerful adjunct to the inspecting staff. Local Boards are not bound to employ them, but without them our inspecting officers will be almost helpless.

P. T. THARYAN.
9-7-01.

STATEMENT A.

Province.	Income during 1899-1900.	Expenditure under * Medical Services, Sanitation and Vaccination.	Percentage.	Expenditure under Education.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Bengal	72,79,076	3,86,357	5·31	12,25,682	16·83
Bombay	40,14,915	4,84,570	12·07	15,34,366	38·22
Madras	87,07,622	17,56,186	26·17	10,42,532	11·97

P. T. THARYAN.
9-7-01.

This statement has been prepared so as to disregard services (such as public works) in which the expenditure in Madras is not materially different in proportion to that in other provinces.

* Do we not spend rather too much (comparatively) on these services? Possibly there may be facts, which we are not aware of, in Bengal which reduce the percentage there.

A. T. PRINGLE.
10-7-01.

It is feared that, even admitting the weakness of the letter from the Government of India and the curious want of logic in it, the Madras case is too weak to carry through.

2. The letter of February * last was really a make-shift; the strength of it actually rested on what had been † emphatically denied six months before by this Government—the classification of these supervisors as an inspecting agency. To avoid this difficulty, it had to be contended that while the supervisors were not an inspecting agency, their work was such as to relieve and to give help to the inspecting branch of the department. This line of argument was such as to weaken the case financially; the Government of India had been very emphatic on the necessity for strengthening the inspection branch, telling local Governments that it was absolutely "essential" to have a proper staff, although it would take "money" and "time." An application for additional funds to strengthen the inspecting agency proper might, therefore, have been successful, although the Government would have had to abandon to some extent their contention ‡ that on the whole that agency was strong enough in Madras. But an application for funds for an agency to which the remarks of the Government of India did not directly apply, on the strength of those remarks, was really fatally weak.

* No. 73, dated 12th February 1901.

† No. 321-A., dated 31st July 1900 (paragraphs 2 and 3).

‡ Paragraph 4 of No. 321-A, dated 31st July 1901.

3. Another weak point was in the contention (of which over much had to be made) that there was no thorough control over these supervisors. Considering that although paid from local funds the men admittedly worked directly under the inspectors of the department, the argument that they could not be made to perform their duties efficiently, or be kept under proper discipline, obviously went too far, and was stated, I venture to think, in too great detail. Moreover, it carried with it a condemnation of persons whose useful work was at the same time being proved by figures.

4. The best plan, if we are to go on with the discussion, will be to ask Mr. Stuart to try and make out a better case for us: but I think we might have more hope of succeeding in getting additional grants for other educational purposes. **N**

A. T. PRINGLE.
10-7-01.

From page 205 of Mr. Cotton's review it appears that the expenditure from local funds on primary education in 1896-97 was as follows in Madras, Bombay and Bengal:—

Madras	6·25 lakhs.
Bombay	7·33 „
Bengal	5 12 „

These figures seem, however, to exclude the proportionate expenditure on the primary departments of secondary schools. The figures for Bombay and Bengal for later years are not available here. They will probably be found in the Public Instruction reports of those provinces. I have called for these from Madras, but as it seems that Bombay will be the first and Madras only second in point of expenditure on primary education, it is not likely that any strong case can be made for Madras in this respect.

P. T. THARYAN.
16-7-01.

I submit that we should at this point proceed as suggested on 10th July 1901 at **N**.

A. T. PRINGLE.
17-7-01.

Honourable Member—

It will be best, as suggested, to consult the Director of Public Instruction at this stage u.o. as to what action he proposes to take in consequence of India's letter in the matter of these supervisors.

2. It is easy to pick holes in the logic of the letter, but it is very doubtful if we will ever be able to induce the Government of India to reconsider its decision regarding the payment of these men from provincial funds.

3. There was a proposal some years ago, I believe, though I do not * find the papers in this file that these supervisors were to be placed under the Educational department and paid by Government, the amounts thus paid being recovered from district boards.

* Please see G.Os., No. 1210 L., dated 23rd May 1891, and No. 131 L., dated 24th January 1893, now put up

P. T. THARYAN.
19-7-01.

This proposal or some modification of it might be taken up again. The efficiency of the supervisors could be as well secured under this system as under the one the Government of India have negatived.

4. We might get the Government of India to agree to relieve our local funds to some extent in the following way. These supervisors perform some duties apparently which might properly be performed by an inspecting staff. It is for instance difficult to believe that the 230 officials in Bengal described as sub-inspectors do not do some of the duties which are here left to these supervisors.

These Sub-Inspectors are Local Board servants.

G. H. STUART.

The Government of India insist on an adequate inspecting staff why should we not fall in with their wishes, and put upon the officers of the lower grades of that staff some of the duties at present performed by supervisors? If this be feasible the number of supervisors might be reduced, and local funds relieved.

5. The figures in statement A are interesting and invite further investigation. The explanation of the small amounts spent by local boards on "Medical" in Bengal and Bombay is found apparently in the fact that in those presidencies provincial revenues contribute more largely to these services. I find from the Blue Book (administrative statistics) that in Bengal vaccination is nearly all paid for by provincial and in Bombay about half. In other provinces, too, the pay of medical officers is more largely borne by provincial. I understand that (Secretary, Public Works Department, is my authority) in some provinces main roads are to a considerable extent paid for by provincial. I wish the office to collect as accurate information on the subject as they can, in regard to each of our "grants" from local funds.

6. If facts are as I suspect, we may have a very effective answer to India's rebuke regarding the local boards' niggardly expenditure on education, and one which would be of use on other occasions than for present controversy.

We may now consult the Director of Public Instruction u.o.

C. J. WEIR.
2-8-01.

Yes, please.

J. T[HOMSON].
5-8-01.

To Director of Public Instruction u.o.

Dr. Duncan's original proposal was that local boards should contribute a sum equivalent to the charge on provincial revenues. This was also contemplated in my letter. In a u.o. memorandum since, I have said that local boards must be subsidized somehow, either in hard cash or by remitting their contribution for supervisors.

As to my contention in paragraph 91 of my report for 1899-1900, I never contended that the expenditure in directions other than education could be reduced. Local boards cannot collect any more money: their income is already much greater

than in Bengal which has double the population, and they don't spend money extravagantly, as far as I know. Therefore, the only way they can spend more on education is by spending less on other things. But these other things being just as necessary as education, money must be spent on them. So it comes to this, that provincial must come to the help of local, and whether its help takes the form of grant-in-aid of the medical or educational or public works charges of the board does not seem to me to be of importance. The amount spent on education by boards in Madras is less than in Bombay and Bengal, but the amount spent on medical and sanitary charges is in Madras vastly greater than in the other provinces.

If more money is to be spent on education by local boards, Government will have to grant it in some form or other, and the present proposal would be one form of such a grant. As to the doubt expressed by the Government of India in paragraph 3, the Local Government has complete control over the budgets of local boards and is able to see that the funds saved to them by this scheme are not diverted from education. If things remain as they are, or even if provincialization is sanctioned with the condition that boards must contribute the cost (the original proposal), local boards will still be unable to increase their expenditure on education unless Government subsidize them in some form or other. Financially, therefore, the rejection of the scheme saves nothing to provincial revenues: because I shall simply come up with a proposal that provincial revenues should contribute an equivalent amount for grants-in-aid.

The reason of the difference between the number (261) of supervisors and the number 202 it is proposed to provincialize, is that it is not proposed to take over the 59 municipal supervisors, for the reasons given by Dr. Duncan in his original letter.

The fear expressed by the Government of India that the work of these supervisors is short-lived, is to a certain extent well-founded, but without this agency there would have been absolute retrogression instead of the advance, small as it is, that has actually been made. Much of their work consists in resisting the tendency of results schoolmasters to close their schools in disgust at the inadequacy of the grants paid by local boards, and in persuading the villagers to start new schools in the hope of better days, or to start again schools that have been closed owing to the above causes.

These men do not do any independent inspection *for grants*: and this is all that I have admitted. I have described their work in paragraph 3 (v) of my letter No. 6091, dated 25th June 1900, recorded in G.O., No. 469, Educational, dated 20th September 1900, and it is more fully described in appendix III to the Inspection Code: it is inspection of a kind, and a very important kind: and it is by no means clear that the Education Commission would not have held it to be so. At any rate, as the Secretary says, we are not limited by the recommendations of the Education Commission: in Madras these recommendations have been almost exhausted.

If the work of these men is so ineffective as the Government of India makes out it is desirable gradually to replace them by better men; and a cheap way of doing this is to make the service a Government service, for, rightly or wrongly, men prefer Government service to Local Board service.

Moreover, although the supervisors work under Sub-Assistant Inspectors, yet all matters relating to their appointment, leave, transfer and deputation, are decided by the Presidents of the Boards: and this alone causes a great deal of delay and correspondence that would be entirely avoided by the adoption of the scheme.

The suggestion of the Secretary that the Sub-Assistant Inspectors (I presume increased in numbers) might perform some of the duties of supervisors, whose numbers could then be reduced, does not seem feasible. The duties are quite distinct and should be kept so. Perhaps the Government of India might take another view of the question if they understood that there is no chance whatever of getting more money for education out of local boards, and that increased expenditure must come out of Provincial funds in some form or other.

G. H. STUART.
20-8-01.

The Director's remarks only confirm the view taken by the office, of the arguments used by the Government of India in their letter regarding supervisors of primary schools. Orders are now solicited as to whether the Government of India may be addressed.

P. T. THARYAN.
7-9-01.

Honourable Member—

Please see linked file. The Director of Public Instruction is going to ask for 1 lakh per annum as a contribution to Local to enable district boards to pay grants in full.

If this be granted, and I venture to think it should be, if possible, then it does not so much matter if the cost of these supervisors of education is provincialized or not.

It is, however, true that if the service was made Government service, then probably a better class of men would be got. This object would be equally secured, of course, if the cost was recovered from local boards.

With reference to my note of 18th July 1901 at page 4 of the printed notes, please see the two further statements, which I have had compiled in the office mainly from the finance and revenue accounts of Government of India. They speak for themselves and show that in Madras local funds have relieved provincial of the charges for roads and "medical" much more than in Bengal or Bombay.

Please flag always.
J. T[HOMSON].

Our local funds can't spend more on education, simply because they have to spend all they have on other even more important services, the money for which in other provinces is provided for out of general revenues.

I think this ought to be pointed out to the Government of India in reply to their criticisms about our local fund expenditure on education.

Yes, certainly.
J.T.

The Chief Engineer recently proposed that the cost of main lines of communication should be provincialized or that contributions for their upkeep should be made to Local Boards. The proposal has, I believe, gone to Financial Department, but it might be well to let him see these statements.

If in Madras Provincial funds bore anything like so large a share of the cost of roads and "Medical," our Local Boards could do an enormous amount for education.

C. J. WEIR.
12-9-01.

Provinces.	Expenditure from Local Funds in 1899-1900.									Expenditure from Provincial Funds in 1899-1900.		
	Public Works.			Education.	Medical Relief, Vaccination and Sanitation.	Public and charitable institutions.	Supervision and management.	Investments loans, contributions and debt head charges.	Total.	Education.	Medical Relief, Vaccination and Sanitation.	Roads.
	Roads.	Other Works.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bengal	32,12,056	10,83,412	42,95,468	12,25,700	3,86,357	93,763	3,34,398	6,50,370	69,86,056	28,17,981	22,88,160	12,12,768
Madras	31,50,445	12,13,122	43,63,567	10,42,532	17,56,186	2,91,843	5,39,625	6,27,715	86,21,468	17,87,554	15,13,940	5,95,483
Bombay	12,09,454	8,85,160	20,94,614	15,34,366	4,84,570	1,67,019	1,53,327	2,02,397	46,36,293	17,84,600	29,39,669	7,87,972

Provinces.	Total expenditure from Provincial and Local funds on roads in 1899-1900.	Expenditure on roads from Provincial funds only in 1899-1900.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Total expenditure on Education, from Provincial and Local Funds in 1899-1900.	Expenditure on Education from Provincial Funds only in 1899-1900.	Percentage of column 6 to column 5.	Total expenditure on Medical Services, Vaccination and Sanitation from Provincial and Local Funds in 1899-1900.	Expenditure on Medical Services, Vaccination and Sanitation from Provincial Funds only in 1899-1900.	Percentage of column 9 to column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Bengal	44,24,824	12,12,768	27·4	40,43,681	28,17,981	69·7	26,74,517	22,88,160	85·6
Madras	37,45,928	5,95,483	15 9	28,30,086	17,87,554	63·2	32,70,126	15,13,940	46·3
Bombay	19,97,426	7,87,972	39·4	33,18,966	17.84,600	53·8	34,24,239	29,39,669	85·9

A | The Assistant Secretary's criticism of the letter to India of February is just. I do not understand this supervisor class at all and don't remember its existence. The recollection that I have of local fund employés is that the inspecting staff had organization of schools and the leading of them towards examination as part of their duties.

B | But the reply from India should be answered and an answer is easy enough. The most sensible plan would seem to be to give up supervisors and extend the Government inspecting staff. That seems a desirable improvement in administration if the Educational Department can undertake it. The money set free to local funds could be earmarked for education purposes only. Point out to India how it comes about that local bodies have so little to spend on education, and inform them what we desire to do if funds are made available in the next contract.

J. T[HOMSON].
14–9–01.

Honourable Member—

As regards Honourable Member's marginal remark I wish to explain that it has not been usual to flag notes on a current file. Honourable Member's request will be noted and the office instructed to see that it is carried out.

One gets to search for printed notes only on yellow paper.
J. T[HOMSON].

With reference to Honourable Member's remarks at A (overleaf), I am sure Honourable Member remembers the class of "inspecting schoolmasters". This designation was changed, in deference to the objection of the Government of India, that we were utilizing schoolmasters as an inspecting agency (*vide* flag A).

I was not aware; and really the old designation was more appropriate than the new. I suppose I ought to have been aware or to have found out by reading the files properly: but it is very dry work.
J. T.

As this file (flag A) has been circulated much recently, it did not occur to me that Honourable Member had not seen it, or that it was necessary to describe exactly what was meant by the term "supervisors of primary schools." I regret my omission to do so.

In the light of the above explanation I venture to ask Honourable Member to reconsider his order at (B) above.

I made the same suggestions, flag (O), (page 3 above), but the Director says that the duties of the two classes (*i.e.*, the inspecting agency and that of the supervisors) are quite distinct and should be kept so—*vide* penultimate paragraph of his note at (flag M), and that the proposal is not feasible.

Mr. Stuart also evidently considers that the supervisors cannot be dispensed with, as he says without them there would have been absolute retrogression and it is submitted that there can be no question that the work these men now do must be carried on by some agency, by whatever name they may be called.

In the file * which was linked with this, Honourable Member approved of the proposal to grant one lakh to Local to enable them to pay full grants. Does Honourable Member intend that even if this sum should be given, local funds should be further relieved by making the charge for supervisors "provincial"?

* Sent to Financial Department by Honourable Member's order.

C. J. WEIR.
14–9–01.

I would have supposed that the man that was fit to organize and to show schoolmasters how to work was also fit to examine the school when presented or deemed fit for examination. But I dare say the Inspecting schoolmaster could hardly be regarded as a disinterested examiner always.

If "supervisors" are to be kept on and paid for from local funds—I cannot say that I understand clearly the mind of the Director of Public Instruction—it means only more contributions from Provincial if education is to be extended. It would certainly—perhaps, I should say *ought* certainly to—improve the class to make it a provincial establishment. So far as I can judge at present, I would like to give money for that as well as the lakh to pay full grants.

J. T[HOMSON].
20–9–01.

Now draft and submit through Assistant Secretary. Copy of pages 10 and 11 of these notes with the statements may be sent at once to the Financial Department.

C. J. WEIR.
21–9–01.

Copy of pages 10 and 11 of the notes have already been sent to the Financial Department.

A draft letter to India is placed below for approval.

P. T. THARYAN.
1–10–01.

Print up.

A. T. PRINGLE.
3–10–01.

Printed up.

P. T. THARYAN.
23–10–01.

Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE.
25–10–01.
C. J. WEIR.
27–10–01.

Better set up a readable draft and look at it again before circulation.'

J. T[HOMSON].
30–10–01.

I am sorry the draft corrected in manuscript was sent in circulation. I certainly meant to direct a fresh proof. The office should however, as a matter of course, get this done when the corrections are numerous.

Do so now.

C. J. WEIR.
4–11–01.

Noted. A corrected proof is submitted.

P. T. THARYAN.
8–11–01.

C. J. WEIR.
12–11–01.

Draft letter from C. J. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, Educational department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 217, Education, dated 14th June 1901, stating that the Government of India are unable to sanction the proposals of this Government for provincializing the agency of supervisors of primary schools.

2. The reasons assigned for the decision are the following:—

(i) the expenditure of local boards on education in Madras is at the present time generally inadequate and proportionately less than in other provinces, and it is doubtful whether the proposals made by this Government are such as to encourage local bodies to increase that expenditure;

(ii) the results of the operations of the supervising agency are short-lived and unsubstantial; and

(iii) the maintenance of the agency at the cost of Provincial revenues did not fall within the recommendations of the Education Commission.

3. With reference to the first of these reasons, I am to annex two statements—one showing the distribution, under the various objects of expenditure, of the funds at the disposal of local boards in Bengal, Bombay and Madras, during the year 1899–1900, and the expenditure during the same year from Provincial funds on roads, education, and medical services *cum* sanitation; the other showing the proportion which the expenditure from Provincial funds under each of these heads bears to the total outlay from Provincial and Local put together. The figures have been taken from the published reports of local boards and from the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India. Full information cannot be had here as to whether these figures comprise the whole of the expenditure incurred in Bengal and Bombay under the heads named, but from such data as are available it appears that while Madras spends from local funds 31·50 lakhs of rupees on roads, 10·43 on education and 17·56 on medical services and sanitation, the corresponding figures for Bengal are 52·12, 12·26 and 3·86, and those for Bombay 12·09, 15·34 and 4·85 lakhs. Of the total expenditure from Provincial and Local funds on roads, Provincial revenues bear 15·9 per cent. in Madras, 27·4 in Bengal and 39·4 in Bombay, while in the case of education the percentages are 63·2, 69·7 and 53·8 and in that of medical services *cum* sanitation 46·3, 85·6 and 85·9. If therefore Madras spends less from local funds on education than either Bengal or Bombay, the expenditure on medical services and sanitation is very considerably greater and in the other two provinces a much larger contribution for these services is made by the State. Even in the case of roads Provincial revenues in Bengal and Bombay defray a much larger percentage of the expenditure than in Madras. As the income of the Madras local boards is limited, an enhancement of the grant to Education means the reduction of the expenditure on roads and medical or sanitary services. But as expenditure on these services cannot be curtailed, Provincial funds will have to take over the maintenance of some of the roads and of the medical and other institutions which are now kept up by local boards as apparently has been done in Bengal and Bombay.

4. As to whether the proposals of this Government would have encouraged local bodies to increase their expenditure on education, I am to point out that the Governor in Council has complete control over the budgets of local boards and would have been able to see that the funds saved to them by the proposed scheme were not diverted from education. As explained in the foregoing paragraph, local boards are at present unable to increase their expenditure on education unless Government subsidize them in some form or other. The question is thus entirely one of means and not of unwillingness on the part of boards to spend more on education.

5. In regard to the second reason advanced by the Government of India, I am to state that though according to the reports 12,830 schools were newly started and 11,751 newly brought on the aided list during the last five years, in most cases the same schools come under both heads. The fear expressed by the Government of India that the work of these supervisors is short-lived may to a certain extent be well-founded. Schools started, or started and brought on the aided list, cannot survive unless, by the payment in full of the grants earned, sufficient encouragement to continue them is given to the schoolmasters. Owing however to want of funds, local bodies are at present unable to pay the grants in full. The proposals of this Government, if sanctioned, would indirectly have improved this state of things

by setting free funds for payments of grants. On the other hand, without the agency in question there would have been absolute retrogression instead of the advance, small as it is, which has been made. Much of the work of the supervisors consists in resisting the tendency of results-schoolmasters to close their schools in disgust at the inadequacy of the grants paid by local boards, and in persuading the villagers to start new schools or to reopen schools which have been closed owing to the cause just mentioned. This work in this direction has not this Government believes been ineffective; at the same time it has always been realized that it is desirable that supervisors of primary schools should be of a better stamp than at present and the most effective way of securing this is by making the service Government service.

6. As regards the third reason, I am to observe that though the Education Commission recommended the maintenance from Provincial funds of the inspecting agency only, the Governor in Council desires that the proposal made may be judged on its merits. As the Director describes the work of these supervisors, it is inspection of a kind and of a very important kind, and it is by no means clear that the Education Commission would not have held it to be so. In any case endeavours to improve primary education cannot be limited by the recommendations made eighteen years ago.

7. In these circumstances, I am to request that, in the light of the explanation furnished in the foregoing paragraphs, the Government of India will be pleased to reconsider their decision and to sanction the proposals of this Government as made in Mr. Hammick's letter No. 73 of the 17th February last. With reference to the discrepancy observed in paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to explain that it was not intended to provincialize the fifty-nine supervisors employed by municipal councils.

The letter need not go. Record the Government of India's letter to us. It may, however, be kept in view as a text for enforcing our necessities and for explaining their lack of full comprehension in the time to come.

J. T[HOMSON].
13-11-01.

Government {1901} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Press
Please correct
& show two
clean proofs.
PZ
4/11/1

Recd.	} 1901.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. , October 1901.

OCTOBER.

Addressing the Govt. of I. on the subject of provincializing the agency of Supervisors of primary Schools

H. A. & C. & C.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 373, Educational, dated 3rd July 1901.

Paint in full ie Letter index!

Order—No. , Educational, dated October 1901.

The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter letter, No. , Educational, dated October 1901.]

(True Extract.)

Asst. Secretary to Government.

27.10.01

Ed. A. Rungasawmy Aiyangar.

Proof 5/11/01

1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Draft for approval.

From

The Government of Fort St. George.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

Letter, No. , October 1901.

OCTOBER.

Requesting that in the light of the explanations now furnished the proposals submitted by this Govt for provincialising the agency of supervisors of primary schools may be sanctioned.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From

C. J. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,
Educational Department,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Home Department.

Dated Fort St. George, October 1901.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 217, Education, dated 14th June 1901, stating that the Government of India are unable to sanction the proposals of this Government for provincializing the agency of supervisors of primary schools.

2. The reasons assigned for the decision are the following:—

(i) the expenditure of local boards on education in Madras is at the present time generally inadequate and proportionately less than in other provinces, and it is doubtful whether the proposals made by this Government are such as to encourage local bodies to increase that expenditure;

(ii) the results of the operations of the supervising agency are short-lived and unsubstantial; and

(iii) the maintenance of the agency at the cost of Provincial revenues did not fall within the recommendations of the Education Commission.

3. With reference to the first of these reasons, I am to annex two statements—one showing the distribution, ~~classified among~~ the various objects of expenditure, of the funds at the disposal of local boards in Bengal, Bombay and Madras, during the year 1899–1900, and the expenditure during the same year from Provincial funds on roads, education, and medical services *cum* sanitation; the other showing the proportion which the expenditure from Provincial funds under each of these heads bears to the total outlay from Provincial and Local put together. The figures have been taken from the published reports of local boards and from the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India. Full information cannot be had here as to whether these figures comprise the whole of the expenditure incurred in Bengal and Bombay under the heads named, but from such data as are available it appears that while Madras spends from local funds 31·50 lakhs of rupees on roads, 10·43 on education and 17·56 on medical services and sanitation, the corresponding figures for Bengal are 32·12, 12·26 and 3·86, and those for Bombay 12·09, 15·34 and 4·85 lakhs.

~~Out of~~ the total expenditure from Provincial and local funds on roads, Provincial revenues bear 15·9 per cent. in Madras, 27·4 in Bengal and 39·4 in Bombay, while in the case of education the percentages are 63·2, 69·7 and 53·8 and in that of medical services *cum* sanitation 46·3, 85·6 and 85·9. If, therefore, Madras spends less on education from local funds than either Bengal or Bombay, ~~her~~ the expenditure on medical services and sanitation is very considerably ~~more~~, and in the provinces ~~just~~ named the deficiency in this respect ~~has to be~~ made ~~good~~ by the State. Even ~~on~~ roads more is spent from Provincial revenues in Bengal and Bombay than in Madras. As the income of the local boards is limited, ~~the only way they could spend more on education in Madras would be by reducing~~ expenditure on roads and medical or sanitary services. ~~In that case~~ Provincial funds ~~would~~ have to take over the maintenance of some of the roads and of the medical and other institutions which are now kept up by local boards as apparently has ~~to be~~ done in Bengal and Bombay.

4. As to whether the proposals of this Government will encourage local bodies to increase their expenditure on education, I am to point out that the Governor in Council has complete control over the budgets of local boards and is able to see that the funds saved to them by the scheme are not diverted from education. ~~If things remain as they are, local boards will still,~~ as explained in the foregoing paragraph, ~~be~~ unable to increase their expenditure on education unless Government subsidize them in some form or other. The question is thus entirely one of means and not of unwillingness on the part of boards to spend more on education.

5. In regard to the second reason advanced by the Government of India, I am to state that, though according to the reports 12,830 schools were newly started and 11,754 newly brought on the aided list during the last five years, in most cases the same schools come under both heads. The fear expressed by the Government of India that the work of these supervisors is short-lived may to a certain extent be well-founded. Schools started, or started and brought on the aided list, cannot survive unless, by the payment in full of the grants earned, sufficient encouragement is given ~~them by local bodies, and~~, owing to want of funds, ~~these~~ bodies are at present unable to pay the grants in full. The proposals of this Government, if sanctioned, would indirectly have improved this state of things. On the other hand, without the agency in question there would have been absolute retrogression instead of the advance, small as it is, which has been made. Much of the work of the supervisors consists in resisting the tendency of results-schoolmasters to close their schools in disgust at the inadequacy of the grants paid by local boards, and in persuading the villagers to start new schools or to reopen schools which have been closed owing to the cause just mentioned. ~~If the work of the supervisors is so ineffective as the Government of India contend, it follows that it is desirable gradually to replace them by better men, and the least expensive way of doing that~~ is by making the service Government service.

6. As regards the third reason, I am to observe that, though the Education Commission recommended the maintenance from Provincial funds of the inspecting agency only, the Governor in Council presumes that he is not debarred from occasionally submitting proposals outside the Commission's recommendations if the cause of education is in his opinion subserved by doing so; he cannot admit that the last word has been said by that body on every point with which the local Governments of India may have to deal.

7. In these circumstances, I am to request that, in the light of the explanation furnished in the foregoing paragraphs, the Government of India will be pleased to reconsider their decision and to sanction the proposals of this Government as made in Mr. Hammick's letter No. 73 of the 17th February last. With reference to the discrepancy observed in paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to explain that it was not intended to provincialize the fifty-nine supervisors employed by municipal councils as ~~their influence in municipal areas is comparatively inappreciable~~.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

Ltr Sctrys a reads the draft & look at th algn Copn Circ^r

✓ I am sorry the draft corrected in Answer sent for the circ. ✓ certainly meant to direct a fresh proof. The offices shd however as a matter of course. Get this done when

[Appendix.

Encl W. D'Mon. the corrections are numerous, so. Co now Ltr

4.11.07

Noted.

Ltr 4/11/1

APPENDIX.

Expenditure from Local Funds in 1899-1900.

Provinces.	Public Works. Roads.	Public Works. Other works.	Public Works. Total.	Education.	Medical relief, vaccination and sanitation.	Investments, loans, contributions and debt head charges.	Total.	Supervision and management.	Public and charitable institutions.	Medical relief, vaccination and sanitation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	8	7	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	32,12,056	10,83,412	42,95,468	12,25,700	3,86,357	6,50,370	69,86,056	3,34,398	93,763	3,86,357
Madras	31,50,445	12,13,122	43,63,567	10,42,532	17,56,186	6,27,715	86,21,468	5,39,625	2,91,843	17,56,186
Bombay	12,09,454	8,85,160	20,94,614	15,34,566	4,84,570	2,02,397	46,36,293	1,53,327	1,67,019	4,84,570

Expenditure from Provincial Funds in 1899-1900.

Provinces.	Total expenditure from provincial and local funds on roads in 1899-1900.	Expenditure on roads from provincial funds only in 1899-1900.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Education.	Medical relief, vaccination and sanitation.	Roads.
1	2	3	4	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	44,24,824	12,12,768	27·4	28,17,981	22,88,160	12,12,768
Madras	37,45,928	5,95,483	15·9	17,87,554	15,13,940	5,96,483
Bombay	19,97,426	7,87,972	39·4	17,84,600	29,39,669	7,87,972

Provinces.	Total expenditure on education from provincial and local funds in 1899-1900.	Expenditure on education from provincial funds only in 1899-1900.	Percentage of column 6 to column 5.	Total expenditure on medical services, vaccination and sanitation from provincial and local funds in 1899-1900.	Expenditure on medical services, vaccination and sanitation from provincial funds only in 1899-1900.	Percentage of column 9 to column 8.
1	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal	40,43,681	28,17,981	69·7	26,74,517	22,88,160	85·6
Madras	28,30,086	17,87,554	63·2	32,70,126	15,13,940	46·3
Bombay	33,18,966	17,84,600	53·8	34,24,239	29,39,669	85·9

1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

From

The Government of Fort St. George.

Recd. } 1901. Enclosures

Regd. } Spare copies

Letter, No. , Educational, November 1901.

NOVEMBER.

Requesting that in the light of the explanation now furnished the proposals submitted by this Government for provincializing the agency of supervisors of primary schools may be sanctioned.

H. E. the Governor.

Note
The Hon'ble Mr Thomson has passed the draft

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From

C. J. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,
Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated Fort St. George, November 1901.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 217, Education, dated 14th June 1901, stating that the Government of India are unable to sanction the proposals of this Government for provincializing the agency of supervisors of primary schools.

2. The reasons assigned for the decision are the following:—

(i) the expenditure of local boards on education in Madras is at the present time generally inadequate and proportionately less than in other provinces, and it is doubtful whether the proposals made by this Government are such as to encourage local bodies to increase that expenditure;

(ii) the results of the operations of the supervising agency are short-lived and unsubstantial; and

(iii) the maintenance of the agency at the cost of Provincial revenues did not fall within the recommendations of the Education Commission.

3. With reference to the first of these reasons, I am to annex two statements—one showing the distribution, under the various objects of expenditure, of the funds at the disposal of local boards in Bengal, Bombay and Madras, during the year 1899–1900, and the expenditure during the same year from Provincial funds on roads, education, and medical services *cum* sanitation; the other showing the proportion which the expenditure from Provincial funds under each of these heads bears to the total outlay from Provincial and Local put together. The figures have been taken from the published reports of local boards and from the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India. Full information cannot be had here as to whether these figures comprise the whole of the expenditure incurred in Bengal and Bombay under the heads named, but from such data as are available it appears that while Madras spends from local funds 31·50 lakhs of rupees on roads, 10·43 on education and 17·56 on medical services and sanitation, the corresponding figures for Bengal are 32·12, 12·26 and 3·86, and those for Bombay 12·09, 15·34 and 4·85 lakhs.

Of the total expenditure from Provincial and Local funds on roads, Provincial revenues bear 15·9 per cent. in Madras, 27·4 in Bengal and 39·4 in Bombay, while in the case of education the percentages are 63·2, 69·7 and 53·8 and in that of medical services *cum* sanitation 46·3, 85·6 and 85·9. If therefore Madras spends less from local funds on education than either Bengal or Bombay, the expenditure on medical services and sanitation is very considerably greater and in the other two provinces a much larger contribution for these services is made by the State. Even in the case of roads Provincial revenues in Bengal and Bombay defray a much larger percentage of the expenditure than in Madras. As the income of the Madras local boards is limited, an enhancement of the grant to Education means the reduction of the expenditure on roads and medical or sanitary services. But as expenditure on these services cannot be curtailed, Provincial funds will have to take over the maintenance of some of the roads and of the medical and other institutions which are now kept up by local boards as apparently has been done in Bengal and Bombay.

4. As to whether the proposals of this Government would have encouraged local bodies to increase their expenditure on education, I am to point out that the Governor in Council has complete control over the budgets of local boards and would have been able to see that the funds saved to them by the proposed scheme were not diverted from education. As explained in the foregoing paragraph, local boards are at present unable to increase their expenditure on education unless Government subsidize them in some form or other. The question is thus entirely one of means and not of unwillingness on the part of boards to spend more on education.

5. In regard to the second reason advanced by the Government of India, I am to state that though according to the reports 12,830 schools were newly started and 11,751 newly brought on the aided list during the last five years, in most cases the same schools come under both heads. The fear expressed by the Government of India that the work of these supervisors is short-lived may to a certain extent be well-founded. Schools started, or started and brought on the aided list, cannot survive unless, by the payment in full of the grants earned, sufficient encouragement to continue them is given to the schoolmasters. Owing however to want of funds, local bodies are at present unable to pay the grants in full. The proposals of this Government, if sanctioned, would indirectly have improved this state of things by setting free funds for payments of grants. On the other hand, without the agency in question there would have been absolute retrogression instead of the advance, small as it is, which has been made. Much of the work of the supervisors consists in resisting the tendency of results-schoolmasters to close their schools in disgust at the inadequacy of the grants paid by local boards, and in persuading the villagers to start new schools or to reopen schools which have been closed owing to the cause just mentioned. This work in this direction has not this Government believes been ineffective; at the same time it has always been realized that it is desirable that supervisors of primary schools should be of a better stamp than at present and the most effective way of securing this is by making the service Government service.

6. As regards the third reason, I am to observe that though the Education Commission recommended the maintenance from Provincial funds of the inspecting agency only, the Governor in Council desires that the proposal made may be judged

on its merits. As the Director describes the work of those supervisors, it is inspection of a kind and of a very important kind, and it is by no means clear that the Education Commission would not have held it to be so. In any case endeavours to improve primary education cannot be limited by the recommendations made eighteen years ago.

7. In these circumstances, I am to request that, in the light of the explanation furnished in the foregoing paragraphs, the Government of India will be pleased to reconsider their decision and to sanction the proposals of this Government as made in Mr. Hammick's letter No. 73 of the 12th February last. With reference to the discrepancy observed in paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to explain that it was not intended to provincialize the fifty-nine supervisors employed by municipal councils.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

12-11-01

[Appendix.

APPENDIX.

Provinces.	Expenditure from Local Funds in 1899–1900.									Expenditure from Provincial Funds in 1899–1900.		
	Public Works.			Education.	Medical relief, vaccination and sanitation.	Public and charitable institutions.	Supervision and management.	Investments, loans, contributions and debt head charges.	Total.	Education.	Medical relief, vaccination and sanitation.	Roads.
	Roads.	Other works.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	32,12,056	10,83,412	42,95,468	12,25,700	3,86,357	93,763	3,34,398	6,50,370	69,86,056	28,17,981	22,88,160	12,12,768
Madras	31,50,445	12,13,122	43,63,567	10,42,532	17,56,186	2,91,843	5,39,625	6,27,715	86,21,468	17,87,554	15,13,940	5,95,483
Bombay	12,09,454	8,85,160	20,94,614	15,34,366	4,84,570	1,67,019	1,53,327	2,02,397	46,36,293	17,84,600	29,39,669	7,87,972

Provinces.	Total expenditure from provincial and local funds on roads in 1899–1900.	Expenditure on roads from provincial funds only in 1899–1900.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Total expenditure on education from provincial and local funds in 1899–1900.	Expenditure on education from provincial funds only in 1899–1900.	Percentage of column 6 to column 5.	Total expenditure on medical services, vaccination and sanitation from provincial and local funds in 1899–1900.	Expenditure on medical services, vaccination and sanitation from provincial funds only in 1899–1900.	Percentage of column 9 to column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal	44,24,824	12,12,768	27·4	40,43,681	28,17,981	69·7	26,74,517	22,88,160	85·6
Madras	37,45,928	5,95,483	15·9	28,30,086	17,87,554	63·2	32,70,126	15,13,940	46·3
Bombay	19,97,426	7,87,972	39·4	33,18,966	17,84,600	53·8	34,24,239	29,39,669	85·9

Government {1901} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. }
Regd. } 1901.

Enclosures
Spare copies

G.O., No. , November 1901.

NOVEMBER.

Provincializing of the Inspecting Agency.

Addressing the Government of India on the subject of provincializing the agency of supervisors of primary schools.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 373, Educational, dated 3rd July 1901.

Read—the following letter from A. WILLIAMS, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, dated Simla, the 11th June 1901, No. 217:—

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 73, dated the 12th February 1901, submitting proposals for provincializing the agency of supervisors of primary schools in the Madras Presidency, hitherto known as inspecting schoolmasters.

2. It is urged in connection with these proposals that the present class of supervisors, who are paid from Local funds, are in many cases men of inferior qualifications; while the few persons of ability who are to be found amongst them have to remain content with a low rate of salary and no prospects of promotion, and that the present system therefore affords no stimulus to good work. Further, it is represented that the members of the Provincial Inspecting staff, under whom these supervisors work, are unable to exercise proper control or to maintain proper discipline among them. With the object of improving this unsatisfactory state of affairs and effecting a reform in the condition of the supervising agency the Madras Government propose to provincialize these supervisors and the Governor in Council anticipates that the result of this measure will be to secure a better class of men both because service under Government is more popular than under local bodies, and because they will be eligible for advancement to the grades of sub-assistant inspectors.

3. The sanction of the Government of India is therefore asked to these proposals which will, as shown in paragraph 4 of your letter, involve a charge against Provincial revenues of a sum of Rs. 1,03,000 a year and have the effect of relieving local boards of all financial responsibility for this supervising agency. The Government of Madras, however, explain that the new arrangement is not intended to make the contributions of local boards towards the promotion of primary education less than they have hitherto been. On this point I am to invite attention to paragraph 91 of the report on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1899–1900 in which the Director of Public Instruction contends that the expenditure of local boards on education is at the present time generally inadequate. A recent examination of the statistics showing the progress of education in each province has also disclosed the fact that, while the resources of district and taluk boards in the Madras Presidency exceed those of similar bodies in other provinces, the proportion of their income spent by the former on education is only $\frac{1}{8}$th as compared with $\frac{1}{3}$rd in some of the other provinces. The amount expended on education by the boards in the Madras Presidency is considerably less than the amount so spent in Bombay, Bengal or the North Western Provinces and Oudh. Such being the case it is, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, very doubtful whether the present proposals to provincialize the supervising agency in Madras will encourage local bodies to devote a

larger share of their funds to education. On the contrary it appears to His Excellency in Council that, while the immediate result of setting free the cost of this agency will be to enable the local bodies to spend an equivalent sum on other educational wants of their district, the most important point, viz., that their present contributions are inadequate, will be overlooked.

4. Apart from this consideration the Government of India have grave doubts as to the propriety of the proposal made by the Madras Government. They observe from page 29 of the report on public instruction for the year 1899–1900 that altogether 261 inspecting schoolmasters were employed during that year, of whom 3 were paid from Provincial revenues and 59 and 199 from Municipal and Local funds, respectively. The numbers given in the fourth paragraph of your letter under reply show a considerably smaller number, viz., 202. The report does not throw any light as to the manner in which the duties assigned to them under the Madras Inspection Code were carried out, and all that can be gathered regarding their work is that they visited 3,995 villages which had no schools, started 2,284 new schools and brought 2,424 unaided schools on to the aided list. From an examination of the reports on public instruction for the last five years the Government observe that 12,830 new schools are said to have been opened and 11,754 brought on to the aided list by the help of this agency. These statistics lead the Governor-General in Council to fear that either the results of the operations of the supervising agency are overstated, or that they are short-lived and unsubstantial, for the general body of these reports does not by any means testify to such an increase in the number of educational institutions as the figures above quoted indicate. Finally, it is admitted that no inspection work properly so termed is entrusted to these men, and such being the case, the maintaining of this agency at the cost of Provincial revenues does not, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, fall within the recommendations of the Education Commission.

In these circumstances I am to express the regret of His Excellency in Council that he is unable to sanction the present proposals of the Government of Madras.

Order—Mis. No. 373, Educational, dated 3rd July 1901.

Communicated to the Financial Department.

2. Further orders will be passed in regard to the letter of the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department.

ORDER—No 673, Educational, dated 19th November 1901.

The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter letter, No. , Educational, dated November 1901.]

(True Extract.)

Assistant Secretary to Government.

Desp 19/11/1

Exd. A. J. D'Monte. Paragraph 2 of G.O. No 373 Edl dt 3rd July 1901 will now be cancelled.

Desp 25/11/1

To the Fin! depart[with extracts] & Desp

" D.P.I. 27/11

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in proof.

Number of copies required. { Order complete. 4
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

Read again G.O., No. 190 Dated

Current No.

19

Enclosures to G. No.

Order of Government.

Letter of Government.

Statement with letter.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

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