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ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Educational Grants

Intimating to the Govt of India what addl amount would be required to carry out the recommendations of the Educational Conference held at Simla.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTH[illegible]ERS.

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

Government {1902} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } *1902.* *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 87, 88, 18th February 1902.

N. P.

FEBRUARY.

Expenditure on Education.

Submitting to the Government of India estimates of additional expenditure on education ne[illegible]sary to give effect to the recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference of 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., Mis. No. 74, Educational, dated 12th February 1902.

Order—Mis. No. 74, Educational, dated 12th February 1902.

The following telegram will be despatched to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta :—

My telegram eighth instant. Estimates [of] increased expenditure [on] education are as follows. Figures represent rupees throughout.

Initial—Inspection—total [rupees] 4,870 ; all next year, Government schools, general, primary [schools for] boys—maximum [rupees] 4,56,300 ; one lakh next year, remainder in two [or] three years. Government schools, special, training schools [for] masters—total [rupees] 2,000 ; all next year.

Recurring—Direction—average [rupees] 10,625, next year ten months [rupees] 5,313. Inspection—average [rupees] 1,96,693 ; next year [rupees] 73,123 ; remainder in two years. Government schools, general, primary [schools for] boys—maximum [rupees] 1,27,764 [to be] reduced to 1,07,484 as buildings are provided ; next year [rupees] 30,000, remainder as schools are started. Government schools, special, training schools [for] masters—maximum [rupees] 59,860, charges begin March next year. Grants in aid—maximum [rupees] 8,56,000 ; next year [rupees] 6,76,000. Scholarships [for] Europeans—maximum [rupees] 13,770 ; next year [rupees] 5,100, remainder in two years. Reorganization, Provincial Educational service—[rupees] 6,600 ; all next year :

All increases are over current year's budget figures with reference [to] disallowance by finance [Government of] India of increases provided [in] next year's budget. Provincial funds unassisted cannot meet any increases.

With regard [to] entries for primary schools [for] boys provision is made for establishment [of] model schools one [in] each taluk on Director's recommendation and in accordance with what is understood are [the] wishes [of] Government [of] India. Madras Government [are] by no means convinced this [is] either necessary or expedient and cannot express final opinion without further consideration. Letter follows.

Read—also the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 30th January 1902, No. Cl. 7.

I have the honour to submit herewith the rough estimates of increased expenditure on education called for in paragraph 5 of Mr. Hewett's letter communicaetd with G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901. The increases proposed

under the various budget heads are shown for convenience of reference in separate statements. It is not possible to indicate exactly in every case the extent of the additional recurring expenditure required in each of the years subsequent to 1902-1903 without a knowledge of the funds at the disposal of Government and the date from which it is intended to give effect to the several proposals of the Conference. Subjoined is a summary of the statements appended to this letter :—

	Initial expenditure.	Recurring expenditure. Average, extra.
	Rs.	Rs.
A. Direction		10,625
B. Inspection	4,870	1,96,693
C. Government schools—general, primary schools for boys	4,56,300	1,27,764
D. Government schools—special, training schools for masters	2,000	59,860
E. Grants-in-aid		8,56,000
F. Government scholarships (for Europeans)		13,770
G. Reorganization of the Provincial Educational service.		6,192
		6,600
Total	4,63,170	12,70,904
		12,71,312
Or in round numbers	4,63,200	12,70,900
		12,71,300

2. I briefly note below the reasons for the additional expenditure under each of the above heads, reserving my comments on the various points raised in Mr. Hewett's letter for separate communications :—

A. Direction.—I have provided for a Secretary to the Director of Public Instruction who should be an officer of the Indian Educational service. His pay will be Rs. 500—50—1,000 per mensem or Rs. 10,000 per annum on the average. His appointment will afford me more time for making frequent tours and for dealing with questions of administrative importance.

B. Inspection.—(i) For the efficient supervision of training and European schools there should be a separate inspector belonging to the Indian Educational service with the following establishment :—

	Rs.
1 head clerk	50—2—60
1 second clerk	25—1—30
1 third clerk	20—1—25
2 peons, at Rs. 7 each	14
Average cost per mensem	124
Do. per annum	1,488

(ii) The agency of assistant inspectors requires to be strengthened by the appointment of three additional assistant inspectors including the one for whom provision has already been made in the budget for 1902-1903. The necessity for strengthening this agency was urged in clause (iv) of my letter read in G.O., No. 535, Educational, dated 23rd September 1901. I find that the Madura, Tinnevelly and the West Coast divisions are too unwieldy to be managed by single officers and am of opinion that each of the districts comprised in the above divisions should constitute the charge of a separate officer. Moreover, if the existing Primary and Lower

Secondary examinations are both to be abolished and their place taken by a more careful and detailed inspection, a large amount of additional work will be thrown on the assistant inspectors as well as on the sub-assistants. If the employment of these three additional assistant inspectors is sanctioned, I beg to propose that the number of appointments in class IX of the Provincial Educational service be increased by one and that in class X by two. The estimates provide for the necessary permanent and temporary establishments for their offices on the scales sanctioned for the other officers of their grade.

(iii) The Government of India has frequently laid stress on the inadequacy of the agency of sub-assistant inspectors in this presidency. At present there are 64 officers of this grade, of whom 53 are in charge of ordinary schools for boys. According to the last report on public instruction there were 19,483 primary schools for boys, of which about 18,000 were under the supervision of the above 53 sub-assistants, the Muhammadan primary schools and the upper primary schools examined by assistant inspectors being excluded. This gives an average for each range sub-assistant of 340 schools. This number is admittedly too large for anything but a very cursory and perfunctory inspection. If the grant examination is to be real, and if also the examination of the fourth standard is to be conducted *in situ* by these officers instead of by the Primary Examination Board, I would allot to each officer not more than 150 schools on an average. This means that the number of these officers should be more than doubled. I propose therefore to increase the total number of sub-assistants of boys' schools to 120 including the three sub-assistants of Muhammadan schools and two sub-assistants of Mappilla schools. The estimates include the usual establishments and contingencies. The strengthening of this agency will naturally require a readjustment of the number of appointments in each class, and to make the service more attractive and to place it on the same footing as the scholastic branch of the subordinate service as regards maximum pay, I would institute a new class to be termed the first class on Rs. 175 and arrange the number of appointments in each class as follows :—

Class.	Number of appointments.	Rate of pay.	Total cost.
		Rs.	Rs.
I	10	175	1,750
II	20	150	3,000
III	30	125	3,750
IV	40	100	4,000
V or the probationary class	20	75	1,500
			14,000
			12
	120		1,68,000

It may be mentioned here that the above estimate covers the cost of the three additional sub-assistants already included in the budget for 1902–1903, and that before the reorganization of the inspectorate in December 1888 the pay of a first-grade deputy inspector was Rs. 250 per mensem. It will not be possible to engage all at once the full number of additional sub-assistants required without robbing the schools of their best teachers. I therefore propose to spread the operation over three years. The ultimate extra cost is given in Statement B as 164,400. Of this about 50,000 will be required for 1902–1903, 100,000 the next year, and the full amount in 1904–1905.

(iv) The inspecting agency for girls' schools is somewhat deficient in quantity, but its greatest need is an improvement in quality. At present it consists of three inspectresses, two sub-assistant inspectresses and four sub-assistant inspectors. There is no class corresponding to the assistant inspectors of boys' schools. Miss Carr proposes to replace the sub-assistants by nine assistant inspectresses, three for each

circle, on the same pay as assistant inspectors of boys' schools. But I consider that the following scale would be sufficient for the present :—

(*a*) Three assistant inspectresses of girls' schools, one under each inspectress, on the pay of the two lowest classes of the present Provincial Educational service, viz., two on Rs. 200 and one on Rs. 250.

(*b*) Six sub-assistant inspectresses of girls' schools as at present, but on the scale of pay proposed for the three highest classes of sub-assistants of boys' schools, viz., two on Rs. 125, two on Rs. 150, and two on Rs. 175.

At present no sub-assistant who is in charge of girls' schools is being appointed to a class lower than the present second class, each appointment in which is of the value of Rs. 125 per mensem in view of the larger area of a girls' range and the necessarily large expenditure on travelling. The appointments of assistant and sub-assistant inspectresses should be kept quite distinct for purposes of promotion, etc., from the corresponding appointments for boys' schools, and none but qualified females will be eligible for permanent appointments to the rank of assistant and sub-assistant inspectresses.

Three inspectresses will be enough for the present, but their prospects should be improved. In the ordinary Indian Educational service an officer who has reached his maximum pay of Rs. 1,000 and has served for fifteen years may be awarded a special allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. I propose that the same allowance should be given to the two senior inspectresses when they have reached the maximum pay of their appointments and have fifteen years' service.

C. Government Schools.—There appears to be no pressing necessity at present for the establishment by Government of any new secondary school. Many the municipalities and some of the local boards have flourishing high schools already, there is in fact now no large centre of population without one or more high schools. As a rule these schools are very well conducted and the business is a paying one. The opening of new high schools by Government would therefore certainly be resented as causing injurious competition, and such direct action is not in my opinion required. But a number of upper primary schools serving as model schools may be establish at the rate of one for each taluk. Thus 169 schools with a headmaster on Rs. 20, one assistant on Rs. 15, and another on Rs. 10 and a peon on Rs. 4 for each may be started. They will have to be held in rented houses until they can be provided with buildings of their own; but if they are to be real model schools, proper school-buildings on a uniform plan should ultimately be provided.

D. Training Schools for Masters.—The proposal to keep the students in training schools for two years will necessitate an increase under staff and stipends. The change may be introduced first in primary training schools where the students owing to their low general educational qualifications require to be well grounded in literary as well as special subjects. There are thirteen such schools managed by Government and two aided. I would allow each school an additional teacher and revise the scale as follows :—

	Present scale.	Proposed scale.
	Rs.	Rs.
Headmaster	30—40	40—50
First assistant	20—30	30—40
Second „	15—20	20—30
Third „	..	15—20
Gymnastic instructor	10—15	10—15
	75—105	115—155
Total average ..	95	142

The increase in the average cost is Rs. 47 per mensem (142—95) or Rs. 564 per annum. Thus for ten schools the excess cost will be Rs. 5,640. For the remaining three schools, viz., those at Russellkonda and Jeypore and the Panchama training school, Madras, which are allowed special scales of establishment, an extra teacher

on Rs. 20 each per mensem may be given. This raises the whole cost of the additional staff to Rs. 6,360 (5,640 + 720). Besides the above, the primary departments in lower and upper secondary training institutions under departmental management, of which there are thirteen and four respectively for male teachers (the latter including the primary department attached to the Training college, Rajahmundry), will require each an additional assistant. The following revised scale may be adopted generally for lower secondary training schools :—

	Present scale.	Proposed scale.
	Rs.	Rs.
Headmaster	40—60	50—60
First assistant	30—40	40—50
Second „	20—30	30—40
Third „	15—20	20—30
Fourth „	..	15—20
Gymnastic instructor	10—15	10—15
	115—165	165—215
Average cost ..	148⅓	198⅓

Thus the excess comes to Rs. 50 per mensem or Rs. 600 per annum for each school and Rs. 5,400 per annum for nine schools. For the remaining four schools, viz., those at Madura and Tinnevelly and the Muhammadan branch training school, Madras, and the Hindu branch training school, Saidapet, the scales of which differ from one another, a lump provision of Rs. 40 each per mensem or Rs. 1,920 (160 × 12) per annum for all the four, may be allowed on account of increases to the staff. The excess cost under lower secondary training schools will thus be Rs. 7,320 (5,400 + 1,920).

For each of the upper secondary training schools at Tanjore and Coimbatore an additional assistant on Rs. 40—50 or Rs. 46 on the average may be allowed; the upper secondary training school, Calicut, and the Training college, Rajahmundry, may also have an additional assistant on Rs. 50 and 40 per mensem respectively. The excess cost will then be Rs. (46 + 46 + 50 + 40) 182 × 12 or Rs. 2,184.

According to the latest report on public instruction in this Presidency there were 659 primary students in all the Government training institutions and their stipends would amount to Rs. 39,540 (659 × Rs. 5 × 12 months). As the above number does not represent the full complement of stipendiaries that might be admitted, provision may be made for additional stipends amounting, say, to Rs. 44,000.

Similarly the primary students in aided training schools would be eligible for additional stipendiary grants from Provincial funds amounting, say, to Rs. 5,000 in round numbers. The latter item will be included under "Grants-in-aid".

E. Grants-in-aid—(i) *Building Grants.*—Besides the cost of new buildings for the proposed Government primary schools in the taluks an allotment of Rs. 50,000 a year for the next four years for buildings for Government training schools and girls' schools has been promised. This will probably be enough for these purposes. But it is quite certain that there will be large demands for grants towards buildings and hostels for aided schools and colleges next year, and the demand will probably continue for some years to come. The ordinary allotment for building grants was for some years Rs. 30,000. This has been raised to Rs. 50,000 for next year exclusive of a special allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 to pay off grants already promised. I think the ordinary grant might be raised from half a lakh to one lakh a year for the next five years if all the demands of managers are to be met. Ordinarily one-third of the cost is met by Government, while the managers pay the remaining two-thirds, so that building operations are not likely to be undertaken except where they are really necessary.

(ii) *Fixed and Results Grants.*—The increased grants provided in the budget for 1902–1903 will have to be continued, and as they will certainly lead to the opening of new schools they will probably have to be largely increased. The assignment for results grants in 1900–1901 fell short of the earnings by more than four lakhs, namely, grants payable from Provincial funds by 1½ lakhs, from Municipal funds by ¼ lakh and from Local Board funds by 2¼ lakhs as shown in the margin. The amount given for fixed grants in 1900–1901 was Rs. 224,010, the total assignment sanctioned being Rs. 2,34,940, the slight difference being due to lapses, etc. But these grants have been fixed not on the average of the actual *earnings*, but on the actual amount *paid* as results grants in previous years and should consequently be at least doubled. Five and-a-half lakhs at least then are needed over and above the amount provided for 1900–1901 for results and fixed grants, namely, 1½ lakhs for Provincial results grants, 1¼ for Provincial fixed grants and from 2½ to 2¾ to assist Local Boards to pay their grants as they cannot be expected to pay the whole amount themselves. Municipalities must be left to look after themselves. This extra amount is in lieu of that proposed in my budget estimate for 1902–1903 when I had not all the figures for 1900–1901 before me. The gradual substitution of the fixed grant system for the results grant system will not make any reduction in the amount required.

Results grants in 1900–1901.

Payable from	Earned.	Paid.	Defect.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	2,35,293	88,664	1,46,629
Municipal	63,393	37,375	26,018
Local	4,24,172	1,93,212	2,30,960
Total ..	7,22,858	3,19,251	4,03,607

Fixed grants in 1900–1901.

Payable from	Amount fixed.	Paid.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	1,47,580	1,38,191
Municipal	53,450	52,096
Local	33,910	33,723
Total ..	2,34,940	2,24,010

It is impossible to say with certainty what will be the effect of paying grants in full; but as more trained teachers become available, more schools will be opened and will become eligible for aid. Out of a total of 31,831 villages there are 17,176 containing a population of more than 200 without schools, so there is ample room for at least double the number of primary schools there are at present. Of the 22,791 villages, with a population of less than 200, there are as many as 21,455 without any provision for education, but most of these are probably too small to support a school. In course of time an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of primary schools may very probably be anticipated, but it is impossible to say when this increase will take place: certainly not in the next five years. Supposing, however, that an increase of 25 per cent. should take place, the consequent increase in grants would be something like three lakhs if these were all aided schools, and the cost would be very much more if they are to be established by Government. Of this 3 lakhs, 2¾ at least would have to be provided from Provincial funds, leaving the rest for municipalities.

F. Government Scholarships for Europeans.—No scholarships are reserved for Europeans at present in institutions either for general or for special education. By way of encouragement to this class I would recommend the following scale of scholarships :—

Special Institutions.

College of Engineering—

	Rs.
1 of Rs. 20 in the Engineer class, Rs. 20 × 12 × 3 years	720
1 of Rs. 15 in the Engineer Subordinate class, Rs. 15 × 12 × 2½ years.	450
	1,170

Special Institutions—cont.

	Rs.
Teachers' College—	
2 of Rs. 20 each in the L.T. class, Rs. 2 × 20 × 12	480
Medical College—	
4 of Rs. 20 each—2 in the M.B. & C.M. and 2 in the L.M. & S. classes, Rs. 2 × 20 × 12 × 5 years + 2 × 20 × 12 × 4	4,320

General Institutions.

Lower Secondary forms—	
10 (5 males and 5 females)—	
First year Rs. 3 / Second „ „ 4 / Third „ „ 5 } Average Rs. 4, Rs. 40 × 12 × 3 years ..	1,440
Upper Secondary forms—	
10 (5 males and 5 females)—	
First year Rs. 6 / Second „ „ 7 / Third „ „ 8 } Average Rs. 7, Rs. 70 × 12 × 3 years ..	2,520
University courses—	
5 of Rs. 12 each in F.A. classes, Rs. 60 × 12 × 2 years	1,440
2 of „ 20 „ in B.A. „ „ 40 × 12 × 2 „	960
2 of „ 30 „ in M.A. „ „ 60 × 12 × 2 „	1,440

G. Provincial Educational Service.—The prospects of the Provincial Educational service are not altogether adequate and a slight readjustment of the appointments in the existing scale seems desirable. I am therefore submitting in a separate communication (Cl. No. 8, dated 30th January 1902) proposals for improving the position and prospects of the members of this service. A statement showing the financial effect of the proposed revision is attached to this letter.

3. In conclusion I would bring to the notice of Government that when the proposals sketched above are given effect to my office establishment will require to be strengthened. The staff of the office is already overworked, and unless additional hands are engaged it will be almost impossible to overtake the ever increasing work.

Enclosures.

A.—Direction.

Nature of charge.	Initial expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902-1903.	Recurring expenditure (average cost).	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902–1903 (for ten months only).	To what extent money will be required in each succeeding year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
Pay of the Secretary to the Director of Public Instruction.	..	..	10,000	5,000	No entry made as column 4 gives the average cost.	To be an officer of the Indian Educational service on Rs. 500—50—1,000.
Exchange compensation allowance at 6¼ per cent.	..	..	625	313	....	It is assumed that the entertainment of the officer will be permitted from 1st May 1902.
Total ..	..	..	10,625	5,313	....	

B.—Inspection.

Nature of charge.	Initial expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902–1903.	Recurring expenditure (average cost).	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902–1903 (for ten months only).	To what extent money will be required in each succeeding year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Offices of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Special allowances to the two senior inspectresses.	..	..	2,400	2,000		*Vide* covering letter.
Office of Inspector of Training and European Schools.						
Salary of the inspector	..	..	10,000	5,000		To be an officer of the Indian Educational service on Rs. 500—50—1,000.
Exchange compensation allowance at 6¼ per cent.	..	..	625	313		
Pay of office establishment	..	..	1,488	990		
Travelling allowance of officers and establishment.	..	..	2,000	1,700		
Furniture, etc.	250	250	..	..		
Contingencies including rent, etc. ..	..	..	720	600		
Total ..	250	250	14,833	8,603		
Offices of Assistant Inspectors of Schools.						
Pay of three additional assistant inspectors—one on Rs. 250 and two on Rs. 200 each.	..	..	7,800	6,500		This includes the cost of an additional assistant inspector for whom provision has already been made in the budget estimate for 1902–1903.
Pay of establishment	..	..	2,844	2,370		
Pay of temporary establishment ..	..	..	576	450		For each office a temporary clerk on Rs. 12 per mensem for ten months and an attender on Rs. 8 for nine months will be required.
Travelling allowance of officers and establishment.	..	..	2,400	2,000		Travelling allowance at Rs. 800 for each office.
Furniture, etc.	450	450	..	..		At Rs. 150 for each office.
Contingencies	..	..	1,440	1,200		At Rs. 480 for each office per annum.
Total ..	450	450	15,060	12,520		
Offices of Assistant Inspectresses and Sub-Assistants of Boys' and Girls' Schools.						
Extra cost as per statement B hereto attached.	..	..	1,64,400	50,000	1,00,000 in 1903–1904.	
Furniture—						
For assistant inspectresses	450	450	..	..		At Rs. 150 for each office.
„ sixty-two additional sub-assistants of boys' schools.	3,720	3,720	..	..		„ „ 60 „
„ six sub-assistants of girls' schools.	..	..	..	..		The existing furniture will be sufficient.
Total ..	4,170	4,170	1,64,400	50,000		
Grand Total ..	4,870	4,870	1,96,693	73,123		

Column 4 gives the average cost, which will be reached in 1904-1906.

B-1.—Statement furnishing details of the additional cost under Assistant Inspectresses and Sub-Assistants of Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Present scale.		Proposed scale.		Increase.
Items of expenditure.	Cost per annum.	Items of expenditure.	Cost per annum.	
Sub-Assistants of Boys' and Girls' Schools.	Rs.	Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Boys' Schools.	Rs.	
8 (150), 13 (125), 28 (100), 15 (75) ..	81,000	10 (175), 20 (150), 30 (125), 40 (100), 20 (75)	1,68,000	
Establishments.		*Establishments.*		
Permanent—		*Permanent*—		
72 clerks—(25), 58 (15), 5 (14), 8 (12).	12,732	122 clerks—(25), 114 (15), 5 (14), 2 (12)	21,948	
64 peons—(8), 4 (7), 59 (6)	4,680	120 peons—(8), 3 (7), 116 (6).. ..	8,700	
Temporary clerks—For 56 offices having single clerks at Rs. 45 for each office	2,520	Temporary clerks at Rs. 45 each for 120 offices	5,400	
Travelling aollwances	34.730	Travelling allowances	55,490	
Contingencies	8,212	Contingencies	13,681	
		Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.		
		(250), 2 (200)	7,800	
		Establishments.		
		Permanent—		
		6 clerks—3 (30), 3 (20)	1,800	
		6 peons—6 (7)	504	
		Temporary clerks—3 clerks at Rs. 12 each for nine months	324	
		Travelling allowances at Rs. 1,000 for each office	3,000	
		Contingencies at Rs. 600 per office ..	1,800	
		Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.		
		2 (175), 2 (150), 2 (125)	10,800	
		Establishments.		
		12 clerks—6 (15), 6 (12)	1,944	
		6 peons—(7), 5 (6)	444	
		Travelling allowances	5,280	
		Contingencies	1,351	
		Total ..	3,08,266	Rs. 1,64,392 or, in round numbers Rs. 1,64,400.
Total ..	1,43,874			

C.—Government Primary Schools for Boys.

Nature of charge.	Initial expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902-1903.	Recurring expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902-1903.	To what extent money will be required in each succeeding year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Pay of staff, at Rs. 45 per school, for 169 schools, at 1 school per taluk.	..	..	91,260	..	Will gradually increase up to the amount shown in column 4.	Contingencies at Rs. 4 per mensem per school.
169 peons on Rs. 4 each.	..	..	8,112	..		
Contingencies ..	..	..	8,112	..		
Rent at Rs. 10 per mensem for each school.	..	..	20,280	..		
Cost of buildings including site at Rs. 2,700 for each.	4,56,300	1,00,000	..	..	..	Column 3 provides for the cost of 37 school buildings.
Total ..	4,56,300	1,00,000	1,27,764	* 30,000		

* This is on the supposition that it is only possible to establish about a quarter of these schools next year.

D.—Government Training Schools for Masters.

Nature of charge.	Initial expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902-1903.	Recurring expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose duri g 1902-1903.	To what extent money will be required in each succeeding year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cost of additional teachers and increases to salaries caused by revision of establishment.	..	..	15,860	† ..	15,860	Increases in primary training schools .. Rs. 6,360 Increases in lower secondary schools. 7,320 Increases in upper secondary schools and the Training College, Rajahmundry .. .. 2,180 Total .. 15,860
Additional stipends in primary departments.	..	..	44,000	†‡..	44,000	† The proposals may be given effect to from 1st March 1903, so that the fresh batch of students admitted on that date may have training for 22 months only instead of for 24 months as would be thecase with the subsequent batches. If this is done, no extra outlay will be needed during 1902-1903.
Additional apparatus, etc.	2,000	2,000	..	..	..	‡ At the rate of Rs. 65 each for 29 schools and Rs. 115 for the Training College, Rajahmundry, in which twice as many primary students as there are in other schools are being trained.
Total ..	2,000	2,000	59,860	..	59,860	

E.—Grants-in-Aid.

Nature of charge.	Initial expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902-1903.	Recurring expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902-1903.	To what extent money will be required in each succeeding year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Scholarship grants in training schools for masters.	..	..	5,000	..	5,000	
2. Building grants ..	..	..	1,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000 (and the same amount for each of the next three years).	The amounts entered in columns 4, 5 and 6 are in lieu of the ordinary allotments.
3. Results and fixed grants.	..	..	6,75,000	5,25,000 (3,85,000 under 22-G. and 1,40,000 under Adjusting heads.)	Will gradually work up to col. 4; average, say, 9,00,000.	The amount in column 5 is in lieu of the ordinary allotment made under 22-G. and under Adjusting heads.
4. Subsidy to Local Boards.	..	..	3,75,000	2,50,000		
Total ..	..	..	11,55,000	* 9,75,000	10,05,000	*Amount retained in the budget estimate for 1902-1903 falls short of this figure by Rupees 6,76,000. † 45,000 1,77,000 77,000 Total .. 2,99,000
Deduct—Amount already provided under items 2 and 3.	..	..	†2,99,000	..	..	
	..	..	8,56,000 (average, extra).	9,75,000	10,05,000	

F.—Government Scholarships for Europeans.

Nature of charge.	Initial expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902-1903.	Recurring expenditure.	To what extent money will be required for the purpose during 1902-1903.	To what extent money will be required in each succeeding year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scholarships in special institutions.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Scholarships in the College of Engineering.	..	..	1,170	420	840 in 1903-1904, and 1,170 in 1904-1905.	One at Rs. 20 per mensem in the Engineer class and one at Rs. 15 per mensem in the Engineer Subordinate class, the former tenable for 3 years and the latter for 2 years and 6 months.
Scholarships in the Teachers' College.	..	..	480	480	480	Two at Rs. 20 each in the L.T. class.
Scholarships in the Medical College.	..	..	4,320	960	1,920	The amount in the last column should be increased by Rs. 960 each year until the maximum of Rs. 4,320 is reached. Four at Rs. 20 each, two in the L.M. & S. and two in the M.B. & C.M. classes.
Scholarships in institutions for general education.						
In lower secondary forms.	..	..	1,440	480	960 in 1903-1904.	The amount in the last column to be increased by Rs. 480 during 1904-1905.
In upper secondary forms.	..	..	2,520	840	1,680 in 1903-1904.	The amount in the last column to be increased by Rs. 840 in 1904-1905.
In F.A. classes ..	..	..	1,440	720	1,440	Five at Rs. 12 each.
In B.A. classes ..	..	..	960	480	960	Two at Rs. 20 each.
In M.A. classes ..	..	..	1,440	720	1,440	Two at Rs 30 each.
Total scholarships ..	..	..	13,770	5,100	..	

G.—Provincial Educational Service.

Existing scale. Class.	Existing scale. Number of appointments in each class.	Existing scale. Rate of pay.	Proposed scale B. Class.	Proposed scale B. Number of appointments in each class.	Proposed scale B. Rate of pay.	Financial effect increase (+) or decrease (−).	Remarks.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
I ..	2	700	I	8	500—40—700	+ 516	
II ..	1	600				(633⅓×8=5,066	
III ..	1	550				− 4,550	
IV ..	4	500				516	
V ..	3	450	II	3	450	..	
VI ..	4	400	III	4	400	..	
VII ..	4	350	IV	4	350	..	
VIII ..	5 + 1	300	V	6	300	..	
IX ..	5	250	VI	5	250	..	
X ..	5	200	VII	5	200	..	
Total ..	34 + 1			35	Total increase per annum.	+ 516 × 12	
			Add—Cost of one additional assistant inspector on Rs. 250 and two such officers on Rs. 200 each proposed to be employed.			6,192	
						7,800	*Add*—Cost of one additional assistant inspector on Rs. 250 and two such officers on Rs. 200 each proposed to be employed.
					Grand total increase ..	13,992	

Proposed scale C. Class.	Proposed scale C. Number of appointments in each class.	Proposed scale C. Rate of pay.	Financial effect increase (+) or decrease (−).	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
I ..	3	700	700	If the proposals for the appointment of three additional assistant inspectors are sanctioned, then the number of appointments in class VI and class VIII of scales B and C, respectively, will have to be increased by one, and that in class VII and class IX of the above scales by two. Provision has already been included in the budget estimate for 1902-1903 for one of these appointments.
II ..	3	600	1,200	
III ..	3	500	550	
			500	
IV ..	3	450	..	
V ..	4	400	..	
VI ..	4	350	..	
VII ..	5	300	300	
VIII ..	5	250	..	
IX ..	5	200	..	
	35	Total increase per annum.	550 × 12	
			6,600	
Add—Cost of one additional assistant inspector on Rs. 250 and two such officers on Rs. 200 each proposed to be employed.			7,800	
		Grand total increase ..	14,400	

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 30th January 1902, No. Cl. 8.

With reference to G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the points raised in connection with the Provincial and Subordinate services in paragraph 23 of the letter of the Government of India, No. 466, dated 6th November 1901, read in the above Government order.

2. The Government of India refers to the allegation that these services are in some provinces at least discontented with their pay, prospects and social status, and desires to know if such is the case in this presidency, and if so, whether the pay and prospects offered are at present inadequate to attract a suitable agency. I am inclined to think that the alleged discontent does to some extent exist in this presidency, and that it is due to the following facts:—

(i) that promotion more especially in the higher grades is slow, and
(ii) that the services are so organised that those who enter them have in ordinary circumstances, or so far as human probabilities go, no reasonable prospect of reaching the top and retiring on maximum pension.

3. Considering first the *Provincial service* it will be observed that in the existing scale, which is shown in the accompanying statement, there are 35 appointments including the one recently transferred from the Coorg service, and that these are arranged in ten classes with salaries increasing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 700. It is obvious from the number of appointments in each class that a person entering service in the lowest class is not very likely to reach the highest appointment, for even on the somewhat extravagant supposition of his gaining a step a year it will be thirty years before he attains the first place in class IV (Rs. 500), and as he will probably be then ripe for retirement he will have to retire on a pension of less than Rs. 250. The chances of reaching the top are again further reduced by the fact that in the three highest classes there are but four appointments. It is thus evident that the existing scheme is radically defective, and I consider that the defects pointed out are sufficient to account for any discontent that is now found to be felt by the members of the service. I do not think the salaries paid are inadequate, but a service that offers to young men entering it the hope of rising to Rs. 700 and then reduces the chances of realising that hope to a minimum is radically unsatisfactory. It is not, however, possible to organize a service including 35 appointments in such a way as to give a person entering it at the age of 25 a fairly good chance of attaining the highest place and retiring on maximum pension in 30 or even 35 years. But it is possible with a slight increase of expenditure to so readjust the appointments in the present scale as to better the prospects in the service. In the accompanying statements B and C, I propose two alternative schemes, which, while they will involve very little extra cost to the State, are an improvement on the present arrangement. In both it is proposed to increase the number of appointments in the highest classes, as this appears to me to be the only way in which the service may be improved. In the first arrangement (B), the appointments carrying Rs. 500 and upwards are put into one class, the salary being made progressive (Rs. 500—40—700). The advantage of grouping the higher appointments in one progressive scale is that it ensures to those who have risen to places of trust and responsibility a steady rise of salary for five years. I am sure that this arrangement will considerably enhance the attractiveness of the service. The extra annual cost of the change proposed will be Rs. 6,192. If, however, the introduction of progressive pay in the higher grades does not commend itself to Government and it is considered that the salaries of the various classes should be fixed throughout, I beg to propose the alternative scheme shown in statement C, involving a slight readjustment of the appointments in the four highest classes, and the abolition of class VIII. The financial effect of the scheme is shown in the statement, the extra annual expenditure that it will involve being Rs. 6,600.

Finally it seems to me necessary that if the scheme of fixed salaries be decided upon, there should be a rule to the effect that an officer who has served for five years

n the Rs. 500 class without promotion should, provided he has put in 25 years of service, be granted a personal allowance of Rs. 100 which may be absorbed as he is promoted. I may add that in the Indian Educational service an officer who, after fifteen years of service, is drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 is given a personal allowance of Rs. 100.

4. *The Subordinate service* consists of (i) the sub-assistant inspectorate, (ii) the assistants in high schools and colleges, (iii) the teachers of training schools, and (iv) clerical establishments. Proposals for improving the pay and prospects of the sub-assistants and masters in training schools will be submitted in separate letters dealing with the resolutions of the conference on the work of these agencies. As regards the assistants in high schools and colleges whose salaries now range between Rs. 75 and Rs. 175, I am of opinion that the existing scale is adequate. The appointments besides are few, and there appears to be no necessity for altering the present arrangement. The clerical establishments are, I consider, susceptible of improvement, but they are evidently not referred to in the letter now under reply, the subordinate service being obviously intended to include the teaching and inspecting agencies only.

Present scale A.			Proposed scale B.				Proposed scale C.			
Class.	Appointments. Number.	Pay.	Class.	Appointments. Number.	Pay.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Class.	Appointments. Number.	Pay.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
I ..	2	700	I ..	8	500—40—700	+ 516	I ..	3	700	+ 700
II ..	1	600					II ..	3	600	+ 1,200
III ..	1	550					III ..	3	500	— 550
IV ..	4	500					IV ..	3	450	— 500
V ..	3	450	II ..	3	450	..	V ..	4	400	..
VI ..	4	400	III ..	4	400	..	VI ..	4	350	..
VII ..	4	350	IV ..	4	350	..	VII ..	5	300	— 300
VIII ..	6	300	V ..	6	300	..	VIII ..	5 + (1)*	250	[250]
IX ..	5	250	VI ..	5 + (1)*	250	[250]	IX ..	5 + (2)*	200	[400]
X ..	5	200	VII ..	5 + (2)*	200	[400]				
Total ..	35			35 + (3)		516 × 12 = 6,192 [650 × 12 = 7,800]		35 + (3)		550 × 12 = 6,600 [650 × 12 = 7,800]

* Additional assistant inspectors proposed in my letter No. Cl. 7, dated 30th January 1902.

ORDER—No. 87, Educational, dated 18th February 1902.

The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter Letter, No. 88, Educational, dated 18th February 1902.]

(True Extract.)

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

Letter—No. 88, Educational, dated Fort St. George, 18th February 1902, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to paragraph 5 of your letter, No. 466 (Education), dated 6th November 1901, and in continuation of my telegram of the 12th instant, I am directed to forward copies of the marginally-noted letters from the Director of Public Instruction submitting rough estimates of increased expenditure on education necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the resolutions of the Educational Conference recently held at Simla.

Cl. No. 7, dated 30th January 1902.
„ „ 8 „ 30th „ „

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council, I am to say, generally accepts Mr. Stuart's estimates. With reference to the provision for a Secretary to the Director, I am to observe that the Government of India have, in paragraph 3 of Mr. Hewett's letter, No. 543, dated 27th November 1901, expressed their willingness to consider whether some assistance should be given to the Directors in the larger provinces. The provision for an additional Inspector has been made in accordance with the suggestion in paragraph 4 of Mr. Hewett's letter, No. 534, of the 27th November, and that for scholarships for Europeans in accordance with the suggestion in paragraph 6 of the same letter.

3. The increases under other heads have been provided with reference to the remarks in Mr. Hewett's letter of the 6th November. As regards the estimate for Government primary schools, I am directed to make the following remarks. In the 20th paragraph of the letter just referred to, it is stated that in the opinion of the Government of India there must be a large increase in the number of primary schools under departmental management and in the 58th resolution of the conference the opinion is expressed that Government should maintain a limited number of institutions in each branch of education as models to private effort. The Director has understood these observations to mean that it is the desire of the Government of India to largely increase the number of primary schools established and maintained directly from Provincial funds, and he proposes to establish 169 Government primary schools, *i.e.*, one in each taluq of the presidency, as models.

The Governor in Council is in some doubt whether it was the wish of the Government of India that so many Government primary schools of this kind should be established. In this presidency schools maintained by local boards and municipalities are to all intents and purposes under departmental management since presidents of local boards and chairmen of municipal councils rarely take a step in connection with them without the advice of the department of public instruction. The departmental control desired by the Government of India over a large number of schools is thus already secured and can, if necessary, be made more stringent. The expediency of having a certain number of model primary schools may be admitted; but the resolution of the conference speaks of a limited number of such institutions, and it seems doubtful whether a model primary school for each taluq was contemplated. In the opinion of this Government so many primary schools to serve as models are hardly needed. There are already in all districts, except Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, primary schools supported from Provincial funds in connection with the district training schools. The improvement of these existing Government schools and the establishment of a few more of the same kind in important centres where none exist at present seem to be all that is necessary in this direction.

4. As regards the increased provision for training schools, it is suggested in paragraph 14 of Mr. Hewett's letter that the question of increasing their number may be examined, but it will be seen that the Director of Public Instruction does not propose any such increase. The strengthening of the establishment of the existing schools and an increase in the number of stipends proposed by him are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, all that is necessary.

5. Some difficulty may perhaps be experienced in deducing the figures in Statement E appended to the first of the Director's letters from the letter itself. The amount required under present arrangements for the payment in full of the results grants earned from Provincial funds is, as shown in the letter, Rs. 2,35,000. The

amount of fixed grants now paid from the same source is about Rs. 1,47,000, but as these payments are based on actual disbursements of results grants in previous years and as these disbursements were only portions of the full amounts earned, the figure last mentioned cannot be regarded as a true approximation to the amount which will in future be actually required. The results grants will henceforward be paid in full, and when that is done the fixed grants will have to be raised correspondingly. Allowing for lapses and other shortages, the sum payable will, roughly speaking, be Rs. 2,90,000, thus making a total under results and fixed grants of Rs. 5,25,000. Of this amount, Rs. 1,40,000 will be payable to local boards for schools maintained by them and shown under adjusting heads.

The grants payable from Local funds will, if paid at full rates, roughly speaking, be increased by Rs. 2,30,000 under results and Rs. 20,000 under fixed grants; the local boards being subsidized from Provincial funds to enable the payment of these increases. This provision also will appear under adjusting heads.

When the system of paying grants in full has been in operation for some time a further increase of Rs. 2,75,000 (Rs. 1,50,000 under results and fixed grants and Rs. 1,25,000 under subsidy) may be expected owing tc the stimulus which will be given to primary education, and this is entered in column 4 of the statement.

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

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., NOS. 87, 88, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 18TH FEBRUARY 1902.

[SUBJECT.—*Estimate required by the Government of India of increased expenditure on Education.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. Cl. 7, *dated* 30*th January* 1902.
" " " *Cl.* 8 " 30*th* " "

For the Assistant Secretary—

The Director's first letter seems to call for the following remarks:—

Paragraph 2—*A. Direction.*—The Director wants a secretary on Rs. 500—50—1,000 *per mensem.* The Directors present at the Simla conference placed on record their opinion that, as a result of the contemplated changes in educational administration the Directors in the larger provinces would require additional help in the shape of well-qualified personal assistants who should belong to the Indian educational service. Upon this the Government of India expressed their willingness to consider whether some assistance should be given to these Directors if the local Governments concerned thought it necessary—*vide* paragraph 3 of Mr. Hewett's letter No. 543, dated 27th November 1901 (G.O., No. 709, Educational, dated 4th December 1901).

The Madras Director has already a personal assistant who is a member of the Provincial service. The secretary for whom he now asks is in addition to this assistant. Whether secretary is a suitable designation for the appointment is a side question which may be considered when the time comes, if it ever does, for the preparation of the usual proposition statement, but it has now to be decided whether the Director should have any such assistant, and if so, whether that assistant should be a member of the Indian educational service. That he wants a responsible and therefore a highly-paid assistant seems to be beyond doubt, but whether in addition to the present highly-paid personal assistant or not is for consideration. The person whom the Director is in need of is a good business man accustomed to the laborious and hard work of an office and able to control the subordinate establishment properly. It is very doubtful whether he can get such an one from among professors and others brought out from England for special purposes.

Yes.
J. T[HOMSON].

A

If it is decided to give the Director an assistant from the Indian service, the average cost on his account should be Rs. 10,200 *per mensem* (Rs. 9,600 pay + Rs. 600 exchange compensation allowance) and not Rs. 10,625.

B. Inspection—(i) Inspectors.—The Director's proposal to have an additional inspector is in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India in paragraph 4 of Mr. Hewett's letter No. 534, dated 27th November 1901 (G.O., No. 755, Educational, dated 16th December 1901). The total average cost of this inspector should, however, be taken as Rs. 10,200 (Rs. 9,600 pay + Rs. 600 exchange compensation allowance) and not as Rs. 10,625.

(iii) *Sub-Assistants.*—It is proposed to raise the number of ordinary sub-assistants from 53 to 115. The Government of India are in favour of some increase—*vide* paragraphs 13 and 21 of Mr. Hewett's letter No. 466, dated 6th November 1901 (G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901). In 1900 this Government informed * them (G.O., No. 321-A, dated 31st July 1900) that the ordinary inspecting agency employed in the presidency was sufficient, but facts now show that this statement was not altogether correct. An increase of 62 on 53 seems,

* On the statement of the Director of Public Instruction to that effect.
A. T. PRINGLE.

however, to be too much of even a good thing. It is therefore for orders whether the whole of the increase recommended by the Director should be allowed. The proposed reclassification can be considered only after the number is fixed, but it seems unnecessary to have a probationary class. A fifth class is better and the number in it should not be less than that in any of the higher classes. **B**

(iv) *Inspecting agency for girls' schools.*—In paragraph 21 of Mr. Hewett's letter just mentioned the Government of India asked this Government to consider whether the number of inspectresses should not be increased. The Director thinks that there is no necessity for such increase, but that all that is wanted is the entertainment of three new assistant inspectresses. His recommendation may be accepted. The Director proposes a personal allowance of Rs. 100 to the two senior inspectresses after they reach the maximum pay of their appointments and complete fifteen years' service. A better plan would be to rearrange the pay of the four ladies in the Indian educational service. Their present salaries are Rs. 350—10—450, 400—10—450, 450—10—500 and 500—20—600. Their salaries in future may be fixed at Rs. 400 —10—450, 450—10—500, 500—10—550 and 550—10—600. A personal allowance may then be given to the first inspectress sometime—say five years—after she attains her maximum pay. No allowance seems to be necessary till after the highest grade is reached. **C**

Highest in position of the four ladies. She would not be an inspectress of necessity.

A. T. PRINGLE.

C. Primary schools.—The Director proposes the establishment of 169 upper primary schools. It does not appear that the Government of India wants this to be done. It has been the policy of this Government for the last twenty years or so not to have the direct management of primary and even secondary schools except under special circumstances. At present Government maintains primary schools for boys only as practising departments of normal schools and in the agency tracts and other backward localities. The establishment of model primary schools is a reversion to the old policy and is hardly called for. The money intended for this purpose can perhaps be better spent in raising the salaries of masters in the existing schools and in paying grants to private bodies to enable them to do likewise. Attention is solicited in this connection to paragraph 14 of Mr. Hewett's letter No. 466 of the 6th November last (G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901). **D**

D. Training schools.—The Director's proposal to strengthen the staff of these schools and to increase the number of stipendiary students is in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India in paragraphs 14 and 18 of Mr. Hewett's letter No. 466, dated 6th November last (G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901).

E. Grants-in-aid—(i) *Building grants.*—The Director wants the provision under this head to be raised from 1½ to 2 lakhs in 1902–1903 and to be fixed thereafter at one lakh instead of at Rs. 50,000 as already recommended by him. A special provision of one lakh has been made in the budget for 1902–1903 to meet arrear payments. These arrears seem to be the accumulation of a series of years, and when they are paid it does not appear that the demands will exceed Rs. 50,000 a year. If it does, increased provision may be made from the ordinary educational grant. Anyhow this matter is not directly connected with any resolution of the Simla conference. No increase under this item should therefore be included in the present estimate. **E**

(ii) *Fixed and results grants.*—The increase proposed by the Director over the amount provided in the budget for 1902–1903 is 2·12 lakhs under grants-in-aid and adjusting heads together. If the Director's request is granted, the provision under 22-G. RESULTS AND FIXED GRANTS will have to be reduced from 3·98 to 3·25 lakhs and that under ADJUSTING HEADS—PAYMENT OF RESULTS AND FIXED GRANTS and SUBSIDY TO LOCAL BOARDS raised from ·65 and one lakh respectively to 2 and 2·50 lakhs. The budget provides for a total special increase of 3·18 lakhs over the ordinary figures under these heads. **F**

F. Government Scholarships for Europeans.—The Director's proposals are in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India in paragraph 6 of Mr. Hewett's letter No. 534, dated 27th November 1901 (G.O., No. 755, Educational, dated 16th December 1901).

G. Provincial and subordinate Educational services.—The question of improving the prospects of the members of the provincial and subordinate educational services is raised in paragraph 23 of Mr. Hewett's letter of the 6th November last (G.O., No. 678, Educational, dated 21st November 1901) and is dealt with in the second of the Director's letters. It does not seem to be a fact that the provincial service is underpaid compared with corresponding services in other departments. The highest class of deputy collectors gets only Rs. 700 *per mensem*, or the same as the highest class of the provincial educational service. The highest class of sub-judges gets Rs. 800. There are a few higher paid appointments open to members of the provincial civil service, but the pay in these cases has been fixed with reference to the pay of collectors and district judges in the Indian service. Compared with the pay of officers in the Indian educational service the provincial service men seem to be well paid.

The Director states that there is some discontent in the service, but the first reason adduced by him, viz, that promotion, more especially in the higher grades, is slow, is not peculiar to the educational services. The second reason that the grading is not properly done is perhaps correct, but the Director seems to be labouring under a misapprehension when he says that it will take a person entering service in the lowest class 30 years to reach the first place in class IV in the ordinary course of events. According to his argument a deputy collector who enters the last grade cannot rise to the next higher grade before he serves for 18 years and a fourth-grade munsif cannot rise to the third grade before he puts in 28 years' service, not to speak of promotion to the higher grades. Such a position is entirely untenable. Nevertheless the number of classes seems to be too many at present. It may very well be reduced from 10 to, say, 7 and the number of appointments in each of the higher classes raised as follows; the service will then closely resemble the deputy collectors' grade:—

Present.			Proposed.			Increase.	Decrease.
—	Pay of the class.	Total cost.	—	Pay of the class.	Total cost.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 in 1st class	700	1,400	2 in 1st class ..	700	1,400	..	..
1 in 2nd ,, ...	600	600	3 in 2nd ,, ..	600	1,800	1,200	..
1 in 3rd ,, ...	550	550	5 in 3rd ,, ..	500	2,500	1,950	..
4 in 4th ,, ...	500	2,000	6 in 4th ,, ..	400	2,400	400	..
3 in 5th ,, ...	450	1,350	7 in 5th ,, ..	300	2,100	750	..
4 in 6th ,, ...	400	1,600	8 in 6th ,, ..	250	2,000	400	..
4 in 7th ,, ...	350	1,400	7 in 7th ,, ..	200	1,400	..	..
6 in 8th ,, ...	300	1,800	....	..	..	..	..
6 in 9th ,, ...	250	1,500	....	..	..	..	1,800
7 in 10th ,, ...	200	1,400	....	..	..	..	1,500
							1,400
38 (including the 3 additional appointments now proposed.)		13,600	38		13,600	4,700	4,700

If the three new appointments are not approved, the number in the last three of the proposed classes may be reduced by one. In addition to this a personal allowance of Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 *per mensem* may be given to every officer in class 1 sometime after he gets into that class, say after 5 years. The members of the Indian service get Rs. 100 after fifteen years' service if their emoluments do not then exceed Rs. 1,000.

Director of Public Instruction does not think this necessary.

J. T[HOMSON].

Paragraph 3 of the Director's letter.—The Director's office is generally slow and hardly up to the mark at present. Replies to references can seldom be had without reminders. There is no question therefore that the office requires improvement in some way, and strengthening may perhaps be necessary to a certain extent. The appointment of a good business man as the Director's assistant seems however to be the first step to be taken.

If any of the suggestions put forward in this note is approved, the Director will have to be asked to modify his estimate accordingly.

Provincial is hardly able to provide for any of these increases.

P. T. THARYAN.
3-2-02.

Secretary—

The Government of India are pressing for a reply.

As to **A**, I think it is hardly necessary to discuss the point. Some assistance of a better class than that hitherto given is evidently required, and the Government of India may be told that the Madras Government recommend giving additional help and estimates the cost at Rs. 10,000 in round figures.

If help is given, a proposition statement will have to be prepared and sanctioned eventually.
A. T. PRINGLE.

Whether the assistant is to have the high-sounding title of secretary or not is a minor matter. I think he should be from the Indian Educational service as the assembled Directors at the conference contemplated this.

Deputy Director or Secretary.
J. T[HOMSON.]

As to **B** Mr. Stuart must have been very much out in 1900 or must be very much out now. He then thought and said that the ordinary inspecting establishment was strong enough; he now proposes to do more than double its strength. It is thought that a middle course may be safest here, and that while allowing an increase less than 1·64 lakh should be allowed. Government might agree to ·64.

As to **C**. The Director of Public Instruction's figure for (iv) *inspecting agency for girls' schools* is Rs. 18,000. The proposals in the office-note would cost Rs. 400 more.

As to **D** the Government of India do not indicate any limitations as to the objects of additional expenditure on primary schools, and although it has not been the policy of recent years for the State directly to manage primary schools, it may be well to do so now. Mr. Stuart might state his views in person to the Honourable Member. His estimate of funds required may be accepted. He asks for 4·56 lakhs initial expenditure and 1·28 recurring. The latter sum, however, may be reduced when the buildings are completed.

I think he doubts whether merely raising pay will improve the teaching and wishes to rely more on the trained teachers in model schools proposed.
A.T.P.

Under **E** the Director's figures relate as said above to a matter not included in the resolution of the conference and not proceeding from them. The item should therefore be excluded from consideration.

Under **F** we may accept the Director of Public Instruction's figures, I think. The division of the additional charges between grant 22 and *Adjusting heads* is a side-point, and does not affect the power or willingness of the Government of India to assign funds.

As to **G** I think the office-note is right. The table shows how at a very small additional cost (Rs. 2,400 at most after some five years' service in class 1) a workable arrangement could be carried out. I doubt whether the educational service has more to complain of than any other; it has (apart from pay) a good many advantages and there will always be grumbling about promotion; educational officers (even in the classes in question) make money by examining and enjoy a vacation every year.

However as neither of Mr. Stuart's alternative schemes costs as much as Rs. 7,000, perhaps Government may include the item and set down Rs. 6,000 in round figures for the re-grading *plus* 8,000 for the new assistant-inspectors.

(Rs. 7,800).

The Government of India may at once be told by an advance telegram that their letter will be replied to in the earlier part of next week. This telegram may be followed up by one to-morrow giving figures in abstract, after Secretary (and Director

of Public Instruction?) have discussed the main points (such as that at **D** with the Honourable Member), and the letter to follow the second telegram may give cover to the Director of Public Instruction's estimates and state where Government proposes to reduce or vary them.

(Copies of the Director of Public Instruction's letter have been sent to the Financial department for ready reference in case the Chief Secretary has to be consulted.)

A. T. PRINGLE.
7-2-02.

H.M.—

Submitted.

Honourable Member has agreed to discuss the subject with Director of Public Instruction and Secretary.

C. J. WEIR.
7-2-02.

Order in Council.

Director's estimate of expenditure is accepted.

Although provision has been made for the establishment of model primary schools, one in each taluq, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, and in accordance with what it is understood are the wishes of the Government of India, Government are by no means convinced this is either necessary or expedient and cannot express a final opinion without further consideration.

C. J. WEIR.
11-2-02.

Telephonic message to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 15th February 1902.

Please refer to column 5 of statement E which accompanied your letter No. Cl. 7 of the 30th ultimo. How do you arrive at the figure 5,25,000 under results and fixed grants? Is it by taking 2,35,000 for results and 2,90,000, roughly speaking, for fixed grants?

Secondly, how do you calculate 2,00,000 under adjusting heads? The current year's provision is only Rs. 77,500. Even if this is doubled you can get only 1,55,000.

Thirdly, how was the figure 2,50,000 under subsidy to local boards obtained? Kindly send an early reply.

Telephonic message from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 15th February 1902.

Reply—

1. Answer yes.

2. This is wrong, the amount was intended to be divided in the same proportion as in previous years, roughly about 8 to 3 or, say, Rs. 3,85,000 and 1,40,000.

3. Two lakhs fifty thousand is roughly right; defect in 1900-1901 was Rs. 2,30,960 for results grants; double the fixed grants gives 33,000 more; total 2,63,000, roughly 2,50,000.

The draft letter to India placed below may issue.

P. T. THARYAN.
15-2-02.

C. J. WEIR.
18-2-02.

J. T[HOMSON].
18-2-02.

1,000—16-11-00.

Educational (1902) Department.

~~Confidential~~

CURRENT No. 159.

14

From

[Name] The Honorable Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

Care

Press
Please return type soon.
Letters & [illegible]
[illegible] 3/2

DESPATCHED
30 JAN 1902

No. Cl. 7

Dated 30th January 1902.

Enclosures 8 statements.

Received 190 .

Registered 190 .

SUBJECT.

Submitting rough estimates of increased expenditure on education called for by the Government of India.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the rough estimates of increased expenditure on education called for in para 5 of Mr. Hewett's letter communicated with G.O.No.678, Educational, dated, 21st November 1901. The increases proposed under the various budget heads are shown for convenience of reference in separate statements. It is not possible to indicate exactly in every case the extent of the additional recurring expenditure required in each of the years subsequent to 1902-03 without a knowledge of the funds at the disposal of Government and the date from which it is intended to give effect to the several proposals of the Conference. Subjoined is a summary of the statements appended to this letter:-

Head of expenditure.	Initial expenditure. Rs.	Recurring expenditure: Average, extra. Rs.
A. Direction	-	10,625
B. Inspection	4,870	196,693
C. Govt. schools-general, Primary schools for boys.	456,300	127,764
D. Govt. schools-special, Training schools for masters.	2,000	59,860
E. Grants-in-aid	-	542,000
F. Govt. scholarships (for Europeans)	-	13,770
G. Re-organization of the Provincial Educational service	-	6,192 6,600
Total--------	463,170	956,904 957,312
or in round sum--	463,200	956,900 957,300

1,000—16-11-00.

Educational (1902) Department.

~~Confidential~~

CURRENT No. 160.

From

[Name] The Honorable Mr.G.H.Stuart,M.A.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

DESPATCHED
30 JAN. 1902

No. cl.8

Dated 30th January 1902.

Received 190 .

Enclosures One statement.

Registered 190 .

SUBJECT.

Provincial and subordinate ~~services~~ educational services. Submitting remarks on the points raised by the Government of India in connection with the ------in the Madras Presidency.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O.No.678,Educational,dated,21st November 1901,I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the points raised in connection with the Provincial and subordinate services in para 23 of the letter of the Government of India No.466,dated,6th November 1901 read in the above G.O.

2. The Government of India refers to the allegation that these services are in some provinces at least discontented with their pay, prospects and social status,and desires to know if such is the case in this Presidency and if so,whether the pay and prospects offered are at·present inadequate to attract a suitable agency. I am inclined to think that the alleged discontent does to some extent exist in this Presidency and that it is due to the following facts:-

(i) that promotion more especially in the higher grades is slow,and

(ii) that the services are so organised that those who enter them have in ordinary circumstances,or so far as human probabilities go no reasonable prospect of reaching the top and retiring on maximum pension.

3. Considering first the Provincial service it will be observed that in the existing scale which is shown in the accompanying statement there are 35 appointments including the one recently transferred from the Coorg service,and that these are arranged in ten classes with salaries increasing from Rs 200 to Rs 700. It is obvious from the number of appointments in each class that a person entering service in the lowest class is not very likely to reach the highest appointment,for even on the somewhat extravagant supposition of his gaining a step a year it will be thirty years before he attains the

[E. 17]
500—29-9-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTE FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The Director has submitted the estimate required by the Govt. of India and it will presently go to the Secretary. Hon. may pass orders on the matter by tomorrow and if no unexpected delay occurs a reply may to the Govt. of India may be despatched before Wednesday next may the Govt. of India be informed accordingly?

The following telegram may be sent:-

"Your 146 Educational. ~~Statistical~~ figures will be supplied by telegraph ~~tomorrow and letter on subject will be sent next week~~ earlier part next week.

The telegram already drafted may issue with the omission of the portion in brackets.

6

17

T—14.

(13)

ASSIST SECY TO GOVT 7-FEB-1902 MUNL. EDL. & LEG. DEPT.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

Monthly Loca. No.

Class. 5

To M[illegible]

Station Cathedral — Station Calcutta

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instruction.
70/14	6	18	36	Govt

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 7 FEB. 1902 MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

To (Person) Secy to Govt

From (Person) Home

1 Madras Educational Department Municipal
2 Number 146 Education
3 please refer to
4 paragraph 5 of
5 my letter 466
6 dated 6th November
7 1901 Education government
8 India are anxious
9 to receive as
10 soon as possible
11 Estimates therein asked
12 for as to
13 the initial and
14 recurring Expenditure

Recd. from — L. N. — At — Hrs. — Mts. By

Sent to — L. N. — At — Hrs. — Mts. By

CATHEDRAL 6 FE. 0.

Date — Postmaster.

T—14.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

Class			Monthly Loca. No.
To		From	
Station		Station	

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instruction.

To (Person) II

From (Person)

1 we resolved in carrying
2 out the recomendations
3 of Educational Conference
4 in madras presedenty
5 by what date may
6 they expect them
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14

CATHEDRAL 6 FE 02

Recd. from	L. N.	Sent to	L. N.
At Hrs.	Mts. By	At Hrs.	Mts. By

Date

Postmaster.

G.O. 87-88
18-2-02

Stat

Orders in Council

~~Director's proposed estimate of the expenditure [illegible] is accepted.~~

~~Govt. do not definitely decided as to the desirability or necessity of the opening model primary School in each Taluk~~

~~Govt. of India to be informed~~

Although provision has been made for the establishment of model primary Schools, one in each Taluk, on the recommendation of the D.P.I., in accordance with which it was understood

[illegible]

of the Govt of India

~~They~~ Govt are by no

means convinced

that this is either

necessary nor expedient

and cannot express

any final opinion

without further

Consideration

H. B.

Educational Department.

Read again G.O.No. 74, dated 12th February 1902.

Read also

C.No. 159, from the Dir: of Pub: Instrn., cl.No.7, d/ 30th Jan: 1902

,, 160, ,, cl.No.8, ,,

Order (Press) No. 87 d/ 18. 2. 02

The Government of India will be addressed.

To the Fund dept- Despd 4/3

Letter No. 88 d/ 18. 2. 02.

To the Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Despd 18/2

32 S. Copies despd 4/3

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 5 of your letter, No. 466 (Education), dated 6th November 1901 and in continuation of my telegram of the 12th instant, I am directed to forward copies of the marginally-noted letters from the Director of Public Instruction submitting rough estimates of increased expenditure on education necessary for the purpose of giving

Cl.No. 7, d/30-1-02.
Cl.No. 8, d/30-7-02.

the opinion is expressed that Government should maintain a limited number of institutions in each branch of education as models to private effort. The Director has understood these observations to mean that it is the desire of the Government of India to largely increase the number of primary schools established and maintained directly from provincial funds and he proposes to establish 169 Government primary schools i.e. one in each taluq of the presidency as models.

The Governor in Council is in some doubt whether it was the wish of the Government of India that so many Government primary schools of this kind should be established. In this presidency, schools maintained by local boards and municipalities are to all intents and purposes under departmental management since presidents of local boards and chairmen of municipal councils rarely take a step in connection with them without the advice of the department of public instruction. The departmental control desired by the Government of India over a large number of schools is thus already secured and can if necessary be made more stri-

13 26 P 23

the conference speaks of a limited number of such institutions and it seems doubtful whether a model primary school for each taluq was contemplated. In the opinion of this Government so many primary schools to serve as models are hardly needed. There are already in all districts except Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, primary schools supported from provincial funds in connection with the district training schools. The improvement of these existing Government schools and the establishment of a few more of the same kind in important centres where none exist at present seem to be all that is necessary in this direction.

4. As regards the increased provision for training schools, it is suggested in paragraph 14 of Mr. Hewett's letter that the question of increasing their number may be examined, but it will be seen that the Director of Public Instruction does not propose any such increase. The strengthening of the establishment of the existing schools and an increase in the number of stipends proposed by him are in the opinion of the Governor in Council all that is necessary.

14

5. Some difficulty may perhaps be experienced in deducing the figures in statement E appended to the first of the Director's letters from the letter itself. The amount required under present arrangements for the payment in full of the results grants earned from provincial funds is as shown in the letter Rs. 2,35,000. The amount of fixed grants now paid from the same source is about Rs. 1,47,000, but as these payments are based on actual disbursements of results grants in previous years and as these disbursements were only portions of the full amounts earned, the figure last mentioned cannot be regarded as a true approximation to the amount which will in future be actually required. The results grants will henceforward be paid in full and when that is done the fixed grants will have to be raised correspondingly. Allowing for lapses and other shortages, the sum payable will, roughly speaking, be Rs. 2,90,000, thus making a total under results and fixed grants of Rs. 5,25,000. Of this amount Rs. 1,40,000 will be payable to local boards for schools maintained by them and shown under adjusting heads.

The grants payable e...

15

28P

local boards being subsidized from provincial funds to enable the payment of these increases. This provision also will appear under adjusting heads.

~~When the new system develops~~, when the system of paying grants in full has been in operation for some ti[me] a further increase of Rs. 2,75,000 (1,50,000 under results and fixed grants and 1,25,000 under subsidy) may be expected owing to the stimulus which will be given to primary education and this is entered in column 4 of the statement.

PJ
17/2/2

[illegible]
18.2.02

A
18/2/02

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

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- Letter only. 58
- Order complete with Letter. 25

"Case."

Print & show proof notes will be sent afterwards

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED 190 .

...RRENT No.

...LOSURES TO C. No.

...RDER OF GOVERNMENT.

...TTER OF GOVERNMENT.

...ATEMENT WITH DITTO.

... FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH ... ...GINAL.

N.B.—

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