[E. / 13.]

300-15-7-01.

Educational (1903) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 597

DATED 4 . 12 . 03

UNDEXED.

N. F.

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

The Madras Educational rules

Withdrawing with remarks the exemption

from the operation of article 2 of Ch. II

of certain classes of primary

Schools.

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 {1903} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1903. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 597, 4th December 1903.

N. F.

DECEMBER.

Madras Educational Rules.

Withdrawing, with remarks, the exemption from the operation of article 2 of chapter II of the — of certain classes of primary schools.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 252, Educational, dated 29th April 1902.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 12th April 1902, Ref. on C. No. 8562/01.

In its order No. 173, Educational, dated 25th March 1901, Government was pleased to extend up to 31st March 1902 the period of exemption from the operation of articles 2, 3, 4, 7 and 10 of chapter II of the Educational rules granted to lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000 and to primary schools for backward classes or situated in backward localities. As the condition of the schools has not much improved since the date of the above order, the majority of the inspecting officers consider that the concession should be continued for sometime longer. It has been in force for the past eleven years, but there has not been any marked improvement in the condition of lower primary schools nor is there likely to be any tangible improvement in future, unless the concession is sooner or later withdrawn. Considering, however, the fact that, if it is entirely withdrawn at once, a large number of such schools will become ineligible for aid and all these or a majority of them will perhaps be closed for want of funds, I would suggest that instead of its being withdrawn altogether its scope be gradually curtailed. I accordingly beg to recommend that the exemption be extended for the present for two years more, that is, up to 31st March 1904, provided that in the case of lower primary schools it will be applicable during the official year 1902–1903 only to those in villages with a population of less than 3,000 instead of 4,000 as hitherto and during 1903–1904 of less than 2,000.

Order—No. 252, Educational, dated 29th April 1902.

In the opinion of Government, the exemption should continue for another period of two years, viz., until the end of 1903–1904. At the end of the current year the Director should address Government again upon the subject and make proposals as to what should be done at the close of the official year 1903–1904.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

READ—also the following papers:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 31st August 1903, Ref. on Cur. No. 3405.

With reference to G.O., No. 252, Educational, dated 29th April 1902, I have the honour to state that as long as there is a prospect of the concession being periodically renewed without modification, I do not anticipate that much effort will be made by managers to bring their schools up to the standard required by the Educational rules, and I consider that the extent of the concession should be gradually narrowed by bringing into force in succession the rules regarding the general educational qualifications of the teachers, their professional qualifications, the school buildings, etc. The first should, I think, be brought into operation at once, as it is questionable whether the instruction given by teachers who have no general educational qualifications is worthy to be considered as education. Moreover of the various items of the concession the withdrawal of this one will affect the fewest schools.

2. Some time must elapse before the rules regarding the professional qualifications of teachers can be insisted on, and a still longer time in the case of the rule regarding school buildings, etc. I therefore request, for the present, that Government may be pleased to exempt lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000, and primary schools for backward classes or situated in backward localities (schools in municipalities being excepted) from the operation of articles 3, 4, 7 and 10 of chapter II of the Educational rules for a further period of two years, *i.e.*, till the 1st April 1906.

Memorandum No. 494, Educational, dated 10th September 1903.

The Director is requested to be so good as to furnish an estimate of the number of schools from which (*a*) recognition and (*b*) aid will have to be withdrawn if the provision regarding the general educational qualification of the teachers is enforced.

(By Order.)

A. T. PRINGLE,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal department, dated 13th October 1903, Ref. on Cur. No. 3643.

With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 819 L., dated 26th August 1902, remarking on the decrease of 203 schools aided from local funds in the Coimbatore district, I have the honour to say that the number 203 is not quite correct. The correct number is 166, the difference of 37 being due to the fact that in statement X appended to the administration report of the District Board each department of a school is counted as a separate institution. No doubt even this number is very large, but I have to observe that all these schools come under the class of primary schools which are exempted from the operation of the Educational rules on the ground that they are intended for backward classes or are situated in backward localities, or in villages with a population of less than 4,000. Schools of this kind are generally given temporary recognition by the inspecting officers for purpose of aid, and as they have not to fulfil the conditions of recognition as to staff and accommodation, they continue in the list of recognized institutions only so long as they fulfil the only remaining condition of recognition as to furniture. The ephemeral character of these institutions is mainly due to the precarious nature of the income received by the teachers, which is dependent partly on the number of pupils under instruction and partly on the willingness of the parents to pay fees: both very uncertain factors and influenced largely by the nature of the season. The villages in which the schools are situated are generally small and the people are poor; a season of scarcity therefore means loss of income to the teachers and hence the schools cease to exist. Even in favourable seasons, the number of children attending a village school is subject to great fluctuations, and not unfrequently the teacher's income falls so low that he is obliged to close his school and go to another village where if he finds the prospects more hopeful, he opens a results school and applies for recognition, which is seldom refused because the only condition of recognition to be fulfilled is in regard to furniture, the school being exempt from the operation of other conditions.

2. These circumstances account for the closing of a large number of village schools in a district and the opening of an equal or a larger number of new ones.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 28th October 1903, Ref. on Cur. No. 3405.

With reference to memorandum No. 494, Educational, dated 10th September 1903, I have the honour to state that recognition will have to be withdrawn from 1,782 schools. This figure also represents the number of schools from which aid will have to be withdrawn as all recognised schools are generally admitted to aid. Of these twenty are girls' schools; and the rest are boys' schools.

A statement showing particulars for each district is appended.

Enclosure.

Statement.

District.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
Ganjám	191	3
Vizagapatam	24	3
Gódávari	34	3
Kistna	118	4
Nellore	55	..
Kurnool	84	1
Bellary	126	..
Anantapur	118	..
Cuddapah	183	..
Madras	..	..
Chingleput	..	..
North Arcot	90	..
South Arcot	161	..
Tanjore	87	..
Trichinopoly	61	..
Madura	55	..
Tinnevelly	26	..
Coimbatore	114	3
Salem	103	..
Malabar	130	3
South Canara	2	..
Total	1,762	20

Order—No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903.

The Governor in Council resolves to direct that the exemption from article 2, chapter II of the Madras Educational rules, which exists under the foot-note to article 1 of that chapter shall cease with effect from 1st April next, except in the areas classed as backward in those rules; and that within the areas classed as backward, the exemption shall, from the same date, be limited to schools in villages possessing a population of less than 2,500. The Director will submit a further report when he considers that the time has come for a further contraction of this concession.

2. Lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000 and primary schools for backward classes or situated in backward localities (schools in municipalities being excepted) shall continue to be exempted from the provisions of articles 3, 4, 7 and 10 of chapter II of the Madras Educational rules until the 1st of April 1906.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
- - Local & municipal dept

Exd. V. A. Rajavelu

Educational Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 597, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 4th DECEMBER 1903.

[Subject.—*Exemption of Lower Primary Schools from the Rules of Recognition.*]

I

Local and Municipal Department.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3643, dated 13th October 1903.

Primary schools for backward classes or in backward localities were, under article 1, Chapter II of the Educational Rules, exempted from certain conditions of recognition up to 1st April 1902—*vide* note at the foot of page 8 of the "Educational Rules". In G.O., No. 252, Educational, dated 29th April 1902, the period of exemption has been extended up to the end of the current year. It is understood that the question of further extension is now under consideration in the Educational Department and that the Director of Public Instruction has recommended that the conditions of recognition should be made more stringent in these cases. No action seems therefore necessary and this current may be recorded. Please see the draft order on the current.

K.V.V.—17-10-03.

V. Raghava Charlu—17-10-03.

I should be glad of remarks of the Educational Department on the point. I don't remember to have yet seen any file on the subject which seems important. Why should any condition as to furniture be enforced? And what is that condition? Recognition in villages under 4,000 population seems to be hardly more than nominal.

A. G. Cardew—20-10-03.

Educational Department.

The file in question will be found with the Director's letter No. 3405, dated 31st August 1903. The Assistant Secretary made a reference to the Director on the subject and said that the Secretary might see the paper on receipt of the information called for.

2. The condition about furniture is that contained in article 15 of Chapter II of the Educational Rules—page 12. Under this article every school should have the furniture declared by the controlling officer to be necessary for the standard of instruction up to which the school teaches. Elementary schools of the kind now under notice may require blackboards but beyond that it does not seem that any furniture is necessary. There is, however, no information in the office as to the furniture which the controlling authority has declared to be necessary for these schools. The Director may be asked for information on this point. The gymnastic apparatus required are given in appendix F to the Educational Rules—page 124; these are, one parallel bar, one jumping uprights and wooden dumb-bells. Elementary village schools can however make little or no use of these.

3. It is submitted that the Director's present letter shows how money is wasted on these temporary village schools. They seem to be called into existence by the class of officers known as Supervisors of Primary Schools and Inspecting Officers do not seem

to exercise enough of control in the matter of their recognition and aid. The Supervisors are naturally anxious to see as many schools opened and brought into the aided list as possible, but it is the duty of Sub-Assistant Inspectors to see that no money is squandered in this way. Unless therefore there is some reasonable hope of a school being permanent, recognition and aid should be refused. Teachers who wander from place to place and open schools can be easily recognized and refused aid, but as results grants are now paid in full such teachers will probably become non-existent in future. In this connexion attention is solicited to the correspondence in G.O., No. 319 L., dated 21st February 1900, about results schools in Malabar.

P. T. THARYAN—4-11-03.

It will be useful, in dealing with the question in the linked file, to have more definite information as to the extent to which these "ephemeral" schools are recognized and aided in other districts besides Coimbatore. I think that some remarks on this subject were made in the review of one of the district board's reports this year—perhaps Anantapur. Can figures for the Presidency as a whole be supplied, say for three years, showing the number of aided Local Fund schools opened and closed annually with total at beginning and end of each year?

A. G. CARDEW—5-11-03.

Anantapur District Board's report is submitted—G.O., No. 1140 L., dated 14th September 1903. The remarks referred to will be found on page 7.

2. The following statement shows the number of aided primary schools opened and closed annually with total at beginning and end of each year during the last three years:—

Serial number.	Names of districts.	Number of aided primary schools in 1900-1901. At the beginning of the year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	At the close of the year.	1901-1902. At the beginning of the year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	At the close of the year.	1902-1903. At the beginning of the year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	At the close of the year.
1	Anantapur	182	78	40	220	220	78	71	227	227	32	67	192
2	Arcot, North	595	166	175	586	586	102	176	* 512	* 511	84	122	473
3	Arcot, South	506	256	188	* 574	* 579	124	168	535	535	58	110	483
4	Bellary	579	79	136	522	522	109	117	514	514	8	194	328
5	Canara, South	246	48	42	252	252	41	43	250	250	42	42	250
6	Chingleput	476	141	135	482	482	97	138	441	441	110	105	446
7	Coimbatore	512	230	176	566	566	213	203	576	576	101	164	513
8	Cuddapah	364	29	28	* 365	* 359	40	54	345	345	15	91	269
9	Ganjám	953	181	232	902	902	120	150	872	872	162	213	821
10	Gódávari	465	133	148	450	450	171	121	* 500	* 519	117	97	539
11	Kistna	747	147	234	660	660	108	85	* 683	* 692	136	177	651
12	Kurnool	331	89	86	334	334	89	98	325	325	40	81	284
13	Madura	622	165	176	611	611	129	119	621	621	53	114	560
14	Malabar	494	59	67	486	486	28	61	453	453	71	92	432
15	Nellore	419	109	161	367	367	126	127	366	366	93	96	363
16	Nilgiris, The	35	3	8	30	30	..	1	29	29	2	3	28
17	Salem	318	104	85	337	337	79	124	292	292	71	88	275
18	Tanjore	494	124	148	470	470	92	125	437	437	73	100	410
19	Tinnevelly	934	229	270	893	893	83	126	850	850	74	105	819
20	Trichinopoly	300	90	65	325	325	39	93	271	271	42	60	253
21	Vizagapatam	412	145	167	390	390	10	56	344	344	65	41	368
	Total ..	9,984	2,605	2,767	9,822	9,821	1,878	2,256	9,443	9,470	1,449	2,162	8,767

* In these cases the second of the figures may generally be accepted as more accurate.

T.K.—18-11-03.

The average number of schools newly opened was 1,977 while those closed were 2,395. The action which it is proposed to take in the Educational Department will, however, reduce these numbers considerably. The papers in the Local and Municipal Department may perhaps be transferred u.o. to Educational.

P.T.T.—20-11-03.

May be recorded?

A. GALLETTI—23-11-03.

A.G.C.—24-11-03.

Better run the two files together.

G. S. F[ORBES]—25-11-03.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

II.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 8562, *dated* 12*th April* 1902.

In their Proceedings No. 173, Educational, dated 25th March 1901, the Government on the recommendation of the Director extended to 31st March 1902 the concession of exemption from certain conditions of recognition granted to certain primary schools. The Director now reports that the condition of the schools concerned has not much improved since then and that the majority of the Inspecting Officers therefore consider that the concession should be continued for some time longer. He accordingly recommends that under certain restrictions the concession be again extended for two years more, that is, up to the 31st March 1904.

2. Submitted that the Director's recommendation may be approved and the draft placed below may issue.

RAMAN UNNI NAIYAR—17-4-02.

The concession in question was originally granted on the recommendation of a conference convened by the Director for revising the first edition of the Educational rules—*vide* page 2 of Dr. Duncan's letter in G.O., No. 337, Educational, dated 6th June 1896. It has been extended from time to time and will have to be extended for a very long time to come, but as suggested by the Director a beginning may perhaps be now made in withdrawing it. The last period of extension expired however on the 31st ultimo and it seems to be now too late to make the beginning just mentioned. The concession may therefore be extended in full to the 31st March 1903 and meanwhile the Director may be asked to notify that in 1903-1904 it will apply, in the case of lower primary schools only, to villages with a population of less than 3,000 inhabitants and in 1904-1905, of less than 2,000.

P. T. THARYAN—22-4-02.

I rather doubt the necessity of this; if the withdrawal of the concession in certain cases is likely to do good (and the Director appears to think it will do good) it is a pity to let the present arrangements hold good for the whole of this current official year. Why should not the limitations proposed be introduced with effect from 1st September; that would give the managers in the villages with between three and four thousand persons in them time to look about; Madras has suffered a good deal from poorly qualified teachers in certain localities.

A. T. PRINGLE—23-4-02.

I prefer the suggestion of the office-note to that made by the Assistant Secretary and would leave the limitation to begin from 1903-1904. I believe in any case it will be found necessary to grant individual exemptions in almost every case. We can't afford to shut schools, even though the teachers are not qualified. The Director is in too much of a hurry—eleven years is a short period in a matter of this sort out here. We have no doubt very few schools which fulfil the conditions of the rules, compared to what we should have—but progress in this matter in tracts off the railway, where people are very poor and ignorant, must be very slow.

M. HAMMICK—25-4-02.

I do not think it wise to make any restriction on primary education, of the nature the rules provide, until Government has done something of its share and duty in the business.

2. The relaxation will go on for another two years and at the end of 1903–1904 we will consider the matter again. When restrictions are imposed good reasons must exist and full warning must be afforded.

J. T[HOMSON]—28-4-02.

The draft placed below may issue.

P.T.T.—29-4-02.

A.T.P.—29-4-02.

M.H.—29-4-02.

[G.O., No. 252, Educational, dated 29th April 1902.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3405, *dated* 31*st August* 1903.

The Educational Rules were first promulgated in 1891 with G.O., No. 72, Educational, dated 2nd February 1891, and the lower primary schools were exempted from the rules regarding the general educational qualifications of teachers, their professional qualifications and the school buildings until the first day of January 1895—*vide* page 17 of the G.O.

2. The Rules were revised in 1896, and in these revised rules it was provided that lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000 and primary schools for backward classes or situated in backward localities (schools in Municipalities being exempted) should be exempted from the rules regarding the general educational qualifications of teachers, their professional qualifications and the school buildings until the 1st April 1898.

3. On the recommendation of the Director this concession to lower primary schools was again extended to 1st April 1900 in G.O., No. 93, Educational, dated 16th February 1898; again to 1st April 1901 in G.O., No. 151, Educational, dated 28th March 1900; again to 1st April 1902 in G.O., No. 173, Educational, dated 25th March 1901; and lastly to 1st April 1904 in G.O., No. 252, Educational, dated 29th April 1902.

4. The Director stated last year that unless the concession was withdrawn no improvement would take place in the condition of the lower primary schools, but considering the fact that if it were entirely withdrawn at once a large number of schools would be closed, he recommended that the concession should be applicable during the year 1902–1903 to lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 3,000 instead of 4,000 and in 1903–1904 to those in villages with a population of less than 2,000. The Government, however, thought that the original concession should continue without any change until the end of 1903–1904 and asked the Director to address them again upon the subject at the end of 1902–1903 and make proposals as to what should be done at the close of the official year 1903–1904—G.O., No. 252, Educational, dated 29th April 1902.

5. The present current is the Director's communication on the subject. He states that, as long as there is a prospect of the concession being periodically renewed without modification, much effort will not be made by managers to bring their schools up to the standard required by the Educational Rules and considers that the extent of the concession should be gradually narrowed by bringing into force in succession the rules regarding the general educational qualifications of the teachers, their professional qualifications, and the school buildings. He questions whether the instruction given by teachers who have no general educational qualification can be considered as education and recommends that the concession regarding the general educational qualifications—article 2 of chapter II of the Educational Rules—should be immediately withdrawn. This he notes will affect the fewest schools. The Director considers that the concession regarding the professional qualifications of teachers and the school buildings cannot be withdrawn for some time to come and he therefore recommends that it be extended till the 1st April 1906. Orders are solicited whether this recommendation may be

accepted. The Director would have done well to give an estimate of the number of schools which would be affected by this step, that is to say, of the number of schools from which recognition and aid will have to be withdrawn by the enforcement of the provision regarding the general educational qualification of the teachers. Should information on this point be called for?

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—5-9-03.

P. T. THARYAN—7-9-03.

Yes, ask him.

A. T. PRINGLE—8-9-03.

The draft memorandum placed below may issue.

P.T.T.—8-9-03.

A.T.P.—9-9-03.

[Memorandum No. 494, Educational, dated 10th September 1903.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3405, *dated* 28*th October* 1903.

The Director states that if the rule regarding the general educational qualification of teachers were now enforced recognition and aid would have to be withdrawn from 1,782 schools (20 girls' schools, 1,762 boys' schools).

2. It will be seen from the Director's letter No. 3643, dated 13th October 1903, that these primary schools which are intended for backward classes or are situated in backward localities are given temporary recognition by the Inspecting Officers for purpose of aid, and as they have not to fulfil the conditions of recognition as to staff and accommodation, they continue in the list of recognised institutions only so long as they fulfil the only remaining condition of recognition as to furniture. They are thus ephemeral in character. During the last three years 1,977 schools on an average came into existence and 2,395 schools disappeared. Apparently these ephemeral schools do no good and their disappearance entirely will not affect the spread of education. In these circumstances the Director's recommendation to withdraw the concessions one by one may be accepted.

3. On the 31st March last there were 19,406 public primary schools with an attendance of 634,981 pupils—paragraph 6 of the last Report on Public Instruction. The loss of 1,782 schools by the enforcement of the rule about general educational qualifications of teachers will no doubt materially affect the numbers, but it seems better to have a less number of schools with greater chances of permanency than to have a larger number including so many schools of an ephemeral character. All these 1,782 schools may not after all be lost as some of them are sure to provide themselves with qualified teachers if that condition is insisted upon.

4. In this connexion attention is invited to paragraph 39 of the last Report on Public Instruction in which it is stated that during 1902–1903 as many as 1,414 unaided schools were brought to the aided list and 2,170 private schools were brought under inspection. This process is going on annually, but the net result has been a falling off in the number of public primary schools from 20,792 to 19,875 in the quinquennium ending 1901–1902, and from 19,875 to 19,406 in 1902–1903—*vide* paragraph 5 of the Report for 1901–1902, and paragraph 6 of that for 1902–1903.

5. For the present therefore the concession about the general educational qualification of teachers may be withdrawn—to be soon, say within a couple of years, followed by the withdrawal of the other concessions, regarding the professional qualifications of teachers and school buildings.

T.K.—18-11-03.

P. T. THARYAN—20-11-03.

It will be seen from the Director of Public Instruction's table that the proposal affects different districts very differently. It will affect 191 schools in Ganjám, but only two in South Canara. Of the 914 primary schools in Cuddapah 20 per cent. will be affected; of the 1,639 primary schools in Tinnevelly little more than 1½ per cent. will be affected.

2. If it is thought that the Director of Public Instruction's proposal is too precipitate, a beginning might be made with the more advanced districts. These would be in order—

South Canara	$0\frac{2}{5}$	per cent. affected.
Tinnevelly	$1\frac{1}{2}$	,, ,,
Gódávari	$2\frac{1}{3}$	,, ,,
Vizagapatam	$2\frac{1}{2}$	,, ,,
Madura	$3\frac{1}{5}$	,, ,,

In all other districts more than 5 per cent. of the primary schools would be affected.

A. GALLETTI—23-11-03.

Under article 2 (1), chapter II of the Madras Educational Rules the teacher of a lower primary class must have passed the primary examination, but by a note to that article this condition is not enforced for purposes of recognition and aid in villages with a population of less than 4,000. The late Director of Public Instruction proposed, in the first current, to abrogate this exemption with effect from 1st April next, and in the second current he furnished a statement of the number of schools that will be excluded from recognition if his proposal is accepted. Mr. Stuart considered that the instruction imparted by a man, who has not himself passed the primary examination, cannot be worth spending money on.

2. There seems reason in this—but it may throw back education if so large a number as 1,782 schools cease to exist all at once. I think, therefore, that the exemption may be abrogated throughout the Presidency, except the backward tracts (for which see G.O., No. 636, Educational, dated 14th October 1902). If this plan is adopted, the exemption will continue in such districts as Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and the Nilgiris, and in certain taluqs and tracts of other districts. Elsewhere it will cease, and the effect of the change will then be apparent.

A. G. CARDEW—24-11-03.

The proposal would certainly throw back the statistics of education, but if it is not education (and in this I agree with the late Mr. Stuart) it is difficult to understand how a professed teacher, who has not passed even the primary examination, can possibly be qualified to impart anything which can be of value.

Of course some of these teachers may be persons who have omitted or neglected to appear for the examination, and may practically have better qualifications for the office than those who have passed ; but such cases are probably quite exceptional.

2. I agree therefore with Mr. Cardew's proposal ; a warning being at the same time given that the exemption will gradually be withdrawn from the others ; but even in these I think the exemption should be withdrawn at once from schools in villages with a population of more than 2,500.

G. S. F[ORBES]—25-11-03.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—27-11-03.

Office have taken the last paragraph of Honourable Member's note to refer to the second paragraph of the current. I understand Honourable Member to refer throughout to the first paragraph of the current, which alone proposes a change, and have redrafted accordingly.

A. GALLETTI—30-11-03.

I agree as to Honourable Member's meaning, and shall be glad to see a clean copy of the draft as revised.

A.G.C.—2-12-03.

A clean copy is submitted.

P.T.T.—3-12-03.

A.G.C.—3-12-03.

[G.O., No. 597, Educational, dated 4th December 1903.]

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—12-2-03.

Educational (1903) Department.

CURRENT No. 1369

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
1 SEP 1903
LEGAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

on Cur.
Ref. to No. 3405/03 *Received* 1-9- 1903.

Dated 31st August 1903.

Enclosures *Registered* 1-9- 1903.

SUBJECT.

Submitting proposals in regard to the exemption from the operation of Articles 3,4,7,& 10 of Chapter II of the Madras Educational Rules of certain classes of primary schools.

BACK PAPERS.

252 - 29-4-02
173 - 25-3-01
214 - 22-5-00
151 - 28-3-00
93 - 16-2-98
337 - 6-6-96
820 - 7-12-99
736 31-10-99
333 - 4-6-99

FURTHER PAPERS.

2

2

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O.No. 252, Educational, dated 29th April 1902, I have the honour to state that as long as there is a prospect of the concession being periodically renewed without modification, I do not anticipate that much effort will be made by managers to bring their schools up to the standard required by the Educational rules, and I consider that the extent of the concession should be gradually narrowed by bringing into force in succession the rules regarding the general Educational qualifications of the teachers, their professional qualifications, and the school buildings &c. The first should, I think, be brought into operation at once, as it is questionable whether the instruction given by teachers who have no general educational qualifications is worthy to be considered as education. Moreover of the various items of the concession the withdrawal of this one will affect the fewest schools.

2. Some time must elapse before the rules regarding the professional qualifications of teachers can be insisted on, and a still longer time in the case of the rule regarding school -- buildings &c. I therefore request for the present that Government may be pleased to exempt lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000, and primary schools for backward classes or situated in backward localities, (schools in Municipalities being excepted) from the operation of Articles 3, 4, 7, & 10 of Chapter II of the Educational Rules for a further period of two years, i-e, till the 1st April 1906.

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

For Director of Public Instruction.

Stock form No. 142
3,000—18-2-02.

3

Local & Munl. (1903) Department.

CURRENT No. 2918 2 8

From

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

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] M a d r a s.

Mis. Order.

Recorded.

Issue 17-10-03 I.R. 7/10/03

Issued D. Roff

Ref No. on Cur No. 3643 of 03

Dated 13th O c t o b e r 1903.

Enclosures

Received 11 OCT 1903 SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT. 190 .

Registered 14-10-1903 190 3.

SUBJECT.

Submitting report called for in G.O. No. 819 dated 26th August 1902 regarding the closure of certain primary schools aided from local funds in the Coimbatore D.t during 1901-02.

BACK PAPERS.

Jo. 819 2. 26-8-02.

FURTHER PAPERS.

16/10 4-30 PM.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Local and Municipal Department.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT
C.P. 2918

Sir,

With reference to para 4 of G.O. No. 819 L. dated 26th August 1902 remarking on the decrease of 203 schools aided from local funds in the Coimbatore district, I have the honour to say that the number 203 is not quite correct. The correct number is 166, the difference of 37 being due to the fact that in statement X appended to the administration report of the District Board each department of a school is counted as a separate institution. No doubt even this number is very large but, I have to observe that all these schools come under the class of primary schools which are exempted from the operation of the Educational rules on the ground that they are intended for backward classes or are situated in backward localities, or in villages with a population of less than 4000. Schools of this kind are generally given temporary recognition by the inspecting officers for purpose of aid, and as they have not to fulfil the conditions of recognition as to staff and accommodation, they continue in the list of recognized institutions only so long as they fulfil the only remaining condition of recognition as to furniture. The ephemeral character of these institutions is mainly due to the precarious nature of the income received by the teachers, which is dependent partly on the number of pupils under instruction and partly on the willingness of the parents to pay fees, both very uncertain factors and influenced largely by the nature of the season. The villages in which the schools are situated are generally small, and the

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—12-2-03.

Educational (1903) Department.

CURRENT No. 1740.

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. G.H. Stuart, M.A.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

Ref. on C.No. 3405/3 *Received* 29-10-1903.

Dated 28th October 1903.

Enclosures One. *Registered* 30-10-1903.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT

SUBJECT.

Submitting information in regard to the number of schools from which recognition and aid will have to be withdrawn if the provision regarding the general education qualification of the teachers of certain lower primary schools is enforced.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to memorandum No. 494, Educational, dated 10th September 1903, I have the honour to state that recognition will have to be withdrawn from ~~1872~~ 1782 schools. This figure also represents the number of schools from which aid will have to be withdrawn as all recognised schools are generally admitted to aid. Of these 2o are girls' schools; and the rest are boys' schools.

A statement showing particulars for each district is appended.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E.W. Middlemast

Dy. Director of Public Instruction.

REVISED STATEMENT.

District.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools
Ganjam.	191	3
Vizagapatam.	24	3
Godavari.	34	3
Kistna.	118	4
Nellore.	55	"
Kurnool.	84	1
Bellary.	126	"
Anantapur.	118	"
Cuddapah.	183	"
Madras.	"	"
Chingleput.	"	"
North Arcot.	90	"
South Arcot.	161	"
Tanjore.	87	"
Trichinopoly.	61	"
Madura.	55	"
Tinnevelly.	26	"
Coimbatore.	114	3
Salem.	103	"
Malabar.	130	3
South Canara.	2	"
Total.	1762	20

E.W. Middlemast

Dy: Director of Public Instruction

[E. 12]

1,200—7-10.05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 252, dated 29-4-1902

" " " " , " 190

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1369, From the D.P.I., No. 3405, dated 31—8 1903.

" " 29182 " " D.P.I. " 3643 " 13-10 1903.

" " 1740 " " D.P.I. " 3405 " 28—10 1903.

ORDER No. 597, dated 4.12.1903.

P.S.

dsp 3/12/03.

The Governor in Council resolves to direct that the exemption from article 2, chapter 2 of the Madras Educational Rules which exists under the foot note to article 1 of that Chapter shall cease with effect from 1st April next, except in the areas classed as backward in those rules; and that within the areas classed as backward, the exemption shall, from the same date, be limited to schools in villages possessing a population of less than 2,5

9

The Director will submit a further report when he considers that the time has come for a further contraction of this concession.

2. Lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000 and primary schools for backward classes or situated in backward localities (schools in Municipalities being excepted) shall continue to be exempted from the provisions of articles 3, 4, 7 and 10 of Chapter II of the Madras Educational Rules until the 1st of April 1906.

A. G.C.
2-12-3.

3-12-05

To
The D.P.I.
" I.A.M. dept.

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21/1/4

Desp
22/1/4

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

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G.No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

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