

Educational (1904) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 178.

DATED 14th March 1904

INDEXED

N. P.

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Educational Conference, Madras

Passing orders on the resolutions of the
held in July 1903.

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ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 178, 14th March 1904.

N. P.

MARCH.

Educational Conference.

Passing orders on the resolutions of the — held at Madras in July 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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 Madras, 12th September 1903, C. No. 6856.

In submitting a list of subjects proposed for discussion at the recent Educational Conference with a copy of the resolutions adopted, I have the honour to make some explanatory remarks.

2. No formal resolution was adopted on the first subject, but it will be seen from resolution XXXV that the Conference was in favour of the fixed grant system. During the discussion of the defects of the present system it was stated by some of the members that the number (180) of school meetings required by rule 47 of the Grant-in-aid Code, and the percentage (80) of attendance at inspection required by rule 61, were too high, and it was suggested that they might be reduced to 150 and 75. I consider, however, that the requirements of rule 47 are not too great for ordinary schools and that sufficient allowance is made for schools in backward localities in the proviso of the rule. The diminution of the percentage of attendance from 80 to 75 would have but little effect and I do not support it.

3. The Conference recognized that its fourth resolution, involving as it does a divergence from the present policy in local self-government, might not commend itself to Government, and accordingly presented in resolution V an alternative of much narrower scope. If Government are not prepared to accept the fourth resolution in its entirety, they may be willing to consider it so far as concerns grants-in-aid payable from Local funds. At present grants for standards above the third and all grants for girls are payable from Provincial funds: grants for boys in lower standards are payable from Local funds. Except in purely lower primary schools attended only by boys it is therefore necessary in every case to make out two bills, one for the Provincial grant, the other for the Local grant. Similarly in case of a building or furniture grant, it has to be decided in what proportion the building or furniture is required for the different standards and the grant has to be apportioned accordingly between Provincial and Local funds. It would be a great administrative convenience if this were simplified by considering the grants from Local funds to be a contribution to Provincial funds. At present Government contributes as subsidy a large percentage of the amount paid as grants by local boards, so that I do not think the boards could raise much objection if the process were reversed, and the allotment made by the boards considered as a contribution to Provincial funds.

4. Resolutions X to XXIV propose radical and much-needed changes in the course of training for primary teachers. The Conference recognize that the great defect in the primary teaching in this Presidency is the want of general education on the part of the teachers. They have accordingly proposed that a considerable proportion of the training course should be spent in general education and that the duration of the course should be extended from one year to two.

5. Resolutions XI to XXIII were drafted by a sub-committee consisting of Mr. J. H. Stone, Rev. J. Frohnmeyer, Miss Scudder and M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar on the lines suggested in a memorandum on the training of primary teachers written by Mr. Stone, which was circulated among the members of the Conference. Rules for carrying out these resolutions will be drawn up and an estimate of the necessary expenditure formed.

6. With regard to resolution XXVI benches are not required in primary schools by the Educational rules: in the Appendix on Hints and Suggestions for managers, benches or mats are recommended.

The gymnastic apparatus prescribed in Appendix F of the Madras Educational Rules is not necessary for primary schools, as the course of instruction in gymnastics requires no apparatus.

7. Articles 2 (1) and 3 (1) of chapter II of the Madras Educational Rules treat unequally schools having a large staff and schools having a staff of two.

Under them in a school where there are only a headmaster and one assistant, both must be professionally qualified, whereas in a school with a total staff of seven only, four need be qualified or 57 per cent.

Resolution XXVII seeks to remedy this inequality.

8. Resolution XXVIII proposes to extend to supervisors the authority previously possessed in the case of certain primary schools, by the inspectors, assistant inspectors and sub-assistant inspectors, of issuing the sanitary certificates required for recognition, and will tend to prevent delay in securing recognition.

Resolution XXX can only be carried out at considerable cost. By "higher inspectorial staff" I believe the Conference, or at all events its missionary members, intended "European inspectors." There is a widespread belief that primary education was better cared for in the times when there were eight European inspectors than it is now, when there are only two. The present inspectors' circles are too large and an inspector can seldom visit more than the colleges and secondary schools in his circle. The creation of a subordinate class of assistant inspectors has not made up for the diminution in the number of inspectors.

9. No resolutions were recorded on subjects 5 (i), 8, 9, 12, 13, 18; while three resolutions XXXVII—XXXIX were adopted on subjects not included in the list, one having reference to the syllabus of the Lower Secondary examination and the others being of a general nature.

ENCLOSURES.

The list of subjects to be discussed at the Conference of July 1903.

1. An examination of the results of the introduction of the fixed grant system, with a view to the remedying of the defects experience has revealed.
2. An examination of the scale of grants under the results grant system.
3. Scholarships in primary schools.
4. The relation of Local and Municipal Boards to primary education.
5. Can primary education be encouraged—
 - (1) by a regulation that certain village offices should be restricted to those who have passed the primary examination?
 - (2) by an increase in the number of scholarships given on the results of the primary examination?
6. The training of teachers—e.g., the period of training and the qualifications for admission.
7. The necessity of concessions as regards the employment of teachers who do not satisfy the rules as regards qualifications.
8. The extension of aid to schools at present unaided which are working on indigenous lines.
9. The curriculum for primary education—Might not indigenous methods receive more favour? e.g., Tamil arithmetic, more Tamil poetry (memoriter).
10. The requirements for equipment—e.g., the requirement that benches, etc., should be provided.
11. Conditions of recognition of Upper Primary schools.
12. The proportion of scholars of the backward classes needed for the recognition of a school as one for backward classes.
13. The reduction of the time which passes after an application for recognition has been sent in before it is granted.

14. Conferences between departmental officials and managers provided for in the inspectors' rules.
15. Inspection of primary schools by the higher inspectorial officials.
16. Should a special inspector for primary education be appointed, if possible an expert in elementary education from Europe or America?
17. Consideration of a proposal that an abstract of the rules relating to primary education be compiled from the Madras Educational Rules and Grant-in-aid Code and be published by authority in the vernaculars.
18. The regulations as to the previous forwarding of plans, estimates and sanitary certificates in the case of sites and buildings for primary schools.
19. Girls' schools—
 - (a) the requirements as to teachers' qualifications;
 - (b) the regulations as to recognition and grants for upper primary and secondary classes;
 - (c) the number of scholarships provided for girls who pass the primary examination.
20. A proposal to establish one model elementary school in Madras to be taught entirely by women teachers from Europe or America.
21. The possibility of accelerating the transition from the results grant system to the fixed grant system.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Resolution.

- I. That the scale of results grants in the infant standard should be raised from As. 4 to As. 8 for compulsory subjects, that the other rates of grants in the infant standard be doubled, that the grant for drill be fixed at As. 4 in the infant, first and second standards and that the grant for drawing be fixed at As. 8 in the first, As. 12 in the second and Re. 1 in the third standard.
- II. That the following be substituted for rule 90 (ii): A lump merit grant equal to 10 per cent. of the earnings shall be added to the total earnings of the school if 75 per cent. of the pupils examined shall have passed in the compulsory subjects, and if in the opinion of the inspecting officer the condition of the school is satisfactory in all important respects.
- III. That in the opinion of this Conference, it is not desirable to give scholarships tenable in primary schools.
- IV. The Conference believes that the present relation of Local and Municipal Boards to education has not worked to advantage, and records its opinion that all the educational power at present exercised by the Boards should be transferred to the Educational department, and that the funds hitherto devoted by those bodies to the support of education should be made an annual contribution to the Educational department for the same object.
- V. That the Conference is specially of opinion that in the interests of education all supervisors of primary schools should be entirely under the control of the Educational authorities, and that their transference from Local Board and Municipal service to that of Government would be productive of much good.
- VI. That Government be asked to see that some permanent arrangement be made to secure that grants be paid in full whether from local funds or from provincial funds or from both.
- VII. That there should be 240 scholarships in the lower secondary schools given every year distributed in the same proportion as at present.
- VIII. That while leaving the distribution of the scholarships to the Educational authorities, this Conference specially recommends for consideration the claims of the backward classes.
- IX. That with regard to the backward classes in non-municipal areas the maximum limit of age of a candidate for a lower secondary scholarship should be raised from 12 to 14.
- X. That the course of training of primary school teachers be extended from one year to two.
- XI. That the lowest qualification for a headmaster of a training school should ordinarily be the L.T. degree of the Madras University.
- XII. That admission to primary training schools and departments should be made on the results of a special examination and that the subjects of the examination should be vernacular reading, dictation and composition and arithmetic of about the standard of the first form and for men, any one optional subject, and for girls sewing.
- XIII. That in Government training schools the stipend of primary students be Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 in the first and second year, respectively, and for a lower secondary student Rs. 7 and Rs. 8. That the scale of grants to students under training in aided institutions should be similarly raised. That a limited number of stipends of Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 for the first year of the primary and lower secondary course, respectively, should be awarded on the results of the admission examination.

XIV. That the admission examination should be by written papers and *viva voce* and be conducted by a Board under the presidency of the inspector of training schools.

XV. That the curriculum of training schools should include the subjects of a general educational course taught from a professional standpoint and that the following should be taken up:—

Compulsory.—The vernacular—especially with a view to the teacher's expressing himself well in speaking and writing.

Arithmetic.—At least to simple interest.

Outlines of geography.

The elements of civics and incidentally some Indian and other history.

Nature study, including simple notions of natural history, physics, chemistry and astronomy.

Drawing.

Drill.

Calisthenics and sewing (for girls)—in drawing up detailed curricula, the work of girls should be somewhat lightened in some subject or subjects in consideration of sewing being required from them.

Optional.—A second language—

Music.

Manual occupations (*e.g.*), carpentry.

Advanced hygiene, agriculture and land surveying.

XVI. Additional professional training should be given by observation and practice, under supervision in the school attached to the training school, simple lessons in school management and method including the principles of kindergarten teaching, practice in the keeping of registers and the preparation of returns, black-board exercises and the preparation of lessons.

XVII. The results of the training school course should be tested by an examination, written, *viva voce* and practical, and should include examination in method and school management, and each candidate who passes should receive a certificate noting the degree of proficiency he reaches in each subject.

XVIII. Such candidates should be regarded as probationary trained teachers for a period of not more than three years and should be treated by the department in all respects as certificated teachers.

XIX. In the course of their third year they should be examined in teaching power, if possible, in their own schools and should be finally placed in the first, second or third class of primary or lower secondary teachers on the combined results of the two examinations, and that primary teachers of the first class should be considered qualified to teach all the primary standards and lower secondary teachers of the first class, the fifth standard.

XX. Primary trained teachers of marked ability should be permitted to extend their course to the lower secondary grade without passing the Lower Secondary examination.

XXI. Students should be liable to be dismissed at any time during the first eight months on the ground that they are not likely to make good teachers. In such cases, a refund of stipends should not be required.

XXII. All Training schools should be provided with scientific apparatus, school museums and, where possible, school gardens.

XXIII. Schools attached to Training schools should be primarily model, rather than practising schools and they should have a complete staff. In these schools the organisation and supervision of the teaching of the infant, first and second standards should, wherever possible, be entrusted to a woman teacher with a good knowledge of kindergarten methods of teaching.

XXIV. That the training of teachers should be greatly advanced by the establishment at a few suitable centres of vacation lectures to which teachers from recognised schools might be admitted on the payment of a small fee.

XXV. That in the Educational Rules, chapter II, article 2 (i), page 9, lines 1 and 2, the words "proved ability" be substituted for "long standing."

XXVI. That this Conference is of opinion that benches and gymnastic apparatus should not ordinarily be required as a condition of recognition of vernacular primary schools.

XXVII. That this Conference recommends that in the case of all primary vernacular schools in rural tracts with only one assistant, the rule that at least one-half of the staff of assistants shall be certificated be amended and read as follows: "at least half of the staff shall be certificated."

XXVIII. That at the end of last paragraph of article 12, page 12, chapter II of the Educational Rules, the words "or Supervisor" be added.

XXIX. That it is desirable that Conferences between inspecting officers and managers of schools and others interested in education should be held at suitable intervals as already provided for in the Inspection Code.

XXX. That the Conference regards it as very desirable that there should be a large increase in the higher inspectorial staff with a special view to the improvement and extension of primary education.

XXXI. That an abstract of the rules relating to primary education be compiled from the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-aid Code and that it be published by authority in the vernacular.

XXXII. That in the case of girls in the Upper Secondary department another examination somewhat on the lines of the late Higher examination for women should be introduced, that in the case of native girls the vernacular should, as a rule, be the first language and English the second language in this examination, and that this examination should qualify for entrance into an Upper Secondary Training school.

XXXIII. That no increase in the number (60) of special lower secondary scholarships for female candidates is needed.

XXXIV. That the Conference is of opinion that a model school in Madras on the lines suggested would not secure the end in view, but that this end can be attained by suitable arrangements in training colleges and schools.

XXXV. That all primary schools now on the temporary list be aided by fixed grants.

XXXVI. That, if in the opinion of the inspecting officer, the results of the examination in any particular year are excellent, in addition to the grant fixed for the school, a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of that grant may be given.

XXXVII. That the Conference recommends a reconsideration of the Lower Secondary examination syllabus with a view to provide optional subjects suitable to candidates who have studied only in the vernacular.

XXXVIII. That with a view to the encouragement of primary education, village officers should be required to keep a list of the school-going and non-school-going children and that a question as to the percentage of children attending primary schools should be inserted among the questions asked in the jamabandy. These returns should be communicated to the Educational authorities and should also be shown in the Revenue and Local Board administration reports submitted to Government.

XXXIX. That in view of the fact that on the 15 per cent. ratio about 5 millions of children of school-going age in the Madras Presidency are without education, this Conference, while admitting a lack of desire for education on the part of large numbers of the population, believing that it is possible to bring a considerable proportion of the uneducated children of school-going age under instruction, recommends that while striving to bring the existing elementary schools into a proper state of efficiency, a definite policy of expansion be inaugurated on a scale commensurate with the needs of the country, and that adequate funds of a gradually increasing amount be provided from public money to enable this expansion to be carried out.

Memorandum No. 569, Educational, dated 15th October 1903.

The Director is requested to be so good as to—

(1) report the names of the persons present at the conference and of those responsible for the various resolutions passed;

(2) state whether he endorses resolution III and recommends the abolition of the scholarships now paid to Mappilla pupils and, if so, for what reason;

(3) state whether, as a matter of practice, benches and gymnastic apparatus are ordinarily required as a condition of recognition of vernacular primary schools and, if not, why the conference (at which the Director was presumably present) recorded resolution XXVI;

(4) report the dates on which the conferences referred to in resolution XXIX were held during the three official years ending 31st March 1903; and

(5) express an opinion on resolution XXXII stating why it is considered that a special examination is necessary for girls when, if they choose, they can appear for the existing Upper Secondary examination.

(By Order.)

A. T. PRINGLE,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

From E. W. MIDDLEMAST, Esq., M.A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 17th November 1903, Ref. on C. No. 6856.

I have the honour to submit the following reply to your memorandum No. 569, Educational, dated 15th October last.

2. The following persons were present at the conference:—

Officials.

Mr. J. H. Stone.	M.R.Ry. C. N. Subramanya Aiyar.
" E. W. Middlemast.	" A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar.
Miss Carr.	" M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.
Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau.	" V. M. Subramanya Aiyar.

Non-officials.

Rev. W. Goudie.	Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J.
" J. S. Chandler.	" W. H. Campbell.
" E. A. Douglas.	" J. Cooling.
" A. Andrew.	Miss K. M. Seudder.
" L. J. Frohnmeier.	Rao Bahadur T. Venkatasiva Rau Pantulu.

Resolutions I and II.—No special proposer and seconder, recorded.

Resolution III.—Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling and seconded by Rev. W. Goudie and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution IV.—Proposed by Rev. W. Goudie and seconded by Rev. A. Andrew and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution V.—Proposed by Rev. E. A. Douglas and seconded by Rev. A. Andrew and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution VI.—Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling and seconded by Rev. W. H. Campbell and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution VII.—Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling and seconded by M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar and carried *nem. con.*

Amendment (raising the number of scholarships from 180 to 240) proposed by Rev. W. Goudie and seconded by Rev. A. Andrew. Amendment carried by 11 to 6.

Resolution VIII.—Proposed by Rev. W. H. Campbell and seconded by Rev. W. Goudie.

Resolution IX.—Proposed by Rev. W. H. Campbell and seconded by Rev. J. S. Chandler and carried by 11 to 7.

Resolution X.—Proposed by Rev. W. Goudie and seconded by Rev. L. J. Frohnmeier and carried *nem. con.*

Resolutions XI to XXIII.—Drawn up by a sub-committee consisting of four members whose names are given in paragraph 5 of my letter of the 12th September 1903.

Resolution XXIV.—Proposed by Rev. W. Goudie and seconded by Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution XXV.—Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling and seconded by Rev. W. Goudie and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution XXVI.—Proposed by Rev. E. A. Douglas and seconded by Rao Bahadur T. Venkatasiva Rau.

Resolution XXVII.—Proposed by Rev. E. A. Douglas and seconded by Rev. A. Andrew and carried by 14 to 3.

Resolution XXVIII.—Proposed by Rev. E. A. Douglas and seconded by Father J. D. W. Sewell and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution XXIX.—Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling and seconded by Rev. J. S. Chandler and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution XXX.—Proposed by Rev. J. S. Chandler and seconded by Rev. A. Andrew and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution XXXI.—No special proposer or seconder, recorded.

Resolution XXXII.—Proposed by Rev. E. A. Douglas and seconded by Rev. L. J. Frohnmeyer and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution XXXIII.

Resolution XXXIV.—Proposed by Rev. J. S. Chandler and seconded by Rao Bahadur Venkatasiva Rau Pantulu and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution XXXV.—Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling and seconded by Rev. W. Goudie and carried by 11 to 4.

Resolution XXXVI.—Proposed by Rev. E. A. Douglas and seconded by Rev. A. Andrew and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution XXXVII.—Proposed by Rev. W. H. Campbell and seconded by Rev. W. Goudie and carried.

Resolution XXXVIII.—Proposed by Rev. E. A. Douglas and seconded by Rev. W. Goudie and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution XXXIX.—Proposed by Rev. A. Andrew and seconded by Rev. W. Goudie and carried.

3. With regard to the general question of scholarships in primary schools, I have to observe that the accepted object of a scholarship is to reward individual merit and stimulate individual effort. It is undesirable to begin too early the process of selecting pupils of more than the average promise and making them objects of special attention. In the early stages of instruction the progress should be somewhat leisurely, and anything that would tend to undue forcing should be avoided. On these grounds, I endorse resolution III. The same considerations apply with equal force to scholarships in Mappilla primary schools, and I would favour their abolition.

4. With reference to paragraph 3 of the memorandum, I have to observe that the Educational rules are somewhat contradictory on the subject of gymnastics in primary schools. The exercises prescribed in the curriculum laid down in chapter V, (section IV), page 64, require no apparatus for their performance, whereas under article 15, chapter II, every primary school should be provided with the apparatus laid down in appendix F as necessary for the purposes of recognition. I also find that the practice among the inspecting officers, with whom rests the recognition of primary schools (*vide* article 7 of chapter II), has been as contradictory as the rules. Some inspecting officers have observed the letter of the rules and have made the possession of a certain amount of gymnastic apparatus a condition of recognition, while others have not insisted on any apparatus at all except in municipal towns; and even in regard to these, schools which do not possess any gymnastic apparatus are recognised and placed in the temporary section of the general school list; the possession of such apparatus being insisted on in the case of schools applying for transfer to the permanent section, so as to become eligible for aid on the fixed grant system. With regard to benches, they are not specifically mentioned in the Educational Rules, as being necessary for recognition, but in the hints and suggestions given in the appendix (page 97) they are recommended. I find that, in this matter also, there is a diversity of practice among the inspecting officers, some attaching to the appendix the force of rules and insisting on the possession of benches especially in the case of primary schools in municipal towns.

5. The information required in paragraph 4 will be furnished on its receipt from the inspecting officers.

6. With reference to paragraph 5 of the memorandum, I have to say that a special examination is considered necessary for girls, because the Upper Secondary examination which has taken the place of the Higher examination for Women is not suited to the requirements of Upper Secondary women teachers. In the first place, candidates find it difficult to pass the Upper Secondary examination, not so much on account of any unduly high standard of the papers as from the fact that there are eight separate minima to be obtained in the compulsory subjects alone. Again, though in the Upper Secondary examination certain concessions are made to native women

candidates, such as that they need not take up Algebra and Geometry, these concessions are more than counterbalanced by other conditions, *e.g.*, that they have to take up an extra optional subject.

For these reasons the Upper Secondary examination has never been popular among women candidates, and the little esteem in which it is held may be judged from the fact that, in the last three years, there have been altogether only six candidates.

7. The late Higher examination for Women was by no means perfect, but it possessed certain good features and its abolition was met with regret in many quarters. Dr. Duncan alludes to this in his letter to Government No. 1547, dated 16th February 1893; and Government in their order No. 3, dated 7th January 1890, approving of the abolition of the Higher examination for Women, expresses a fear lest the Upper Secondary examination should be of too high a standard for female candidates.

These considerations did not escape the notice of the Conference when passing the resolution in favour of a distinct examination.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 4th February 1904, C. No. 929.

With reference to paragraph 4 of memorandum No. 569, dated 15th October 1903, and in continuation of paragraph 5 of this office letter Ref. on C. No. 6856, dated 17th November last, I have the honour to inform you that, from the replies received from the inspecting officers, I find that formal conferences are not held at any rate by the existing officers, apparently because no definite rules have been laid down for their guidance as regards the number and the travelling allowance of the non-official members who might be invited to attend at a common centre. The chief object of rule 3, chapter VI of the Inspection Code, is to ensure that managers of private institutions and the Educational officers who inspect and examine those institutions should have an opportunity of conferring with one another. This object is, I believe, always kept in view by the inspecting officers when they visit the several institutions within their jurisdiction and they make a point of conferring with the managers of private institutions and Presidents of Local Boards either immediately after the inspection of the schools in case the managers happen to be present at the inspection (which is very often the case with institutions under mission management) or the day before the officers leave the station and thus the object of the rule in the Inspection Code is attained under the present system of informal conferences at each station.

2. I think that, if the Director is able to tour more extensively than in the past, he will be able to arrange for a sufficient amount of conferring.

ORDER—No. 178, Educational, dated 14th March 1904.

With the first of his letters read above the Director of Public Instruction submits the resolutions of the Educational Conference held at Madras in July last under the sanction conveyed in G.O., No. 283, Educational, dated 12th June 1903. The first, second, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth of these resolutions deal with the method of aid and the rate of grants given to schools and have already been disposed of in connection with rules 90 (i), 90 (ii), 5 and 63 (v), respectively, of the Grant-in-Aid Code for 1904-1905. Action has also been taken on the thirty-first resolution regarding the translation into the vernaculars of those portions of the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code which relate to primary schools.

2. The Government now proceeds to pass orders on such of the remaining resolutions as require orders.

(1) *Resolutions III, VII, VIII and IX.*—The Conference considers that no scholarships should be given to pupils in primary schools but recommends that the number of scholarships in secondary schools should be increased from 120 to 240;

that in awarding these scholarships the claims of backward classes should be considered and that in the case of pupils belonging to these classes in non-municipal areas the maximum limit of age for candidates should be raised from 12 to 14. Subject to the condition that the existing scholarships to Mappilia and Savara pupils in primary schools are continued these recommendations are accepted. The Director will issue the necessary instructions for the claims of backward classes being duly considered when scholarships are awarded.

(2) *Resolutions IV and V.*—These refer to the relations of Local Boards and Municipal Councils to Government in regard to education and go beyond the scope of the Conference's enquiry. The Government does not propose to take up this question at present. As, however, except for purely lower primary schools attended only by boys, managers have at present to draw their grants separately from Provincial and Local or Municipal funds the Accountant-General will be requested to report in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction whether any means can be devised whereby the grants can be drawn on a single bill.

(3) *Resolutions X to XXIV* deal with training schools. The Director will submit detailed proposals in regard to them with an estimate of the cost of carrying out those proposals.

(4) *Resolution XXV.*—In the opinion of Government proved ability alone should not be sufficient to entitle a teacher to be appointed, with the sanction of the Inspector, to a higher class or form than that for which he is eligible under the Educational Rules as they now stand, but the Government is prepared to make "proved ability" one condition. In lines 1 and 2 of page 9 of these rules therefore for the words "a teacher of long standing", the words "a teacher of proved ability and long standing" will be substituted.

(5) *Resolution XXVI.*—In view of the diversity of practice among inspecting officers in the matter of the grant of recognition to vernacular primary schools the following alterations will be made in the Educational Rules, viz:—

- (i) In article 15, chapter II, after the words "every school" the words "above the primary grade" will be inserted.
- (ii) In paragraph XI of the appendix to chapters II, III and V (Hints and suggestions on the management of schools), for the words "Primary schools should be provided with benches or mats for the pupils to sit on", the words "Primary schools should be provided with mats at least, for the pupils to sit on" will be substituted.
- (iii) In appendix F the heading "For primary schools" and the entries under it will be omitted.

(6) *Resolution XXVII.*—The Conference recommends that the provisions of clause (i) of article 4, chapter II, of the Educational Rules may be relaxed so as to allow of the proportion of certificated teachers in primary vernacular schools being calculated on the strength of the whole staff instead of on that of the staff of assistants as at present. The Government approves of this proposal so far as regards lower primary vernacular schools with not more than two teachers but is not prepared to go further. The necessary alteration will be made in the Educational Rules.

(7) *Resolution XXVIII.*—The Governor in Council accepts the recommendation of the Conference that the power of granting sanitary certificates for primary schools may be extended to Supervisors of schools. The necessary alteration will be made in the Educational Rules.

(8) *Resolution XXIX.*—The Conference recommends that conferences between inspecting officers and managers of schools and others interested in education should be held at suitable intervals as provided for in rule 3, chapter VI, of the Inspection Code. The Director reports that though formal conferences of the kind referred to have not been held, inspecting officers are now in the habit of conferring with managers of private institutions and Presidents of Local Boards. It appears to the Governor in Council that these conferences satisfy the rule to a certain extent, but the Director should arrange for more formal conferences where such a course seems desirable, taking care that they are regarded as entirely private.

(9) *Resolution XXXII.*—The Conference recommends that an examination similar to the late Higher Examination for women should be instituted for girls in Upper Secondary schools and should be adopted as the qualifying test for admission into Upper Secondary training schools. The Director will be requested to submit a special report on this recommendation. During the six years ending 1902 there have been 883 female candidates for the Matriculation examination, of whom 289 have passed and of the latter 172 or 64 per cent. were Europeans and Eurasians, two were Parsis, one was a Brahman and one was a non-Brahman caste Hindu. There is no information about the rest, but they were apparently Native Christians. Practically therefore no native female candidates except Native Christians pass the Matriculation examination. As regards the Upper Secondary examination only 14 female candidates have appeared for it during the last six years and only two have passed. This examination is therefore hardly used by any class of female candidates. The institution of a fresh examination for female candidates may be inadvisable, but it may perhaps be possible so to modify the existing rules regulating the Upper Secondary examination as to enable native female candidates other than Christians to qualify themselves thereby for admission to training institutions in larger numbers than at present. The Director should state what are the causes which now deter female candidates from appearing for the Upper Secondary examination and what steps he would propose to remove those causes.

(10) *Resolution XXXVII.*—The recommendation of the Conference is that in the Lower Secondary examination optional subjects suited for candidates who have studied only in the vernacular should be provided. The Director will be requested to report on this recommendation and, if he agrees with the Conference, to submit definite proposals on the subject.

(11) *Resolution XXXVIII.*—This resolution recommending that village officers should be requested to keep a list of the school-going and non-school-going population will be separately considered in the Revenue department.

3. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

NOTIFICATION.

1. In clause (1) of article 2 of chapter II of the Educational Rules, for the words "with the sanction of the Inspector a teacher of long standing may be appointed . . . prescribed", the following words shall be substituted, namely, "with the sanction of the Inspector a teacher of proved ability and long standing may be appointed . . . prescribed".

2. To the first paragraph in clause (1) of article 4 of the same chapter, the following footnote shall be appended:—

"This rule does not apply to lower primary schools in which there is only one assistant".

3. In article 12 of the same chapter, the words "or a Supervisor" shall be added at the end of the last paragraph.

4. In article 15 of the same chapter, after the words "Every school" in line 1, the words "above the primary grade" shall be inserted.

5. In paragraph (xi) of the appendix to chapters II, III and V of the Educational Rules (Hints and Suggestions on the management of schools), for the words "Primary schools should be provided with benches or mats for the pupils to sit on", the words "Primary schools should be provided with mats at least, for the pupils to sit on" shall be substituted.

6. In appendix F the heading "For primary schools" and the entries under it shall be omitted.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Revenue department.

Ed. A. F. Eccleston.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOETS CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 178, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
14TH MARCH 1904.

[SUBJECT.—*Resolutions of the Educational Conference of July 1903.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 12th September 1903, No. 6856.

With the letter read above the Director submits the resolutions adopted at the Conference which he was authorized to convene in G.O., No. 283, Educational, dated 12th June 1903. The Director has not discussed the resolutions in detail; he submits

Too brief.

A. T. PRINGLE—9-10-03.

them with very brief remarks and has made no recommendations except perhaps in regard to the fourth resolution. He has not even stated how many of the gentlemen invited actually attended the Conference and how many days the Conference sat. Nor has he submitted any minutes of the Conference.

2. Twenty-one subjects were proposed to the Conference for discussion, but the number of subjects that were actually discussed has not been given. The Conference has not recorded any resolutions on seven subjects, namely, Nos. 1, 5 (1), 8, 9, 12, 13 and 18, but has recorded three resolutions (XXXVII to XXXIX) on subjects not submitted to it for discussion.

3. *Resolutions I and II* deal with the scale of grants under the results grant system—subject 2 proposed for discussion. It is proposed that the grant for compulsory subjects in the infant standard be raised from As. 4 to As. 8; that the other rates of grants in the infant standard be doubled; that the grant for drill be fixed at As. 4 in the infant, first and second standards instead of at As. 2; and that the grant for drawing be fixed at As. 8 in the first, As. 12 in the second, and Re. 1 in the third standards instead of As. 6, As. 9 and As. 12, respectively. This question is

He has been asked for a full report.

A.T.P.

now under consideration in connexion with the Grant-in-aid Code for 1904-1905, and the Director may be referred to the decision therein arrived at.

In the second resolution the Conference proposes a revised draft of rule 90 (ii) of the Grant-in-aid Code. According to the proposed rule, for earning the merit grant, 75 per cent. of the pupils should pass in the compulsory subjects only; whereas according to the existing rule they should pass in the optional subjects also.

Yes.

A.T.P.

The proposed rule may be accepted.

4. *Resolution III* deals with scholarships in primary schools—subject 3 for discussion. The Conference is of opinion that it is not desirable to give scholarships in primary schools. At present 160 scholarships are given for Mappilla pupils in primary schools; but these being of a special nature need not be affected by the recommendation of the Conference.

5. *Resolution IV* deals with the relation of Local and Municipal Boards to primary education—subject 4 for discussion. The Director refers to this in paragraph 3 of his letter. The Conference proposes that all educational powers at present

exercised by the Boards should be transferred to the Educational Department, and I think this may be rejected at once without a reference to the Local and Municipal Department.

A. T. PRINGLE. that the funds devoted by these bodies to education should be made over to the Educational Department as a contribution towards education. Submitted that these proposals have the effect of taking away from local bodies all responsibility for primary education and of keeping stationary the funds devoted by them to this object. It does not seem advisable, therefore, to accept them, but they may, in the first instance, be referred to the Local and Municipal Department for remarks.

6. *Resolution V* deals with the question of provincializing the agency of supervisors of primary schools. The Government of India has disallowed the proposal of this Government to provincialize this agency, and the question cannot now be reopened—*vide* G.O., No. 673, Educational, dated 19th November 1901.

7. *Resolution VI* requires that some permanent arrangement should be made to pay the grants earned in full. The Government is anxious that all grants earned whether from Provincial or from Local funds should hereafter be paid in full. We are likely, I understand, to come off pretty well. No orders on this point are necessary.

* I presume that *secondary* is meant.

A. G. CARDEW—11-10-03.

No: the Secretary however is merely looking at the thing from another point of view: he looks forward to the stage at which primary education has ceased, but in the note we were regarding primary education as covering a period during which the closing primary examination is held.

A.T.P.

† I should say, not: doubling the number won't do much if any good.

A.T.P.

resolution, paragraph 17, printed in G.O. No. 765, Educational, dated 18th November 1899, the Government of India has urged the necessity for a larger number of scholarships than is at present awarded in secondary departments.

The age limit for scholarships is 14 years in the case of girls and Muhammadan boys and 12 years in the case of others. The Conference recommends that the age limit should be 14 years in the case of all backward classes in non-municipal areas.

I think so. There is no need to favour Musalman boys alone.

A.T.P.

9. *Resolutions X to XXIV* deal with the question of the training of teachers—subject 6 for discussion. The Director says that these resolutions propose radical and much needed changes in the training of teachers, and that rules for carrying them out will be drawn up and an estimate of the necessary expenditure will be framed. The consideration of these resolutions may therefore await the further communication from the Director.

Yes.

A.T.P.

10. *Resolution XXV* deals with the question of concessions to unqualified teachers—subject 7 for discussion. The Conference recommends that the words "proved ability" be substituted for the words "long standing" in article 2 of chapter II of the Educational Rules—page 9, lines 1 and 2.

No objection.

A.T.P.

This recommendation may be sanctioned.

11. *Resolution XXVI* deals with the question of the equipment of primary schools—subject 10 for discussion. The Conference says that benches and gymnastic apparatus should not be required as a condition of recognition of vernacular primary schools. The Director points out that benches and gymnastic apparatus are not required in the case of primary schools—*vide* appendix to the Educational Rules, page 97.

No orders are necessary.

A. T. PRINGLE.

12. *Resolutions XXVII and XXVIII* deal with the conditions of recognition of primary schools. It is proposed that the words "at least half of the staff shall be certificated" should be substituted for "at least one half of the staff of assistants shall be certificated" in article 4 (1) of chapter II of the Educational Rules, page 10, and that the words "or supervisors" should be added at the end of the last paragraph of article 12 of chapter II, page 12.

Yes.

It is a sanitary certificate for lower primary schools. I think we may agree to this alteration.

A.T.P.

13. *Resolution XXIX* says that educational conferences should be held at suitable intervals. This is being done and no orders are necessary.

A.T.P.

14. *Resolution XXX*, as the Director points out, says that the number of European Inspectors should be increased. This cannot be done at one stroke of the pen. The Director may be asked to formulate his proposals; and it may then be considered whether anything need or can be done.

A.T.P.

15. *Resolution XXXI* says that the rules relating to primary education should be compiled and published in the vernacular. The Director has already taken steps to do this—*vide* G.O., No. 462, Educational, dated 23rd September 1903.

No orders.

A.T.P.

16. *Resolution XXXII* proposes the institution of a separate examination for girls on the lines of the late Higher Examination for Women. This seems to be out of the question. There is nothing to prevent girls from appearing for the Upper Secondary examination with a vernacular as the first language (page 47 of the Calendar of the Commission for Government Examinations). If this examination is abolished the School Final will take its place (G.O., No. 144, dated 30th March 1903, in confidential cover), and nothing need be done at present.

17. *Resolution XXXIII* states that no increase is necessary in the number (60) of special scholarships for girls in the lower secondary schools.

No orders are necessary.

A.T.P.

18. *Resolution XXXIV* states that a model primary school on the lines suggested by Mr. Orange will not secure the end in view and that this end can be attained by suitable arrangements in training schools.

No.

A.T.P.

19. *Resolution XXXV* states that all primary schools on the temporary list should be aided by fixed grants. This is opposed to rule 5 of the Grant-in-aid Code and the Director said in his remarks on the revised Code for 1904-1905 that he was not quite in favour of the proposal. The rule is however being slightly modified to allow of more schools being aided on the fixed grant system.

We may say this, adding we cannot go any further.

A.T.P.

20. *Resolution XXXVI* recommends the grant of a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the earnings to a school which produces excellent results in any particular year.

Very well.

A. T. PRINGLE.

This, it is submitted, may be sanctioned.

Yes.

A.T.P.

21. *Resolution XXXVII* recommends a reconsideration of the lower secondary examination syllabus. The Director may be asked to report on this point.

22. *Resolution XXXVIII* states that a list of school-going and non-school-going

Yes.

A.T.P.

village officers should be required to keep children and that a question on the subject should be asked at the jamabandi. This resolution may be referred to the Revenue Department for remarks.

23. *Resolution XXXIX* states that a definite policy of expansion of primary education should be inaugurated and a gradually increasing amount should be

A.T.P.

provided for the purpose. It is submitted

We need not say anything on this point.

that all that is possible in this direction is being done.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—25-9-03.

P. T. THARYAN—29-9-03.

Some notes have been made in the margin.

A. T. PRINGLE—9-10-03.

1. Many of these proposals are of much wider importance than the Director's scanty remarks would indicate, and we ought first to know from whom they emanate. Ask the Director to report the names of the persons present at the Conference and responsible for the resolutions. By the time he replies we may also have received the information necessary to enable Resolutions I and II to be dealt with.

2. *Resolutions III, VII, VIII and IX* deal with scholarships. Ask the Director whether he endorses Resolution III and recommends the abolition of the scholarships for Mappillas, and if so, why.

3. *Resolutions IV and V*. Apart from the proposal to remove education out of the control of Local and Municipal bodies, there is the smaller question whether a plan cannot be devised which would at least obviate the necessity for there being two bills, division of furniture grants, etc. I should like this to be further examined.

4. *Resolution XXVI*. Ask the Director whether, as a matter of practice, benches and gymnastic apparatus are ordinarily required as a condition of recognition of vernacular primary schools, and if not, why the Conference at which he was presumably present recorded this resolution.

5. *Resolution XXIX*. Ask the Director to report the dates on which the conferences here referred to have been held during the three official years ending 31st March 1903.

6. *Resolution XXXII*, which the Director does not even allude to, is one of much importance, and I should be glad to know the Director's opinion on it; also what answer there is to be made to the objection that girls can go in for the Upper Secondary, if they choose.

7. When the file returns, I should like the G.O., about the Grant-in-aid-Code put up. Also Mr. Stone's memorandum sent up in April 1902 on Training schools. These notes may meanwhile be put in type.

A. G. CARDEW—11-10-03.

The draft memorandum placed below may issue.

P.T.T.—13-10-03.

A.T.P.—13-10-03.

[Memo. No. 569, Educational, dated 15th October 1903.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6856, dated 17th November 1903.

This letter from the Director is in reply to memorandum No. 569, Educational, dated 15th October 1903.

2. The Director was asked to report in the first place the names of the persons present at the conference and of those responsible for the various resolutions passed. His reply on this point will be found in paragraph 2 of his letter from which it appears that, besides himself, 18 persons—8 officials and 10 non-officials—were present, that resolutions I (regarding the increase in the rates of results grants), II (alteration in the system of awarding merit grants) and XXXI (publication in the vernacular of portions of the Educational Rules and of the Grant-in-aid Code) had no special proposer and seconder, that resolutions XI to XXIII regarding training of teachers were drawn up by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Stone and Subramaniya Aiyar, the Reverend J. Frohnmeyer and Miss Scudder and that the remaining resolutions were proposed by non-officials, the majority of them being also seconded by non-officials. No information is furnished regarding resolution XXXIII (increase in lower secondary scholarships for females).

3. In the previous note—paragraph 3—it was stated that the question dealt with in resolution I was under consideration in connection with the Grant-in-aid Code for 1904-1905. As the result of this consideration information was called for in G.O., No. 484, dated 5th October 1903, regarding the grounds for the proposed increase in the rates of grants. This information has been subsequently received from the Director and the matter is now separately under consideration.

The alteration in the Grant-in-aid Code proposed in resolution II has already been sanctioned—vide G.O., No. 484, dated 5th October 1903.

4. The Director was next asked whether he endorsed resolution III and favoured the abolition of the scholarships in Mappilla Primary schools and, if so, for what reasons. The Director says that he endorses resolution III and favours the abolition of Mappilla scholarships. He thinks that it is undesirable to begin too early the process of selecting pupils of more than the average promise and making them objects of special attention by the grant of scholarships. As has already been noted however the Mappilla scholarships are of a special nature; they are restricted to boys of the Ernad and Walavanad taluks—vide paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 20th June 1898, and are intended mainly to induce Mappilla pupils generally to attend schools. They may therefore be continued.

5. The third point on which information was called for from the Director was whether as a matter of practice, benches and gymnastic apparatus are ordinarily required as a condition of recognition of vernacular primary schools. In reply the Director says that in certain cases they are required as a condition of recognition. This, it is stated, is owing to contradictory provisions in the Educational Rules and to the diversity of practice among Inspecting Officers who sanction the recognition of primary schools. It is submitted that as recommended by the Conference benches and gymnastic apparatus should not ordinarily be required as a condition of recognition of vernacular primary schools. The Director may, therefore, be requested to issue definite instructions on the subject and to submit a draft of the necessary alterations in the Educational Rules.

6. The Director was next asked to report the dates on which Educational conferences referred to in resolution XXIX were held in the last three official years. He promises to furnish this information on its receipt from the inspecting officers.

7. The Director was finally asked to give his opinion on resolution XXXII regarding the institution of an examination for female candidates on the lines of the late Higher Examination for Women. He is in favour of the proposal and his reasons are that female candidates find it difficult to pass the Upper Secondary examination because there are eight separate minima to be obtained in the compulsory subjects alone and that though female candidates need not take up algebra and geometry they have to take up an extra optional subject if they do not bring these up. He says therefore that the examination has thus never been popular. With reference to his

remarks it is submitted that any increase in the number of examinations now held is undesirable. The final orders of the Government of India on the subject of examinations may be awaited and as already suggested in paragraph 16 of the office-note on page 3 *supra* nothing need be done at present.

8. In paragraph 3 of the Secretary's note of the 11th October 1903 he desired that the proposals in resolutions IV and V should be further examined. In resolution IV the Conference records its opinion that all the educational powers at present exercised by Local Boards and Municipalities should be transferred to the Educational Department and that the funds hitherto devoted by these bodies to the support of education should be paid to the Educational Department and disbursed by the latter. In resolution V the Conference expresses its opinion that the agency of supervisors of primary schools be provincialized. As already observed on page 2 of the notes the effect of resolution IV is to weaken the responsibility of Local Boards and Municipalities in the matter of education and the proposed transfer is a retrograde step in local self-Government, but as stated by the Director in paragraph 3 of his first letter there is a good deal of duplication of work at present, and it would be a great administrative convenience if the amount paid as grants by Local Boards and Municipalities were made over to Government and then disbursed from Provincial funds along with grants payable from those funds. It is submitted, however, that in order to secure the desired end there appears to be no necessity to require local bodies to pay the amount set apart by them for results grants as contributions to Provincial funds.

9. The Public Works Department is now in the habit of executing a number of works on behalf of Local Boards. That Department prepares an estimate of works to be so executed, and funds for carrying them out are provided in the budgets of the Local Boards concerned and subsequently placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department. After execution of the works the Public Works Department renders an account of the charges which are then finally adjusted. It seems that this procedure may, with such modifications as may be necessary, be adopted in the case of educational grants also and it would obviate the necessity of preparing two bills—one for the grant payable from Provincial funds and the other for the grant payable from Local funds. In the beginning of every year the Inspecting Officers may prepare an estimate of the grants payable from Local funds and provision for them may be made in the District Board budgets. This is even now done. The funds may then be placed at the disposal of the Educational Department which can disburse them along with grants from Provincial funds. In the bills prepared for their payment the amounts to be debited to Provincial and Local funds can be shown separately and they can be so debited by the account department. The Director may be asked to work out a scheme on these lines and to submit a draft of the necessary alterations in the Grant-in-aid Code which can then be referred to the Accountant-General and eventually passed with the concurrence of the Local and Municipal Department.

10. Under this proposal the subsidy now paid from Provincial to Local can also be disbursed direct and need not pass through the Local fund accounts. Information will then be readily available as to how much of the grants earned was actually paid by local bodies and this would be an advantage. It has been already stated in paragraph 6, page 2, that the proposal to provincialize the agency of supervisors of primary schools has been negatived by the Government of India.

11. The Government order about the Grant-in-aid Code—No. 484, Educational, dated 5th October 1903—is put up, as also Mr. Stone's memorandum on training schools—G.O., No. 302, Educational, dated 17th May 1902.

P. T. THARYAN—3-12-03.

The missionary element at the Conference was strong. All resolutions other than XI to XXIII (training of teachers) were, where any record was kept, recorded as proposed and seconded by missionaries—

Resolution I.—Dealt with in G.O., No. 484, dated 5th October 1903.

Resolution II.—Dealt with in G.O., No. 484, dated 5th October 1903.

Resolution III.—Director approves of the abolition of primary scholarships (given on passing each of five standards in case of Savaras and others, in case of Mappillas on passing second or third standard) in Mappilla schools. Primary scholarships cost Rs. 2,609 in 1902-1903. One hundred and twenty-nine of these scholarships (Rs. 12-18 per annum) were held by Mappillas, 25 (Rs. 6-24 per annum) by Savaras. India has laid down "provision should be made by means of a proper system of scholarships for the rise of youths of proved ability from the lowest to the highest grade of institution". However, it would appear that India lays most stress on the secondary scholarships—on the second, rather than the lowest rung, of the educational ladder.

(a) All primary scholarships to be abolished.

(b) All to be retained.

(c) Mappilla and Savara scholarships to be retained, the rest abolished.

Resolution IV.—A very sweeping resolution: that Local Boards should be deprived of one of their main functions. Double control leads to friction and delays, and delays may sometimes cause injustice. But district Educational officers require control; they cannot be trusted not to job, they cannot be trusted not to oppress, they cannot be trusted not to peculate. The less money they are trusted with, the better. If it would simplify accounts for one agency to distribute Provincial and Local grants, let that agency be the divisional officer, not the sub-assistant inspector.

Resolution V.—Dealt with in G.O., No. 673, dated 19th November 1901.

Resolution VII.—Scholarships awarded last year—

	RS.
Lower Secondary schools and departments (for cost schools only)—	
Sixty-four 3-year scholarship (Rs. 3, 4, 5) out of 80 sanctioned,	
cost	2,842
Upper Secondary schools (and, for cost lower secondary departments)—Fifty-seven 3-year scholarships (Rs. 6, 7, 8) out of 70 sanctioned, cost	14,567

The proposal to bring the number of Lower Secondary scholarships up to 240 means an expenditure of Rs. 5,000, of which 2,600 would be provided from savings if resolution III is sanctioned in its entirety. Increase of expenditure on secondary scholarships has been recommended by India.

Resolutions XI to XXII were drawn up by a committee on which Mr. Stone sat, and do little more than repeat the recommendations made by Mr. Stone last year and printed in G.O., Nos. 302, 303, dated 17th May 1902.

Resolution X, though not drawn up by the committee, also repeats a recommendation of Mr. Stone's:

Resolution	X	Compare	Mr. Stone's paragraph	22.
"	XI	"	"	29 (more tentative).
"	XII	"	"	31.
"	XIII	"	"	31.
"	XV	"	"	24.
"	XVI	"	"	paragraphs 22 and 24.
"	XVII	"	"	paragraph 26.
"	XVIII	"	"	28.
"	XIX	"	"	28.
"	XXI	"	"	26.
"	XXII	"	"	24.

Resolution XXIII is at variance with the recommendation of Mr. Stone in his report. In section 23 of the report he recommended the abolition of the practising classes.

Mr. Stone's report was forwarded to India, who have not yet expressed their views on the subject—see G.O., No. 695, Educational, dated 8th November 1902.

RESOLUTIONS XXV-XXVIII.—ALTERATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL RULES.

Resolution XXV.—An improvement.

Resolution XXVI.—(a) Benches are not required by the rules. The rule [which is not imperative and is called a hint] says "benches or mats."

(b) **Gymnastic apparatus.**—The third part of appendix F may be omitted as unnecessary.

Resolution XXVII is badly expressed. What seems, in the light of the Director's explanation, to be meant, is that the proposed change in the rule should apply to all schools. Chapter II, rule 4 (i), would thus have to be altered—

From	To
In schools for general education, at least one-half of the staff of assistants (exclusive of pandits, etc.).	In schools for general education, at least one-half of the staff inclusive of the headmaster but exclusive of pandits, etc.

Resolution XXVIII.—Unobjectionable.

Resolution XXXII.—It appears from the Director's answer that this reversion to an abandoned policy is recommended because there has been a failure in the supply of upper secondary women teachers. But women who had passed only the proposed easier examination would presumably not be fit to teach upper secondary subjects. The proposal appears to come to this: upper secondary education for women should be reduced to a lower level of efficiency.

A. GALLETTI—4-12-03.

The present Director of Public Instruction has made some remarks on a file which I have called for.

G. S. F[ORBES].

The late Director of Public Instruction did not contribute much to the easy disposal of this paper by his mode of dealing with.

Resolutions 1, 2, 35 and 36 deal with the method of aid and the rate of grant. They have been disposed of by G.Os., No. 484, dated 5th October 1903, and No. 601, dated 5th December 1903. **Resolutions 1 and 2** refer to results grants: Nos. 35 and 36 to fixed grants. For corresponding changes in Grant-in-aid Code—see articles 63 (5) and 90 (ii). Nothing further is now needed.

G.S.F.

Resolutions 3, 7, 8 and 9 deal with scholarships. The scholarships referred to in Resolution No. 3 are simply stipends given to boys in primary schools to encourage them to attend school. The opinion of the Conference that they should be abolished in all ordinary schools may be accepted, while the special scholarships for Savaras and Mappillas are retained—see paragraph 83 of the Report on Public Instruction, 1897—1902. There is little chance of undue forcing of brilliant pupils in these classes of the population. The increase of scholarships in secondary schools (Resolution No. 7) and the proposed raising of the age for candidates of the backward classes (Resolution No. 9) may be approved; the age is already 14 for Muhammadans, who need not be specially favoured—see notification (*Gazette*, 24th February 1903).

G.S.F.

The attention of the Director of Public Instruction may be called to Resolution No. 8, and he may be asked to give effect to it.

Yes.

G.S.F.

G.S.F.

Resolutions 4, 5 and 6.—These go rather beyond the scope of the Conference's enquiries, and need not be discussed at length. As to No. 5 India refused in 1901 to provincialize supervisors (G.O., No. 673, Educational, dated 19th November 1901):

See note at end—vide Director of Public Instruction's note of 19th January 1904.

as to No. 6, it is proposed in the new settlement to obtain an educational grant which will enable grants to be paid in full. There only remains No. 4, and on this the late Mr. Stuart made, in paragraph 3 of his letter, some important remarks. It is certainly inconvenient that, except in boys' lower primary schools, two bills should always be necessary, and we may ask the

G.S.F.

Accountant-General to report, after consulting with the Director of Public Instruction, whether some other alternative is not possible.

Resolutions 10 to 24—deal with training schools. These resolutions mainly reiterate Mr. Stone's proposals made in the memorandum, dated 22nd August 1901, recorded in G.O., No. 302, dated 17th May 1902. Although the late Mr. Stuart regarded the changes proposed as "radical and much needed", yet twenty-seven months have elapsed since Mr. Stone wrote, without anything having been done. We must now call on the Director

Yes: but the new Director of Public Instruction will scarcely be able to tackle the subject for some time. I would not hurry him.
G. S. F[ORBES]

* Papers not available. It was in connection with the Provincial settlement.

for detailed rules and an estimate of the cost of carrying out these proposals. In an un-official note* to the Financial department, Mr. Stuart said that the approximate ultimate cost of these "much-needed" reforms would be Rs. 80,000 a year. If he had drawn up a detailed scheme in 1901, it might have been at work by now, and would then have been specifically provided for in the Provincial settlement. At present we have no definite scheme, and no definite information as to its cost and hence the Financial department lately tried to cut down the educational provision in the Provincial settlement to 24 lakhs which would not have covered these Rs. 80,000. I hear, however, that, on a protest from Educational, the figure Rs. 26 lakhs has been adopted instead. Such are the results of waste of time by the head of an important department.

Resolution 25.—Article 2, chapter II of the Educational Rules, says:—"With the sanction of the Inspector, a teacher of long standing may be appointed to a higher form" than he is qualified by examinations to teach. Thus, a middle school man could, under this concession, be appointed to teach a lower secondary form. The Conference proposes to substitute "proved ability" for "long standing". There is no doubt that this much enlarges the concession: a man may be of "proved ability" in a year or two. If ability alone is the sufficient qualification, article 2 is wholly unnecessary. If it is not, the concession should not be widened. It might, I agree—he should possess both qualifications. therefore, be better to read "of proved ability and long standing".
G.S.F.

Resolution 26.—The third part of appendix F to the Educational Rules should be omitted, and article 15 of chapter II should read:—"Every school above the primary grade, shall be provided," etc. Again in article XI of appendix to chapters II, III and V (page 97), in the sentence "Primary schools should be provided with benches or mats for the pupils to sit on" the words "benches or" may be struck out. It is not at all desirable that an Educational officer should be able to refuse or threaten to refuse aid to a primary school because it has no benches, and the loophole should be removed.

Resolution 27.—The object here is to enable headmasters to be counted as part of the staff: at present in a school with a headmaster and one assistant, there is only one assistant and therefore he must be trained. If the Conference's resolution is adopted, either the headmaster or assistant may be trained. The rule, as it stands, is unworkable and should therefore be amended. All that is needed is to delete the words "of assistants" in rule 4 (1), chapter II of the Educational Rules, and this may be done.

Very well.

G.S.F.

Resolution 28.—The proposal here is to empower a supervisor to grant a sanitary certificate for schools. On the whole, I think, this may be sanctioned. It will make it easier to get a certificate, but the Assistant Inspector must see the school when he inspects it, and he will then have an opportunity of noting defects. Mr. Stuart recommended it.

Very well.

G.S.F.

G.S.F.

Resolution 29.—The Director of Public Instruction promises further information which must be awaited.

Resolution 30.—The late Director of Public Instruction is believed to have intended to propose an increase to the Inspectorate. His letter of 12th September 1903, paragraph 8, is of uncertain sound. We must wait till Dr. Bourne has obtained

views on the subject, and had better say nothing. One thing is certain; primary education has not advanced since Mr. Grigg reduced the number of Inspectors from eight to four.

G. S. F[ORBS].

Yes: if not yet done.

G.S.F.

Resolution 32.—This is an important resolution, and cannot be summarily thrown aside as retrograde. Not only do the practical school managers and Educational officers who formed the Conference unanimously agree that something is needed to be done for the higher examination of girls, but, further, the statistics prove that, for some cause or other, girls do not go in for the existing examinations in satisfactory numbers. The existing examinations of Upper Secondary grade

The Director of Public Instruction in his note of 19th January 1904 says he is not prepared to recommend this proposal. However, ask him to report on it officially, and the question can then be fully discussed. Without expressing any opinion or showing any inclination one way or the other, bring to his notice the figures. See note also, further on.

G.S.F.

are (1) Matriculation, (2) Upper Secondary examination. For Matriculation a candidate must know English, and this practically debar Native female candidates except Native Christians from appearing. In the six years ending 1902, there have been 883 female candidates for the Matriculation examination, of whom 289 have passed (a little over 32 per cent.). Of the 289 female candidates who passed the Matriculation, 172 or 64 per cent. were Europeans and East Indians, two were Parsis, one was a Brahman, one was a Non-Brahman caste Hindu. There is no information about the rest, but they were apparently Native Christians. Thus practically no Native female candidates, except Native Christians, pass the Matriculation. The case of the Upper Secondary examination is even worse. In the six years ending 1902 only 14 female candidates have appeared for the examination and only two have passed. This examination is, therefore, hardly used by any class of female candidates. It is in these circumstances that the Conference and the Director of Public Instruction advocate the creation of a special examination for girls in the Upper Secondary grade of education. The matter is not understood in this office sufficiently to enable a confident opinion to be offered, but I know that the provision of a suitable examination is considered to be an important matter by experienced people like Miss Carr. It would seem preferable, if possible, to avoid the creation of a fresh examination

by so modifying the rules of existing examinations as to enable Native female candidates to have a fair chance of

G.S.F.

success. The difficulties referred to in paragraph 6 of the Director of Public Instruction's second letter are not irremovable. If approved, the best plan would be to let Miss Carr be sent for and discuss the subject with her. It might then be separately disposed of.

G.S.F.

Resolution 34.—This resolution is somewhat obscure. It evidently refers to subject No. 20 (see page 4 of current file) which was "a proposal to establish one model elementary school in Madras to be taught entirely by women teachers from Europe or America." I do not quite know what this subject meant, as no one has made exactly the proposal here referred to. Mr. Orange proposed that

I think it was a proposal fostered by Mr. Stuart in connection with the employment of an American educationist (Mrs. Courtright) staying at Colonel Olcott's Institution. I think it fell through. Mrs. Courtright would not do for the work, though an enthusiast.

G.S.F.

should get out six or more women teachers who would work for a time in the primary department of the Teachers' College. In G.O., No. 541, dated 5th November,

Resolution 31.—Disposed of by G.O., No. 462, dated 22nd September 1903. Reminders should go to the Translators.

Resolution 33.—Is merely negative and needs no orders.

Resolution 33.—Is merely negative and needs no orders.

it has been decided to get out one such trained woman teacher. Of course, this is only a beginning. Nothing need, I think, be said on this resolution, as we can't tell accurately what its framers meant.

G. S. F[ORBS].

As to Resolutions XXXV and XXXVI, see Dr. Bourne's note of 19th January 1904. Nothing need be said here.

G.S.F.

Resolution 37.—This recommends that in the Lower Secondary examination optional subjects suited for candidates who have studied only in the vernacular should be provided. The resolution seems an important one, but the late Director of Public Instruction refrained from all comment. I think the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction and, if he agrees with the resolution, the submission of definite proposals must be called for.

No harm.

G.S.F.

G.S.F.

Resolution 38.—This resolution may be communicated to the Revenue Department for consideration and disposal.

Resolution No. 39.—This again, like Resolutions Nos. 4, 5 and 6 trenches on the province of Government and need not be referred to here.

G.S.F.

A. G. CARDEW—9-12-03.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT from the notes connected with G.O., Mis. No. 28 L., dated 6th January 1904.

3. In clause (5) of the order reviewing the Trichinopoly District Board's report for 1902-1903, the Government observed that in aided schools the proportion of unqualified teachers to the total number (38 per cent.) was still large, that the number of students that passed out of the sessional school in 1902-1903 was only three against eleven in the previous year and that it could hardly be that the working of the school was receiving due attention from the District Board and the officers of the Educational Department. It accordingly drew the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the matter and directed the District Board to take steps to improve the institution and to induce a larger number of students joining it by paying at a reduced rate the grants payable to schools employing unqualified teachers.

In regard to these remarks, the President states that according to the explanation furnished by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, the number of unpassed teachers was only about 4 per cent., the number of unqualified teachers as shown in the annual statement being inclusive of those who had passed the general educational tests, but who had not undergone training in a training school and passed the technical examinations for a teacher's certificate. The Assistant Inspector in his letter to the President points out that one of the main reasons of the large percentage of unqualified (not unpassed) teachers is the concession allowed in the Educational rules, viz., that 50 per cent. of the assistant masters in recognised schools may be unqualified. As the sessional school has been working in a fairly satisfactory manner and as it has nothing to do with men who are technically qualified, the Assistant Inspector considers that nothing need be done in the direction of improving the school. The explanation of the Assistant Inspector may, it is submitted, be accepted.

The Assistant Inspector's explanation does not touch the falling off in the number of students passing out of the sessional school.

2. As regards the effect of rule 4 (1), the Director of Public Instruction might perhaps be asked whether the time has not come when the 50 per cent. of unqualified teachers may be reduced.

A. G. CARDEW—4-1-04.

2. After the Government order is issued, it is submitted that an extract from paragraph 3 of the notes and the Secretary's order thereon may be forwarded to the Educational Department for the necessary action being taken in regard to the amendment of rule 4 (i) of chapter II of the Madras Educational Rules.

Yes.

A.G.C.—6-1-04.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Educational Conference which sat in July last recommended * that in the case of all primary vernacular schools in rural tracts with only one assistant, the rule † that at least one-half of the staff of assistants shall be certificated should be amended and read as follows, namely: "At least half of the staff shall be certificated".

No orders have yet been passed on the recommendations of the Conference (the file went out in circulation on the 10th ultimo and has not yet returned), but as the rule as it now stands is unworkable in the case of schools having only one assistant, the Educational Department has proposed the acceptance of this recommendation. The effect will be slightly to reduce the proportion of qualified teachers. The Director may perhaps be asked u.o. at once whether, if any alteration is made, it should not be the other way, and if so what alteration he would propose. If not, matters may be left alone.

P. T. THARYAN—12-1-04.

As observed, the amendment we have already proposed in the rule relaxes it: but only on the assumption that all headmasters hold certificates, which is not yet the case—

Number of teachers in school.	Number of certificated teachers under old rule, headmaster being certificated.	Number of certificated teachers under old rule, headmaster being uncertificated.	Number of certificated teachers under proposed amendment.
2	2	1	1
3	2	2	2
4	3	2	3
5	3	3	3
6	4	3	4
7	4	4	4
8	5	4	5
9	5	5	5
10	6	5	6
11	6	6	6
12	7	6	6
Total	47	36	41

At present the amended rule would very likely not work out as a relaxation; it will be a relaxation when all headmasters are certificated.

If the rule is to be made more stringent, this can be done—

(A.) By laying down that "at least three-fifths of the staff shall be certificated, except in schools where there are two teachers; in such schools at least one of the teachers must be certificated."

Effect of this will be—

Number of teachers in school.	Number of certificated teachers where half must be certificated.	Number of certificated teachers where three-fifths must be certificated except in schools with two teachers.
2	1	1
3	2	2
4	2	3
5	3	3
6	3	4
7	4	5
8	4	5
9	5	6
10	5	6
11	6	7
12	6	8

(B.) By laying down that "in schools where the number of teachers is $3n$ or $(3n + \text{or} - 1)$ the number of uncertificated teachers shall not exceed n ." This formula appears to me to be simple and suitable because it requires no exceptions.

Effect of this will be—

Number of teachers in school.	Number of uncertificated teachers allowed by formula.	Effect consequent; number of certificated teachers.	
2	1	1	} $n=1$
3	1	2	
4	1	3	
5	2	3	} $n=2$
6	2	4	
7	2	5	
8	3	5	} $n=3$
9	3	6	
10	3	7	
11	4	7	} $n=4$
12	4	8	
13	4	9	

A. GALLETI—13-1-04.

The Director of Public Instruction may be consulted u.o. as to whether some alteration in rule 4 (1), which will have the effect of reducing the maximum percentage of unqualified teachers, is practicable.

A. G. CARDEW—13-1-04.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

I deprecate any such alteration of the rule at present but should welcome an order that, while granting this concession affecting small schools in rural tracts or better any Lower primary school with not more than two teachers, the Government is considering the advisability of increasing the stringency of the general rule. With regard to this the supply of qualified teachers is still too small to meet the demand. When I took charge I found a very large number of approved service certificates awaiting issue, these have been issued, and I should like to see the effect upon the figures. Many of these approved service men are doubtless much better teachers than many certificated, even so-called trained, men. I have been for years connected with the Teachers' Certificate Board and attach very little importance to these certificates. We must first revolutionize the training schools—the new scheme is in the press. With regard to the concession asked for, the hardship generally arises,

I understand, when a certificated man and his uncertificated wife wish to carry on a village school—in many of these cases the uncertificated wife is said to be the better half. Such schools should be encouraged and I expect the best policy will be to dislocate them from the system which includes also the primary departments of larger schools and am considering this question. In this connection I have underlined Lower (Primary).

A. G. BOURNE—19-1-04.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 19th January 1904.

While replying to the matter which has been actually referred to me I have thought it not to be out of place to express a few opinions on some other matters dealt with by the Conference, which I personally have not as yet had an opportunity of doing.

Resolutions IV and V.—I hope that no orders will be passed which will preclude me from bringing forward some scheme to improve the present state of affairs which is very unsatisfactory.

Resolution XXX.—Here also I hope that the order will not be so worded as to preclude me from formulating a scheme after due consideration and more experience. I am convinced that an increase in the number of European Inspectors is a crying need.

Whether we consider the proportion of the money spent in this Presidency on inspection to the total amount spent on education or that of the "amount" of inspection so to speak to the number of pupils, we compare very unfavourably with the arrangements in England.

Resolution XXXII.—I am not prepared to recommend a separate examination for girls.

Resolution XXXV.—My impression is that the more we extend the fixed grant system the greater becomes the necessity for more inspection and of a better quality.

Resolution XXXVI.—This needs more careful consideration before being sanctioned, it practically leaves the exact amount of the grant in the hands of, in most cases, a Sub-Assistant Inspector as we could not go behind his recommendation based on his inspection—give the 10 per cent. or do not give it. I hope to evolve in time a better scheme for attaining this laudable object.

A.G.B.—19-1-04.

Dr. Bourne thinks that the recommendation in resolution XXVII of the Conference may be accepted as regards lower primary schools with not more than two teachers, but that at the same time a warning should be given that the Government is considering the advisability of increasing the stringency of the general rule. This seems a very good suggestion and may be accepted for being carried out when orders are passed on the resolutions of the Conference, the file connected with which is still with the Honourable Member.

2. Dr. Bourne's remarks on resolutions IV, V, XXX and XXXII may also be borne in mind. As regards resolution XXXV, the late Mr. Stuart recommended that provision might be made in the Grant-in-aid Code to aid schools on the temporary list either on the results or on the fixed grant system and this recommendation was accepted and embodied in the Code for 1904-1905 as printed in G.O., No. 484, Educational, dated 5th October 1903. Resolution XXXVI also has been approved and the necessary alteration made in the Code for 1904-1905.

Vide rule 5, page 7 of the Government order.

Vide rule 63 (v), page 20 of the Government order.

P. T. THARYAN—22-1-04.

The resolutions of the Conference were considered in another file which is now in circulation. Will Secretary mark this file for Honourable Member, who will then have the advantage of the present Director's opinion?

A. GALLETTI—26-1-04.

In paragraph 5 of the order reviewing the Trichinopoly District Board's report for 1902-1903 the large proportion of unqualified teachers in aided schools was noticed. The Assistant Inspector,* in reply, pointed out that this was partly due to the concession allowed by rule 4 (1) of the Educational Rules under which 50 per cent. of assistant masters may be unqualified. The Director of Public Instruction was, then, asked by u.o. Dated 13th January 1904, page 13 of notes.

reference whether he thought any reduction in that percentage could be made, attention being at the same time drawn to resolution XXVII of the Educational Conference, the recommendations of which were submitted by the late Mr. Stuart in his letter C. No. 6856, dated 12th September 1903, and circulated to the Honourable Member with a note for orders on the 10th December last. Dr. Bourne's reply is not conspicuously plain, but seems to mean that Conference resolution XXVII may be accepted if limited to lower primary schools, and that as regards other schools, Government should say that it is considering the advisability of increasing the stringency of rule 4 (1). The fact probably is that Dr. Bourne hardly feels himself yet in a position to propose any alteration in rule 4 (1) in the direction of greater stringency. If so, it is hardly worthwhile for Government to say what it is considering. It will be sufficient to announce the results of its deliberations, when arrived at. Nothing need, therefore, I think, be said about proposed increase of stringency in rule 4 (1), but the Conference's resolution XXVII may, as suggested by the Director of Public Instruction, be limited to lower primary schools.

2. Dr. Bourne makes some remarks on other resolutions. These are submitted to Honourable Member for consideration in connection with the file already before him. Most of the Director's conclusions are naturally only tentative.

A. G. CARDEW—27-1-04.

I agree with Mr. Cardew.

G. S. F[ORBES]—28-1-04.

Orders can't issue, I think, till the other file returns. Make copies of the Director's remarks on the other resolutions for submission to Honourable Member.

A.G.C.—28-1-04.

The copy, placed below, of Dr. Bourne's remarks on resolutions IV, V, XXX, XXXII, XXXV and XXXVI passed by the Conference of Educational officers that sat at Madras in July 1903, may be submitted to the Honourable Member for consideration with current No. 1460 of 1903 circulated to him on the 10th December 1903.

P. T. THARYAN—28-1-04.

A.G.—29-1-04.

This is in accordance with Honourable Member's orders on the file relating to suggested amendment of rule IV (1) of the Educational Rules. But the orders passed on that file cannot be issued until the file connected with current No. 1460 of 1903 returns from circulation.

A.G.C.—29-1-04.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 929, dated 4th February 1904.

The following was one (No. XXIX) of the resolutions passed at the Educational Conference held in the office of the Director of Public Instruction in July last:—

"That it is desirable that conferences between Inspecting officers and Managers of schools and others interested in education should be held at suitable intervals as already provided for in the * Inspection Code."

* Chapter VI, paragraph 3, page 54.

2. With reference to this the Director was asked in clause (4) of Memo. No. 569, dated 15th October 1903, to report the dates on which the conferences referred to were held during the three official years ending 31st March 1903. In reply the Director stated in paragraph 5 of his letter No. 6856, dated the 17th November 1903, that the information would be furnished on its receipt from the Inspecting officers. He now reports that no conferences were held at any time, but says that when the Director is able to tour more extensively than in the past he will be able to arrange for a sufficient amount of conferring. The Director was given a Deputy with the purpose among other things of enabling him to tour more extensively—*vide* G.O., Nos. 120, 121, dated 5th March 1902.

3. The file regarding the Educational conference of July last is now with the Honourable Member and the present current may be submitted to him in continuation and when orders are passed the Director may be informed as at the close of the foregoing paragraph.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—6-2-04.

P. T. THARYAN—6-2-04.

The Director seems to confuse his own conferring with other people's. It is the Inspectors who are supposed by the Inspection Code to confer.

A. GALLETTI—6-2-04.

I am not sure what is meant. But as Mr. Galletti points out, the Code contemplates conferences to be held by the Inspecting officers. Nothing need be said about the Director of Public Instruction's touring or his Deputy, but he should be told to issue definite orders to ensure rule 3, chapter VI of the Inspection Code being properly carried out in future.

A. G. CARDEW—8-2-04.

What the Director in effect says is that conferences are held but of an informal character, and thus that the objects of the rule are in fact carried out. To a considerable extent this is no doubt correct; but the rule had in view apparently more formal conferences, at any rate occasionally. If such conferences are held, care should certainly be taken that they are not regarded as public, or in any way open to the public, or reported—or we should have floods of useless eloquence and self glorification on the part of managers.

2. Perhaps the best disposal would be to tell the Director of Public Instruction that the conferences he refers to appear to satisfy the rule to a certain extent; but that where such a course seems desirable he should arrange for more formal conferences—taking care that they are regarded as entirely private.

Please draft on those lines for approval.

G. S. F[ORBES]—10-2-04.

Please draft accordingly.

A.G.C.—11-2-04.

A draft is placed below for approval, but would it not be better to hold it over for insertion in the order on the resolutions of the conference now in circulation?

T.K.—12-2-04.

P. T. THARYAN—12-2-04.

A.G.—13-2-04.

Yes: to lie over till Honourable Member returns the main file.

A.G.C.—14-2-04.

See marginal notes.

2. As to resolutions Nos. 4 and 5 I agree with Secretary that they go beyond the Conference's scope. I would say so and add that the Government do not propose to take up the question at present. If the question is to be taken up at all, it should be quite independently. It would involve a very large reorganisation of the Educational Department, I presume, and the relief of the Local Boards and Municipalities of one of the most important responsibilities placed upon them. At any rate we can't discuss the questions involved now.

G. S. F[ORBES]—24-2-04.

Please draft accordingly.

A. G. CARDEW—26-2-04.

A draft is placed below for approval. As regards the reminder to the Translators referred to in the remarks on resolution XXXI (page 9 *supra*) it has been ascertained that the press has not yet received any of the translations. The delay seems, however, to be with the Director who does not appear to have furnished as yet the portions to be translated. A reminder to the Director is separately submitted and on receipt of his reply the Translators will be reminded, if necessary. Revenue has to issue the further orders referred to in paragraph 2 (11) and should accept this portion of it.

P. T. THARYAN—1-3-04.

Section 6 of the draft: A foot-note may be added to the Educational rules? This is not really a case of concession, but of amending an illogical rule. The rule at present says: The whole staff shall be trained when it consists of two; when it consists of more than two at least $\frac{1}{2}$ [staff—1 (headmaster)] shall be trained. To modify rules by orders outside them only causes confusion; much better notify the alteration of the rule.

A. GALLETTI—2-3-04.

C Draft approved. The Translators may be asked to explain why the translations of the Grant-in-aid Code have not been issued.

2. As regards paragraph 2 (11), it does not seem to me necessary to ask Revenue to accept a mere formal reference to it of this sort. Paragraph 2 (11) practically transfers to the Revenue Department for disposal a certain subject. If the subject were in a separate letter, it would be transferred without Revenue being first asked to accept the transfer, and similarly no acceptance of paragraph 2 (11) is, I think, requisite.

A.G.C.—2-3-04.

C. A draft memorandum has been separately submitted.

P.T.T.—2-3-04.

A.G.—2-3-04.

[Memorandum No. 95, dated 4th March 1904.]

[G.O., No. 178, Educational, dated 14th March 1904.]

Educational (190³.) Department.

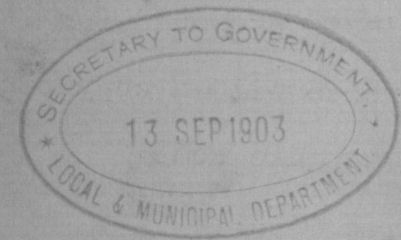
CURRENT No. 1460 17

From

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

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.



178
14-304

Press
Put in type
Send proof in trip
16-9-03

No. 6856/03

Received 13-9-1903

Dated 12th September 1903

Enclosures 2

Registered 14-9-1903

SUBJECT.

Submitting with remarks the resolutions of the Educational Conference held in July 1903.

BACK PAPERS.

283-12-6-03	400-16-7-07
251-2-27-5-03	373-2-7-07
187-3-4-07	673-19-11-07
	72-3-7-2-07

FURTHER PAPERS.

3
Educational (190₃) Department.

CURRENT No. 1886/8

From.

[Name] E.W. Middlemast Esq, M.A.,

[Designation] Deputy Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

In submitting a list of subjects proposed for discussion at the recent Educational Conference with a copy of the resolutions adopted, I have the honour to make some explanatory remarks.

2. No formal resolution was adopted on the first subject, but it will be seen from resolution XXXV that the Conference was in favour of the fixed grant system. During the discussion of the defects of the present system it was stated by some of the members that the number (180) of school meetings required by Rule 47 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and the percentage (80) of attendance at inspection required by Rule 61, were too high, and it was suggested that they might be reduced to 150 and 75. I consider, however, that the requirements of Rule 47 are not too great for ordinary schools and that sufficient allowance is made for schools in backward localities in the proviso of the rule. The diminution of the percentage of attendance from 80 to 75 would have but little effect and I do not support it.

3. The Conference recognized that its fourth resolution, involving as it does a divergence from the present policy in local self-government, might not commend itself to Government, and accordingly presented in resolution 5 an alternative of much narrower scope. If Government are not prepared to accept the fourth resolution in its entirety, they may be willing to consider it so far as concerns grants in aid

Ref. No. 6856 of 03,

Dated 17 November 1903.

Enclosures

Received 190

Registered 18 // 1903.

SUBJECT.

Submitting certain information called for in regard to the resolutions of the Educational Conference held in July 1903.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

Educational (190⁴) Department.

CURRENT No. 216

From

[Name] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following reply to your memorandum No. 569 Educational, dated 15th October last.

2. The following persons were present at the Conference.

Officials.

Mr. J.H. Stone.

" E.W. Middlemast.

" Miss Carr.

Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau.

M.R.Ey. C.N. Subramania Aiyar.

" A.C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar.

" M. Singaravelu Mudaliar.

" V.M. Subramania Aiyar.

Non-officials.

Rev. W. Goudie.

" J.S. Chandler.

" E.A. Douglas.

" A. Andrew.

" L.J. Frohnmeyer.

" J.D.W. Sewell, S.J.

" W.H. Campbell.

" J. Cooling.

Miss K.M. Scudder.

Rao Bahadur T. Venkatasive Rau. *Pantulu*

Resolutions. I and II. No special proposer and seconder recorded.

III. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling and carried and seconded by Rev. W. Goudie. *in con.*

C.No. 929 F 04

Dated 4th February 1904

Enclosures

Received 1904

Registered 1904

SUBJECT.

Submitting report called for in memo No 569, Educational, dated 15th October 1903 regarding the Conference between the Inspecting Officers and the Managers of private institutions.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

8/2/4
8/2/4
8/2/4

80 no 178
14-3-09

Matriculation

Year.	No of Candidates who passed.	Remarks.
1902.	162.	4 then who passed. 3 were Europeans, 1 was Indian.
1901.	168.	2 were Indians.
1900.	165.	31 were Europeans, 29 were Indians.
1899.	149.	17 were Europeans, 132 were Indians.
1898.	129.	40 were Europeans, 89 were Indians.
1897.	110.	19 were Europeans, 91 were Indians.

There is no information about the pass. They must be shown to the matriculation officers.

Upper Secondary.

Year.	No of Candidates who passed.	Remarks.
1902.	1.	
1901.	1.	
1900.	3.	one of the candidates was a European. She failed.
1899.	2.	one European, one Indian.
1898.	3.	one European, one Indian, one Hindu.
1897.	5.	Two Europeans, one Indian, one Hindu.

The Secretary to Government,
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 4 of memorandum No. 569, dated 15th October 1903 and in continuation of paragraph 5 of this office letter Ref. on C.No. 6856 of 03, dated 17th November last, I have the honour to inform you that, from the replies received from the inspecting officers, I find that formal conferences are not held at any rate by the existing officers, apparently because no definite rules have been laid down for their guidance as regards the number and the travelling allowance of the non-official members who might be invited to attend at a common centre. The chief object of Rule 3, Chapter VI of the Inspection Code is to ensure that managers of private institutions and the educational officers who inspect and examine those institutions should have an opportunity of conferring with one another. This object is, I believe, always kept in view by the inspecting officers when they visit the several institutions within their jurisdiction and they make a point of conferring with the managers of private institutions and presidents of local boards either immediately after the inspection of the schools in case the managers happen to be present at the inspection, (which is very often the case with institutions under mission management) or the day before the officers leave the station and thus the object of the rule in the Inspection Code is attained under the present system of informal conferences at each station.

No. 178, dated 14.3.1904

With the first of his letters read above the Director of Public Instruction submits the resolutions of the Educational Conference held at Madras in July last under the sanction conveyed in G.O No.283 Edl. d/ 12th June 1903. The first, second, thirty-fifth & thirty-sixth of these resolutions deal with the method of aid & the rate of grants given to schools & have already been disposed of in connection with rules 90(1), 90(ii), 5 & 63 (v), respectively, of the Grant-in-Aid Code for 1904-05. Action has also been taken on the thirty-first resolution regarding the translation into the vernaculars of those portions of the Educational Rules & the Grant in Aid Code which

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which relate to primary schools.

2. The Govt. now proceeds to pass orders on such of the remaining resolutions as require orders.

(1) Resolutions III, VII, VIII & IX. The Conference considers that no scholarships should be given to pupils in primary schools but recommends that the number of scholarships in secondary schools should be increased from 120 to 240; that in awarding these scholarships the claims of backward classes should be considered & that in the case of pupils belonging to these classes in ^{non-}municipal areas the maximum limit of age for candidates should be raised from 12 to 14. Subject to the condition that the existing scholarships to Moplah & Savara pupils in primary schools are continued these recommendations are accepted. The Director will issue the necessary instructions for the claims of backward classes being duly considered when scholarships are awarded ~~(as required in resolution IV)~~.

(2) Resolutions IV & V. These refer to the relations of Local Boards & Municipal Councils to Govt. in regard to Education & go beyond the scope of the ~~enquiries made by the~~ Conference's ^{enquiry}. The Govt. does not propose to take up this question at present. As however, except for purely lower primary schools attended only by boys, Managers have at present to draw their grants separately from Provincial & Local or Municipal funds the Accountant General will be requested to report in consultation with the D.P.I. whether any means can be devised whereby the grants can be drawn on a single bill.

but they are prepared to make "proved ability" one condition.

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(3) Resolutions X to XXIV deal with Training schools. The Director will submit detailed proposals in regard to them with an estimate of the cost of carrying out these proposals.

(4) Resolution XXV. In the opinion of Govt. proved ability alone should not be sufficient to entitle a teacher to be appointed with the sanction of the Inspector, to a higher class or form than that for which he is eligible under the Educational Rules as they now stand. In lines 1 & 2 of page 9 of these rules therefore for the words "a teacher of long standing" the words "a teacher of proved ability ^{and} long standing" ^{will} ~~shall~~ be substituted.

(5) Resolution XXVI. In view of the diversity of practice among Inspecting officers in the matter of the grant of recognition to vernacular primary schools the following alterations will be made in the Educational Rules, viz.

(i) In article 15, chapter II, after the words "Every school" the words "above the primary grade" ^{will} ~~shall~~ be inserted.

(ii) In paragraph XI of the appendix to chapters II, III & V (Hints & suggestions on the management of schools), for the words "Primary schools should be provided with benches or mats for the pupils to sit on", the words "Primary schools should be provided with ^{at least} mats, ^{at least} for the pupils to sit on" ^{will} ~~shall~~ be substituted.

(iii) In appendix F the heading "For primary schools" & the entries under it ^{will} be omitted.

(6) Resolution XXVII. The Conference recommends that the provisions of clause (i) of article 4, chapter II, of the Educational Rules may be relaxed so as to allow of the proportion of certificated teachers in primary vernacular schools being calculated on the strength of the whole staff instead of on that of the staff of Assistants as at present. The Govt. ^{approves of this proposal so far as regards} is pleased to grant this concession in favour of lower pri-

mary vernacular schools with not more than two teachers but is not prepared to go further. The Director will issue the necessary instructions.

(7) Resolution XXVIII. The Governor in Council accepts the recommendation of the Conference that the power of granting sanitary certificates for primary schools may be extended to Supervisors of schools. The necessary alteration will be made in the Educational Rules.

(8) Resolution XXIX. The Conference recommends that conferences between Inspecting officers & managers of schools & others interested in Education should be held at suitable intervals as provided for in rule 3, chapter VI, of the Inspection Code. The Director reports that though formal conferences of the kind referred to ^{have been} not held, Inspecting officers are now in the habit of conferring with managers of private institutions & Presidents of Local Boards. It appears to the Governor in Council that these conferences satisfy the rule to a certain extent, but the Director should arrange for more formal conferences where such a course seems desirable, ^{taking care that} provided that they are regarded as entirely private.

Better amend the rule

The necessary alterations will be made in the Ed. Rules.

(9) Resolution XXXII. The Conference

recommends that an examination similar to the late Higher Examination for women ^{should} be instituted for girls in Upper Secondary schools & ^{should be} adopted as the qualifying test for admission into Upper Secondary Training schools. The Director will be requested to submit a ^{special} report on this recommendation.

During the six years ending 1902 there have been 883 female candidates for the Matriculation examination of whom 289 have passed and of the latter 172 or 64 per cent were Europeans & Eurasians 2 were Parsis, one was a Brahman & one was a non-Brahman caste Hindu. There is no information about the rest but they were apparently Native Christians. Practically therefore no native female candidates except Native Christians pass the Matriculation examination. As regards the Upper Secondary examination only 14 female candidates have appeared for it during the last six years & only 2 have passed. This examination is therefore hardly used by any class of female candidates. The institution of a fresh examination for female candidates may be inadvisable, but it may perhaps be possible

so to modify the existing rules as to

enable native female candidates other than Christians to qualify themselves ^{themselves} for admission to Training institutions in larger numbers than at present. The Director should ~~state~~ state ~~how far~~ ^{this is} possible.

regulating the Upper Secondary exam

What are the causes which now deter Female Candidates from appearing for the Upper Secondary Exam. & what steps he will propose to remove those causes.

(10) Resolution XXXVII. The recommendation of the Conference is that in the Lower Secondary examination optional subjects suited for candidates who have studied only in the vernacular should be provided. The Director will be requested to report on this recommendation and, if he agrees with the Conference, to submit definite proposals on the subject.

(11) Resolution XXXVIII. This resolution recommending that village officers should be requested to keep a list of the school going & non-school going population will be separately considered in the Revenue Department.

3. The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Notification.

1. In clause (1) of article 2 of chapter II of the Educational Rules, for the words "with the sanction of the Inspector a teacher of long standing may be appointed ----- prescribed", the following words shall be substituted, namely, "with the sanction of the Inspector a teacher of proved ability & long standing may be appointed ----- prescribed".

3. In article 12 of the same chapter, the words "or a Supervisor" shall be added at the end of the last paragraph.

4. In article 15 of the same chapter, after the words "every school" in line 1, the words "above the primary grade" shall be inserted.

5. In paragraph xi of the appendix to chapters II, III & V of the Educational Rules (Hints and Suggestions on the management of schools) the words "Primary schools should be provided with benches or mats for the pupils to sit on", the words

2. To the first paragraph in clause (1) of art. 4 of the same chapter the following footnote shall be appended: "This rule does not apply to lower primary schools in which there is only one assistant."

words "Primary schools should be provided with at least mats for the pupils to sit on" shall be substituted.

6. In appendix F the heading "For primary schools" & the entries under it shall be omitted.

7/3/4

2.3.04

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