

Educational (1904) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 223

DATED 6.4.04

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Expenditure on Education.

Coming to the D. S. I for information
& guidance letter from the Govt of India
forwarding a copy of the correspondence
into the Secy of State regarding the
submission to him of proposals
involving additional —

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1904} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1904.

Spare copies

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 223, 6th April 1904.

APRIL.

Expenditure on Education.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of the correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the submission to him of proposals involving additional —

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From W. S. MARRIS, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational department, dated Calcutta, the 28th March 1904, No. 265.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the Home department letter No. 391, dated the 10th May 1902, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of the correspondence with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India noted on the margin regarding the submission to him of proposals involving additional expenditure on education.

2. In paragraph 4 of his despatch, dated the 20th November 1903, the Secretary of State desires that whenever a proposal involving increased educational expenditure in any province is submitted for his sanction, it should be accompanied by a statement showing how much of the special recurring grant referred to in paragraph 5 of the Government of India, Financial despatch, No. 293 of the 17th September 1903, has been spent and how much is still available. I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the necessary instructions may be issued for compliance with the Secretary of State's wishes. The statement in question should be verified by the accounts officer before submission to the Government of India.

ENCLOSURES.

EXTRACT paragraph 3 of Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 8, Public (Educational), dated the 16th January 1903.

3. I desire, however, to draw your Excellency's attention to the successive applications which I have received for sanction to additional expenditure on education as a result of the recommendations of the Educational Conference held at Simla in September 1901. There is considerable inconvenience in dealing with such applications piecemeal, and I should be glad if you should find it possible to submit any further proposals of the kind which you may have to make upon the recommendations of the Conference, or on those of the Universities Commission, in a consolidated form, so that their complete financial effect may be fully appreciated.

From the Government of India, Finance and Commerce department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 17th September 1903, No. 293.

We have the honour to refer to your Lordship's despatch, No. 8, Public (Educational), dated 16th January 1903, in paragraph 3 of which you call attention to the inconvenience of dealing piecemeal with applications for sanction to additional expenditure on education resulting from the Educational Conference held at Simla in September 1901, and desire that any further proposals which we may have to make upon the recommendations of the Conference, or on those of the Universities Commission, may, if possible, be submitted in a consolidated form, so that their complete financial effect may be fully appreciated.

2. We fully appreciate the considerations which led your Lordship to make this suggestion. The cost of raising the Indian educational machinery to anything approaching an ideal standard would be enormous; and it would be possible to spend usefully and at once, a sum far in excess of anything that our financial resources will admit of. It was therefore essential to keep in view

some sort of financial standard by which proposals for improvement involving additional expenditure should be measured; and we hope to convince your Lordship that we have by no means overlooked this necessary precaution. At the same time we feel that a literal compliance with the suggestion that all the proposals resulting from the recommendations of the Simla Conference and of the Universities Commission should be submitted for your sanction in a consolidated form, would indefinitely delay reforms which are urgently needed; and we hope that your Lordship will not press the suggestion further.

3. The resolutions of the Simla Conference covered the whole field of educational reform in India, and suggested a standard of progressive improvement, and consequently of increasing expenditure, which can only be worked up to by very gradual degrees. But even such reforms as we may hope to see effected within the next few years are not susceptible of simultaneous treatment. In some cases the necessity for and the nature of the reform demanded are at once apparent, and a scheme can be formulated without delay. We have already submitted several such proposals for your Lordship's sanction. In others, further inquiry and consideration are called for before the best method of utilizing the additional expenditure which it is proposed to incur can be decided on. In some cases reforms are dependent upon other reforms which must precede them, and until the latter have been carried into effect, it would be premature to formulate definite proposals for the former. Some Local Governments had already had the subject under consideration before we called upon them for proposals, and were able to furnish them with the minimum of delay; others had to take up the inquiry when addressed by us. Some Local Governments, again, are habitually more dilatory than others. To postpone the submission for your sanction of the earliest proposal until the latest was before us, would mean injurious delay which we strongly deprecate, and which we are convinced that your Lordship will not desire to insist upon, so long as we can show that the earlier proposals are not being made recklessly, or without a due regard to the probable cost of those that are to follow and to the limitations which necessity imposes upon the total expenditure involved.

4. In order to form a general idea of the approximate cost of giving immediate effect in some reasonable degree to the proposals of the Simla Conference, we invited the Local Governments to furnish us with estimates of the initial and recurring expenditure that would probably be involved, and to state what proportion of them could be met from Provincial revenues. In reply to this inquiry we received from the various Governments rough forecasts showing that the aggregate additional expenditure suggested during the five years ending in 1906-1907 for the purpose of carrying out the policy sketched out by the Conference would amount to 60 lakhs of initial outlay and 64 lakhs of recurring expenditure. The following statement illustrates the distribution of the bulk of the expenditure under the chief heads of Educational administration:—

Heads of expenditure.	Initial.		Recurring.	
	RS.		RS.	
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Collegiate education	4,04,000			
Training schools	14,59,000		6,55,000	
Direction			1,50,000	
Inspection			10,56,000	
Provincial and Subordinate services			1,67,000	
Industrial schools			† 1,00,000	
Total	58,08,000		62,26,000	

* Punjab alone has Rs. 50,000.

† This is the Punjab estimate only.

5. These forecasts were in many cases excessive, as indeed was only to be expected, since we had indicated no limit to the Local Governments. They served the purpose, however, of affording us approximate standards by which to gauge the requirements of the various provinces, and to distribute among them the total sum which we felt ourselves in a position to afford. In our Financial Secretary's letter No. 1423-A, dated 10th March 1902, we intimated to the

Madras	8 lakhs.
Bombay	6 "
Bengal	10 "
United Provinces	5 "
Punjab	4 "
Burma	2 "
Central Provinces	1 lakh.
Assam	—
Total	40 lakhs.

Provincial Governments our intention of making recurring grants, amounting in all to 40 lakhs,† to be devoted exclusively to educational purposes. With this announcement the question of carrying out the principles laid down by the Conference underwent a material change. Instead of framing ideal estimates based on the assumption that the requisite funds would be provided by the Government of India, the Local Governments found themselves

restricted to a fixed allotment which could only be extended by contributions from Provincial resources. They proceeded accordingly to reduce their proposals to more modest proportions, and at the same time to confine them to the reforms most urgently called for. We are not yet in possession of the whole of their proposals, but we may state, in illustration of the process of curtailment that has taken place, that the Government of Bombay have reduced their estimate of initial expenditure from Rs. 6,82,000 to Rs. 5,92,000, and of recurring expenditure from Rupees 7,40,000 to Rs. 5,94,000 while the latter figure is to be worked up to only by degrees, so that the total expenditure, initial and recurring, will in no single year exceed their share of the 40 lakhs grant. The Government of Bengal, which originally furnished a rough forecast (not included in the statement in paragraph 4) contemplating an initial expenditure of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores and a recurring expenditure of 80 lakhs, but giving no details, and which, at a later stage, after being apprised of the amount of the Imperial contribution, reduced these figures to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs respectively, now proposes to spend during the current year Rs. 6,24,000 under the former head and Rs. 3,56,000 under the latter, thus bringing its aggregate expenditure within the limit determined by our allotment; while the United Provinces Government, proceeding on similar lines, abandoned its original estimate of Rs. 12,50,000 for recurring expenditure, and actually spent in 1902-1903 only the five lakhs which we had given them, which included one lakh for buildings.

6. We are unable to give fuller particulars without entering upon a lengthy correspondence with the Local Governments; but we conceive that these figures, incomplete as they are, justify us in giving Your Lordship a general assurance that the cost of the scheme which the Local Governments are elaborating in order to give effect to the proposals of the Educational Conference will in most provinces not materially exceed the limit imposed by our grant of 40 lakhs. All the Governments, indeed, except two have intimated to us their inability to increase their educational expenditure from their own resources, independently of the addition which we have made to their revenues. The exceptions are Bengal and the Punjab. The former expects to be able, by the end of the next five years, to devote annually an additional 4 lakhs to educational purposes, while the latter anticipates an increase of nearly a lakh within this period.

7. Our forecast must be qualified by the observation that the proposals of the Conference and the estimates based upon them include no provision for the important subjects of (1) University education, (2) Technical education, (3) the education of Europeans and Eurasians. We are not yet in a position to lay before Your Lordship our final proposals under these heads, but we may safely assume that they are unlikely to exceed an aggregate annual outlay of 10 lakhs. If we add this figure to the total of 45 lakhs made up of our grant of 40 lakhs and the increment of 5 lakhs expected in Bengal and the Punjab, we arrive at 55 lakhs as the aggregate additional annual expenditure likely to be incurred in the immediate future in carrying out the proposals of the Simla Conference. The estimate may be taken to include the cost of the Director-General of Education and his office, which is a charge on the Imperial revenues. We anticipate no difficulty in keeping the expenditure of the Local Governments for the present within the limits now defined, but we propose to communicate the present correspondence to Local Governments, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding as to the limitations which financial considerations impose upon them. The total increase in the annual expenditure upon Education from Provincial revenues has, in the recent past, been about 2 lakhs; so that our grant of 40 lakhs represents the normal increase of about 20 years—a sum which cannot be regarded as an illiberal contribution.

DESPATCH from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 20th November 1903, No. 138, Public (Educational.)

I have had under consideration in Council the Financial letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 293, dated the 17th September last, in which you give some account of the

Expenditure on Education.
additional expenditure which you propose to incur, whether from Imperial or Provincial funds, in improving the Indian Educational system.

2. It appears that in March 1902 you informed Provincial Governments of your intention to make recurring annual grants with this object amounting to 40 lakhs of rupees distributed as shown in the margin of paragraph 5 of your letter; that the Provincial Governments of Bengal and the Punjab propose to supplement these grants by a recurring expenditure of four lakhs and one lakh of rupees respectively from Provincial funds; and that you estimate that an additional grant of ten lakhs of rupees from Imperial funds may be necessary in order to meet further expenditure on (1) University education, (2) Technical education, and (3) the education of Europeans and Eurasians. This total of 55 lakhs of rupees in all includes the cost of the Director-General and his office, which falls on Imperial Revenues.

3. In view of this explanation, you ask to be relieved from the obligation, mentioned in paragraph 3 of my predecessor's Despatch No. 8 (Public), dated the 16th January 1903, to submit proposals for further expenditure on education resulting from the recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference of September 1901, and the subsequent Universities Commission, in a consolidated form, and request that they may be allowed to be forwarded for my consideration separately as prepared.

4. I am ready to acquiesce in the course suggested, provided that, whenever a proposal for increased educational expenditure in any province is submitted for my sanction, it is accompanied by a statement showing how much of the special grant allotted to that province (including the additional expenditure contemplated in two cases from Provincial funds) has been spent and how much is still available.

5. In my predecessor's Educational Despatch No. 75, dated the 3rd July last, he commented on the inconvenience resulting from recommendations affecting educational establishments in different provinces being submitted separately, and pointed out that this course impeded the examination of such proposals with reference to any common standard of work and pay. I agree with the remarks contained in that despatch, and think it important that all proposals dealing with permanent establishments should, even if not submitted to me together, at least be examined with reference to some such standard.

6. While, therefore, I am ready to consider isolated cases of expenditure where my sanction is necessary without requiring all the additional charges involved in the improvement of the educational system of India to be submitted together, I adhere to the view that in the case of establishments of the same class and functions the proposals for different provinces should, as far as possible, be treated collectively, or at least that some general standard should be laid down to which (subject, of course, to any proved necessity for variation due to local circumstances) they should be expected to conform.

ORDER—No. 223, Educational, dated 6th April 1904.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.

Rd. P. Soetharam.

Educational (1904) Department.

CURRENT No.

605

From

[Name]

[Designation]

The Govt. of India, Home depart.

[Station]

Calcutta.

No. 265

Dated 28th March 1904.

Enclosures 6 spare copies

Received 3 — 4 — 1904.

Registered 4 — 4 — 1904.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding with remarks copy of correspondence with the Secy: of State, regarding proposals involving additional expenditure on Education.

BACK PAPERS.

70325:29-5-02 Copy ✓
" 162:21-3-02 Mu ✓
" 87-8-18-2-02 Copy ✓

FURTHER PAPERS.

223
6-4-04

265
28th March
6 spare copies

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574/4

[223 E. 2]
1,500-7-10-01.

223 5/11
64 09

C. No. 605 From the Govt. of India (Home) No 265, dated 28 — 3 — 1904.

SUBJECT.

re : proposals involving additional expenditure on Education.

Submitted that this copy of the letter from the Govt. of India may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble members for perusal only with reference to memorandum no. 671 Public of the 29th April 1901.

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4/4/04

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4.4.04

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7/6
5-4-04
M5.4.4
6.4.04

To The D.P.D. } Dept
-- A.G. 4/6/4

Government {1904} of Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

Copy office

Sketch with Cons 223
6.4.04
(under his orders)

Recd. CW
13/7

Regd.

1904.

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Spare copies

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have
Please note that in this
order, it is stated
to be a record to this
effect for
15/7/04.

correspondence was
of course of course
the are paid to
the 15/7/04

For the future case 2/2 be taken
to communicate cases for
the 15/7/04. These are distinct
orders against it. Moreover
we were directed to issue
instructions to the orders
to D.P. & A.P. need only
have been quite
short. It is for our
guidance the
commitment
of course of course
the are paid to
the 15/7/04

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Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
190 .

, DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—

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

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Order complete with Letter.