800—17-12-02.

Educational (1904) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 276

DATED 2. 5. 04

SINCE PRINTED.

N. P.

77

[Despatch Abstract.]

Madras Xian College.

Stating that the Governor in Council has carefully considered the arguments of the Council of the ______ & regrets that he cannot direct the payment of enhanced grants to that institution.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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[1]

1,000--5-12-02.

Educational (1903) Department.

276 Edl / 2-5-04

CURRENT No. 1941 ✓

From

[Name] The Rev. J. M. Russell

[Designation] Bursar & Secretary

[Station] The Madras Xian College, Madras

No. 83

Dated 25. 11. 1903.

Enclosures 1

Received 25. 11. 1903.

Registered 26. 11. 1903

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a petition from the Council of the Madras Christian College on the subject of the salary grants given to the college.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O. 127 m of 19-3-'03 " 630 m of 13-10-'03 Reports Budget	R.O.

Urgent.

Please put up the G.Os of 3rd & 72 Ed 26-5-82 quoted 342 / 20-10-81 in cno 139 & connected papers

FURTHER PAPERS.

Put up

27-1-04

No. 83 Madras, 25th Nov. 1903

18

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
25 NOV 1903
SECRETARIAT

From

The Bursar, & Secretary,
Madras Christian College.

3

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education Department,
Fort St. George,

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith the enclosed petition from the Council of the Madras Christian College and to request that you will be so good as to submit it to H. E. The Governor in Council with as little delay as possible.

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

James M. Russell

Bursar & Secretary

190

From

The Bursar,

Madras Christian College.

To

The Secretary to Government
Educational Department
Fort St George.

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith the enclosed petition from the Council of the Madras Christian College and to request that you will be so good as to submit it to H. E. the Governor in Council with as little delay as possible.

No.

Dated
Received

Subject.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

Bursar

FROM

THE COUNCIL OF THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,

TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS IN COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Council of the Madras Christian College, have the honour to submit the enclosed papers, *viz.*, (A) an application for increased Grants in aid of salaries, sent to the Director of Public Instruction on the 17th April 1902, (B) the Proceedings of the Director thereon, dated the 15th August 1902, and (C) the Resolution of the College Council with Statement in reply to these Proceedings, forwarded to the Director on the 17th September 1902. As no reply has been received to the Resolution and Statement, though they were again forwarded on 17th April 1903, we have no alternative but to submit the whole case to Your Excellency for favourable consideration.

2. The application for increased Salary Grants is made on the ground that no increase has been sanctioned since 1893, though the ordinary expenditure of the College has increased since that time by more than Rs. 11,000 per annum, which has done no more than provide for the barest needs of the institution. If adequate salaries had been paid to all members of the teaching staff and if provision had been made for many developments necessary for complete efficiency, the increase of expenditure would have been very much greater. [net cost

3. The Director in his Proceedings endeavoured to show that the College is so far from being in need of additional aid that it "appears to be in a remarkably flourishing condition" financially. In the Statement of the College Council in reply to these Proceedings, this contention has been fully, and we believe conclusively, shown to have been based on a misapprehension. [See Statement 1 (*d*).] pp 18-19 infra

4. That Statement, however, does not refer to the following points which it seems right to deal with now:—

(1) The Director speaks of the application as if it were exclusively for increased grants on the salaries of the European staff. He seems to have omitted to observe that the letter of application (page 3) and the schedule of application showed that members of the Native staff of the College were also included. Of the total increase asked for, *viz.*, Rs. 6,996 per annum, the sum of Rs. 2,072 per annum was on salaries that were being paid to members of the Native staff but for which no Grants-in-aid were being received. In the case of one member of the Native staff it was intended, had increased grants been sanctioned, to promote him from the position of a Tutor to that of an Assistant Professor with a suitable increase of salary. We regret that, as our application was unsuccessful, we were compelled to accept the resignation of this member of the Native staff, who after eleven years of valuable service was willing to remain in the employment of the College if reasonable provision could have been made for him. His services were lost not merely to the College but to the educational profession. This illustration will show Your Excellency that in the large educational institution which we maintain, with a teaching staff of 74, of whom 64 are Natives of India, this question of Salary Grants is one that affects the whole staff, and vitally concerns the efficiency of the institution.

(2) As regards the European staff, the application was made on a proposed revised scale of salaries for them, which the Director characterises as "by no means

excessive." But even on the present scale of salaries the members of the European staff were eligible, at the time the application was made, for Rs. 3,130 per annum in excess of what was then being drawn for them. With the revised scale of salaries for the European staff, the amount of Grant for which the whole staff in both the College and the School departments would be eligible would be Rs. 9,031 per annum in excess of the amount meantime sanctioned, or Rs. 2,035 more than the additional amount asked for. It was not necessary to include a statement to this effect in the application, as the annual Returns submitted to the Department supply the material for such an estimate. The Director's attention was, however, drawn to it in a D.O. of the 26th November 1902. The increase asked for was thus not dependent on the proposal to slightly raise the salaries of the European professors: it was, in fact, less than the amount for which the whole institution has been eligible for some years past.

(3) The Statement of the College Council in reply to the Director's Proceedings does not refer directly to the more general ground put forward by him for declining to sanction the increase, namely: "Though the allotment for Salary Grants in Colleges has been somewhat increased this year the satisfaction of the demands of the Christian College Council would leave very little for other institutions whose needs are much more urgent." In judging of the urgency of the needs of the College, however, the Director misunderstood the principle on which the financial statements submitted to the Department had been prepared,—a principle which had been accepted by his predecessors [See Statement 2 (*c*).] He also misapprehended the purposes for which the annual grant from the Home Churches is made to the College. [See Statement 2 (*a*), (*b*).] We therefore venture to think that he failed to appreciate the needs of the College.

page 21 infra

pp. 19-20 infra

5. The needs of a College are to be determined, we presume, by the degree of proficiency it is desirable it should attain to, by the equipment it may require, and by the demands which may legitimately be made upon it as an educational institution. It has been pointed out in the Letter of application that additional aid is required to secure adequate efficiency. Private resources, already drawn upon to a large extent, are not sufficient, without the additional aid asked for, to meet the proposed increase of salaries for the European staff, which will secure for them not more than fair remuneration, nor are these resources sufficient to meet the necessary increase of expenditure if Tutors are to be promoted to the position of Assistant Professors. Other objects that are equally desirable and necessary cannot be attained unless, by an increase in Salary Grants, private funds now diverted to supply the deficiency in these Grants become available for the purpose. For example, while the College Council would take this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency's Government for the special grants which were recently made to aid the College in acquiring Hostels for a certain proportion of its students, we would at the same time respectfully remind Your Excellency that two-thirds of the cost of such undertakings have to be met from private sources. In the case referred to, the College by a careful economy of the income from private sources and by the great liberality of the Rev. Dr. Miller was enabled to provide the necessary funds, but unless more liberal aid is given to meet the ordinary expenses of the institution, the College Council can have little or no hope of providing sufficient Hostel accommodation or of carrying out any other of the various schemes which it has in view for improving and developing the whole institution.

x : y.

6. The gross amount of Salary Grants meantime drawn by the College, it is admitted, is larger than that drawn by any other aided institution, but reference to the Subsidiary Tables appended to the Reports on Public Instruction for the five years from 1897 to 1902 shows that the proportion of Grants to expenditure is larger in the case of several of the other Aided First Grade Colleges under private management, while in the case of one of these the proportion is 39 per cent. as against 28·9 per cent. in the case of the Christian College. But, besides, the amount of Salary Grants is not as large as it seems to be just that the College should receive in view of (*a*) the large expenditure of money from private sources, (*b*) the amount of work done, and (*c*) the fact that the College cannot hope to meet a larger proportion of its cost from fees.

(*a*) Thus, with reference to the amount expended from private sources, the Subsidiary Tables show that in the case of the *five* Aided First Grade Colleges under private management in which the outlay is actual and not merely estimated, the amount contributed from private sources to meet the cost of their College departments in the five years 1897—1902, was Rs. 2,65,558. Of this total the Madras Christian College contributed Rs. 1,16,819, or 44 per cent.

(*b*) With reference to the amount of educational work done by the College, these Tables show that of the total number of students receiving instruction in all the *seven* Aided First Grade Colleges under private management the Madras Christian College has afforded instruction to 36·1, 36·6, 45·9, 48·4 and 43·3 per cent. in the five years respectively. When, however, the numbers in the B.A. classes of these Colleges are taken separately, the proportions are still greater, being for the five years 48·8, 48, 50·4, 56·3 and 53·6 per cent. respectively. The amount of work done in these more advanced classes would seem to us to justify more liberal Grants-in-aid, for it is in maintaining a First Grade College, affiliated, as the Christian College is, in a number of science branches, that the cost falls heaviest on the management. The students of the College classes, as is well known, are drawn from every district of South India. It cannot therefore be urged that the money given by Government to aid the College is expended on a merely local purpose. The College Council is also responsible for a school, to which no Salary Grants are credited, but in which there are 1,000 of the 32,000 pupils who are returned as being educated in Institutions under Private Management aided with Salary Grants (See Appendix K. School department: Reports on Public Instruction, Vol. II). From this, we believe, Your Excellency will recognise that the College Council is carrying on educational work of no ordinary magnitude, and that, in connection with it, it has heavy financial responsibilities in bearing which it may not unfairly look for larger aid from public funds than meantime it receives.

(*c*) With regard to the proportion of the cost of maintaining the College which is met by fees we desire to call Your Excellency's attention to the annexed comparative table based on the figures given in the Reports on Public Instruction for the last five years:—

Aided First-Grade Colleges under Private Management excluding the Madras Christian College.				Madras Christian College.		
Year.	Fees.	Expenditure.	Fees to Expenditure per cent.	Fees.	Expenditure.	Fees to Expenditure per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1897-1898 ...	39,495	1,58,609	24·9	48,236	1,06,011	45·5
1898-1899 ...	33,923	1,59,108	21·3	41,490	95,272	43·5
1899-1900 ...	39,743	1,58,705	25·0	43,959	96,606	45·5
1900-1901 ...	49,023	1,54,379	31·8	50,958	99,243	51·3
1901-1902 ...	51,666	1,50,416	34·3	52,551	1,01,104	52·0

From this table it will be seen that it is not because of inability to secure from the students a reasonable proportion of the cost of their education that we have made application for increased aid from public funds. The rates of fees charged in the Christian College are the standard rates approved by Government, which are probably about as high as in the present circumstances of the country are desirable. But we beg respectfully to submit that the fact that the College meets half its expenditure from fees is a strong argument for its receiving the fullest assistance allowable from public funds. Moreover, as the table shows, its success in realising income from fees has made it much more dependent than other institutions on what after all is a precarious source of income, and while its income from fees cannot possibly be materially increased, the needs of the College, which have never up to the present been adequately provided for, are certain to increase.

It seems but fair, therefore, that an institution which overtakes so large a proportion of the work of higher education in this Presidency, and to the maintenance of which those who seek instruction within its walls so largely contribute, should receive such assistance from public funds as will enable it to give less inadequate remuneration than at present to those whom it employs, and at the same time to increase its efficiency and to meet the growing demands that are made upon all educational institutions.

7. In what we have said we have made no reference to Government Colleges. We presume that Your Excellency is familiar with the facts with regard to the amount of public funds expended on these institutions and with the small proportion of their cost that is met by fees. In any case, we are assured that Your Excellency will deal with this appeal on the lines that the Government of India has laid down to guide its educational policy, *viz.*, that the system of Grants-in-aid must be the main channel whereby the benefits of education are to be conveyed to the people of India.

G.O. No 711 C.
15-11-04

8. To sum up, we have shown (1) that the amount of increased aid applied for is less than the amount the College with its School department is already eligible to receive under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code; (2) that, if the increase be sanctioned, it will enable the College Council to place the European staff on a more adequate scale of remuneration, and to promote members of the Tutorial Staff to the grade of Assistant Professors; (3) that, if the increase be sanctioned, private resources will become available for further necessary improvements and developments; and (4) that the College carries on a very large proportion of the higher education of the Presidency at an altogether inconsiderable cost to public funds. We would therefore respectfully request that, if the College cannot receive more from the present allotment made for Salary Grants, a more liberal allotment may be made, in which it may participate with other Colleges to an extent fairly proportionate to the work it does and to its needs if that work is to be efficiently and permanently maintained.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

(Signed on behalf of the College Council, as authorised at
its meeting held on the 27th October, 1903.)

James M. Russell
Secretary.

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MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,
April, 1902.

From THE REV. J. M. RUSSELL,
Ag. Bursar of the Madras Christian College,

To

The Honourable
MR. G. H. STUART,
Director of Public Instruction,

SIR,

I have the honour to apply for a modification of the grants now being received in aid of the salaries of the professors and other teachers employed in this College. I was instructed to make the application by the College Council, at a meeting held on 14th March 1902, at which the following members were present, *viz*:—C. B. Simpson, Esq. (*in the chair*), The Hon'ble Sir C. Arnold White, The Hon'ble Mr. R. S. Benson, Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. B. Higgens, Rev. E. M. Macphail, Rev. W. Meston, Rev. W. Miller, C. A. Paterson, Esq., Rev. W. Skinner, Rev. J. Stewart, N. Subramanyan, Esq., The Ven'ble Archdeacon Williams and Rev. J. M. Russell, *Secretary*.

I proceed to explain the circumstances in which the modification is applied for.

In the year 1883 the College Council was led to understand that it would receive for its College department the full benefit of the Grant-in-Aid Code which might be at any time in force, on condition that it did not apply for any ordinary salary grants in favour of its School department. At that time the College department was very imperfectly developed. The staff was small and salaries were inadequate. In reliance on the understanding that the College department would always receive the full benefit of the Code, the Council increased the staff and sanctioned a greater outlay on salaries, so that the expenditure on the whole institution rose steadily year by year from Rs. 66,159 in 1883, to Rs. 1,15,789 in 1893. The constantly increasing outlay was mainly—in fact all but entirely—on the College department. During those ten years, the aid received from public funds grew in fair proportion to the growing outlay. Year by year the grants rose steadily, from Rs. 11,840 in 1883 to Rs. 28,250 in 1893. Since 1893, however, no increase of the grants in aid of salaries has been sanctioned. For a time it was hoped that this restriction would be only temporary, but it has been maintained till now, and the College still receives only the same amount *per annum* in salary grants from public funds as it was receiving nine years ago. This restriction imposed the necessity for the most rigid economy. Nevertheless the expenditure has necessarily increased. The average cost of the general maintenance of the whole institution for the last five years has been Rs. 1,25,759, and for last year taken by itself the cost was Rs. 1,27,010, as against Rs. 1,15,789 in 1893. The chief, though not the only, reason why such increase of cost has been unavoidable is that all the regular members of the staff of both the College and the School are on a scale of salaries which rises with length of service to a certain maximum. Nine years ago, few members of the staff were on the maximum, or had reached even the higher grades of the scale. Many of them have done so now. Though deprived of the aid on which they relied when the scale of salaries was arranged, the managers felt that they must at all risks keep faith with those whom they employed. They have succeeded hitherto in doing so, but at the cost of leaving many needful things undone. Although no salary actually promised has ever been withheld, it has been impossible to give all the increases of salary which were deserved, and not a few of those in the employment of the College are still very inadequately remunerated. Necessary additions to the staff have not been made. Some of the professors have therefore more work and some of the classes are less subdivided for purposes of instruction than is desirable. Until 1901, when the fee income was larger than usual, the College has been unable to take even the smallest step towards providing hostel accommodation for its students. In many ways, of which these are only examples, the College has been crippled and its development retarded by its failing to obtain the full benefit of the provisions of the Code.

I now proceed to state the leading features of the scheme of salaries in the College and to show generally how the sums are arrived at towards the payment of which a grant is asked. This it is hoped will prove more convenient than to add a lengthy explanation to each particular case in the formal application which I enclose.

(1) It is proposed slightly to increase the present salaries of the European professors. The salary of each of those professors will begin at Rs. 440 *per mensem* and rise by increments of Rs. 40 *per mensem*, after each period of four years' approved service, up to a maximum of Rs. 600 *per mensem*. Considering the qualifications of the professors and the salaries given to men of similar educational standing by Government itself, it is believed that there will be no objection to granting the aid which the Code provides up to the limit which is thus laid down.

(2) The salary of an Assistant Professor is Rs. 100 *per mensem* rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 *per mensem* to a maximum of Rs. 150 *per mensem*.

(3) The salary of a Pandit is Rs. 35 *per mensem* rising by increments of Rs. 3 *per mensem* after every four years of approved service to a maximum of Rs. 50 *per mensem*.

(4) The salary of an Assistant Pandit is Rs. 25 *per mensem* rising by increments of Rs. 2 *per mensem* after every four years of approved service to a maximum of Rs. 35 *per meneem*.

(5) In addition to these salaries there are some special allowances. The Principal has hitherto received an extra allowance of Rs. 40 *per mensem* which it is proposed to raise to Rs. 60 *per mensem*, while the Bursar and the Professor who superintends the School department will receive, as they do at present, an extra allowance of Rs. 30 *per mensem* each. Personal allowances are also given to teachers of Oriental Languages who have received such a University education as enables them to make adequate use of the English language in their ordinary teaching. Matriculates are on a scale of personal allowances of Rs. 7-8 + 1-8 + 15; those who have passed the F.A., of Rs. 10 + 2 + 20; those who have passed the English and Second Language Branches of the B.A., of Rs. 15 + 3 + Rs. 30. The increments are granted in each case after four years' service.

(6) There are ten European professors on the regular staff. It is calculated that one of these will always be on furlough, so that the number actually at work at any given time may be reckoned as nine. When but one of the ten professors is on furlough, the only grant asked on his account will be one-half of his furlough allowance, unless for some special reason a substitute requires to be employed. From time to time, however, as happens to be the case at present, two of the European professors may be on furlough simultaneously. When this occurs, it is proposed (under paragraph 40 of the Grant-in-Aid Code) to apply for a grant of half the furlough allowance of one professor and in behalf of the other for a grant made up of half the furlough allowance and of half the salary actually paid to the qualified substitute who may be employed temporarily in his place.

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It is on the above general principles that the salaries in the accompanying schedule are determined. The grant applied for in each case is that which appears to be warranted by the Grant-in-Aid Code for 1902-1903.

It will be observed that the accompanying schedule includes the names of six teachers of Oriental Languages, *viz.*, four Pandits and two Assistant Pandits, on whose account no grants have been drawn hitherto but who are eligible for one-third salary grants. All others named in the schedule are professors or teachers on whose account grants are being drawn at present.

Besides those mentioned in the schedule, the College employs eight tutors who are engaged partly in teaching, partly in correcting exercises and valuing papers. These are also eligible for either whole or partial grants. If grants in aid of their salaries were included, the sum applied for would be increased by more than Rs. 100 *per mensem*. The immediate wants of the College will, however, be met if new grants be sanctioned for the six pandits named and if grants for those already declared eligible be raised to the limit which the Code sanctions. The College desires no aid from public funds beyond what will enable it to do its work with efficiency, and the sum total of the grants now applied for is likely to be sufficient for that purpose. Special grants, such, for instance, as grants for furniture and books, for hostels or other buildings, or to meet endowments, will continue to be required. But the aid now asked in the shape of salary grants, along with the natural increments caused by professors returning from furlough or rising higher in the scale of salaries, ought to be a sufficient supplement to the other recources of the College, so long as circumstances remain substantially the same as at present. Circumstances will no doubt change in time. For instance, Dr. Miller, though not reckoned among the ten regular professors, still takes an active part in teaching, but receives no salary. Provision will have to be made at some future time for the work which he is now doing without cost either to the College or to public funds. If the net outlay should increase, either from this or any other cause, it is hoped that the limitation of the present application to somewhat less than the maximum which the Code would allow will not stand in the way of any further help being afforded from public funds which change of circumstances may possibly demand hereafter.

On behalf of the College Council I venture to express the earnest hope that you will recommend the sanction from the 1st April 1902 of the grants for which application is now made.

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

Acting Bursar.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Read the following paper :—

Letter No. 351 dated 17-4-02, from the Bursar, Madras Christian College.
Ref. on current No. 3159-02, dated 15th August 1902.

This is an application for additional Salary Grants for the Madras Christian College. The Salary Grants now paid to the College amount to Rs. 28,253 per annum and the additional grant applied for is Rs. 6,993 per annum, making a total of Rs. 35,246.

This amount is the maximum salary grant estimated, not upon the salaries now paid, but upon the salaries as they will be after certain slight enhancements have been made. It is proposed to pay every European Professor a salary rising from Rs. 440 per mensem to Rs. 600 per mensem, with an additional allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem to the Professor who fills the office of Principal. In the Grant-in-Aid Code for 1885 a scale of salaries was laid down as the maximum on which grants could ordinarily be paid. This scale provided Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per mensem as the salary of the Principal of a First Grade College and Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 as the salary of a Professor. The salaries now proposed to be paid to the Professors of the Madras Christian College and on which Grants are claimed are somewhat in excess of those of the Code of 1885; but, considering the magnitude and importance of the institution and the educational status of the Professors employed therein, they are by no means excessive in themselves and the Director has no wish to insist on the observance of a scale laid down seventeen years ago. He is therefore willing to accept the Grant now applied for as the maximum amount of Salary Grant to which the College department is, in any circumstances, eligible.

But the payment of this amount in full is subject to two limitations. In the first place there is the limitation imposed by the amount of public funds available; and though the allotment for Salary Grants in Colleges has been somewhat increased this year the satisfaction of the demands of the Christian College Council would leave very little for other institutions whose needs are much more urgent. In the second place, there is the limitation imposed by rule 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, for 1902-03, under which the maximum Salary Grant that can be drawn during a year is that part of the current expenditure of the year which is not covered by the current receipts from fees, endowments, and miscellaneous sources. An examination of the financial statements furnished by the Council of the Madras Christian College for the last five years (a summary of which is appended hereto) shows that the institution has been making a steady profit and that the accumulated profit during this period amounted on the 31st March 1902 to Rs. 40,222. This is the case, although certain items of expenditure, not usually included in such statements, have been tacitly allowed in the statements of this institution, such as passage money to professors, contributions to retiring fund, and money funded for the endowment of prize medals, the inclusion of the last item being contrary to an expressed rule (rule 32) of the Grant-in-Aid Code. So far, therefore, from being in need of additional aid the College appears to be in a remarkably flourishing

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condition, and in dealing with the last financial statement the Council will be requested to state upon what educational objects it proposes to spend the accumulated surplus and why the amount of this surplus should not, under rule 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, be deducted from the Salary Grants payable in 1902-03 and following years.

In sending up the Financial Statement for 1900-01 which was received only in May 1902, the Bursar appears to object to the inclusion under receipts of the contribution from the Home Churches or Missionary Societies interested in the maintenance of the College. In the case of most institutions managed by missionary bodies the managing society usually pays merely the deficit and the amount so paid is not reckoned as part of the current receipts under rule 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. But the Madras Christian College is a registered association managed not by any of the three Societies which help to maintain it but by a Council of its own. The contributions from these Societies take the form of fixed annual grants (£1,400 from the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland, £300 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society and £300 from the Church Missionary Society) and these Grants are given irrespective of whether the College is making a profit or not. Though not exactly income from endowments these Grants are of the same permanent character and the Director considers that they have been properly included by the Council in the annual receipts of the College.

On a consideration of the financial position of the College, as set out above, the Director cannot see that a case has been made out for additional aid and is therefore unable to make the extra Grants applied for by the College Council.

T. R. SCOTT,
For Director of Public Instruction.

To
The Bursar, Madras Christian College.

Showing the finances of the Madras Christian College according to the financial statements furnished by the Manager.

(THE SUMMARY REFERRED TO IN THE DIRECTOR'S PROCEEDINGS.)

	Receipts.								Expenses.								
				Provincial grants.													
—	Proceeds of endowments, interest, &c.	Subscriptions and donations.	Fees, ordinary and special, collected.	Salary grants.	Scholarship grants.	Building furniture and other special grants.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Teaching Staff, Clerks and Servants.	Scholarships and prizes.	House-rent and taxes.	Repairs and upkeep.	Library, furniture, apparatus and appliances.	Miscellaneous, including ordinary contingencies.	Total.	Surplus or Deficit.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1897–1898	5,020	39,231	70,782	27,907	1,547	5,908	1,181	1,51,576	1,06,546	11,568	3,087	572	2,591	‡19,115	1,43,479	+ 8,097	‡ No details given for these items.
1898–1899	5,795	36,413	61,250	28,585	1,032	978	2,146	1,36,199	1,01,372	8,831	3,127	906	1,046	‡12,511	1,27,793	+ 8,406	
1899–1900	6,188	38,796	67,179	28,230	943	459	644	1,42,439	1,05,066	9,022	2,893	1,117	2,051	‡12,072	1,32,221	+10,218	
1900–1901	7,001	31,453	75,424	28,241	1,056	587	292	1,44,054	1,07,233	10,126	3,953	2,646	2,343	§7,646	1,33,947	+10,107	§ Includes also Professors' Retiring Fund and Teachers' Retiring Fund.
1901–1902	6,300	30,730	77,311	28,288	1,084	*	...	1,43,713	1,03,683	8,584	3,620	2,826	1,560	†20,046	1,40,319	+ 3,394	
Total ...	30,304	1,76,623	3,51,946	1,41,251	5,662	7,932	4,263	7,17,981	5,23,900	48,131	16,680	8,067	9,591	71,390	6,77,759	40,222	

* A furniture grant of Rs. 1,499 and the corresponding item on the expenditure side have been omitted according to instructions.

† Includes also the following items :—

	Rs.
Passage money and contribution to Retiring Fund	7,617
Hostel accommodation, endowments of two gold medals and donation to the College Magazine	9,025
	16,642

Cncl 3/1941

C.

10 88/2

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,

Passed at its Meeting held on the 9th September 1902.

Present:—The Venerable Archdeacon Williams, M.A., in the chair, Rev. W. Goudie, J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B., C.M., the Hon. Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D., Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D., Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, M.A., C. A. Paterson, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A., the Hon. Mr. Sim, C.I.E., C. B. Simpson, Esq., Rev. J. Stewart, M.A., N. Subrahmanyam, Esq., B.A., B.L., Rev. J. M. Russell, M.A., *Ag. Secretary.*

The Council resolved that the following statement in reply to the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction of 15th August, 1902, be forwarded to the Director with the expression of the hope that, in view of the further explanations now made, and considering the benefits conferred on education by the use which the Council has hitherto made of the funds at its disposal, and the object on which it now proposes to spend what money it has at its command, considering further the increased liabilities it proposes to incur in connection with the application for enhanced salary grants, he will re-consider the application and make the extra grants asked for, which the Council is pleased to note the Director regards as not more than the College is eligible to receive under the Code.

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DATED 15TH AUGUST 1902.

(Approved by the Council of the Madras Christian College, at its Meeting held on the 9th September 1902.)

1. The Director concludes from the Financial Statements furnished by the Bursar during the past five years (1897—1902) that these statements show an accumulated profit on the working of the College and School during the period of Rs. 40,222.

An examination of the summary of the Financial Statements accompanying the Director's Proceedings shows the following points, viz.:—

(a) That with reference to column 3, Receipts, subscriptions and donations for the five years total Rs. 1,76,623, and that the amount fell (almost perpendicularly) from Rs. 39,231, in 1897-98, to Rs. 30,730, in 1901-1902. As the only regular source of income falling under this head is the sum of £2,000 (Rs. 30,000) received annually from the Home Churches or Missionary Societies, it is evident that there must have been an exceptionally large amount received as special donations in the earlier part of the quinquennium reviewed. Leaving out of account fluctuations in exchange, £2,000 per annum for five years represents Rs. 1,50,000, This leaves Rs. 26,623 of exceptional income to be accounted for. Of this sum special donations amounting to Rs. 22,536 were received during the five years on account of expenditure incurred at an anterior period in connection with the Anderson Hall, and were used in repaying loans and advances made from special sources to meet that expenditure as it was incurred. No corresponding outlay therefore appeared on the expenditure side of the Financial Statements for the five years reviewed, nor can these donations be reckoned as normal income for the working of the College and School during the period. The difference between Rs. 26,623 and Rs. 22,536, viz., Rs. 4,087, cannot be reckoned on as normal revenue either, but is accounted for below.

(*b*) That with reference to column 6, Receipts, a Scholarship Grant of Rs. 1,056 has been introduced in the Director's summary on the Receipts side for 1900-1901 without a corresponding entry being made on the Expenditure side, though this item was expressly omitted by the Bursar from both sides (see letter No. 362 of 9th May 1902). This amount should also be deducted from the alleged surplus.

(*c*) That with reference to column 7, Receipts, there is here included in 1897-98 a sum of Rs. 5,570, which was a grant from Government on account of expenses incurred previously on College buildings (School halls). No corresponding outlay could be entered on the Expenditure side for that year. A grant paid, as this grant was, after the entire cost had been met, cannot be reckoned as revenue to meet working expenses during the period reviewed, as it merely replaced money advanced in a previous year in anticipation of receipt of the grant.

The alleged profit of Rs. 40,222 is therefore so far accounted for as follows :—

		Dr.	Cr.
Surplus for five years			Rs. 40,222
Donations specially destined to meet liabilities incurred in former years ...	Rs. 22,536		
Scholarship grant ...	„ 1,056		
Building grant to replace money borrowed ...	„ 5,570	29,162	
Balance ...		11,060	
			Rs. 40,222

So far, therefore, as the Director's summary goes, the surplus after meeting the working expenses of the five years is reduced to Rs. 11,060, and of this amount the sum of Rs. 9,933 is accounted for by the purchase on behalf of the College Council of Government Paper to replace in the Scholarship Fund Government Paper which the Council had reluctantly sold in 1896 to meet ordinary working expenses. Attention was called to this purchase by the Bursar in submitting the Financial Statement for 1900-1901 (see letter No. 362 of 9th May 1902.)

(*d*) If, therefore, there has been a balance of income over expenditure amounting to Rs. 11,060 (Rs. 4,087 of which represent casual donations) in a period of five years, this amount (except Rs. 1,127), together with

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exceptional donations and a Government building gr inflated the Receipts side of the Financial Statements, has b have to recoup the College for what it had spent previously on the An Hall and the reconstruction of the School halls, and to repay to th Scholarship Fund what had been drawn from it to meet ordinary outlay. So far is the College from being remarkably flourishing condition," as the Director states, that, while there has from private sources not less than Rs. 1,80,000 (Home allowance= Rs. 1,50,000, income from private endowments = Rs. 30,000, total, Rs. 1,80,000) on its ordinary working over a period of five years, there has been a surplus of only Rs. 2,212 per annum on an average, or of considerably less than 2 per cent. of the total outlay. If the College is able to show a similar or even a much larger balance of income over expenditu future years, it ought to be borne in mind that, unlike most Missiona tutions, as the Director reminds the Council, it is working on a fixed Churches or Societies. For that reason it cannot draw the Home to meet the deficit that may arise any year in connection with an institution of such size that its receipts and expenses are liable to very considerable fluctuation, nor has it any claim on the contributing Societies to provide for desirable developments, which other Missionary bodies would provide for by special grants on cause being shown. It will, however, be shown below that if at any time in the past the Council has not required to spend its entire revenue on the mere yearly upkeep of the School and College, it has invariably spent the balance in developing the usefulness and increasing the efficiency of the whole institution. The real surplus during these five years has been so small that the Council has had to continue paying salaries which it considers inadequate to the European professors and to not a few members of the Native staff. The application made on 17th April was mainly for a grant in aid of the expenditure needed to make those salaries less inadequate.

2. The Council approves of the action of the Bursar in informing the Director in the letters that accompanied the Financial Statements for 1900-1901, and 1901-1902, that the grant from the Missionary Societies "is placed at the disposal of the College Council to be used at their discretion in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and for all the purposes therein specified." (See letter No. 379 of 3rd June 1902.)

The Director takes exception to this claim with regard to the Home grant on the ground that the College is a registered Association, and that the contributions from the Home Churches or Societies "take the form of fixed annual grants," "irrespective of whether the College is making a profit or not," while he maintains that these fixed grants "though not exactly income from endowments" are "of the same permanent character."

(*a*) A reference to the Memorandum of Association will show that the College Council as an Association may, at any time that it finds itsel to do so, enter upon an undertaking which could not the Director as coming under the ncil could, in accordance with its Association Rules,* appropriate some available portion of the Home fixed allowance for any such purpose with the approval of the Supreme Governing Body of the College in Scotland. The Council, therefore, cannot admit its obligation to return the whole of the Home allowance on the Receipts side of a Financial Statement which is intended to meet simply the requirements of the Code. Hitherto it has included the whole amount as it has been passed through the College accounts, and the financial returns submitted to the Director have been virtually a transcript of these. This method of dealing with the Home allowance the Council proposes to change from the beginning of 1903, and, to avoid misapprehension in future, the Bursar may be instructed in preparing the Financial Statement required by the Code to enter hereafter upon the Receipts side only such portion of the Home grant as may be re[illegible] to meet the debit balance on the expenditure for the [illegible]. The Council, however, fails to see why, because it [illegible], the money intrusted to it by Missionary bodies for [illegible]ucation should not enjoy under Rule 32 of the Code the same privilege as the monies contributed by other Missionary bodies for the upkeep of their educational institutions. Since, as the Director says, "in the case of most institutions managed by Missionary bodies, the Managing society usually pays merely the deficit, and the amount so paid is not reckoned as part of the current receipts under Rule 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code," much less, in the opinion of the Council, should the whole of a contribution expressly intended not only to make up an annual deficit, but to serve other purposes as well, be reckoned as part of the receipts of the College under the Code.

(*b*) It is not difficult to show that the Home allowance of £2,000 a year is in no sense "of the same permanent character" as "income from endowments." Four years ago the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, the Supreme Governing Body of the College, which contributes nearly three-~~fifths~~ fourths of the whole grant, put on record the following statement:—"The Committee has come under no legal obligation to the Madras (Christian) College or to the Missionary bodies which contribute to its support or otherwise take an interest in it. The Committee retains entire power to enlarge, diminish, or withdraw its contribution, or otherwise to alter existing arrangements so as to suit any providential circumstances which may from time to time arise." The same is the case with regard to the other contributing bodies. This shows conclusively that the Home allowance is not of the same permanent character as income from endowment. But even as an annual contribution to the College, the contributing Missionary bodies have never contemplated, nor do they now contemplate, that

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* By the Memorandum of Association some of the objects for which the Association is established, in addition to the carrying on of Schools and Colleges, are declared in Article 3 to be —

(*b*) To provide for the delivery and holding of Lectures, Exhibitions, Public Meetings, Classes, and Conferences calculated directly or indirectly to advance the cause of education whether general, professional, or technical.

(*c*) To carry on any other business which may seem to the Association capable of being conveniently carried on [illegible] with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render [illegible] property or rights.

their funds should be spent on such objects only as those recognized by the "Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department,"—a set of rules subject to annual revision by the Department.

(*c*) The Council has maintained the practice of including in the Financial Statements the whole of the Home allowance, and even specially destined donations, for, in spite of the presence in the Code of the clause in Rule 32, on which the Director bases his refusal of the grants asked for, it has hitherto felt secure that it would be dealt with in the same way as other societies or bodies conducting similar operations. In 1877, when the present arrangement between the College and the contributing Societies was entered into, this clause was not in the Code. When subsequently it was introduced, it became doubtful whether the whole of the Home allowance should be passed through the College accounts and included in the Financial Statements, as had till then been the practice. On this question Dr. Miller had a conversation with Mr. Grigg, at that time Director of Public Instruction, in which he explained the many purposes, besides the mere yearly upkeep of the College, which the Home allowance was intended to serve. Dr. Miller intimated that, if any question was likely to be raised about the bearing of the newly-inserted clause on the funds of the Council, he was prepared to recommend the Council to change the mode of presenting the financial facts, though such change would be inconvenient in some respects. In itself this conversation cannot of course be regarded as official, but that this clause in the Code has ever since its introduction been officially interpreted so as not to conflict with the mode in which the College has hitherto kept accounts and drawn up financial statements is plain from the fact that no question about the matter has been raised till now, though probably every year has furnished one or more opportunities for raising it. The objection now urged by the Director might have been made on most of the many occasions on which, since the introduction of the clause in question, any increase of grant or any special grant has been applied for and obtained.

(*d*) It may be well in this connection to give examples of what has been done since 1877 by the Council on the basis of the portions of the Home allowance available after the ordinary upkeep of College and School had been provided for year by year. The practice has been to let such portions accumulate in the accounts till they reached an amount sufficient, along with Government grants and other aid, to do something that would extend the usefulness or increase the efficiency of the College or the School.

(1) Since 1877 the staff has been increased by four European Professors, and by many Tutors and other Agents. Besides, temporary Professors have frequently been brought from Britain to maintain the efficiency of the staff during the absence on furlough of the regular Professors.

(2) Buildings (excluding the Anderson Hall) have been erected or improved, some of which are the property of the Council, while of others the Council has the use and control. The outlay on

this object during the last twenty-five years has been approximately two and a half lakhs of rupees.

(3) New and better furniture has been supplied from time to time at large cost.

(4) A Scholarship fund has been established.

(5) A fund has been instituted which provides allowances to European Professors on retirement.

(6) Similar provision has been made for Native members of the staff when they retire, or, if they should die in service, for their families.

(7) A chemical laboratory has been fitted up.

(8) Such apparatus has been obtained as is needed for instruction in Physics, Biology and Chemistry.

The above list, which might easily be made longer, is sufficient to show the character of the objects on which the Council has hitherto spent its accumulated balances. The Anderson Hall, donations on behalf of which bulk so largely in the receipts of recent years, is expressly omitted from the list, as, though it was a legitimate object for the Council to spend money upon and is of the greatest use to the College, specially destined contributions made good practically the entire cost of the alterations on the building. No grant in aid of this undertaking was ever asked for. Large subscriptions from former students and other friends, both in India and in Britain, amounting in the case of the buildings erected to about two-thirds of the two and a half lakhs thus expended, have increased the amount which the Council has from time to time been able to expend, and for several of the objects enumerated, though not for all, liberal Grants-in-Aid have been received from Government. The Council could have done certainly few and perhaps none of the things mentioned above if savings from the Home allowance had not served as a nucleus for funds accruing from other sources.

3. Of late the Council has been turning its attention to the provision of Students' hostels; and there was submitted to the Director, on 11th April 1902, an application which shows that the Council intends to meet an expected grant of Rs. 11,000 by a sum of Rs. 22,000 for the purchase, at a cost of Rs. 33,000, of a suitable building for this purpose. This sum of Rs. 22,000 can only be derived from the accumulated savings on the Home allowance over a period of much more than five years. A similar project is in view which will demand still larger outlay should the Council find at some future date that enough of the Home allowance, together with any donations that may come to it, remains in hand after the deficiency on the working expenses of coming years shall have been met.

Encl 2/1941

[E. & L.]
500—8—

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Fc 1520/04

C. No. 1941, From the Bursar, Madras C. Coll. no 83, Dated 25th Nov. 1903.

✓

Endt. No 674 d/ 2-12-03

Referred to the D.P.I.
for remarks.

Desp 30/11/3

30-11-3

Despd 2/12/3

27-11-03

27/11/3

30.11.03

Edl 276: 7-5-04

✓

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—12-2-03.

14

Educational (1904) Department.

CURRENT No. 159

From

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

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

Ref on Cur No. 8878 of 03

No.

Dated 22d January 1904

Enclosures 2

Received 190 .

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
23 JAN 1904
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Registered 25 190 .

SUBJECT.

Submitting with remarks a memorial from the Council of the Madras Christian College in regard to the question of salary grants given to the institution.

BACK PAPERS.

Memo 674: 2-12-03 ✓ + papers	Pr 127: 19-3-03 Mis " 5/03 Finl affy " 630: 13-10-02 Mis " 662: 19-12-00 do

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to Endorsement No. 674 dated 2nd December 1903 on a memorial from the Council of the Madras Christian College (herewith returned) I have the honour to submit the following remarks:-

2. It is true that the salary grant has not been materially increased since 1893. It is not clear, however, how the Council arrive at the increase of Rs 11,000/- in the ordinary expenditure. Taking the report for 1893, the total expenditure was Rs 116429/- excluding Rs 15,500/- transferred to the Building Fund. In 1901 it was Rs 126010/- excluding transfers to the building and special funds. In the former year Rs 600/- was paid for passages and in the latter Rs 4359/-. This passage money is a very variable item, depending as it does on the number of professors who happen to proceed on or return from leave in a given year, and has fluctuated in the last 14 years from Rs 7287/- to Rs 550/-. For the purpose of comparison passage money may be excluded and the ordinary expenditure in 1893 thus comes to Rs 115829/- and in 1901 to Rs 121651/-. There is thus an increase of about Rs 6000/- only. The figures for 1902 cannot very well be taken, as a new system of accounts has been adopted, and the college account has been swollen by expenditure on endowed and other prizes and scholarships which in 1893 appeared under separate funds. In his original application the Bursar says that the increase was partly due to the increased cost of staff due to progressive salaries. The cost is

is shown below:-

1893	Rs 99400
1894	" 102200
1895	" 101000
1896	" 104200
1897	" 105400
1898	" 98500
1899	" 100600
1900	" 100500
1901	" 99400
1902	" 98400
1902-03	" 99300

It thus appears that while there was an increase in the cost of the staff in the years 1894-1897, the cost has since gone down and is now almost the same as in 1893. Whatever may be the increase in expenditure there has been a concurrent increase in fee receipts. For the last three years fees have amounted to Rs 76,800/- on the average, and in the three years 1892,1893,1894, the average was Rs 70,300/- thus showing an increase of Rs 6500/- per annum. It is true that fee receipts are somewhat variable but they have not showed a fluctuation of more than Rs 250/- in the last three years, and the figure Rs 76800/- may be taken as the normal now.

page 5 supra & pages 17 – 22 supra

3. Para 3 The council here criticize the figures of the Proceedings in which the increased grant was refused, and some of their criticisms are just. It will be seen from the abstract of the building fund accounts appended to this note that Rs 22537/- were received as special donations partly to meet the cost of buildings erected in the previous years, and that a Government grant of Rs 5570/- was also received for the same purpose. These amounts cannot fairly be all considered as profit on the working of the five years in question, as all the expenditure corresponding to them could not be shown. Moreover as pointed out by the Bursar the scholarship grant of Rs 1056/- in 1900-1901 should not have been included.

It is unfortunate that the figures did not extend over a greater number of years, so that all the accounts of the same transactions could be included. However, the whole amount objected to by the Council cannot be given up as surplus. During the 14 years extending from 1889-1902 for which we have the College reports, the amount of Rs 46244/- has been received as donations for building. (This excludes Rs 24215/- for a female boarding house) This gives an average of Rs 3300/- per annum or Rs 16500/- in 5 years. This may reasonably be taken as the normal receipts from donations during the 5 years in question; and if this view is adopted only about Rs 8000/- need be deducted from this office calculation of the profits during the 5 years in question.

page 5 supra

Para 4. (1) The late Director was perfectly aware that the application was for increased grants to the native as well as to the European staff.

He merely mentioned the European staff in particular to show that he did not object to the salaries proposed as being unreasonable and his decision was based not on the question of nationality but on a consideration of the financial position of the College and of the funds available.

The fact that the College decided not to pay a particular teacher the salary he demanded is of no importance.

Do

(2) The Council makes it a complaint that even at present the European staff do not receive the full grant for which they are eligible. This is beside the point because as the late Director pointed out there are two other limitations on the amount of salary grant, both of which in his opinion operated in this case. Few, if any, institutions receive the full grant for which the staff is eligible. ||

page 6 & supra

(3) The Director was perfectly aware of the principle on which the financial statements were prepared. He seems to have reserved judgment on the question of accepting that principle which as he points out violates the Code in some respects. It must be admitted that the Code cannot be applied very well to an institution like the Christian College, and some of its provisions have been tacitly allowed to lapse.

Possibly a fixed yearly grant would be the best mode of aiding this college, the amount to be estimated by the Director on a consideration of all the circumstances.

The Director did not misapprehend the purposes for which the Home Churches make an annual grant to the College.

He took the view that as the College has it in its power to devote the whole amount of the grant to Educational purposes, the whole amount should be considered available for those purposes, and shown in the financial statements accordingly. This attitude is similar to that which has been deliberately adopted in the case of fees. We regard a certain fair rate of fees as being within the power of colleges to levy, and accordingly regard that rate as having been levied, for the purpose of fixing a limit to the grant.

As for the statement that the Director did not appreciate the needs of the College, it must be observed that with a fixed allotment for grants we can only consider the relative needs not the absolute, and the Director was in a much better position to judge of that than the Council. There are now in the office applications for increased grants from over 70 institutions and they amount to Rs 31,000/- per annum.

Page 6 supra.

Para 5. In this paragraph the Council show a total misapprehension of the nature of grants-in-aid. As their very name shows they are intended to supplement private effort: the Council seem to consider that private funds are only needed to "supply the deficiency in grants". Government has shown itself willing to aid private effort in the matter of buildings and hostels for the college; but it is too much to expect it to take the burden of meeting the net yearly cost of the institution; yet this is what the sentence quoted would seem to lead to. Reference is here made to the Hostels connected with the College. I may point out in this connection that the Victoria Students' Hostel with 230 inmates is making an annual profit of about Rs 5000/- and the rents could I believe be raised and

the

the institution yet be always full.

Page 7 supra

Para 6. The proportion of grants to expenditure in the seven aided colleges is about 27% (Report on Public Instruction for 1901-1902). In the Christian College it is 29%.

(a) shows that the Christian College contributes 44% of the expenditure from private sources. In the Report on Public Instruction for 1901-1902 it appears that of the grant of Rs 68593/- made to the colleges in question the Christian College received Rs 29787/- or over 43% so that the proportion of its grant to the total amount paid in salary grants is almost exactly the same as the proportion of its contribution to the total amount contributed from private sources.

(b) These figures also show that the grant received by the College is in proportion to the number of students it educates, taking the college as a whole. With regard to the plea that the science classes are more expensive than others and deserve a more liberal grant, it may be pointed out that some of the expense incurred is unnecessary. There is no real need, for instance, for Zoology classes in the Christian College, as the Presidency College makes ample provision for all the students likely to take up that subject. The college claims credit for not drawing any salary grant for the High School, but the fact is that it gave up salary grants for the school department in 1883 in consideration of getting the salary grants for the College, unhampered by the restrictions in force at that time. The restriction which operated against the Christian College was that the grant should not exceed Rs 600/- per month i.e. a fourth of what it is now drawing. (Vide G.O. No. 342 Educational, dated 20th October 1881, and G.O. No. 72 Educational, dated 26th May 1882.)

Q
P

(c) No doubt the Christian College does well in the way of fees. It must be remembered that (1) our aid to other Colleges is based on the supposition that the standard fees are levied and (2) that the fees levied in the Christian College are after all considerably less than those levied at the Presidency College. I do not concede that "its income from fees [illegible] supra

cannot possibly be materially increased". I believe that there would be no difficulty in raising the fee income by ~~from~~ Rupees 7000/- to Rs 10000/-. It is the desire of the Government of India that the fees at the Presidency College shall be raised.

678 Sl
21-11-07 T

Para 7. "The Government of India has also laid down that "it should be possible, by making Secondary Education in Madras more self-supporting than it is at present, to gradually provide more money from the Provincial allotment for education than is at present given to Primary Schools."

678 Sl
21-11-07 T

Para 8. While contesting the claim of the Christian College to be in more urgent need of aid than others, it may be granted that probably all would be the better for increased resources. An extra sum of Rs 30000/- has been budgeted for in 1904-1905 under salary grants and if this is sanctioned the Christian College might come in for a share but I think that other needs are more pressing. The advisability of putting the college on a fixed grant may be considered. The present condition is most unsatisfactory as it is impossible to apply the provisions of the Code with full force to the institution.

U

For example the Code does not allow surpluses to be funded, yet this is the whole method of the college, and with a fixed grant from the Home Churches the college does not seem to have any other way of providing systematically for future needs in the way of buildings.

The fixed grant system is in force in Bombay in the case of Colleges. The grant is subject there to a limit of Rs 10000/- per annum.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E W Middlemast

36

20

The Christian College Building fund.

37

	Payments	Grant	Interest	Subscriptions & donations	Investments	Sale of Investments	Transfer from Institution & College funds
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1889	2321-10.10	"	"	24,215-0.0	6,000	"	"
1890	6168-6-1	"	300	129-11.8	"	2,000	"
1891	3,480-0-0	"	200	"	"	4,000	2000-0-0
1892	16,065-7-2	"	"	"	"	"	10,000-0-0
1893	7,097-1-1	"	"	1494-2-7	"	"	15,500-0-0
1894	23,887-9-1	5000	"	4000-0-0	"	"	5,296-3.4
1895	10,871-0-11	1,768	"	4,000-0-0	"	"	"
1896	20,701-1-5	"	"	14,083-2-5	"	"	"
1897	8867-2-0	5000	"	8996-13-4	"	"	"
1898	210-0-0	570	"	1265-1-10	"	"	1000-0-0
1899	357-12-4	"	"	5216-6-8	"	"	1000-0-0
1900	2946-9-9	"	"	7059-1-11 22587-7-9	"	"	1000-0-0
1901	702-0-0	"	"	"	"	"	1000-0-0
1902	30410-4-0	10,000	"	"	"	"	21130-4-0
Totals	134076-0-8	22338	500	70459-8-5	6000	6000	57926-7-4

Receipts from all Sources.

	Rs.
Grants.	22338-0-0
Interest	500-0-0
Subscriptions & donations	70,459-8-5
Transfer from Institution & College funds	57926-7-4
Total	151223-15-9
Expenditure	134076-0-8
Balance.	17147-15-1

[E./2]
1,500—7-10-03.

276
2-5-04

21

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1941 From the Bursar, Madras C.C. No 83, dated 25th Nov 1903.

SUBJECT.

Increased grants to the Madras Christian College.

This petition may be referred to the D.P.I. for remarks.

A draft is placed below for approval.

7.H.
27-11-03

27/11/3

30-11-3

30.11.03

Has the receipt of the Petn been acknowledged?

30.11.03

Not yet. an acknowledgement is going.

30/11/3

[Memo no 674 dated 2nd Dec 1903]

[E./2]
1,590—7-10-03.

ED 276
2-5-4

2

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1941 From the Bursar, Madras Christian College No 83, dated 25 – 11 – 1903.

SUBJECT.

Increased Salary grants to the Madras Christian College.

This appeal from the Council of the Madras Christian College may be referred to the D.P.I for remarks.

A draft reference is placed below for approval.

J.K.
27-11-03
P.J.
27-11-03

A. G.
30-11-03

A. G. C.
30-11-03

[Memo: No 674 dd 2nd December 1903.]

From the D.P.I No 8878 dd 22nd January 1904.

Pages 9–11 current file

In April 1902 the Council of the Madras Christian College made an application to the Director for increased salary grants on behalf of the staff of the College. The salary grants the College was drawing at the time amounted to Rs 28,253 per annum; the additional grant applied for was Rs 6,993 per annum, making a total of Rs 35,246 per annum. The additional grant was required on behalf of the ten European Professors whose salaries the Council proposed to remodel and slightly increase and on behalf of the six teachers of oriental languages who, though eligible for grants under the were not allowed such grants. Besides these (Professors & teache there were eight tutors in the College on whose behalf Rs 100 per mensem could be applied for but no demand was made on their account.

Pages 13-15 current file

2. In reply the Director in his Proceedings dt 15th August 1902 admitted that the increased salaries proposed to be given to the European Professors were not excessive in themselves and that the grant applied for was the maximum for which the College was eligible. The payment of this grant was however, he observed, subject to two limitations, namely,

(1) The limitation imposed by the amount of funds at his disposal. These were so little that the satisfaction of the demands of the Christian College would leave very little for other institutions whose needs were much more urgent, and

(2) The limitation imposed by rule 32 of the Grant in aid code. The Financial statement of the College for the five years ending 31st March 1902 showed that the College worked at a total profit of Rs 40,222 during these years. No additional grant could therefore be paid, but on the other hand the existing grant was liable to be reduced.

The Director accordingly ~~called~~ intimated that he would call upon the Council to state on what Educational objects it proposed to spend the accumulated surplus or to show cause why the surplus should not be deducted from the grants payable in 1902-03 & following years. Meanwhile he declined to sanction the increased grant applied for.

3. The Director also referred in his Proceedings to

Page 14 of Current file.

an objection raised by the ~~[illegible]~~ Council to the inclusion under receipts in the Financial Statement of the contributions from the Home Church and other Missionary Societies interested in the College and said that although in the case of most institutions managed by missionary bodies such contributions, which were paid to meet deficits, were not included among receipts under rule 32 of the Grant in aid Code, yet in the case of the Madras Christian College which was a registered association managed by a Council of its own, they should be included, as they were of a permanent nature & fixed in amount.

Pages 17-22 of Current file

4. The Council thereupon prepared a statement in answer to the Director's Proceedings, in which it said that the accumulated surplus of Rs 40,222 referred to by the Director was arrived at by the inclusion ~~of Rs~~ under ~~receipts of Rs 22,536 special donations to cover expenditure previously incurred on the Anderson Hall Rs [illegible]~~ receipts, of

(1)	Special donations to cover expenditure previously incurred on the Anderson Hall	Rs 22,536
(2)	Scholarship grants which should not have come into the Financial Statement	" 1,056
(3)	Building grant received on account of expenditure previously incurred	" 5,570
		29,162

and that if these items were excluded the accumulated surplus would ~~have~~ been only Rs 11,060. This amount was, the Council stated, utilized to recoup the College for what it had previously spent on its own upkeep and on buildings. ~~and the upkeep of the College~~

It was therefore argued that the Council was not making any profit, but that on the other hand considerable sums were required for improvements in various directions which could not be provided [except by holding up a little money [illegible]

With regard to the inclusion under receipts of the contributions from the Home Church and other Missionary Societies, the Council contended that these contributions should not be treated as fixed receipts and included (in the Financial Statements) since they were liable to be enlarged, diminished or withdrawn at the discretion of the Missionary Societies concerned and since under the memorandum of association the Council might at any time appropriate them for expenditure on objects not falling under the Grant in aid Code.

Para 1 page 5 of current file.

5. The Statement prepared by the Council was forwarded to the Director on the 17th September 1902 with a request that he would reconsider his decision and make the extra grant applied for. No reply was however received till April 1903 and a reminder was then sent on the 17th of that month. The Council waited for seven months more and as no reply was forthcoming even then it submitted the case to Govt. on the 25th November 1903. The Govt. ~~then~~ made a reference to the Director and his remarks ~~thereon~~ on the Councils' appeal are embodied in Cno 159.

Page 23 of Ct file.

Pages 25-37 -do-

6. The Arguments of the Council in its appeal to Govt. and the Director's replies to those arguments are as follows: remarks by the office are added in ~~under~~ each ~~such~~ case:–

(No! the clerk who writes the note!)

Para 2. page 5 -do-

(1) Council. The Application for increased salary grants was made on the ground that no increase in them had been sanctioned since 1893 although the ordinary expenditure on the barest needs of the institution had increased by

26 58

E52 276

Page 26 Ct file

by more than Rs 11,000

Director. The Statement that the Salary grant has not been materially increased since 1893 is correct. But excluding transfers to Building and other Special Funds and passage money to European Professors which should not be taken into calculation in ~~arriving at~~ fixing the ordinary expenditure of the College, the increase in such expenditure has been only Rs 6000 and there has been a corresponding increase in the fee receipts.

Office. It seems unnecessary to go into all these details. The calculation and payment of grants should be made under the code and the code alone. For this purpose it has to be settled what should and what should not be included in the Financial Statement and to arrive at a decision on this point the practice in other missionary Colleges should be followed. The fact of the Christian College being a registered association should make no difference.

Para 3. page 5 - Ct file

(2). **Council.** The Council is not in a prosperous condition financially as stated by Mr. Stuart in his Proceedings d/ 15th August 1902.

+ ✗

[This was explained in the Council's reply referred to in para: 4 supra]

Para: 3 - page 27 - Ct file

Director. As stated by the Council in its reply to these Proceedings the sum of Rs 29162 ~~should~~ received in the shape of donations & grants for buildings and of Scholarship grants should not have been included in the ~~Financial Statement~~ calculation of the surplus of the five years ending 31st ~~and thereby the surplus arrived at by Mr Stuart~~ March 1902 as all the expenditure corresponding to it was not shown

E3276

27

6 68

in the Financial Statements of these years, but the whole of this amount cannot be given. During 14 years extending from 1889 to 1902 donations for building amounted to Rs 46,244 which gives an average of Rs 3300 per annum or Rs 16,500 for five years and this ~~which~~ should be ~~and allowance should have been m~~ included in the surplus. Mr. Stuart's figure (Rs 40,222) would then be reduced by about Rs 8,000 only.

+ 22,537 + 1056 − 16,500
7,000 would have been nearer than 8,000, but what the Director meant is quite clear.
Para: 4 (1) page 5 – Old file.

Para 4 (1) – page 29 – Ct file.

__Office__. It is submitted that Dr. Bourne's contention here is wrong. Under rule 32 of the Grant in aid Code special charges for which special grants have been sanctioned or received should not be included in the "current expenditure". It seems therefore that special donations also should be excluded and this will be favourable to Govt. since the expenditure ~~for~~ on special objects will also be excluded. It is not clear how Dr. Bourne gets his figures, 8000. +

(3) __Council__. The late Director spoke of the Council's application as if it were exclusively for increased grants on the salaries of the European staff whereas it was not so.

__Director__. The late Director was perfectly aware that the application was for increased grants to the Native as well as to the European staff.

__Office__. This contention of the Council is so trivial and has ~~hardly~~ so little to do with the points at issue that it might well have been left out.

Para - 4(2) - page 5 - Ct file.

(4) **Council.** The application was made for grants on a proposed new scale of salaries for the European Staff but even on the present scale the Council should get Rs 3130 per annum more than at present. On the revised scale it should get Rs 2035 more than the amount applied for.

Para 4(2) - page 29 - Ct file.

Director. This contention is beside the point since in the late Director's opinion the Council could not, owing to the limitation imposed by the Code, draw even the sanctioned grant. Besides few institutions, if any, receive the full grant for which the Staff is eligible.

Office. It is submitted that the promises of the Code should be fulfilled to the very letter & if this cannot be done the code should be altered. It should also be made clear as already observed what should and what should not be included in receipts & charges in applying the limitation imposed by the Code.

Para: 4(3) - page 6 - Ct file.

(5) **Council.** The Director said in his Pros of 15th August 1902 that the satisfaction of the demands of the Council would leave very little funds for payment of grants to other institutions whose needs were much more urgent. In judging of the urgency of the needs of the Christian College the Director has misunderstood the principle on which the Financial statements had been prepared. He has also misapprehended the purposes for which

Para 4(3) – page 29 – cf file

the annual grant from the Home Ches and other Missionary Societies is made and has failed to appreciate the needs of the Christian College.

Director. The Director was perfectly aware of the principle on which the Financial Statements were prepared but he apparently reserved judgment on that principle which violated the code in some* respects. Nor did the Director misapprehend the purposes for which the Home Societies make the grant. As however the College has it in its power to devote the whole amount of the grant to Educational purposes it was considered that the whole amount should be taken to be available for those purposes and shown in the Financial Statements. This is what is done in the case of fees. Whatever the actual rates of fees may be the entry in the Financial Statements is of the fee income at standard rates. As regards the needs of the Christian College not being appreciated, the Director can, with the limited funds at his disposal, consider only the relative not the absolute needs of Colleges and this is being done.

Office. It is submitted that all this alleged misunderstanding and misapprehension

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* For instance inclusion of amounts, funded, expressly prohibited in rule 32 of the grant-in-aid code.

ED 276

has arisen from the provisions of the grant in aid Co not being enforced. The Director seem to think that in the case of a large College like the Christian College this is not quite possible but in that case the Code should be altered and special provision made for such Colleges.

Para 5- page 6 - Ct file

(6) **Council**. For purposes of grants in aid the needs of ~~the~~ a College should be determined by the degree of proficiency it should attain to, by the equipment it may require and by the demands which may be made upon it as an Educational institution - for instance - demands for hostel accommodation.

Page 31 - Ct file :

Director. The Council shows a total misapprehension of the nature of grants in aid. They are intended to supplement private effort but the Council seems to think that private funds are only needed to supply the deficiency in grants.

Office. The Director's remarks are to the point.

Para 6- page 7- Ct file

(7) **Council**. Though the amount of salary grants drawn by the Christian College is larger than that drawn by any other aided institution the proportion of grants to expenditure ~~is larger~~ in that College is smaller than in several of the other aided first grade Colleges.

63276

The amount of salary grants drawn is also small compared with the large expenditure from private sources, the amount of work done & the large proportion of cost met from fees. ~~Of the tot.~~ The proportion of grant to expenditure was 28.9 per cent in the Christian College against 39 per cent in another aided first grade College and between 28.9 & 39 in some others. Of the total ~~amount~~ income derived from private sources by five aided first grade Colleges the Christian College contributed 44 per cent. Of the total number of students in the seven aided first grade colleges during the last five years 36.1, 36.6, 45.9, 48.4 and 43.3 respectively belonged to the Christian College, the proportion in the B.A. classes alone being 48.8, 48, 50.4, 56.3 & 53.6 per cent. The proportion of income from fees to expenditure in the aided first grade Colleges excluding Christian College was 24.9, 21.3, 25.0, 31.8 & 34.3 per cent respectively during the five years ending 1901-02. In the Christian college it was 45.5, 43.5, 45.5, 51.3 & 52.0 respectively.

Page 33 - cut file

Director. The proportion of grants to expenditure in the seven aided first grade

Colleges is about 27 percent against 29 percent in the Christian College. If the Christian College contributed ~~[illegible]~~ 44 per cent of the entire income from private sources ~~expenditure income~~ of aided first grade Colleges, it secured 43 per cent of the total grants paid to these Colleges. The grant received by the College is also in proportion to the number of students it educates. The Christian College does well in the way of fees but its income from fees can be materially increased by Rs 7000 — Rs 10000.

Office. Here again it is submitted that it is the Code which should govern the payment of grants. Grants admissible under the Code should be paid but if funds are limited the Code should be altered.

Para: 7 - page 8 - Ct file

(8) **Council**. The appeal should be dealt with ~~on the lines~~ with reference to the policy laid down by the Govt. of India, namely, the system of grants in aid must be the main channel whereby the benefits of Education are to be conveyed to the people of India.

Page 35 - Ct file -

Director. The Govt. of India has also laid down that by making secondary Education in Madras more self supporting more money from the Provincial allotment

should be devoted to Primary Education
Office. The policy referred to by the
Council was enunciated in para: 30
of the resolution of the Govt. of India in
C. G.O. No 711 Edl dd 15th December 1884
& reiterated in para: 7 of the resolution
D. in G.O. No 765 Edl dd 18th November 1899.
The policy referred to by the Director
was laid down in para: 11 of Mr. Hewett's
T. letter in G.O. No 678 Edl dd 21st Novr. 1901.
It is ~~has~~ submitted that while private
enterprise should be fostered as
contended by the Council "it is
primary Education which has the chief
claim on the State": para: 12 of the
D. resolution in G.O. No 765 Edl dd 18th
November 1899. The Council's
remarks about the large Expenditure
on Govt. Colleges are beside the point.
The Govt. of India wants ~~that~~ Colleges
should be maintained by the State & that such Colleges should be
maintained at a high standard of
efficiency - para: 20 of ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Hewett's
T. letter in G.O. No 678 Edl dd 21st November
1901.

Page 35 - Ct file.

7. In conclusion the Director says
~~that the~~ Christian College is not ~~[illegible]~~ in
more urgent need of additional aid than other Colleges
and that as it is impossible to apply the

provisions of the grant in aid code in full the advisability of aiding it with a ~~an~~ fixed grant may be considered. He says that in Bombay the colleges are aided by fixed grants and that the maximum ~~allowance~~ payable there is Rs 10000 per annum. It is submitted ~~that~~ the introduction of a fixed grant system for a single college is out of the question and its introduction in colleges in general ~~system for colleges~~ does not appear to be advisable. The ~~fixing of the~~ amounts will be fixed more or less arbitrarily and this will lead to discontent & unnecessary correspondence. At present the grant is in proportion to the ~~s~~ number & qualifications of the staff employed and if an institution employs an adequate staff with superior qualifications it seems only just that it should get the whole of the grant it is eligible for.

The difficulty however is in working rule 32 of the grant in aid code in the case of the Christian College but it cannot be difficult to lay down definite instructions on the subject and subject to the limitations therein ~~fo~~ laid down the College should get the whole amount it is eligible for. A good deal of unnecessary matter seems to have been brought into the correspondence but in short the application should stand or fall by the grant in aid code.

11/2/4

The College spends something over £9000 year. It gets £5000 from fees, £2000 fixed from Missionary Societies, £2000 from Govt an a few hundred pounds+ from the charitable. It has a surplus of about £600 a year on the average. This it puts by to spend on new buildings when they are required.

+ latterly only a few hundred rupees

It says that if it were given the full benefit of the rules in the Grant in Aid Code, it would get £~~[illegible]~~ 2200+ instead of £2000, that it hasn't really a surplus because the money laid by every year is not sufficient to meet the expenses for which it is laid by, and that it has to underpay its professors.

+ Rs 31,383
1,056
32,439

upon whose estimate?

X

As a matter of fact the grant made by Govt is not fixed with reference to the Grant in Aid Code. The Director has not asked the College to send up a financial statement, drawn up in the Grant in Aid Code form, every year. The financial statement the College now sends is of no use e.g. passage-money to professors going home on furlough and scholarships paid out of the Govt grant for scholarships would not be allowed (under the Code) to count as expenditure. – It is fairly certain, however, that if the £2000 fixed from the Missionary Societies were not to be counted as a permanent endowment, the College would be entitled to ~~a~~ the bigger grant it asks for; but that if it were counted as a permanent endowment, the College would get an even smaller grant than it now gets.

The late Director refused to apply the Grant in Aid Code. He said the College was very well off and could do without an increase of grant, and that anyway he could not increase the grant because he had not got the money. I am not sure that this last was a very good argument. In 1902-3 the Director was given* R104,000 ~~for~~ to spend on Collegiate grants. He only spent+ R96,000. Why weren't the remaining R8,000 spent? We may be very sure it was not for want of applications. Probably there was slackness in the Director's office and applications were not dealt with until it was too late to pay the money.

2. It is argued in the office note that the present Director ought to be told to apply the Grant in Aid Code. I think the £2000 fixed from the Missions would hardly fall under the description of permanent endowments in the Code. Govt would have to give £2200 instead of £2000. The College would then have a surplus of about

* Page 30 of G.O. No 1123 Finl dd 11-12-01. XVI.

+ Page 32 of G.O. no 849 Finl dd 12-12-03. V.

£800 a year. They say they would spend part of this on ~~improving~~ raising the pay of the staff. But as soon as they raised the pay of the staff, the Govt contribution under the Code would increase, and Govt ~~[illegible]~~ would find themselves committed to a grant of at least R37,281 + R1,056 = R38,337+ ~~Rs 40,000~~. The present total ~~grants for~~ expenditure on grants to all Aided First-Grade Colleges is R68,000. [In the Budget for 1904-5 grants for First-Grade and Second-Grade Colleges are not distinguished; the total is 160,000 or 6,000 more than this year]. It would probably be necessary to transfer money from some other head in next year's budget and to raise the expenditure on grants in future years.

3. The Director takes a different view. He thinks the Code ought not to be applied strictly & that the College is, compared with other Colleges, getting its fair share of grants and has no reason to complain; his figures show that this is the case.

3. There seems to be some danger of the College authorities getting too big a surplus if they are given a full grant. Their income from fees has been steadily increasing and the only reasons for their

~~[illegible]~~

+ They say, however, they would be satisfied with Rs 36,302 because this would enable them to meet all their expenses.

annual surplus not increasing at the same time seems to be that the charitable public has reduced the amount of its contributions and that more money has been spent on ~~sending~~ paying the fares of professors proceeding home on furlough. An increase in the Govt grant might have the effect of so greatly increasing the surplus that the Missions or private charitable persons might think they were quite justified in reducing or withdrawing their subscriptions. For the fact remains that the College is a flourishing (and progressive) institution and, with every year that passes, depends less and less on charitable contributions. Perhaps the Director is right in thinking the Code rules should not be strictly applied where the probable result would be to defeat the object with which Govt makes grants, which is I take it to induce private persons to relieve it as far as possible of the expense of educating the masses.

4. The Director thinks the College could find the money it wants by raising its fees. But might not the effect of that be to reduce its numbers and so its profits? If, however, Govt think the present grant should not be increased, the fact that the lowness of the fees at the Christian College gives it an unfair advantage over the Presidency College, would be a ground for refusing the increase.

5. The Christian College is such a very important institution (732 out of a total of 2,475 pupils in all the eleven First-Grade Colleges in the Presidency) that it may very well be treated specially instead of under the General Rules. Govt might perhaps agree to pay it a grant-in-aid equal to the total amount of private subscriptions up to a maximum of, say, Rs 35,000. The average of the subscriptions (including the fixed Mission contribution) from 1897-8 to 1901-2 was Rs 35,300. In 1901-2 the subscriptions came to R 30,730, the Govt grant to R 29,372+. – ~~If this~~ If this argument induced the private subscribers to raise their contribution once more to Rs 35,000, so much the better.

+ Salary Grants	28,288
Scholarship do	1,084
	29,372

Recd

AG 12.2.04

The case must, I think, be decided under the Grant-in-aid Code, until some rule excepting the Christian

College from the operation of the Code has been saic
The College authorities admit (p. 18 of Curr^t. file) a surplus of Rs. 11,060 in the last five years, &
Rule 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code distinctly provide that surpluses are to be deducted from Grants. If, therefore, the G^t. in Aid Code is strictly applied, the Colleg has rec^d. more, not less, than it is entitled to.

On p. 21 of the Curr^t. file the College authorities argue that Rule 32 should not be applied to its transaction and appear to suggest that, if it is applied, they would revise their "mode of presenting the financial facts", so as to prevent a surplus appearing. As to this, it is impossible to say how their "mode of presenting the financial facts" would be revised. Let them alter it, & the D.P.I. can, then, decide whether it is legitimate or not.

D^r. Bourne remarks that "it is impossible to apply the provisions of the Code with full force to the Institution. For example the Code does not allow surpluses to be funded". But I submit that the Director's remark is not correct. Rule 32 of the Code expressly states: "if [the Manager] is prepared to spend such surplus on improvements to the staff, accommodation or appliances considered by the D^r. to be necessary & previous approved by him . . . there shall be no deduction from next year's grant". This provision seems suff^t. to empower the D.P.I. to allow a surplus to be accumulated from year to year with the object of its being employed on future buildings.

[illegible]

20 39 18

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If this is so, the surpluses which the Christian Co has had need not be deducted from future gran but no case for any enhancement of grant ca exist, so long as a surplus occurs.

Of course the College may in future divert the Hom grant to other purposes, & so show a deficit. If they are able to do so, the question of a claim to increase grants may then be considered. But they admit (p 21 of curr^t. file) that it won't be convenient thus t alter their system of accounts, but it seems likely that it will be found impossible except by an evasion of rules ~~f~~ to wh. the Christian College could not resort.

AG
13.2.04

HM.

Please submit this to the Hon Mr Thomson

G.F. 24/2/04

Submitted to the Hon: Mr. Thomson accordingly.

AG 26.2.04

It is perhaps unnecessary to go into the controversy raise by the late Director's Proceedings of the 15th August 1902. Dr. Bourne has sufficiently shown that the supposed surplus or "profit" of Rs. 40,222 did not correctly exist, & no question of deducting it from future salary grants can arise.

P. 29 of Curr^t.

It appears from para. 2 (b) of the Bursar's Statement submitted to the College Council that, in future, the £2000 allowed by the Mission bodies at home will not be credited in the Educational accounts, but only so much of it as is needed to meet a deficit. The College argues that this cour has been forced upon it by the late Director's attempt in hi Pro.s of 15: August 1902 to treat this sum as in the natur of an endowment. But in so far as it is admittedly a fixed grant. (see ~~re~~marks in para. 1 (d) of Bursar's Statem.t, it seems to me that the late Director was right in this respect, & that the College should continue to credit it the full £2000, any surplus over expenses being dealt with under Art. 32 of the Code. The attempt to keep part of this £2000 out of the accounts ~~which~~ will certainly lay the College open to a charge of misrepresentation of fact.

p. 19 of Curr.t

[illegible] certainly

The question remains as to how the aid to be given in future is to be regulated. If the College continues its previous straight-forward practice of crediting the whole £2000 - the home grant, in the accounts, there ought, in respect to this College, to be no insuperable difficulty abou fixing the grant in aid to be given by Government, as there is not here, as there is in most Mission Colleges, a fluctuating & indefinite amount available to meet deficits.

The total College expenditure, (exclusive of purchase of Students' Home) seems to have been as follows: —

	Rs
1897-98 —	1,43,479
1898-99 —	1,27,793
1899-00 —	1,32,221
1900-01 —	133,947
1901-02 —	140,319
1902-03 —	134,037

Of this expenditure some items are nominally inadmissibl

E 5776

namely passages + contribution to retiring fund, b
as the College could at once get over this difficulty by a
redistribution of salaries, it seems doubtful whether
it would not be better to include them, + to take the
average outlay for 6 years at Rs. 135299 or
in round figures Rs. 135300.

Towards this expenditure, the College has the
following receipts: (average of 6 years ending 1902-03)
Fees Rs. 71,474, Home Grant Rs. 30,000,
Endowments + Miscellaneous 7321 - Total Rs. 108795 - = 108800
Deducting this from the total expenses of
Rs. 135300, the amount required as a grant in
aid from Govt. is only Rs. 26500, whereas the
College has actually recd. an average of Rs. 29414,
exclusive of certain building & furniture grants.
It does not appear, therefore, that any case for
an enhanced grant at present exists.

If, however, the College persists in the plan of
bringing to credit, not the whole sum of £2000,
derived from the Home Mission bodies, but only
a sum sufficient to cover the difference between
its expenditure, + its income from Fees, Endowments +
Grant-in-aid, then it is difficult to see how the
Grant-in-aid is to be fixed. The only possible plan
wd. be to make a fixed annual assignment to hold

If the College comes into account ~~No~~ grant.
[illegible] the grant at all.

good for 10 years, or so, ~~just~~ as the assignme made in 1893 has been given annually ever since

AGl
13.3.04

Hereon the best thing to do seems to be to have a clear & precise note drawn up for His Excellency's information. Since Dr Miller has raised the matter directly with H.E.

On my view of the case there is no ground for the present claim of the Christian College to an increased grant unless there is so much money available with Education as will afford it and the extension of precisely similar treatment to other aided Colleges.

W
14.3.04

The Ass^t Sec^y is requested to prepare the Note required for H.E. In it, suff^t attention sh^{ld} be drawn (1) to the fact that Mission contrib^{ns} of other Colleges are not reckoned as p^t of curr^t receipts (2) to the proportion borne by receipts f. private sources to total outlay (3) to the proportion raised by fees – as compared with other First Grade Coll^s. AGl

Why

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Educational Depart

Telephone

From the Secretary Educational Depa

To the D.P.I.

With reference to your letter Ref: M Cno 8878 d/ 22nd January 1904 please forward as soon as possible a statement showing the ~~s~~ present staff of the Madras Christian College, their qualifications, salaries, the grant ~~s~~ for which ~~they are~~ each of them is eligible under the grant in aid code & the grant which ~~are~~ is actually paid on ~~their~~ his behalf. Please forward also similar statements for the other first grade aided colleges in the Presidency.

Please say also what proportion of the budget grant of Rs 110,000 ~~is~~ for 1904-5 is intended for First-grade colleges.

Issue Hy 14.3.4

Ptd
14/3/4

Telephd.
16.0
C Ackadri
14.3.04

Ed 776

Telephd
13.50
C.S.
16.3.04

25 1448 Educational Departt

Telephone

From the Secretary Edl departt
To the D.P.I.

My telephone message of the 14th instant regarding grants to the Christian and other aided First Grade Colleges. As tomorrow & the day after are gazetted holidays will it be convenient to send the statements called for, by this evening?

ALG
16.3

PH
16/3/4

Educational Depar

Telephone

From the Secretary Edl Depart
To the D.P.I.

My telephone message of the 16th instant regarding grants to the Christian and other aided First grade Colleges. As [illegible] the day [illegible] specific [illegible] would [illegible] head the Madras [illegible] by

---

U.O. from D.P.I.

26

Ed 276

The statements sent herewith are rough nor can I vouch for their accuracy. The information is not to be found in a consolidated form in this Office – the colleges have been applied to. The Colleges know how much they get altogether and transfer the grant (on paper) from one teacher to another (with sanction). We have in most cases no record of the salaries of the teachers not mentioned in the applications.

Cp. G. in A. Code Arts 36 + 37

As to the maximum for which an individual European graduate is eligible the Director has to decide between high and ordinary academic qualifications – The Christian College staff with Scotch M.A.'s have been apparently admitted as high

I can get no estimate yet as to the proportion of the grant to be allotted to 1st grade colleges –

1st grade

The staff in the office who deal with grants are working against time passing grants before the end of the month.

I send the Christian College application in original – please return it.

A.G.B. 16.3.4

Take copy + return original at once.
A.G. 18.3.04

Pachaiyappa's

		Salary.	Max^m Grant.	Grant Given
Gates	M.A. Oxon.	525	262.8.0	262.8
Drew	B.A. Oxon	400	133.5.4	133.5.4
K. Ramanujachari	B.A.	200	66.10.8	66.10.8
Ramanadha Aiyer	M.A. L.T. B.L. Untrained	200	50	50
N. Ramanujachari	M.A. L.T. Untrained	120	30	30
M. Krishna Sastri pandit.		60	20	20
Chelvakesavaraya	Undt. M.A pandit.	50	16.10.8	16.10.8
Theenarangiah		47.8	15.13.4	15.13.4

Note ½ Grant was claimed for Drew under Art 36

There appear to be 3 assistants not drawing grants. No information in the office about their salaries

Noble College Masulipatam

		Salary	Max Grant	Grant Given
G.R. Ennis	M.A. Dublin.	320	160	76.10.8
Penn	M.A. Oxon.	320	160	160
Ross Pillai		140	35	35
Koil Pillai		110	~~[illegible]~~ 31-11-6	31. 11.6
Bhanumurti		90	22.8.0	22-8
Ramamurti		~~[illegible]~~ 70	14	14
Nageswara Sastri		35	8.12.0	8.12
Suryanarayana Sastri		25	2.4.7	2-4.7
Subramanyam.		22.8.0	?	6-4.0

Plus about 6 assistants for whom grants are not given.

St. Peters' College, Tanjore.

		Salary.	Max. grant	Grant pai
	1. Rev. W. H. Blake B.A. (Cantab)	500	166-10-8	133-5-4
	2. J. Daniel Pillai Coll. Trained	160	53-5-4	53-5-4
	3. A. G. Pichaimuthu Pillai B.A., L.T.	100	33-5-4	27-8-0
	4. S. V. Deivanayagam Pillai B.A., L.T.	50	16-10-8	15-0-0
	5. T. M. Muthukumara Muppan Coll. Untrained	150	37-8-0	37-8-0
	6. G. Venkataramayya 2nd Coll. Untrained	60	15-0-0	15-0-0
	7. T. C. Shanmukham Pillai 2nd Coll. Untrained	60	15-0-0	15-0-0
	8. C. Bappu Rau (gym. instr)	20	10-0-0	10-0-0
	9. S. A. Israel Pillai L.T. Trained	60	20-0-0	20-0-0
Died —	10. K. C. Subraya Pillai Tamil pandit	30	10-0-0	10-0-0
Newly applied for -	11. N. Sundaram Aiyar B.A. L.T.	100	33-5-4	.
	Total	1290	410-13-4	336-10-8

Gets also a house rent grant of Rs. 13-5-4.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

5: 3: 04

Dear Mr Carden,

After our conversation yesterday I felt as if I had not made things as clear as I might have. I have therefore written these notes on the various points that you discussed with me.

Yours Sincerely
J. M. Nassim

Notes.

Salary Grants are made in proportion to the amount of Salary paid & according to the qualifications of the Staff. The Amount that may be paid to a particular institution under this head is the difference between the income from Fees & the actual approved Expenditure. Thus, say, the Fee-income of a College is Rs. 75,000/- & its Expenditure is Rs. 1,35,000, - the amount of Salary Grants for which it is eligible under the Code ~~is~~ will be Rs. 60,000/-. This is the case of a College that has no Endowment nor income from "Miscellaneous Sources".

An institution may, however, have an Endowment the income from which may be intended to meet working expenses, - e.g., a Professorship in a particular subject may be endowed. So far as I know, no College in S. India has such Endowment: certainly the Christian College has not.

Mr Stuart contended that "the Grant from the Home Churches was of the nature of an Endowment". This is an obvious fallacy. The only point of resemblance is that hitherto the College has received the Home Grant regularly each year. (One might as well say that a Salary, because it is paid regularly, is of the nature of an Endowment.) There is no Capitalised sum the income

from

from which supplies the Grant. The Grant might at any time be withheld, & would be withheld, if it were not being spent with the approval of those who make it. Besides, if Govt were to uphold the contention of the Dept on this point, it would simply succeed in driving money out of India, for an arrangement could always be made to have the money held at Home, or even that a part of the Grant should be relinquished. It is not to be expected that a body like the College is deliberately to spend ~~money that~~ Church money that is collected annually at Home, to save the pocket of Govt here, – more especially, since Govt spends money lavishly on the maintenance of its own institutions.

The Christian College has some endowments, but these are for specific purposes, such as Scholarships & prizes, & no part of the income can be diverted to meet ordinary working expenses.

No College is bound under the Code to contribute anything from private sources, that is, 'miscellaneous sources.' But, say the fee-income of the Christian College is Rs. 75,000/- & its expenditure Rs. 1,35,000, if Govt were to sanction a limit of, say, Rs. 35,000/- per annum for five years to be paid as Salary Grants, it would still be necessary for the College to find Rs. 25,000/-. Govt

would

would not be entitled to demand this of the College (it does not do so of any institution), but the College would find the money. Meantime the trouble is that the College is not allowed to exceed in Salary-Grants a limit of Rs. 28,253/- ~~[illegible]~~ per annum, & this limit was fixed some ten or more years ago, when the Expenditure was much lower than it is at present.

With regard to the Fee-income of the Christian College, the points are these: (1) the College raises the full Standard Fee, while the Code would allow it to go 10 o/o below the Standard: (2) the College might ~~appear~~ admit fewer Students. If it were to reduce its numbers from, say, 750 to 550, it would thereby reduce its Fee-income from Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 60,000/-, & yet its working expenses on Staff &c would remain at Rs. 1,35,000. Clearly the Fee-income indicates both Quality & Quantity of work done.

Pages 26 & 27 of the Copy of the Report sent herewith exhibit that part of the Income & Expenditure of the College that is brought under the review of the Dep't. With the Accounts shown on pp. 16 to 25 the Dep't has nothing whatsoever to do. They are the accounts of monies held by an Association, the

Articles

Articles of which are wider than the Grant-in-Aid Code. The Association conducts a Recognised College as one of its activities, but its activities are not necessarily limited to that one institution. The sums the Association transfers to ~~of~~ the 'Institution or College Account', ~~form~~ constitute income for the College from 'Miscellaneous Sources'. The accounts were thrown into the from that ~~it appears~~ they have in the Report for 1902 because of the position taken up by the Dep't with reference to the Home Grant.

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To show how small, comparatively, is the Cost to Gov't of work done by such an Aided College as the Christian College, take the Salary of one Member of the Gov't Educ'l Service. There is at least one Member whose Salary alone, apart from the provision for his pension, is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the ~~salary of~~ amount of the Salary-Grants allowed to the Christian College.

Names of Teachers.	Educations test passed with University degree if any & Subject.	(highest [illegible] trained or untrained teachers' certificates should be specified.	
Rev. H. Pekenham Walsh	M. A, (Dublin University)		
Rev. G. H. Lamb.	B. A, (Emanuel college Cambridge)	"	
Mr. John. M. Harris	B. A, (Math & Ph. Sc)	L. T. Trained	
" S. S. Paseepathi aiyar	B. A, (Logic and morals)	L. T. Trained	
" T. V. Swaminatha aiyar	B. A, (Math)	L. T. Trained	
" P. Guru Rao.	M. A, (Tamil and Canarese)	L. T. Trained	9 1
" S. S. Vyasa Rao	B. A (Ph. Sc)	L. T. Trained	1
" S. R. Vencataragavachari	(Sanskrit Pundit)		6
" C. A. Nannaiya Sastry	(Malayalam Pundit)		3
" T. S. Gopala Krishna aiyar	(Gymnastic instructor)	I class. certificate.	1
12l	11	13l	

College department

S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly

names of Teachers.	H… education test passed with university degree with any and subject. 55	co… (highest of trained or un- trained teacher certificates should be specified).
Mr S. Srinivasa aiyar.	B.A, (History).	collegiate untrained (1)
" J. Gnanamuthu	B.A, (Logic & morals).	Trained (2)
" D. R. Venkata narasimha Rao	B.A, (Ph. Sc)	L. T. ~~Un~~trained
" K. Aiyadurai aiyar	F. a.	Untrained.
" J. C. Samuel	F. a.	Trained
" V. Sadasiva chettiar	(Tamil Pundit)	
" K. Ramaswami aiyar	(Sanskrit Pundit)	
" G. Mahumad Badudin Sahib.	(Hindustani Pundit)	
" J. Jesudosian	Middle School II class 1889	1st class Tech. teacher's certificate in Free Hand outline drawing
" M. Subrahmanya aiyer	Matriculation	Trained 1st class Gym.- certified
12l	11	13l

Upper Secondary department

S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly

AG 25·3·04

My dear Cardew

I send the statements asked for in your telephonic message of 14th inst. Except that for St Aloysius College, Mangalore which is not yet to hand

I add a few notes.

Rules 36 + 37 G in A.C. lay down maxima. In the case of graduates of non-Indian Universities a distinction is made between those who possess high academic qualifications and others. Each case has to be considered on its merits; a liberal interpretation of the rules has been allowed in some cases

The amounts shewn as drawn on behalf of particular individuals are mere paper entries; regard must be had to the total.

As a matter of practice we accept the distribution (subject to the admissible limits) proposed by the College – & redistribution is made every time a teacher goes on leave or returns from leave. E.g. the 200/ shown as drawn on behalf of Mr Skinner at the Christian College is the amount which was set free when Mr Mackenzie went on furlough.

The figures for the Upper Secondary departments are given as they bear upon the general question.

A summary is attached

Yours sincerely

A. G. Bourne

No proportion of the Rs 110000 has been definitely set aside for 1st grade Colleges: most of it should go to 2nd grade colleges & private schools

Christian College	Coll	2964	2354	79
	School	200	.	.
	Total	3164	2354	74
St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	Coll	1413	930	66
	School	444	.	.
	Total	1857	930	50
Pachaiyappa's College	Coll	682	595	87
	School	265		.
	Total	947	595	63
S. P. C. College, Trichinopoly	Coll	558	481	86
	School	134		
	Total	692	481	70
Noble College, Masulipatam	Total	671	357	52
St Peter's College, Tanjore	Coll	403	283	70
	Sch	146	50	
	Total	549	333	61
For the six Colleges	Coll	6691	5000	74
	School	1189	50	
	Total	7880	5850	64 70

29/

Ackd 30.3.04

My dear Carden

I sent various statements about salary grants with my D.O. of 25.3.04 I now send the similar statement for St Aloysius' College Mangalore.

It looks as though it did not get its fair share

Yours sincerely

A. G. Bourne

St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

College & Upper Secondary departments.

	Name of teacher	Highest general education test passed with University degree if any, and subject	Professional certificates held. (Highest grade of trained or untrained teachers' certificates should be specified)	Salary per mensem			Amount of salary grant per mensem for which the manager thinks the teacher is eligible			Salary grant per mensem drawn at present						Remarks.
										College deptt.			Upper Sec. deptt.			
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1.	Rev. J. Moore, S.J.	(Members of the Society of Jesus)		400	.	.	133	5	4	133	5	4	.	.	.	
2.	" J. M. Baizini "		Do.	250	.	.	83	5	4	53	3	.	30	2	4	
3	" D. Gioanini "		Do	250	.	.	83	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	
4	" C. Perazzi "		Do	250	.	.	83	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	
5	" P. Perini "		Do	250	.	.	83	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	
6.	" P. Repetto "		Do	250	.	.	83	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	
7.	" B. P. Rozario "	(B.A., History)	Do	250	.	.	83	5	4	44	10	3	17	13	9	
8	" A. M. Colaco "	(Do.)	Do	250	.	.	83	5	4	10	8	0	7	0	0	
9	" G. Saldanha "		Do —	250	.	.	83	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	
10	" J. Sampaoli "		Do	250	.	.	83	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	
11	" L. Zerbinati "		Do	250	.	.	83	5	4	83	5	4	.	.	.	
12.	S. Ramakrishnayya	General Test	(Canarese pandit)	44	.	.	14	10	8	13	5	4	.	.	.	
			Total	2,944	.	.	981	5	4	338	5	3	55	.	1	

393-5-4

981) 393 00 (
3924
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[Unless otherwise
following note includes the

Rules 35-38

The question is the amount of salary grant due from Govt. to the College under the Grant in Aid Code.

The Code lays down a scale graduated according to the academic qualifications of the teachers for the share of their salaries to be paid by Govt. This scale is a maximum, not a fixed, scale: the language of the Code is "grants not exceeding ... may be made".

The College complain that the Director does not as a matter of fact contribute the half, third or quarter share of the salary of each teacher that he should, under his own Code rules, contribute. But:

(1) they ignore the point that the scale is a maximum. A l'impossible nul n'est tenu; the Director has to cut his coat according to his cloth, and if he hasn't money to pay maximum grants all round, he can't in common fairness pay the maximum grant to any one institution. The College would only have

plaint against the Director if he did not hold the balance even between them and other Colleges. As a matter of fact they get a bigger proportion of the grant claimed by them than other Colleges get. If the Director has done wrong, it is in not reducing the Christian College grant. This they probably don't ~~[illegible]~~ realise. If they did, they would no doubt drop the complaint against the Director and substitute for it a complaint against the Govt: that the Govt ought to give the Director enough to pay grants in full: that the Govt ought not to encourage hopes which are never realised; that a maximum scale is a thing they can understand, but a standard scale which is never, even when the financial situation is most favourable, attained or even approached, is a thing incomprehensible. However, as far as the Director is concerned, the argument that for him the scale represents only an unattained and unattainable ideal, disposes

I daresay they know perfectly well but the late Director attacked them - very unwisely, then wouldn't treat with them but kept his threat standing, & so they were in a corner, and now are feeling their acts.

of the

against him.

(2) Suppose however the Director was in a position to pay maximum grants. The Code still has its Ifs and its Buts. Firstly it does not permit the Director to make a maximum grant except to balance a deficit. Secondly it does not permit him to pay one half or one third of a salary if the salary is unnecessarily high. Now (a) with the present grant of Rs 28,000, the College appears to have a recurring surplus, (b) teachers' salaries at the Christian College are higher than they are at other Aided Colleges.

These points in greater detail.

I Finances of the College and the question of the Surplus.

I have drawn up a table from the Annual Reports. The table will be found overleaf. It will be seen that the College have always had a balance in hand and often a very considerable

[Continued on page 54]

			Rs	Ro	Rs	Rs.
7	21,957	18,656	10,040	–		
78	23.286	19,454	10,054	7,898		
79	23,119	20,687	8,861	5,541		
880	22,735	21,974	7,200	10,593	1160	
81	24,406	25,574	7,200	5647		
82	17,338	28,138	12,740	685	3,500	
83	24,094	31.757	11,840	2,655	"	
84	23,930	37,348	12,377	9,119	400	
85	25,231	46,924	14,883	7,984	600	
86	27,058	48,183	18,349	5,547	"	1038
87	27,915	58,845	19,606	17,347		
88	28,775	54,865	19,788	14,428	12,000	
89	29,051	54,795	19,694	5,489	"	3915
1890	27,918	53,836	21,558	7189	"	5905
91	27,723	58,970	23,257	14,710	2,000	
92	30.787	67,237	25,870	14,313	10,000	2154
93	29,597	70,557	28,250	12,615	15,500	1056
94	32,736	73,048	28,247	13,329	5296	1054
95	33,317	69,742	25,777	11,752	"	
96	33,487	68,206	30,457	22,132	"	
97	31,328	69,196	28,185	19,918	"	
98	30,194	60,986	28,280	18,675	1,000	
99	29,805	67,559	28,276	21,752	1,000	
1900	29,668	67,809	28,253	16,106	1,000	
01	29,778	76,880	28,253	16,379	1000	
02	29,839	76,899	28,207	8331	21,410+	

† Probably includes an old building fund balance. The building Fund account & the ordinary accounts were thrown into one table this year for the first time since 1883.

+ I am not confusing profit with balance; the profit is inferred from the transfer of parts of the balance to extraordinary expenditure — building and permanent additions to the Scholarship Fund.

+ includes "Scholarship grants" but not "building grants".

balance. [illegible] made a profit+ and have spent it on buildings or on increasing the scholarship fund. Their fattest years seem to have been the years 1891 to 1896. The surpluses of those years followed a great rise in the number of pupils in the College Dept. In 1890 the number was 632, in 1892 779, in 1894 841. The numbers have since fallen to 750 and the six fat years were followed by six lean years. But even those years were not so lean that the College did not make some profit. As Secretary has shown on p 22 of these Notes, in those six years they had an average surplus of about 3,000 rupees which would, under the Code rule about a surplus, have been deducted from the grants if the Code had been strictly applied. The late Director, in fact, made them a grant each year of about Rs 29,500+ while their average deficit was only Rs 26,500. The Director did not deduct the from the grant of the next year as the Code requires him to do unless — as was not here the case — he has approved of the surplus being spent on improvements; perhaps the Director showed undue leniency; at any rate he ought to have found out what the College proposed to do with the surplus.

The College themselves admit a surplus of Rs 2,212 on an average for the last five years.

p 19 of Current

The College argue that 'surplus' in the Code does not mean surplus of income over expenditure, but surplus of fees and endowments over expenditure. They say we could not talk about their having a surplus at all if they did not write down in the accounts the full amount they receive from their Mission Societies. They say that other Colleges which are run by Missions only write down as the Mission contribution in the accounts just enough to cover the deficit.

Per contra ...

sophistical. There is not a shadow of a doubt that "surplus" in the Code means surplus of income over expenditure. The other Mission Colleges don't, as far as we know, get a fixed grant exclusively for College purposes; if they do, they ought to tell us. They cannot, as far as we know, keep and lay by or lay out any balance of a fixed grant as the Christian College ~~do with~~ keep or lay by or lay out the balance of their fixed grant; ~~as far as we know, if~~ if they can, they ought to tell us and we should treat it as surplus under the Code.

The College say their surplus is not a College surplus because they can, under their articles of Association+, use their funds to give lectures and are not bound to spend all the money they get on the College.

Per contra: The College do not, as a matter of fact, spend ~~the~~ any money on lectures. They do, as a matter of fact, spend all the

+ They form an Association registered in 1887

~~would~~

or no objection to their having a separate lectures-fund and lectures-account if any payments are ever made in the future on account of outside lectures. ~~which have nothing to do with the College~~.

In conclusion: Other Mission Colleges may possibly evade the rule about the surplus. If they are dishonest enough, it is easy enough, ~~[illegible] for~~ at any rate for Colleges ~~them~~ which ~~they~~ are not bound to publish t accounts in detail. But the Christian College cannot be permitted to base an argument on the assumption that rival Colleges are dishonest, and if other Colleges abuse their facilities for ~~they~~ evading the rule, that is no reason why the rule should be waived in the case of the Christian College ~~which~~ even though it cannot evade the rule, ~~it~~ and is by its articles of association ~~it is~~ bound to publish accounts.—The object of the rule is not that of restricting the Govt grant to the precise amount of the natural deficit. The Code permits the Director to waive his claim to

I do not think there is any question of dishonesty. The S.P.G. or C.M.S. simply let their College manager draw agst the Mission for any deficiency.

31.3.04.

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may be so long as he is satisf

that the surplus will be spent on improvements in "accomodation, appliances or staff" of which he approves. The object of the rule is merely to give the Director a voice in the expenditure of a surplus which would not exist but for the generosity of Govt. The rule supplies a very necessary safeguard.

The College would no doubt prefer not to have the Director interfering. But the method which they have chosen of evading the rule seems to me to be neither dignified nor effective. They have altered the form of their accounts x — window-dressed the balance-sheet — in order to be able to say that it is not the College which has a ~~[illegible]~~ surplus, but only the Association. There is no real difference between the College and the Associations at the present time: the distinction is a distinction without a difference so long as the Association

x See accounts for 1901-2 and compare with those for preceding years of

running the College.+

II. The Salaries of the Staff and the question of their reasonableness.

The Code rule is that the share paid by Govt. of the salaries will be reckoned only on salaries that are reasonable.

The College say in their memorial: "The real surplus during these five years has been so small that the Council has had to continue paying salaries which it considers inadequate to the European Professors" ... [five of these European Professors are members of the Council] ... "and to not a few members of the native staff".

The object of the application for an increased grant is to raise the salary of the staff. The increase in the share of salaries paid by the College would come from its surplus; the rest from the increase in the Govt. grant.

The salaries will be found on page of

of the professors already dra over 500 rupees a month. No professor in any other aided college in this Presidency draws over Rs 500 a month except Mr Yates, Headmaster of Pachaiyappa's, who draws 550.

The professors at the Christian College also get their fares home paid when they go on furlough. The College also contributes close on Rs 4,000 a year out of its ordinary income to the Pension fund for Professors and teachers.. The native teachers already get as much as or more than native teachers in other Colleges and there seems to be no case for raising their salaries; and are not the European professors sufficiently well paid or even too well paid already?

If the present salaries are considered unnecessarily high, the claim of the College to higher salary grants than it now gets would have to be examined and

p. 1 Q of current

+ In the very articles of Association the word 'College' is used as a synonym of 'Association'. See art. 4 & XII.

needed apply the maximum scale.

But, granted that they are reasonable as they now stand, is there any case for raising them chiefly at the expense of public funds?

The Revd Mr Russell, Bursar of the College, observes that the salary of one member of the Govt educational service, apart from the provision for his pension, is about two-thirds of the amount of the salary grants allotted to the Christian College.

It may be argued that it would be more appropriate to draw a comparison between the employés of the Association and the employés of other missionary societies. The College are careful to emphasize in their reports the fact that "the most prominent place in our teaching is given to the Word of God". Most of its professors are clergymen. Their pay, judged by the standard of what is paid to the generality of missionaries in this country, is

p 34 of Notes

The sort of asinine thing Mr Russell would say

Govt has no concern with the motives wh lead men to demand or accept a greater or less salary. It is simply a question of market price.

A.G.C.
31.3.04

but at much higher figures than their superiors would assess them for any purpose that is not this purpose — to get money out of somebody else. There is no reason in contrasting Chr. Coll. Service & Jesuit Service: the only similarity is the common occupation of teaching.

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simplicity of life and renun of the world is expected of teachers who give to the Word of God the most prominent place in their teaching. The attitude of the Christian College staff in this matter of salaries is in strong contrast with that of the reverend fathers of St Joseph's, Trichinopoly, who receive no salary (but only their keep) and for purposes of the Grant in Aid Code appraise the value of their services at much lower figures than the figures of the Christian College salaries.

On the other side it might be argued that though the Association carries on work that was started by a Mission, it is primarily an educational and not a religious body, and that even those of its servants who are in holy orders cannot be classed as missionaries, that they come out here for what they can get, that you can't induce good teachers to come out pay them well; that if the salaries of the present staff are not raised, they will go elsewhere; in fact that even with those of the reverend professors who are on the Council of the College, Virtus comes post nummos.

Anyway it would appear that the proposal of a Council, five members of which are personally interested, to raise the salaries of the staff, requires examination, and that it would be unwise to sanction an increased grant for such a purpose without further enquiry. – the fact that salaries at the Christian College appear to be now about double what they were 25 years ago is perhaps relevant. I see from a paper of the year 1879 that the three professors on the staff at that time were drawing only Rs 400, 350, 280.

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III. Further Considerations, chiefly historical.

~~I~~ A complaint that Gov^t was not paying grants in full was

made ago as 1879. They seem no to have received a full grant unless they are receiving one now, a point which has not been settled. In 1882 the College agreed to renounce their School salary grant+ on condition of getting a bigger College Dep^t ~~salary~~ salary grant. The total amount they then drew was Rs 12,740. They had then 985 boys in the School, 348 in the College Dep^t. In 1893 they compounded for about Rs 28,200 ~~[illegible]~~ for the two institutions (more than they had ever received before) and have been drawing that sum ever since. The numbers in 1893 were School .. 985, College 807. At present the School numbers just over 1,000, the College just over 750. The importance of the Institution has decreased since 1893. Yet a bigger grant is demanded.

The grant of about Rs 28,000 which they have drawn for the last ten years is of the nature of

+ Comparatively a small amount. The that the school is now eligible for is Rs 2400 irector admitted it had not been tested by the Grant in Aid Code. The claim of the College is to a grant on the maximum scale; they estimate they would get about Rs 36,000. But setting aside the questions discussed above of (1) the surplus (2) the reasonableness of the present salaries, it is by no means certain the Director would agree that the estimate of Rs 36,000 is correct. The Code permits a grant of half the salary to be made in the case of a graduate of a European or American University with high qualifications; pass men only earn a third grant. The College claim a half grant for all their professors. But the Director doubts whether their qualifications are high qualifications.

IV. Comparison with other 1st-grade Aided Colleges.

Granting that the Christian College claim for Rs 36,000 is correct, the grant it now gets is only 74% of the maximum gran

But the S. P. G. College gets only 70%, Pachaiyappa's only 63%, St Peter's Tanjore only 61%, The Noble College Masulipatam only 53%, St. Joseph's Trichy only 50%.

Therefore the Christian College gets a higher percentage of the grant it claims than any other Aided College in the Presidency about which information is available[+].

(b) If the proportion of grant to expenditure is taken as the test, it again appears that the Christian College is unduly favoured. It gets 29% of its expenditure out of Govt. The 7 First-grade Aided Colleges, taken together, get only 27% of their expenditure.

(c). If the proportion of Govt grant to money provided from private sources is taken as the test, then also there would be a case for reducing and not for raising the grant to the Christian College. Twenty years

[+] Figures for St Aloysius' have not been sent

p. 49 of the note file

The figures have just arrived. They show that St Aloysius is even worse treated than St Joseph's and gets only 40% of the grant which it claims and for which it is probably eligible AG 30.3.

gave
ollege twice as much as Govt gave it and the charitable public also made a contribution. Now the charitable public has practically ceased to contribute and the contribution of the Societies is about the same as the Govt grant instead of being twice as big. — For purposes of comparison in this respect with other Colleges, figures can only be given for the respective College Departments. The figures are: Christian College .. 19 per cent+ private funds against 29 per cent Govt grant; all 1st grade Aided Colleges .. 31 per cent private funds against 27 per cent Govt grant; i.e. there is less Self-Help about the Christian College than about other Aided Colleges

Whatever comparison is made, unless it be that of the amount of fees raised+, the Christian College is already being favoured at the expense of the other 1st grade Aided Colleges. There is therefore,

+ of expenditure; the balance is fees.

+ Fees cover 52 per cent of the total expenditure in the Christian College, only 42 per cent + in all Colleges. The Christian College raises 44 per cent of the total fees and gets 43 per cent of the total grant for the Presidency.

in

the test; no case for in
its grant unless the grants of other Colleges are also increased; and if fee-earning is made the test, its grant would only be very slightly raised.

V. Payment of Grants in Full

Taking the figures for 1901-2, in which year the grants to these Colleges amounted to Rs 68,000, the extra expense involved in the payment of grants in full to First Grade Aided Colleges would be about Rs 38,000.

The question of paying grants in full to all Collegiate and Secondary Aided Institutions would perhaps be considered at the same time. An estimate of the increased cost would have to be obtained from the Director.

Figures for Collegiate Institutions and Education in general:

P. T. O

cation | Grants to Colleges – General

	mate	Actual Expenditure	estimate	Actual Expenditure
	17,40,000	18,04,537	90,000	95,190
1899-0	17,43,000	17,87,212	90,000	94,811
1900-1	17,60,000	17,68,199	92,000	93,799
1901-2	18,38,000	18,26,910	93,000	91,817

It will be seen that the Educational Budget was by no means elastic from 1898–1902 and that when the late Director replied to the Christian College with a non possumus, he was fully justified.

The financial situation has now changed and in the last two years our educational allotment has not been spent. But various educational schemes are now maturing and it is not likely that in future years there will be a large ~~unspent balance~~ margin for new expenditure.

However the Govt of India say in their latest resolution "a The necessary improvements in the Universities and their affiliated colleges cannot be carried out without financial aid. This the Govt of India are prepared to give". Perhaps a

Y. p 12

+ No provision however in next year's budget

pr

grants in full next y

the year after would be approved by the Govt of India. Do the Govt consider it desirable that such (a proposal should be made? If so, should the Director be asked to prepare an estimate of the cost?

Secy 30.3.4

Art. 36

Art 32

The point wh emerges most clearly from the discussion is, I think, that the Grant-in-Aid Code rules are inexact & misleading, & should be revised. In the first place it is a pity to say in the Code that a half-grant may be given & then not to give it. In the second place the rule for determining maximum aid does not provide for contributions to make up deficiencies such as ~~both~~ most Mission bodies give.

It is to the credit of the Christian College that, until the late Director's Progs of 15 aug 1902 appeared, it had all alo[redacted] in full to the College the £2000 (or thereabouts) wh it requires from Mission Sources. It has now proceeded to adopt the plan followed by other Mission bodies, & credits only so much as will [illegible] could not be allowed to credit its £2000 to the Association General acct.×, & then to bring merely enough to cover deficiencies into the College acct. (which Govt. has no power to do), what is to prevent the United Free Kirk from banking its contribution in Scotland & allowing the Christian College merely to draw enough to cover deficiencies? This is what other Mission Societies are sd. to do, & it knocks the bottom out of the late Director's Pros. of 15 Aug 1902.

×p. 17 of Rept. for 1902

p 27 of Rept. for 1902

The application of a "net cost" rule, such as Art. 32 to an Institution, wh. has the unlimited resources of a Mission body behind it, is impossible, & a revised system seems necessary.

The case of the Christian College should not be considered by itself, but in conjunction with those of other First & Second Grade Colleges. The Director should, I think, be asked to draw up a general set of rules for Colleges ~~[illegible]~~ which should provide definitely what grants will be given in aid of salaries, subject to the ~~[illegible]~~ conditions (1) that salaries are reasonable & (2) that the total funds necessary are at the Director's disposal. Having laid down a scale of

salary [illegible] (not, as at present, a max.= [illegible] allowed), I wd. ~~limit~~ give the Director merely a general power to reduce or disallow if, for any reason, he considered the full grant under the normal scale unnecessary. At present the Code (art. 32) makes an attempt to define the Director's powers of reduction too closely, & so opens the door to complaint.

In short — I wd. propose to define more clearly the actual rate of salary-grant wh. Govt. intends normally to give ~~[illegible]~~ & then take merely a general power to disallow or reduce.

In applying the rules so revised, the Dr. may well fix an assignmt. to be given for 5 or 10 years, warning the College that he wd. not give more during such period.

I would object to long term assignments unless they are low assignments.

The cost of rules so prepared shd. be worked out by D.P.I. The present state of affairs seems chaotic.

H.M.

31.3.04

I think, as I have thought all along, that Dr. Miller has no case. The rules are purposely indefinite & I am very doubtful if they can be made very [illegible] pié [illegible]

[illegible] not sit down to decide whether a M.A. of Aberdeen or a B.A. of Oxford possesses the higher qualification. Whoever suffers under the present rules and the application of them, it is not the Christian College and I would dispose of the present ~~applicants~~ complaint by saying so.

But the whole subject requires consideration ~~&~~ treatment by the Director 1st to see what further assistance if any he can give to Aided Collegiate Education, & 2nd what improvements he can make or suggest in the rules governing that aid.

2. 4. 04

Circd. Hon. Mr Stokes C.S.I

H.E. the Govr.

AGJ
4.4.04

72

[illegible] I agree with my [illegible] Xtian College has no case. In my opinion the fact that they are admittedly faking their accounts puts them out of Court. That mission bodies which keep a school as only one out of other activities do not credit to their school more than is necessary to keep them going out of their donations is no justification for the Xtian College's ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in~~ taking its donation to an Assocn. which is the Xtian College under another name. I wd. deprecate opening up the whole Grant-in-aid Code or tinkering with it at all to meet such a dishonest claim. I think it essential the Director shd. have a free hand. The whole discussion only emphasizes the fact that he has worked his discretion well.

6/4/4.

I ~~agree~~ am fully convinced that Dr. Miller's claims are inadmissible and his complaints baseless, and I agree with the Honble. Mr. Stokes that there is tinkering with the Grant-in-Aid Code.

When Dr. Miller came to see me he complained of a host of minor matters such as delays in replying to letters, but I daresay that he will get on better with the present D.P.I.

I am much obliged to Mr. Galletti for his exceedingly able note.

16-4-04

18/4/4

A draft is placed below for approval. It seems inadvisable to assign any reasons for the conclusion arrived at by Govt.

TR
20-4-04

I don't see why they should not have a reason. A draft is submitted, but I am not quite clear what the intentions of the Govt are and H. M. should ~~[illegible]~~ see, as ~~[illegible]~~ the orders of the member in charge of the Dept have been modified by his colleagues. 25-4-4

BJ
20/4/4

~~H.A.S.~~
~~25-4~~
See 4

~~H.M.~~

73

Adv

The draft appears to ~~suggest~~ express the views of the Member in charge of the Department, and para 1 is generally concurred in. Para 2 is entirely non-committal. I think that para 1 only of the draft, & annexure should be communicated to the Bursar of the Xtian College, the whole being sent to the D.P.I.

H.G.S.
25-4-04

HM

H.E. and my Hon Coll. have I think not entirely understood my reasons in making the 2nd proposal of my note of 2nd April.

The rules governing Collegiate aid only are in question and for the better protection of Govt and of the Director require greater definiteness of expression or greater indefiniteness. Dr Bourne & I talked the matter over and himself wishes to see them in a more satisfactory form.

If Hon Coll. agrees I would propose to add to the draft.

The Director will also be requested to ~~consider~~ revise the rules governing aid to Collegiate Institutions and to submit any modifications thereof that in his opinion are desirable or expedient.

H.

To
The Hon'ble Mr Stokes C.S.I.

H.G.S.
27.4.04

Note

I have not got the Grant in Aid Code to refer to but my impression is that the principle it proceeds on is, that the Director deals individually with each institution, that his discretion is unlimited, and that the Grant in Aid Code is not a system absolutely binding but a declaration of general principles and rules. It seems to me that the Director, if he found the Xtian College cooking their accounts, could refuse to recognise the accouns and could give any or no grant as he pleased He can I think calculate the grant according to the information in his possession disregarding the accounts of any Missionary Body till assured that they are correct.

The Code thus throws a heavy responsibility on the Director and every new Director finds himself at sea in regard to it and wants to change it. After a while no doubt Dr Bourne will feel stronger and more confident.

As a matter of policy I think it would be a mistake to alter the Code to meet the contentions of the Xtian College. It would be to admit that the late Director was wrong. It seems to me he took his stand on the independence of the Director and on his power to deal individually with each institution and that it is necessary to maintain that position.

I would deprecate any instruction in this order to Dr Bourne to amend the Code. He can always come up separately of his own motion and I think that any such instruction to the Director emanating from Govt in the order now issuing is likely to be misunderstood.

28/4/4.

The Hon'ble Mr Thomson
C.S.I.

HDT
28.4.04.

There is no desire or intention to amend the Code so as to meet the contentions of the Xian College – rather this is to stop the Xian College raising claims like the present – increased grants to their professors.

I refrain from pressing the matter. The D.P.I. will, I think, come up of his own motion.

28.4.04

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes
C.S.I.

HDT
29.4.04

The original draft may now be approved?

HDT
29.4.04.

29/4/4.

Please issue
[illegible] to Benares [illegible] College

HDT
2.5.04.

& in which	Highest trained certificate & the School in which trained	Highest grade of trained teacher's certificate	Highest technical examination passed & year & subject	Highest grade technical teacher's certificate & year & subject	Post to be held by teacher; & classes & subjects taught by teacher	No. of hours sp. (a) Secular class (b) Tutorial (c) Supervision	No. of pupils under the tion of teacher	Full salary proposed Rs	as	ps	Amount of applied for			Date from which is requested the grant may effect.	Chapter & article of the Grant-in-aid code under which application is made.	Whether from	Remarks.
M. A					Ag. Principal & Professor of mental & moral Science	Same as former	College department	660	..	..	300	..	..	1st April 1902	Chap. III	All protected	
M.a					Professor of Mathematics			430	..	..	215	..	..				Including Salary of substitute
M.B. & C.M.					Professor of Biology & Zoology			600	..	..	300						
M.a.					Bursar & Professor of English			375	..	..	187	8	..				
M.a.					Ag. do do			590	..	..	196	10	8				
M.a.					Professor of ~~History~~			570	..	..	295	..	..				
M.a.					do.			520	..	..	260	..	..				
Ma B.Sc					Professor of Physical Science			520	..	..	260	..	..				
M.a.					Professor of Mental & Moral Science			520	..	..	260	..	..				
M.a					Professor of English			440	..	..	220	..	..				
B.a.					Asst. Prof. of Mathematics			200	..	..	50	..	..				
B.a.		I.p. Coll '91			Asst. Prof. of Physics			150	..	..	50	..	..				
B.a		L.T. 1894			do. Mathematics			140	..	..	46	10	8				
B.a	L.T. 1891 Teachers Coll.				do. do.			130	..	..	43	5	4				
Language Prof. B.a.	II cl. cert. Normal Schools				Sanskrit Pandit			72	..	..	24	..	..				
nil.					Persian Munshi			50	..	..	16	10	8				
nil					Hindustani do			50	..	..	16	10	8				
B.a.					Tamil Pandit			62	..	..	20	10	8				
Middle school 84					do	2 hrs		47	..	..	15	10	8				
Matric 81					Telugu Pandit	2 hrs		56	..	..	18	10	8				
nil.					do			44	..	..	14	10	8				
nil					Malayalam do	2 hrs		35	..	..	11	10	8				
nil					Kanarese do	2 hrs		35	..	..	11	10	8				
nil					Sanskrit Asst. Pandit	2 hrs		36	..	..	12	..	..				
Lang. Dip. of B.a.					Malayalam do	2 hrs		50	..	..	16	10	8				
N.C.S. '79					Kanarese do			39	8	..	13	2	8				
nil			Passed in drawing of the Higher exam in arts & drawing.		Drawing master			25	..	..	8	5	4				
nil				Advanced gymnastic Exl. 84 to 92	Gymnastic Instructor			25	..	..	12	8	..				
B.a.					do.			30	..	..	10	..	..				

M.R.P.

(Sd) J. M. Russell
Ag. Bursar

~~EAD~~ AGA~~I~~ G.O., No. ______, dated ______ 77 ______ 190 .

" " " " ______, " ______ 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1941, From the Bursar, Xian College, No. 83, dated 25-11-1903.

" " 159, " " D.P.I., " 8878, " 22-1-1904

" " ______ " " ______, " ______, " ______ 190

ORDER No. 276, dated 2-5-1904.

Mis

desp

Para 1 only to Bursar Christian College.

2/5/4

The Governor in council has ~~given his~~ carefully con~~sideration~~sidered ~~to~~ the ~~representation~~ arguments ~~made~~ of by the Council of the Madras Christian College and the facts, and regrets that ~~and regrets to be unable~~ he cannot, in common fairness to other aided colleges, ~~to~~ direct the payment of enhanced grants to that institution.

T.H.
20.4.04

P.H.
20/4/4

2. The attention of the D.P.I. will be drawn to para 28 of the Resolution of the Govt of India, Education,

To D.P.I. Pso desp 2/5/04 Y.

To Para 1 &
The Bursar, Madras Xtian College
~~D.P.I.~~ Para: 1 only } desp 2/5/04 G.A.O.

advisability of further assistance to Aided Collegiate Education either from ~~the~~ present resources or with the aid of the Govt of India.

M 25.4.4

HWB
26-4-04

See my note on the note file

H 26.4.04

30/4/14.

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

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

O OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

20

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
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