Educational (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 533

Dated 24th June 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

MEMORIAL.

Communicating to the Executive Committee of the Council on Aided Education, letter from the Director of Public Instruction submitting remarks on the -- of the committee praying that a conference of managers of Aided institutions with officers of the Educational Department be held to discuss details of administration in regard to the Educational rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code; and expressing the concurrence of Government in the views of the Director of Public Instruction.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

No. 6124.

CIRCULAR.

Municipal and Local Fund Budgets for 1895-96.

The following instructions are issued for the timely submission of proposals relating to Education in connection with Local and Municipal budgets for 1895–96.

2. Assistant Inspectors, and in the case of Nilgiris the Sub-Assistant Inspector, should submit their budget proposals separately for each Taluk and District Board and Municipality, so as to reach the Inspector's office before the 1st August preceding. For this purpose, Assistant Inspectors may require the Sub-Assistants and the Heads of institutions, and the Sub-Assistants may require the Heads of institutions, to furnish them with the necessary particulars before the 15th July.

3. The budget statements, viz., I-A, I-B, IV-A and IV-B as regards District and Taluk budgets, and I, II and II-B as regards Municipal budgets, should be prepared in the forms incorporated in the printed budgets. Full but concise explanation should be furnished of all variations between the sanctioned estimates for the current year and the proposed estimates for the ensuing year. The income from fees should be calculated on the probable strength of the school as ascertained from the heads of schools. Petty rent and furniture grants for Primary schools will not be sanctioned from Provincial funds, and credit need not be taken for such grants. No grants will, in future, be given for repairs to school-houses. Credit may be taken, however, for a building grant of about Rs. 300 for each District to provide the Board schools gradually with suitable school-sheds. In preparing the estimates of charges, the Inspecting officers concerned should carefully bear in mind (i) the recommendations of the Director on the current year's budget and the orders of Government thereon, (ii) the funds available for education, and (iii) the demand for the primary education of boys which it is the first duty of Local Boards to foster and develop. Increased expenditure on secondary and special education which would reduce or hereafter tend to reduce the outlay on primary education, should never be proposed.

4. Where the strengthening of the staff of Inspecting schoolmasters is felt to be pressing, it should be brought to the special notice of the Director. Every District containing a sufficient number of Muhammadan schools to give full employment to a separate Muhammadan Inspecting schoolmaster should be provided with such an officer.

5. Municipal Councils have not been entirely relieved of the charge for the training of teachers, and in Municipalities spending on education less than 15 *per cent.* of their net income from taxation, markets and rents, stipends should be provided for as many teachers as may be conveniently trained every year. Under Section VI, Rule 24, of the Madras Educational Rules, teachers in Local Fund and Municipal schools may, while under training, be allowed to draw a portion of their salaries in addition to stipends, and this allowance should be recommended when it is absolutely necessary.

6. The establishment of sessional schools to impart instruction to village teachers so as to enable them to pass the Primary Examination and thus to qualify for admission into Training schools should receive due attention. The increasing work of the Inspecting schoolmasters has rendered it both undesirable and inexpedient that they should be placed in charge of these schools. An experienced and qualified teacher should be appointed for these schools and under him the schools may be removed from one Taluk to another after they had been at work for three or four, or, in backward parts, six months.

7. The grading of the masters of salary-results schools should be recommended in Taluks in which it has not yet been adopted. Where the cost of any school is manifestly excessive, suggestions should be made to curtail expenditure

without impairing efficiency. The orders of Government relating to the education of Paraiyas and kindred classes should be given effect to. Provision should be made for opening a few special schools on the salary-results system for these classes in suburbs, villages, or groups of villages in close proximity, not yet provided with aided schools. Where Board schools already opened are poorly attended or are not required, aided schools having since sprung up, the establishment should be transferred to Paraiya schools. In such schools a liberal scale of salaries should be allowed, results remuneration should be paid at the maximum code rates, and provision should be made for the erection of suitable school-sheds, for the necessary furniture and apparatus, and for books and slates to the children generally.

8. *Grants-in-aid.*—For salary and results grants the assignment should be fixed with reference to the actuals of the previous year, the provision passed in the current year's budget and the probable demand for the ensuing year, viewed in the light of the funds at the disposal of the Board or the Municipal Council. Suitable provision should be made under this head for building grants and for grants for furniture, apparatus and appliances.

9. After a careful scrutiny, the Inspectors should submit the budgets along with their remarks so as to reach the Director's office on or before the 31st August.

10. The final recommendations of the Director will be made to the Presidents of Local Boards or the Chairmen of Municipal Councils before the 20th October. This arrangement will enable the Director to submit his remarks to Government immediately on receipt of the budget extracts and statements from the President or the Chairman, as the case may be. The Presidents and Chairmen will be requested to forward the budget extracts to this office *direct*, and *not through the Inspectors*, and almost at the same time as the budgets are submitted to Government, so that the Director's remarks may reach Government in good time before the budgets are reviewed.

11. Inspecting officers should, if practicable, personally discuss the educational requirements with the District and Taluk Boards or the Municipal Councils either before forwarding their proposals or at the budget meeting. When this is not practicable, they should render every possible assistance in the working out of the budget proposals.

12. The above instructions should be scrupulously observed by the Inspecting officers, and the Acting Director trusts that Government will have no further cause for complaints as to delay in the submission of the Local and Municipal budgets so far as the Department is concerned.

(A true Extract.)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 29th June 1894.

(Signed) A. MONRO,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To Inspectors of Schools,
,, Inspectresses of Girls' Schools,
,, Assistant Inspectors of Schools,
} with spare copy for Sub-Assistants concerned.

Copy to Presidents, District Boards,
with spare copies for Presidents, Taluk Boards,
,, Chairmen, Municipal Councils, through the Collectors,
} for information.

(True Copy.)

D Duncan

Ag. ~~First Asst. to the~~ Director of Public Instruction.

1894.

JUNE.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADRAS.

To INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS,
AND OTHERS.

Dated June, 29th.

Despatched

Received

29th June 1894, No. 6124.

Enclosures.

No. 1
Recd. to D.P.I.'s
letter No. 3809
28-3-95

1895
Ed. Dept.
Enclos. No. 1
To.
C. No. 413

Municipal and Local Fund Budgets for 1895-96.—Issuing instructions for the submission of proposals for — in time to enable the Director to submit his final remarks to Government.

OFFICE OF THE DIR
PUBLIC INSTRUC
Madras, 28th March

No. 3809

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

The Honourable the Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following in
on the memorial of the Executive Committee of the Conta
aided education, Madras, forwarded to me with G. O. No. 9
Educational, of the 28th December last.

2. The Committee prays for a Conference of manag
of aided institutions and of officers of the Educational
Department with a view to a full discussion not only of
questions of general policy but also of details of adminis-
tration in regard to the Educational Rules and the
Grant-in-aid code. It further alleges that certain
facts, some of which are enumerated in the memorial,
have led to a feeling of distrust and alarm regarding

the

Ed. Cor. 22 1,000—17-11-94.

t policy of the Department and demand enquiry
deration by a conference. I propose first to deal
facts noted in the memorial, before expressing
s on the appointment of a conference to discuss the
istration by the Department of the Educational Rules
Grant-in-aid code.

It is contended by the memorialists that the
tatives of private effort were not consulted in
ing the Grant-in-aid code which came into
n the 1st April 1894, as they were on the previous
s when the code was revised by the local
rnment. The memorialists have not attempted to
w in what important respects the code of 1894-95,
which they refer, departed from the lines followed
the code of 1885, which was drawn up by a strong
nd representative Committee. As I have explained
n para. 2 of my letter. No. 6528, of the 13th June 1893,
e revised code was but a simplified form of the
d code, embodying such modifications as were
rendered necessary by the changes sanctioned
in that code by Government from time to time,
y the introduction of the Educational Rules in
b th cessions granted by Government
in

S. O. O. 852/20. 11. 93

in favour of Panchamas, and by the revision ordered by Government of the chapter relating to Results Grants with reference to the recommendations submitted to Government by Mr. Grigg after consulting the inspectin officers at a special conference. Numerous verbal chan were made and the arrangement of the provisions of the code was altered with a view to its being placed before the public in a simpler and more intelligible form. Provision was also made for the annual publication of the code. The memorialists entirely overloo the significance of this important provision. Formerly the code was revised only after intervals of from five to ten years: these revisions invariably leading to a general upheaval of scholastic institutions and a dislocation of the educational machinery. But under the system of annual publication these upheavals and dislocations are avoided, and steady and continuous development is secured by the embodiment in the code year by year of such changes as twelve months' experience suggests. The Executive Committee of the Council on Aided Education is not in a position to know it, but it is nevertheless a fact that

through

throughout the year every suggestion regarding the code that reaches me from whatever source — whether from the managers or teachers of aided institutions or from the officers of the Department — is carefully considered with a view to its embodiment, if practicable, in the next issue of the code. The code is thus to all intents and purposes continuously under revision. The Committee states that the code for 1894-95 contains more than one provision to which it seems probable that the representatives of private effort in education would have objected." With all due respect to the Committee I would say that it has signally failed in its duty during the last 18 months in not bringing these objectionable provisions to the notice of the Director or the Government. It is probable that some of these provisions relate to the withdrawal of grants for certain miscellaneous purposes which were recognized in the old code. But I am sure the Committee will agree with me in thinking that the provisions of the code should be drawn up in view of the funds provided for grants, and that it would be a

mockery

mockery to delude managers with the specious promises of a liberal code which the Government and the Director well knew could not be acted upon with the public funds allotted to Education. It was with a view to bring the code more into harmony with the funds provided for grants that several grants formerly allowed have now been expunged. For example, payment of petty grants, honoraria, and passage money from Europe have not been provided for, because the Department has not sufficient funds to meet in full the demands for salary grants admissible under the express provisions of the code. As regards results grants, the estimate system, which was condemned on all sides, was superseded by what is known as the 'assignment' system. Experience has still to be gained of the working of this system. The Assignment to individual schools is fixed with reference to the financial condition of each school and the financial resources of the sanctioning authority, and salary grant, and results-grant sch have thus been placed as far as possible on a par. The estimate system under the old code did not take into calculation the financial needs of a school, notwithstanding that this is a fundamental principle of all state aid; and while salary-grant schools, in which fees and grants exceeded the expenditure, were required to refund the excess amount, results schools were allowed in not a few cases to earn grants in excess of the amount expended by the manager. The Assignment system was specially designed to meet these serious drawbacks. How far it has realized the purpose for which it was instituted can be ascertained only after two or three years' experience has been gained of its working. I would simply note here that the Assignment system is based on recommendations 12 and 13 in para 680 of the report of the Education Commission.

4. The reduction in the rate of results grants to girls other than Europeans, to which the Memorialists have taken exception, is more nominal than real. The old code allowed double the standard rate of grants to girls other than Europeans, —

except

except in needlework and domestic economy. But as a matter of fact results grants were given in almost all the districts at reduced rates for want of funds; so that double 80 or 90 per cent meant really 160 or 180 per cent of the standard rates. As the new code provides for payment of grants at 75 per cent over the standard rates, that is, at 175 per cent of the standard rates, the Manag of schools do not suffer pecuniarily by the change. This, I have explained in my letter of June 1893.

G. O. [illegible] 852/20.11.93
page 12 under "Articles 52 & 55"

Further, Government has not found it practicable to increase annually the budget allotment for grants-in-aid generally or that for results grants in particular, while the demand for aid for girls' schools has been annually increasing in consequence of the establishment of new girls' schools and the improvement in the standard of girls' schools already established. The number of girls that passed in the primary standards during the three years 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93 is given below.

	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93.
Infant standard	9220	11732	11082
First do	6634	7510	9134
Second do	4017	4460	5721
Third do	2401	2608	3127
Fourth do	1076	1087	1246
	23348	27397	[illegible]

This will shew how the demand has risen. To meet his demand only two courses were open, viz. refusal f grants to new schools and new standards or a eduction in the rate of grants. The former alternative would have given the deathblow to the progress of female education and was not therefore adopted. As it appeared that, with a slight reduction in the exceptional rate of grants to girls, the above difficulty could be overcome and as such reduction was quite consistent with and justified by the development of female education, the latter alternative was recommended by me and pproved by Government. The memorialists cannot fail to see that the step was one necessitated by the financial exigencies of Government.

5. The codes in force previous to 1885 did not provide for grants on behalf of servants. In the code of 1885 a provision was inserted to allow grants to conductresses in girls' schools with a view to encourage managers to employ this class of servants to take young girls to and from school. The amount of grant varied from month to month according to average attendance. These grants were, however, given in salary grant schools only. It having been found from experience that this grant could not be subjected to any scrutiny nd the paltry amount of grant thus awarded being not

Art 38 Ch II of the old Code

not a substantial aid to managers, I proposed in the revised code to withdraw this form of aid altogether and to increase the amount of salary grants to the schools concerned by a proportionate sum, so that the managers might have no cause to complain of any reduction in the total amount of grant to their schools. While Government approved of the discontinuance of grants for conductresses, it inserted a provision in the revised code to the effect that the existing grants for conductresses would continue undisturbed. In a few cases, managers have elected to increase the scale of salary grants allowed on behalf of their schools by giving up the grants they had been in receipt of on account of conductresses. The memorialists will thus see that managers did not suffer to any appreciable extent by the withdrawal of the provision for grants for conductresses in the revised code. New grants for conductresses would, as a matter of course, have had to be refused for want of funds, even if the provision for this form of grants had been retained in the revised code.

6. The memorialists next contend that while the expenditure on Government colleges and schools increas

increased from Rs 316831 in 1890-91 to Rs 376342 in 1892-93, the expenditure on grants-in-aid during this period fell from Rs 489539 to Rs 460091. The expenditure on Government institutions is distributed below between colleges and schools.

	1890-91. Rs	1891-92 Rs	1892-93. Rs
Colleges.	218917.	205415	211930.
Secondary and Primary schools	97914.	121943	164412.

It will thus be seen that the whole of the increased expenditure referred to appertained to secondary and Primary schools. The memorialists, while referring to the enhanced outlay on Government schools, avoid all reference to the increase in the number of schools during the period in question. In 1890-91, there were 195 Secondary and Primary schools under departmental management, excluding the Lawrence Asylum. In 1891-92, 32 new schools were opened in the Agency tracts of the Northern circars and 76 additional girls' schools and 44 Training and attached Practising schools were taken over by the Department as well as seen from para 5. of the Public Instruction Report for

G.O.s 499 Edl. / 2nd July '91 & 524 Edl. / 9th July '91

G.O. no. 1707 L. L. & M. / 13th July '91

G.O. 23rd July '91 no. 567 Edl.

for that year. In 1892-93, there was a net accession of 17 schools to the list of Government Secondary and Primary schools; of these as many as 10 were new schools opened in the Agency tracts. For the development of education in the Agency tracts of the Northern circars, new schools for some years have had to be opened annually, private effort not being forthcoming in the direction of establishing elementary schools for the aboriginal and other tribes inhabiting these hill tracts. It may be stated that care was taken to see that this was not done by reducing the allotment for grants-in-aid. The course pursued is further, in accordance with Recommendation No 24 in para 676. of the report of the Education Commission. Under the Local and Municipal Acts the cost of female education is not a legitimate charge on Local funds. But a few Local boards established of their own accord girls' schools in localities where no aided schools were in existence, or where no aided schools could thrive, solely with a view to encourage female education. When Mr Grigg found that this measure had the effect of reducing the sum available for expenditure on grants-in-aid to boys' schools, he proposed to take these girls' schools und under departmental management. In May 1891, he wrote as follows, while recommending the transfer of a number of schools from Local to the departmental management. "The charges for these schools properly appertain to Provincial funds and this is in itself a sufficient ground for the transfer of the schools to Government. Further, most of these schools are not efficiently managed, partly because the funds at the disposal of the Local Boards are not sufficient to provide them with an adequate staff and to provide for gradual rise in the standard of the schools and partly because there is no room for the constant and close supervision which the institutions stand in need of." (G.O. Educational No. 486, dated, 25th June 1891.)

Para 2 or 3 of Grigg's letter embodied in G.O. 486 Edl 25 June '91

A few schools chiefly for Muhammadan girls, opened by private bodies, were also taken up as they had been in a languishing condition and the managers intimated that the schools would collapse unless taken over by Government. I have always looked upon the multiplication of girls' schools in out of the way places as an evil when the inadequacy of the inspecting agency is taken into account. ~~Moreover~~ But

it

it has to be borne in mind that these schools were, with the few exceptions above alluded to, not schools under private management, but schools under public management. Personally, I think, my predecessor acted unwisely in transferring so many Local Board girls' schools to the Department and thus imposing on Provincial funds a large expenditure and on the Inspectresses of girls' schools a heavy responsibility; but it is not in accordance with the facts to represent this transfer as a blow to the principle of aided education, or as opposed to the recommendations of the Education Commission.

As for the Training schools maintained by Local Boards it was found that they suffered in strength and efficiency for want of proper staff and better supervision. The Boards could ill-afford to maintain the schools with a full and competent staff or to provide accommodation and appliances for them. Following the recommendations of the Education Commission (vide Recommendation No. 16 in para. 676.) that the cost of training teachers should be a Provincial charge, Mr Grigg proposed the provincialization of all the Training schools under the management of

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District Boards, with two exceptions, and Government, in approving his proposals, informed the Local Boards that the money saved should be devoted to the extension of primary education. These facts clearly shew that in undertaking the management of Girls' and Training schools maintained by Local Boards, and in establishing schools in the Agency tracts, the Department had no intention to swell the expenditure on Government institutions and thereby to reduce the sum available for expenditure on grants-in-aid, against the policy enunciated by the Education Commission. Moreover, when Local Boards propose to establish new schools they are invariably requested to open them in localities which contain no provision for elementary education and they are constantly advised to close their schools in localities where aided schools have since sprung up. (Vide para 7 of Proceedings, No. 6124 Enclosed. Also my recommendations to Government regarding Local fund budgets.) If instead of suggesting that there has been a change of policy and that Government institutions are being increased at the expense of aided ones, the Committee, or any body interested in aided education, will bring forward specific proposals of a practicable nature for taking over any of the existing Government schools or colleges for general education (except the Presidency college, which in the opinion of Government, must be maintained as a model), I shall be prepared to consider such proposals and, provided that the interests of education in the neighbourhood are not likely to suffer by the transfer, I shall be prepared to recommend the transfer of the institution to the aided list and of the money required for its up-keep to the allotment for grants-in-aid.

Para 2 of G.O. Edl. no. 567 / 23 July '91

7. In stating that the grants-in-aid to Schools under private management paid from Provincial funds during the three years, 1890-91, to 1892-93. shew a decrease of Rs 29448, the memorialists have failed to examine the details of grants under the several heads or to take into account the explanations furnished in the reports in regard to variations in the several items from year to year. In para 25 of the Public Instruction Report for 1890-91, it was recorded that

G. O. Fin no 40
12 Jany '91

Ed. 993
20.12.90

that during that year Government assigned to the Department a special grant of Rs 50000 for building grants; this was in addition to the budget allotment for the year. The Department was then able to pay building grants amounting to Rs 54439 to Schools under private management out of the budget allotment and the special assignment for the purpose. The expenditure on building grants to such schools in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 23436, or Rs 31003 less than in 1890-91, as no such special assignment was made for the purpose. The difference under this single item accounts for the alleged decrease in the total expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds. The expenditure on results grants to Schools under private management also fell from Rs 165,235 in 1890-91 to Rs 163,719 in 1891-92, and to Rs 140600 in 1892-93. But it must be remembered in this connection that the expenditure in a given year represents the actual payments and not the full amount of results grants passed for payment in that year. In 1893-94 the expenditure on results grants rose to Rs 1,46,443. I must also state in this connection that the particulars furnished in para 24 of the Public Instruction Report for 1892-93 shew the full amount of expenditure on grants-in-aid, and include Rs 12179 scholarship grants in institutions other than training schools, and miscellaneous grants, which were shewn in the statement appended to para 16 under 'scholarships and miscellaneous charges' so as to correspond with the entries in general table IV. The figures in the paras headed 'Grants-in-aid' in the annual reports give the full amount of grants from public funds and the particulars thereof. If the memorialists had taken the figures in para 24 of the report they would have observed that the decrease was really Rs 17,269 and not Rs 29448.

8. The memorialists are probably not aware that the expenditure on Government buildings referred to by them in clause (5) of para 3. of their memorial represents the outlay on educational buildings incurred by the Department of Public Works out of the allotment for works in the budget estimate of that Department, and varies from year to year according as the execution of one or more important buildings is taken in hand. As I have explained in the last preceding para, the decrease in 1892-93 as compared with 1890-91 in the expenditure

on

on building grants from Provincial funds as well as that on furniture and special grants was wholly due to a special assignment of Rs 50000 made by Government to the Department in 1890-91 to pay off sanctioned grants which at the time remained unpaid for want of funds.

9. I believe I have said enough to show the memorialists that there has been no change whatever in the attitude or policy of the Department during the last few years. No proposals have been made to increase the expenditure on departmental institutions by diverting to them any portion of the allotment for grants-in-aid sanctioned by Government in the annual budgets. Local Boards are from time to time being advised to provide in their annual budgets for an increased outlay on grants-in-aid. The various recommendations of the Education Commission have been constantly kept in view and strictly acted on. There need, therefore, be no distrust or alarm in the minds of the representatives of aided education, though I admit there is ground for disappointment.

10. And this leads me to remark, that the Committee of the Executive Council on Aided Education has failed to understand the real cause of what it regards as unsatisfactory in the working of the educational Department. It seems to think that if the Grant-in-aid code were made more liberal by giving grants for more purposes than it now does and by increasing the rate of grants therein laid down for salaries, results, building, furniture etc, education would make more progress. But unless a more liberal code is backed by a larger allotment of public funds, no possible benefit can accrue to education. On the contrary, disappointed expectations on the part of managers would be even more frequent and more bitter than they are at present. When, as is the case now, hardly any salary grant college or school in the Presidency gets the full amount of aid which it is entitled to, according to the provisions of the code, and when results schools have to put up with, say, 50 per cent of the **net cost**, it would be an insult to the large body of intelligent men and women engaged in educational work to liberalize the provisions of the code by 25, 50, or 100 per cent. If the Committee can show that the amount set apart by

by Government and by Local Boards for education is not spent by the Department in accordance with the declared policy of Government, the matter is one which calls for enquiry and discussion. But if it calls for a more liberal code and fails to see that the existing code is more liberal than the state of the public funds allotted to Education justifies, then, I say, it fails to appreciate the real situation. No Conference, however powerful and representative, will enable Government to allot more funds if the public exchequer is empty.

11. Want of funds is the real explanation of the complaints made in the memorial, and I would, therefore, earnestly request Government to be good enough to consider whether any addition could be made to the allotment for 1895-96. If Government could see its way to sanction a special allotment for building and furniture grants, as was done in 1890-91, it would go a considerable way towards helping managers who are honestly striving to conform to the regulations as regards accommodation and appliances. Such an allotment being special would not in anyway bind Government to repeat it in succeeding years.

S. O. No 40 7mc
12/1/91

12. It is now needless for me to point out that a conference to consider the details of administration in regard to the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-aid code is at the present moment inexpedient and unnecessary. Nor does it seem to me to be in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission. The Educational Rules were drawn up by a representative Committee as recently as 1890-91 and have only been gradually introduced. In fact the rules regarding staff and accommodation have not yet been made applicable to Lower Primary schools, but will apply to them only from 1st April next. The rules have thus not been sufficiently long at work to enable one to judge whether any radical changes are necessary. As for minor changes in the Educational Rules, taking advantage of the circumstance that the pamphlet is out of print, I have recently invited suggestions from educationalists, non-official as well as official, regarding any alterations which may have occurred to them as desirable. And I may here remark that while the Committee complains that I do not summon a Conference, I have constantly to complain that the managers of aided institutions give me so little information regarding the working of

of the Educational Rules or the code, and so few suggestions for their improvement. It is a great disappointment to me when I invite suggestions to be informed that managers have none to give unless I convene a conference.

Similar remarks would apply to the Grant-in-aid code which is published annually. It is not only open to any manager or managers to make an individual or joint recommendation for any alteration therein, but this was one of the reasons which induced me to recommend its annual publication. Should any of these recommendations appear to involve important changes, a conference might be convened for their full discussion. More than this is not required. Recommendation No. 2 in para 679 and Recommendations numbers 8 and 14 in para 680 of the Education Commission Report require either the holding from time to time of conferences for the discussion of matters of general educational interest, or that managers of aided institutions should be consulted on such matters; but it does not seem that the Commission ever contemplated the entrusting

to

to such conferences of the duty of discussing the details of the administration of the Department. The Department is under an obligation to consult representatives of aided education on important and general matters and has invariably fulfilled this obligation; but the holding of conferences at frequent intervals for no definite purpose, was not recommended by the Education Commission. Conferences are expensive to Government and seriously disturb the work of managers of schools and of the Inspecting officers of the Department. Moreover, in the present condition of the Provincial finances, a conference might also seriously weaken and endanger the administrative machinery of the Department and the financial responsibilities of Government and of Local Boards.

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

D Duncan

Director of Public Instruction.

Xd

Educational

URRENT No. 413

From
The Director of Public Instruction
Madras

To
The Honorable the chief Secretary to
Government
Fort St. George

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
30 MAR. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No.

Dated 28th }
Despd 29th } March/95.
Recd 30-3-95
Regd 1/4
Sentd 1/4

Encls. 1

No. 3809

DESPATCHED
29 MAR

Submitting remarks on the memorial of the Executive Committee of the Council of aided Education

G.O. regarding [illegible]

993: 28-12-94 ✓
663 = 11-9-93 — 380/27
Edn Commissioning Report ✓
[illegible] 1890-91. 91-93 [illegible]-95 ✓
Revised grant in aid Code
80 — 1885
Dt. [illegible] Act 1884 ✓
Dt Boards Act ✓
486 = 25-6-91
993 = 20-12-90 Fail ✓
~~Revised Grant in aid Code~~

[G. / 25.]
600—8-3-95.

Edl DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 413 of 95.

FOR ORDERS.

993 Edl.
m Ed. 28-12-94

The memorial of the Executive Committee of the Council on Aide Education which was referred to the D.P.I. for remarks has been returned. C. no. 413 of 95. The complaints of the memorialists & the D.P.I.'s remarks are noted below seriatim:

First Complaint Managers of aide institutions were not consulted when the grant in aid Code was revised in 1893, & this was agains Recommendation 8 para 680 of the Education Commission ~~&c~~ Report.

D.P.I.'s reply— The Code of 1894-95 ~~did not in any way~~ was in no way a sudden ~~materially depart~~ an material departure from the Cod of 1885 which was drawn up b a strong & representative Committ ~~and~~ it was but a simplified

The annual revision of the Code is, I believe, in accordance with the English System—
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form of the old Code embodying such modifications as were rendered necessary by the changes sanctioned in that Code by Govt from time to time, by the introduction of the Educational Rules, by the Concessions granted in favour of Panchamas, & by the revision ordered by Govt in the Chapter ~~of~~ on Results grants with reference to Mr Grigg's recommendations made ~~with~~ after a special Conference of inspecting officers.

FOR ORDERS.

G.O. no. 68 Edl. d/ 1.2.93.

G.O. no. 723 Edl. d/ 17.9.9[illegible].

Second Complaint The new Code gives less encouragement to Female Education, E.g. the reduction of the rate of results grants to girls other than Europeans & the withdrawal of grants to conductresses.

D.P.I.'s reply – Under the old Code double the standard rates were allowed for girls of this class, but, as a matter of fact, only 160 or 180 per cent of the standard rates were sanctioned, owing to want of funds. ~~But~~ Under the present Code however, grants are given at 175 per cent of the standard rates. This is ~~really~~ therefore no reduction at all in fact.

Art 50 Ch. III of the Code of 1885.

Art 57 Ch III of the Code of 1885

Art 26 (i) (3) Ch. IV of the present Code

With regard to the doing away with ~~wages~~ grants for Conductresses it is pointed out that this provision was introduced only in the Code of 1885. ~~And~~ Experience having shewn that such grants cannot be subjected to any scrutiny whatever, ~~it was~~ they were therefore done away with; but managers of schools for which Conductresses' grants had previously been sanctioned were permitted to continue to draw them. Even if this provision had been continued, the D.P.I. says he would not have been able to sanction any new grants, owing to want of funds.

Art 38 of Ch. II of the old Code.

Third Complaint Grants in aid to Schools under private management paid from Provincial funds during the last three years shew a decrease, whilst, the expenditure on Govt colleges & Schools during the same period so is in an enormous increase.

D.P.I.'s reply – The whole of the increased expenditure on Govt institutions related to Secondary & Pri. Schools. This was due to the opening of new Schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, & to the taking

G. Os. Edl. 499 / 2nd July '91 & 524 / 9th July '91 over under departmental management of many girls' Schools & of many training Schools with Practising Classes attached. The opening of new Schools in the Agency Tracts was in accordance with Recommendation 24 of para 676 of the Education Commission Report, as no private effort was forthcoming. The expenditure on girls' Schools is a legitimate Charge on Provincial Funds & Local Boards were relieved of this Charge to set free larger funds for grants-in-aid to boys' Schools. Training Schools were not efficiently managed by Local Boards & it was absolutely necessary to take them over under Departmental Control, in accordance with Recommendation 16 of para 676 of the Education Commission Report, but at the same time Local Boards were required to spend, on Primary Education, the money thus saved."

§161

The decrease under Grants in Aid is accounted for by the decrease under "Building Grants." During 90-91, a special allotment of 50,000 was made for building grants;

G. O. d/ 25th June 1891 no. 486 Edl.

G. O. d/ 23rd July '91 no. 567 Edl.

Para 2 of G. O. Edl. no. 567 / 23-7-91

G. O. no. 40 Fin. / 12-1-91

and consequently the Deptt was able to pay building grants amounting to Rs 54439, to Schools under private management. But no such special assignment was made during subsequent years & the expenditure under this head decreased in consequence. The expenditure under "Results Grants" also fell, but it is pointed out that the expenditure in a given year represents the actual payments & not the full amounts earned.

Fourth Complaint. That the Director's explanation, given in the Pub: Instn. Report for 1891-92, that a large number of (board & rated) girls' Schools were taken over under Departmental management in order that Local Boards might set free larger funds to primary education is not satisfactory seeing that, in the same report, he ~~has~~ proposed to reduce the results grants to aided girls' Schools. &c.

~~The D.P.I. does not appear to have given any remarks on this portion of the memorial.~~

is contended that the taking over
ed girls' schools" is opposed to the
dations of the Education Commission
D.P.I. replies that the schools so
ver would otherwise have col.
Secondly the memorialists point out
e same report (1891-92 para. 186) the
mmended a reduction in the rate
grants, but they omit to note
t this recommendation was made
ial reasons, owing to the large
the number of girls under
which is a conclusive
their objection.

Fifth Complaint. Building grants to aided institutions are decreasing while the expenditure on such matters in Govt institutions is steadily increasing.

D.P.I.'s reply — The decrease under "Building Grants" has been explained in connection with the third Complaint. The expenditure on Govt buildings refered to represents the outlay on educational buildings incurred by the Public Works Department, & varies from year by year according as the execution of one or more important buildings is taken on hand.

Lastly the memorialists request that a conference of managers of aided institutions with officers of the Education Department be held so that not only questions of general policy but also details of administration in regard to the Educational Rules & the Grant in Aid Code may be fully discussed.

The D.P.I. is of opinion that a Conference like the one referred to by the memorialists is at the present moment inexpedient & unnecessary.

Educational Rules were only quite recently introduced & have not been sufficiently long at work to enable one to judge whether any radical changes are necessary. As for minor changes, the D.P.I. Complains that managers of Schools give very little information regarding the working of the Rules or the Code when requested to do so. He says that it is a great disappointment to him, when he invites suggestions, to be informed that managers have none to give unless a Conference is Convened. Recommendation no. 2 in para 679 & Recommendations nos. 8 & 14 in para 680 of the Education Commission Report require either the holding from time to time of Conferences for the discussion of matters of general educational interest or that managers of aided institutions should be Consulted on such matters; but it does not seem that the Commission ever Contemplated the entrusting to such Conferences of the duty of discussing the details of the administration of the Department. The D.P.I. requests in para 11 of his letter that, as in 1890-

a special assignment for building and furniture grants may be made this year also. It is believed that this is impossible for financial reasons.—This note is submitted through the Financial Department for ~~an~~ authoritative information on the point.

As regards other matters, it is submitted that it will suffice to communicate the D.P.I.'s letter to the Memorialists with an expression of concurrence in his views.

D
26.5.95.

11/6/95

* **Financial Dept.**

There will be savings in the Police Budget under Railway Police and funds × could be made available if it is decided to make ~~an additional~~ special assignment, which would be virtually increasing the Educational Grant for the current year.—It will be seen from G.O. of 13th May 1895, No. 383 Edn, that the D.P.I. has not allotted the whole of the Edl. Grant for this year & has apparently Rs ½ lakh in hand. He might be told to utilize this for building

Memorial of the Executive Committee of the Council on Aided Education and the D.P.I.'s remarks.— the

Yes. The answer when committee are satisfactory & I quite concur in the general observation. With regard special assignment for building + furniture grants the D.P.I. should be asked to explain in detail why he thinks it necessary.

JG
14/6

F.M. & Hon. Mr. Bliss.

For orders

(thro' Financial)
See end of note

I agree as to the answer to be sent to the Memorialists.—As to the financial question raised: the receipt of this file has led me to refer to the infn. before collected for me (in the other file herewith) ⊕; but when I proceeded to check the figures in that file I found I could not make them tally. The difference is that the figures in the type-written office note do not agree with those in the Statement of Expenditure on Education from Provl. Funds which Mr. Butterworth had prepared for me (marked A). Thus, the total expenditure in 1889-90 is given in A at 14·04, but in the ~~the~~ office note at 13·25, including adjusting heads.—The diffce. is ·89, which I should have thought represented the P.W.D. expenditure on building. But the expenditure on buildings is given in A at 1·03

× I do not consider that it would be safe, excepting for some special purpose to trench upon these savings just yet.

⊕ in box 7

C 12/6
R 15/6

Not put up.

Done

head "buildings" in A includes expenditure on buildings other than that incurred by the P.W.D., perhaps grants-in-aid for buildings made by the D.P.I.—Please state if this is so, &, if not, to what the discrepancy is due; & note on A for each year the P.W.D. expenditure on buildings; & return both files.

14/6/95

Note for S.A.

Please see A.H.'s note. — I don't want to delay the issue of orders pending settlement of the points in issue, & am ∴ sending the papers to Madras. — The Educl. Clerk prepared the Edl. Statt. & the best way of settling the matter seems to be to put him & the Budget clerk on to the work. I suppose the latter know on what data the type-written note was based.

If you have no objections to this course, please send the draft from orders on to C.S.

D
15 . 6 . 85.

Subd. to CS
CS
15/VI

24.
600—8-3-95.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 25 . 12. 1894, No. 993

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 413 of 1895, dated 28 - 3 from the D.P.I.

Current No, of 189 , dated from

ORDER. 24 June 1895. No. 533.

Dr. Duncan's letter will be communicated to the Memorialists with an expression of concurrence in his views

2. He will be requested to explain in detail why he considers a special assignment for building & furniture grants to be necessary

(from orders)

D
16. 6. 95.

21/6/95

The D.P.I. (Q & O)
The Hon. Secy.
Council of Aided Education
with an Encl.

Cop[y] 27/6

D[esp]d 2/7

A & O

DESPATCHED
3 JUL 95
IN M.S

× H.C.

Please see my note pinned to this outside.

24/6/95

× Office note

The discrepancies between the two statements mentioned in H.H. the Hon. Mr. Bliss' note must be explained in a joint note prepared by the Educational & Acct. clerks. — There is no need to delay the issue of orders on account – but the two files should be kept intact & resubmitted to the Hon W. Bliss with the explanation & addition which he requires, authorities being given for any statements made

D

15. 6. 95

Educational

3

Memorial

CS/ via Fremantle

hen [illegible] for copying
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hen signed

189 .

NT.

D AGAIN G.O., No. 189 , DATED							
URRENT No.							
CLOSURES TO C.° No							
BE OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
TRE OF GOVERNMENT.							
ATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
ERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only

11-1-07

~~28 7/84~~ RW