Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 51

Dated 27th Jany 1896

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION COLLEGE, MADRAS.

Declining, with remarks, to increase the grants made by the Director of Public Instruction to --.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
81	96		20-2-96				
	240/11		4-4-96				

Edn. (1895) Department.

From C. F. MacCartie Esq I.C.S.

~~The~~ Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor,

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Dated 19th
Received 22 } August 1895.

Enclosure 12

Subject.

Transfers a ~~petition~~ memorial from Mr. C. A. Paternor of Madras, requesting that the Government may be pleased to sanction an increased grant to strengthen the European staff of the College of the Church of Scotland Mission.

Encls. to D.P.I.'s letter No. 1181/8/95

138 17 3 87
Report for 1886-87
to 93-94
Report of the Edn. Commn. [illegible]
~~288 22 8 88~~
Grant in aid Codes [illegible]
Edn. Despatch of 1854

Public Instruction 30 Aug 95 Madras

Endt. No. 2000

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By order)
[signature] 26th
Ag. Under Secretary

Ootacamund } 28th August 1895

Issd. 27/8/95

24/8

Memorial

Petition from Mr. C. A. Paterson,
Manager, Church of Scotland
Mission College, Madras.

DATED 19th August 1895.

TRANSFERRED to the Chief Secretary to Government for disposal.

(By Order.)

for Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ootacamund.
19th August 1895.

C. A. Paterson, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Church of Scotland Mission College, Mad

General Education.

Collegiate Grade.

638.

	Secondary Proceedings No. 12[illegible] February 1893.		17½ years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.		[illegible]Tamil.	[illegible] School, M[illegible]		subjects except Vernacular.													to length of service.
	K. Krishnasawmi Aiyar, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 10 13 4 Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	34	14 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1879.	Normal. English, Tamil and Telugu.	Up. Secondary. Trained. Govt. Normal School, Madras.	1880	Assistant Master: Second Form, all subjects except Vernacular.	(a) *Sec.* 21¼ hrs.	46	*Sec.*	Rs. 40	0	0	13	5	4	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	An increased grant. The teacher's salary has been increased owing to length of service.
	A. M. Devaschariyam ...	24	Nadar's Middle School, Porayar, June to December 1892, Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore, from January 1894.	Matriculation 1886.	Normal. English and Tamil.	Up. Secondary. Trainded. Govt. Up. Sec. Training School, Tanjore.	1894.	Assistant Master: First From, all sujects except Vernacular.	(a) *Sec.* 20 hrs.	34	*Sec.*	Rs. 25	0	0	8	5	4	1st July 1895.	III. 12, (ii)	Protected.	A new grant. This teacher was trained in Tanjore. After his training was finished, I lent his services temporarily to the Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore. He will come to Madras on 1st July 1895.
	P. Tiruvencatachariar, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 6 10 8 Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	39	12 years in Church of Scotland Mission Branch Schools and 3 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1876.	Normal. English, Tamil and Telugu.	Up. Secondary. Trained. Govt. Normal School, Madras.	1879.	Assistant Master: 4th Class, all subjects except Vernacular.	(a) *Prim.* 23¼ hrs.	27	*Prim.*	Rs. 25	0	0	8	5	4	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	An increased grant. The teacher's salary has been increased owing to length of service.
	S. K. Ramachandra Aiyar ...	34	5 years in Church of Scotland Mission School, Arkonam, 1 year in Baboo's Girls' School, 9 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1875.	Ordinary. English and Tamil.	Up. Secondary. Untrained.	1880.	Assistant Master: 4th Class, all subjects except Vernacular.	(a) *Prim.* 23¼ hrs.	27	*Prim.*	Rs. 25	0	0	6	4	0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant.
	K. Parasurama Aiyar ...	28	5 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1887.	Normal. English and Tamil.	Up. Secondary. Trained. Teachers' Coll.	1894.	Assistant Master: 2nd Class, all subjects.	(a) *Prim.* 22¾ hrs.	22	*Prim.*	Rs. 20	0	0	6	10	8	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	A new grant. This teacher got a year's leave in 1893 to study in the Teachers' College for a trained teachers' certificate and he held a Government Scholarship while so studying. He has now obtained the full normal certificate.
	C. Ananthacharlu ...	53	4 years in Vijianagaram Maharajah's Girls' School, B. Town, 7 years in Proprietory School, 10 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	5th Grade 1870.	Old 5th Grade. Telugu.	Old 5th Grade.	1870.	Telugu Pandit: College Classes, Sixth, Fifth and Third Forms.	(a) *Coll.* 8¾ hrs. *Sec.* 12½ „	135	Rs. 35 *Coll.* Rs. 20 *Up. Sec.* „ 15		0 0	0 0	6 5	10 0	8 0	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ix). (a).	Protected.	A new grant.
	V. M. Satagoparamanuja Chariar.	23	8 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Tamil Pandit: College Classes, Sixth, Fifth and Third Forms.	(a) *Coll.* 8¾ hrs. *Sec.* 12½ „	215	Rs. 32-8-0 *Coll.* Rs. 20 *Up. Sec.* „ 12		0 8	0 0	6 4	10 2	8 8	1st March 1895.	III. 12. (ix.) (a).	Protected.	A new grant.
	S. Krishnamachari, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 5 0 0 Proceedings No 1253, 10th February 1893.	28	1 year in Free Church Mission School, Walajabad, 1 year in Aryan High School, Triplicane, 6 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Special Upper Primary 1886.	Tamil.	Normal. Trained. Normal School, Chingleput.	1886.	Tamil Munshi: Sixth, Fourth, Second and First Forms and Fourth Class.	(a) *Sec.* 17½ hrs. *Prim.* 3¾ „	223	Rs. 20 Rs. 16 „ 3		8 8	0 0	5 1	8 2	0 8	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	An increased grant. This teacher's salary has been increased.
	H. Narayana Rao, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 5 0 0. Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	25	3 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Nil.	P. T. and F. G. A., First Class Certificate.	Trained. P. T. and F. G. Assn.	Feb. 1892.	Gymnastic Instructor, V., IV., III., II, I.	(a) *Sec.* 10 hrs.	464	*Sec.*	Rs. 20	0	0	10	0	0	1st March 1895.	III. 11 (vii).	Protected.	An increased grant. The teacher's salary has been increased, as his work has been increased.
	P. Muthucumarasawmi Chetty ...	19	2 months in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	...	Intermediate Geometrical Drawing, 2nd Class 1894; Freehand and Outline Drawing, 2nd Class 1894; Elementary Painting, 2nd Class 1894.	...	...	Drawing Master, V. and IV.	(a) *Sec.* 3 hrs.	199	*Sec.*	Rs. 10	0	0	3	5	4	1st Feby. 1895.	III. 12 (vi).	Protected.	A new grant. This teacher receives a salary only in proportion to the time during which he teaches. A grant of one-third of the salary given to him is asked for.
	C. Vethachala Sastri ...	42	21 years in M. A. V. School, 1 year in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	5th Grade 1875.	Old 5th Grade. Telugu.	Old 5th Grade.	1875.	Sanskrit Pandit: College Classes, Sixth, Fifth and Third Forms.	(a) *Coll.* 8¾ hrs. *Sec.* 12½ „	51	Rs. 25 *Coll.* Rs. 16 *Up. Sec.* „ 9		0 0	0 0	5 3	5 0	4 0	1st March 1895.	III.12 (ix). (a).	Protected.	A new grant.
	Molvisha Mahomed Saib ...	48	18 years in Church of Scotland Mission College.	...	...	...	...	Hindustani Munshi: all Classes.	*Coll.* 3 hrs. *Sec.* 21¼ „	49	Rs. 25 *Coll.* Rs. 7 *Up. Sec.* „ 17		8 8	0 0	2 5	8 13	0 4	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ix.) (a)	Protected.	A new grant.

aration.—I, the responsible Manager of the College, do hereby declare that the conditions of recognition and aid laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Grant-in-Aid Code are being, and will continue to be, fully observed, and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its dowment, and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table, and registers, to inspection, and to furnish such returns as may be required by the Department. I further declare that I will not admit as a pupil any one who is not protected from small-pox by vaccination or otherwise.

C. A. PATERSON,

Manager.

19/8/95 a true copy.
C. A. Paterson

Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.

Application for Salary Grants.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Name of Manager.	Name of institution and locality.	Whether for general or special education.	Standard of institution.	Average daily attendance during the term preceding.	Name of teacher in full, and in case of transfers, name of teacher for whom grant has hitherto been drawn, and amount of such grant with date and No. of Proceedings or memo. sanctioning it.	Age of teacher.	Previous service in recognized schools. (Schools to be specified with dates.)	Highest general education test passed and date of passing, and in the case of graduates, the optional subject in which they passed.	Teachers' certificate, and languages in which passed.	Grade of teachers' certificate; whether trained or untrained; if trained, where?	Date or dates of complete certificate.	Post to be held by teacher; Forms or classes and subjects to be taught by the teacher.	Number of hours spent weekly in (a) Secular class teaching. (b) Tutorial work. (c) Supervision.	Number of pupils under the instruction of the teacher.	Full salary assigned or proposed to be assigned. *When the teacher works in several departments as College, Secondary, Primary, the salary assigned for each department should be shown separately.*	Amount of grant applied for.	Date from which it is requested the grant may take effect.	Chapter and Article of the Grant-in-Aid Code under which application is made.	Whether protected from small-pox.	Remarks.
					C. A. Paterson, Esq., at present receiving the following grants: *College* Rs. 111 1 10 *Secondary* „ 55 8 10 Rs. 166 10 8 Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	38	15 years in Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore, General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	M.A., LL.B., Glasgow University. M.A. 1877. LL.B. 1878.	Glasgow University. English, Latin and Greek.	Glasgow University.	M.A., 1877. LL.B., 1878.	Principal, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras: Senior F.A., English and Physiology; Junior F. A. and Sixth Form, English.	(a) *Coll.* 10½ hrs. *Sec.* 2 „ (c) 5 „	271	Rs. 750 *Coll.* Rs. 600 0 0 *Sec.* „ 150 0 0	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0 75 0 0	1st March 1895.	III. 11 (i).	Protected.	An increased grant. A half grant is asked for, as Mr. Paterson took the Degree of LL.B., which is the honors degree in Law including *History*, (the degree of B.L. being the ordinary degree in Law.) In the Arts course, Mr. Paterson was a prizeman in Latin, Logic and Mathematics, besides being dux of the High School of Glasgow during the last year of his school course. Mr. Paterson gained the first prize in school for *Physiology* and the first prize in College for Medical Jurisprudence and he is thus qualified to teach Physiology.
					P. S. Annachariar ... Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	42	3½ years in Saint Joseph's College, Cuddalore, 13½ years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	B.A. 1872. Natural Philosophy.	Ordinary. English and Tamil.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1892.	Professor of Mathematics: Senior and Junior F.A., Mathematics; Sixth Form, Arithmetic.	(a) *Coll.* 13¼ hrs. *Sec.* 3 „	196	Rs. 140 *Coll.* Rs. 123 10 8 *Sec.* „ 16 5 4	30 14 8 4 1 4	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant. The proportion of salary debited to the College is $\frac{13\frac{1}{4}}{15}$, as the time to be devoted to teaching in College classes is 15 hours, when a teacher is employed in College classes alone.
					J. E. Vedanayakam Pillai ...	32	12 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	B.A. 1883. Logic and Ethics.	Ordinary. English and Tamil.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1887.	Professor of History: Senior and Junior F.A., English, History and Translation; Sixth Form, English.	(a) *Coll.* 12 hrs. *Sec.* 4 „	271	Rs. 105 *Coll.* Rs. 84 0 0 *Sec.* „ 21 0 0	21 0 0 5 4 0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant. The proportion of salary debited to the College classes is $\frac{12}{15}$.
					G. Devasagayam ...	31	4 years in Hindu College, Vizagapatam, 1 year in Noble College, Masulipatam, and 5 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	B.A. 1885. Physical Science.	Ordinary. English and Tamil.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1889.	Assistant Professor of Physiology: Junior F.A., Physiology; Sixth Form, English History and Translation; Fifth Form, English History, Translation, General English, Arithmetic.	(a) *Coll.* 1½ hrs. *Sec.* 18½ „	285	Rs. 72-8-0 *Coll.* Rs. 7 4 0 *Sec.* „ 65 4 0	1 13 0 16 5 0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant. The proportion of salary debited to the College classes is $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{15}$.
					A. Ratnavelu Mudaliar ...	33	3½ years in Black Town High School and 8½ years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	B.A. 1883. Logic and Ethics.	Ordinary. English and Tamil.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1886.	Assistant Master: Sixth Form, Mathematics, Translation, English; Fifth Form, Arithmetic, Geometry.	(a) *Sec.* 20 hrs.	218	*Sec.* Rs. 67 8 0	16 14 0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant.
					T. V. Narayanasawmi Raju ...	32	1 year in Wesleyan Mission High School, Madurantakam, and 9½ years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	B.A. 1884. Logic and Ethics.	Ordinary. English, Tamil and Telugu.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1887.	Assistant Master: Senior F.A., Translation; Sixth Form, General Geography, Indian Geography, Telugu Translation and Arithmetic; Fifth Form, English and Geometry; Fourth Form, Translation.	(a) *Coll.* 1½ hrs. *Sec.* 18 „	370	Rs. 60 *Coll.* Rs. 6 0 0 *Sec.* „ 54 0 0	1 8 0 13 8 0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant. The proportion of salary debited to the College classes is $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{15}$.
					T. V. Chellappa Sastriar ...	23½	New Teacher, Church of Scotland Mission Coll., Madras.	B.A. 1893. Philosophy.	L. T. English and Sanskrit.	Collegiate Grade. Trained. Teachers' Coll.	1895.	VI. Form, all subjects except Vernacular and Science.	(a) *Sec.* 20 hrs.	30	*Sec.* Rs. 60 0 0	20 0 0	18th March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	A new grant. This teacher was engaged on 18th March 1895.
					P. Varadachariar, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 13 5 4 Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	38	18½ years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1874.	Normal. English and Tamil.	Up. Secondary. Trained. Govt. Normal School, Madras.	1875.	Assistant Master: Third Form, all subjects except Translation and Vernacular; Second Form, History.	(a) *Sec.* 23¼ hrs.	101	*Sec.* Rs. 42 8 0	14 2 8	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	An increased grant. The teacher's salary has been increased owing to length of service.
					P. V. Duraisam ...	49			Normal.	Up. Sec...	1864.	Assistant Master: Form, all	(a) *Sec.* 23½							

A.

MADRAS, 6*th April* 1895.

FROM

THE MANAGER,

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION COLLEGE, MADRAS,

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honor to attach to this letter an application for certain new and increased grants in aid of the salaries of the teachers employed in the Church of Scotland Mission College, and to ask you to be so good as to take the following facts into consideration when you are disposing of my application.

2. In January 1887 this College was, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council, affiliated to the University of Madras, and in your Report on Public Instruction for 1886-87 (p. 37) you said with reference thereto that "*The raising of the standard of this institution as well as that of the Wesleyan High School to that of a second-grade College is, I consider, a step in the right direction.*"

3. That this was so has been emphatically shown by the progress of the College since the raising of the standard. The following table gives the number of students in the College department at 31st March in each year since College classes were opened, the figures being taken from your annual Reports on Public Instruction :—

YEAR.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of students ...	43	89	83	66	62	92	104	122

The number on the rolls at 31st March 1895 further increased to 123. This steady increase since 1891 has taken place, though the total number of students studying for F.A. in all Colleges taken together, both first-grade and second-grade, though rising slightly in 1892, has steadily fallen since then. The numbers were as follows, as is shown in your Report on Public Instruction for 1893-94, at pp. vi. and vii. of Appendix B. :—

YEAR.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
In first-grade Colleges	1,440	1,652	1,203	1,006
In second-grade Colleges	924	1,099	966	825
Total ...	2,364	2,751	2,169	1,831

From the same appendix it further appears that the College department in the Church of Scotland Mission College was at 31st March 1894 larger than the corresponding department of any other College in the Presidency (whether Government or non-Government, first-grade or second-grade), except the Christian College, Madras, and St. Joseph's College,

Trichinopoly. The numbers that have passed the F.A. examination from the Church of Scotland Mission College since College classes were opened have been as follows :—

Year.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number passed	10	13	5	14	19	33	41

As regards the numbers that passed in 1891 and 1892, the actual number of students in the College that passed was 19 in 1891, and 23 in 1892, but, as the attendance of 5 students in the last term of 1891 and of 4 students in the last term of 1892 was insufficient to entitle them to term certificates for the final term, their passing was, in the Syndicate's Reports, credited to "*private study*" instead of the College. These results show that the College has been maintained in an efficient condition.

4. Further, though I am no great believer in percentage of passes as a test of the efficiency of one College compared with that of another, a great deal depending on the quality of the material one has to deal with, yet I desire to draw your attention to the figures relating to the F.A. examination of 1893, given at page 30 of the last Report of the Syndicate of the University, as showing that the Church of Scotland Mission College is, at least, one of the most successful Colleges in the Presidency. The following table shows the figures relating to the four Government Colleges and the four non-Government Colleges that passed the highest numbers of candidates, and compares them with the corresponding figures relating to the Church of Scotland Mission College :—

Colleges.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
Government Colleges—			
Kumbakonam College	85	26	30·5
Mangalore College	38	18	47·3
Presidency College	62	14	22·5
Rajahmundry College	46	13	28·2
Non-Government Colleges—			
Christian College	209	76	36·3
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	120	47	39·1
Pachaiyappa's College	60	30	50·0
Bangalore Central College	78	24	30·7
Church of Scotland Mission College	**85**	**33**	**38·8**

These figures require no comment.

5. At the F.A. examination held in 1894, the Church of Scotland Mission College secured the second highest number of passes, the numbers of passes in several of the largest Colleges being roughly as follows :—

Madras Christian College	102
Church of Scotland Mission College	*41*
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	32
Central College, Bangalore	31
Government College, Kumbakonam	28
Presidency College	19
Victoria College, Palghat	18
Maharaja's College, Mysore	18
Maharaja's College, Trivandrum	16
Pachaiyappa's College	15

Normal. | Up. Secc...

6. The figures in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this letter show clearly that the raising of the standard of the institution was a step in the right direction, that the College supplies a much felt want, and that it has been carried on in an efficient manner. I submit therefore, that it deserves the very greatest encouragement in the way of receiving liberal grants-in-aid.

7. Before the standard of the institution was raised, the institution was a High School of considerable importance, but the wants of the locality required its improvement and extension, as is shown by the development that has since taken place. The number on the rolls at 31st March 1886 before the raising of the standard was 483, and the following table shows the development that has taken place since then. The numbers given below are as at 31st March in each year, and are taken from your annual Reports on Public Instruction :—

Year.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number in the college ...	...	43	89	83	66	62	92	104	122
Number in the school ...	483	552	536	533	563	444	491	566	566
Total number on the rolls ...	483	595	625	616	629	506	583	670	688

The numbers as at 31st March 1895 have further increased to 123 in the College department and 785 in the School department, together 908. In this connection I desire to draw your attention to Recommendation 10 in para. 680 of the Report of the Education Commission, "*That whilst existing State institutions of the higher order should be maintained in complete efficiency wherever they are necessary, the improvement and extension of institutions under private management be the principal care of the Department.*"

8. Since the raising of the standard, the expenditure on the College has greatly increased, the staff has been strengthened and made more efficient, and I have held out inducements to the teachers to qualify departmentally by offering them increased salaries on so qualifying. In this connection I wish to draw your attention to the declaration of the Indian Education Commission (para. 330 of its Report), that "*If a College by the maintenance of an efficient staff, and by a liberal rate of expenditure, gives solid guarantees of its desire and intention to succeed, those guarantees should certainly be taken into account in determining the rate of aid.*"

9. As showing what I have done to strengthen the staff and increase its efficiency, and to give solid guarantees that I desire and intend that the College shall succeed, I give below a table showing the qualifications and the cost of the staff at 31st March 1886 before the raising of the standard and the qualifications and the cost of the staff at the present time :—

Date.	Total number of professors and teachers.	Number of graduates employed.	Number of teachers departmentally qualified.	Cost of the staff *per mensem*, excluding furlough allowances and pensions.
31st March 1886 ...	22	7	8	Rs. 1,200
31st March 1895 ...	36	12	17	Rs. 2,100

I may here mention that the services of one teacher not included in the above table who has a normal certificate have been temporarily lent to the American Mission High School, Vellore. He will shortly return to the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, and the number of departmentally qualified teachers will then be 18. Besides the teachers at present departmentally qualified, three of the teachers (two graduates and one First Arts man) have been trained in the Teachers' College and have passed the theoretical part of the examination

for teachers' certificates, and they will be departmentally qualified as soon as they pass the practical part of the examination, and the number of departmentally qualified teachers will then be 21.

10. I submit that I have now made out a case for the most liberal treatment in the way of receiving grants-in-aid, and in this connection I would draw your attention to Recommendation 2 of para. 678 of the Indian Education Commission's Report,—"*That the rate of aid to each College be determined by the strength of the staff, the expenditure on its maintenance, the efficiency of the institution, and the wants of the locality.*"

11. Instead of receiving liberal grants in aid of the salaries of the teachers, the average amount of aid I have received since College classes were opened has been *less* than I received for the school classes alone. For several years up to and including 1885-86 *before* College classes were opened I received an annual salary grant of Rs. 2,400. During the year 1886-87 College classes were opened and in that year I received only Rs. 2,349, and the following table will show the amount of salary grants I have received since then :—

Year.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary grants *after* College classes were opened ...	1,630	2,377	2,000	2,637	2,572	2,170	3,069	2,630

The apparently high grant drawn in 1893-94 is accounted for by the fact that the grants for two months of 1892-93 were drawn in 1893-94. The average grant for these eight years after College classes were opened was only Rs. 2,385 against Rs. 2,400 before College classes were opened. The amount of grant drawn in 1894-95 was Rs. 2,630, and unless I receive a higher grant in 1895-96 than I am at present drawing, the finances of the College will be so crippled that I shall not be able to maintain it at its present state of efficiency. Further, owing to the small amount of salary grants I have received since College classes were opened, I have had to spend every available rupee on the salaries of the staff, and I have had no money to spend on the upkeep of the library or the provision of the other apparatus of instruction. Before College classes were opened I had plenty of money for these purposes; for in 1885 and 1886 I spent over Rs. 1,000 in adding books to the library, towards the cost of which you paid grants amounting to Rs. 502. Since College classes were opened I have *only once* been able to spend money on the library, when I spent a sum of Rs. 400, towards which you gave a grant of Rs. 200; and year after year, when reviewing the Inspection Report on the College, you have found fault with the College because greater use has not been made of the library. The reason simply is that the library has not been kept up to date because no money has been available for the purpose, and it is far too small for such a large College. In connection with this I desire to draw your attention to Recommendation 3 in para. 678 of the Education Commission's Report,—"*That provision be made for special grants to aided Colleges whenever necessary for the supply and renewal of buildings, furniture, libraries, and other apparatus of instruction.*" I hope, therefore, you will largely increase the salary grant to this College so that the other College funds may be set free for the supply and renewal of all the apparatus of instruction necessary in so large a College.

12. I have further to point out that you have repeatedly urged that the teachers not departmentally qualified should qualify for ordinary certificates. Accordingly I urged all the teachers to qualify, and I promised them higher salaries on their qualifying, and in your Proceedings, No. 6715, of 3rd July 1890, you sanctioned certain small grants on portions of the salaries of three graduates who had qualified departmentally, and of two others who had partly qualified, in respect of the time during which they taught in the College classes.

In your Proceedings, No. 623, dated 16th January 1890, reviewing the Inspection Report on the College for 1888, you urged that the uncertificated teachers should qualify for ordinary certificates. You also urged that I should provide a gymnasium, and that I should encourage the pupils of the High School department to make use of the library. You also noticed with regret that free-hand drawing was not taught. I encouraged the teachers to qualify, and in 1891 I applied for additional salary grants, among them being an increased grant on a salary of Rs. 600 for myself, and increased grants to four graduate teachers whose salaries had been increased, and new Grants to two graduates who taught in the College department of whom one had qualified departmentally and the other had partly qualified. I also asked for certain grants to teachers in the school department who had obtained normal certificates. The graduates teaching in the College department had very heavy work in connection with the School and College examinations, and in some cases they consequently devoted less than the required number of hours to secular class teaching, but in all cases they spent in secular class teaching more than the number of hours for which you had formerly given grants to them. In your Proceedings, No. 13454, of 25th November 1891, you in the first place refused to give a grant on a higher salary than Rs. 500 to myself; in the second place you refused to give a grant to P. S. Annachariar, B.A., as he had not obtained the full ordinary certificate; in the third place you withdrew all the proportionate grants you had formerly given to the graduate teachers for the number of hours they taught in the College department on the ground that they devoted less than the required number of hours to secular class teaching, and in the fourth place you, for similar reasons, refused the new grants which I asked for for my graduate teachers who had qualified departmentally, but you sanctioned certain small grants to the teachers in the school department who held normal certificates.

13. As regards the grant to myself, I would point out that a grant on a higher salary than Rs. 500 might have been given to me under the Code with the consent of Government, and in fact seven years before the Government actually offered to pay a grant on a salary of Rs. 530 to me when I had been a teacher for only four years and was Principal of a High School, not a College. However that is past. So far as concerns the grant to myself, I write regarding the future. In my present application, I am asking a half grant on a salary of Rs. 750. As regards the salary, I would point out that Article 9 of Chapter III. of the Grant-in-Aid Code provides that "*Grants shall ordinarily be calculated on the salaries actually paid by the Manager, provided that such salaries appear to the Director to be reasonable.*" Now I submit that the persons best able to judge what salary should be paid to me for my services in the College are my employers, the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, and they actually pay to me a larger salary than Rs. 750, but I ask for a grant only on Rs. 750. Further, I would point out that in your Proceedings, No. 0/288, dated 12th June 1884, you sanctioned a grant to me on a salary of Rs. 430 as Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore, and at the same time you informed me that, if the Mission would give me an extra allowance of Rs. 100, Government would provide half the amount. Thus the Government of Madras considered that my services as Principal of a High School with 426 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1884, when I had only four years' experience in teaching, were worth a salary of at least Rs. 530. I did not apply to my employers for the increased allowance, as I was perfectly satisfied with the salary I then received; and other considerations than the amount of salary weigh with persons who engage in Mission work. I have now fifteen years' experience instead of four, and I am Principal of a College with 908 students on the rolls, instead of a High School with 426 pupils on the rolls, and my employers are actually paying me a salary of Rs. 750. I submit, therefore, that a salary of Rs. 750 is by no means unreasonable in the circumstances, especially when it is remembered that the rupee is about sixpence less in value now than it was in 1884; and I am perfectly certain that a person with my academic and other qualifications would receive a very much higher salary in similar circumstances in Government employment than I am receiving. As regards the scale of grant, I ask for a half grant. I teach English and Physiology, and I superintend the whole

work of the College. I took the degrees of M.A. and LL.B. in Glasgow University. The latter is the honors degree in Law, (B.L. being the ordinary degree). By an ordinance of the (Scottish) Universities' Commissioners, dated 12th July 1862, it is enacted that the Examiners for the degree of LL.B. shall, "*in judging of the qualifications of candidates, have special regard to their acquirements in the two Departments of Public Law and Constitutional Law and* HISTORY.' Also, Medical Jurisprudence is one of the subjects prescribed for that degree, and for Medical Jurisprudence a knowledge of Anatomy and *Physiology* is very necessary. In the High School of Glasgow, I took the first prize in the Physiology course, and in the University of Glasgow, I took the first prize in the Medical Jurisprudence class. Further, I am a member of the Scotch Bar. I would also point out that in 1884, the Government of Madras offered to give me the maximum half grant then allowable under the Rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code. I submit, therefore, that I possess the "*high academic qualifications*" entitling me to a half grant on the whole of my salary.

14. As regards your refusal to give a grant to Mr. Annachariar, I urged him to obtain a full ordinary certificate as soon as possible, and I promised him an increase of salary on his getting it. As regards the other graduates to whom you refused grants, I would point out that, though they were spending less than the required number of hours in actual class teaching, they had very heavy work in connection with the College and School examinations, and grants might have been sanctioned to them under the Code in proportion to the number of hours spent in secular class teaching, even if you did not regard work in connection with the College and School examinations as teaching, and besides I asked only for such proportionate grants. However to meet your objection, I increased the work of the teachers, and of course I increased their salaries likewise. In your Proceedings, No. 12063, of 3rd September 1892, reviewing the Inspection Report on the College for 1891-92, you noted that Mr. Annachariar had obtained a full certificate. You also again urged that the other graduate assistants who were uncertificated should be required to pass the L.T. degree examination, and that the other uncertificated teachers should qualify for teachers' certificates, and that I should open a reading-room for the use of teachers and pupils, and that I should engage a full time gymnastic instructor with a first-class certificate.

15. I tried to meet your views as far as possible. I urged the teachers to qualify, promising them increased salaries on their qualifying. I engaged a gymnastic instructor with a first-class certificate, and I expected to receive very liberal increased grants which would enable me to devote some of the other College funds to the opening of a reading-room. But, when my application for a transfer of a grant from one teacher who had resigned to a new teacher whom I had appointed and for new grants to my graduate teachers who had qualified departmentally came before you, you in your Proceedings, No. 13065, dated 21st September 1892, in the first place sanctioned a reduced grant for the new teacher employed in place of the one who had resigned, and "*a new grant*" of Rs. 5 for the gymnastic instructor, which grant was not altogether "*new*," but was partly provided for by the reduction of the other grant transferred to the new teacher, who, however, received the full grant that I asked for for him, as he naturally received a smaller salary to commence with than his predecessor had been receiving after several years' service; but in the second place you refused to give grants to my graduate teachers although they had qualified and although they devoted to secular class teaching the full number of hours required for full grants under the Code, and although I had incurred very great additional expense on the teachers in the College in order to meet your views. The reasons you gave for your refusal were that the institution was "*in receipt of a fair amount of salary grants,*" and that no funds were available for new grants. I may here point out that the "*fair amount of salary grants*" was a total of Rs. 219-2-8 *per mensem*, whereas before College classes were opened the institution had been receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 200 for its High School classes alone. I submit that, considering the enormously increased expenditure I had been incurring for the College classes, for instruction in gymnastics, for increased salaries to the teachers who had qualified departmentally, and for the additional teachers required for the new fifth form in the school department, an extra grant of Rs. 19-2-8

per mensem can hardly be called "*a fair amount of salary grants,*" especially in view of the recommendations of the Education Commission that I have quoted above.

16. In your Proceedings, No. 9842, dated 29th August 1893, reviewing the Inspection Report on the College for 1892-93, you again urged that the remaining uncertificated teachers should qualify professionally, and that the upper secondary forms should be split up into two divisions each, (which would of course necessitate an increase in the staff,) and that greater use should be made of the library. I once more tried to meet your views, and I applied for new grants in 1893, but the Inspector returned the application to me, saying that you had issued orders that no applications for new grants were to be received, as no funds were available for them.

17. Again in your Proceedings, No. 8058, of 28th August 1894, reviewing the Inspection Report on the College for 1893-94, you urged that all the graduate teachers of short service *should be encouraged* to qualify for the L.T. diploma and the under-graduate assistants for teachers' certificates. You also said that the use of the library during the year could not be considered extensive, and that the teachers should by their example create among their pupils a taste for general reading. You further said that greater attention should be paid to gymnastics, and you expressed your regret that drawing had not been introduced into the curriculum, and your trust that early arrangements would be made to supply that omission.

18. I have tried to meet your views. I have offered increased salaries to teachers that qualify departmentally. I have engaged one Licentiate in Teaching. Two of my unqualified graduates have passed the theoretical branch of the L. T. degree examination. I have asked all the other teachers to qualify for teachers' certificates. I have asked my gymnastic instructor to devote more time to instruction in gymnastics, and I have increased his salary accordingly. I have introduced drawing into the curriculum. I am prepared to spend money liberally in developing the library if the funds at my disposal are set free for this purpose by my receiving the salary grants which I am entitled to expect. I am prepared to do everything in my power to maintain and increase the efficiency of the College. I have increased the expenditure on the staff from Rs. 1,200 a month in 1886 to Rs. 2,100 a month in 1895. The staff is more efficient now than it was before, and a far larger number of the teachers are departmentally qualified, and more of them are qualifying. It remains for you to do your part. Once more I desire to draw your attention to the recommendations of the Education Commission already quoted, and also to the opinion expressed in paragraph 330 of its Report :—"*We regard it as essential to the stability of Aided Colleges that their grants should be fixed for a term of years so that their managers may be able to estimate with accuracy their various sources of income. * * If a College by the maintenance of an efficient staff, and by a liberal rate of expenditure, gives solid guarantees of its desire and intention to succeed, those guarantees should certainly be taken into account in determining the rate of aid.*"

19. In my present application for new and increased salary grants, *I am asking for only such grants as I am entitled to receive according to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.* The amount of salary grants that I am asking for in my present application is Rs. 635-13-4 *per mensem* or Rs. 7,630 *per annum*. When the three teachers referred to in para. 9 hereof as having partly qualified for teachers' certificates shall have fully qualified, I shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of Rs. 56-10-8 *per mensem* or Rs. 680 *per annum* in aid of their salaries, as their salaries will then amount to Rs. 170 *per mensem*. I have the honor, therefore, to ask that you will be so good as to sanction all the grants now applied for, and that you will guarantee to the College for a term of not less than five years a minimum amount of salary grants of Rs. 8,000 *per annum* subject to the financial limitation prescribed in Section 7 of Chapter III. of the Grant-in-Aid Code and to the proviso that I shall maintain a staff departmentally qualified entitled under the Grant-in-Aid Rules to receive the amount of grants that I may wish to draw in aid of their salaries during the five years.

20. I submit that the minimum amount of grants I now ask for is by no means unreasonable, considering the importance of the College, the number of pupils that are educated in it, and the expenditure that I now incur in its upkeep. The staff alone costs Rs. 2,100 *per mensem*, or Rs. 25,200 *per annum*. When to this is added the expenditure on servants, and taxes, and the general outlay inevitable in so large a College, the annual cost will hereafter not be less than Rs. 32,000, and it is not unreasonable to expect Government to provide *one-fourth* of this. In asking this amount, I would request you to compare the aid now given to this College with that given to any other College with similar numbers on the rolls and to take into consideration the proportion that the amount of aid given to each College bears to the expenditure in such College. For instance, compare the amount of grants given to Pachaiyappa's College with the amount given to this College. And I would ask you when making the comparison to remember that this College has a stronger claim to support than Pachaiyappa's College has, for this College is open to all classes of the community,—Europeans, Eurasians, Hindus, Muhammadans, and Native Christians,—whereas Pachaiyappa's College admits Hindus alone, Muhammadans and Christians being excluded; and also this College has always sought to carry out your views as to what was desirable in the interests of education, whereas Pachaiyappa's College in 1885 surrendered its grant-in-aid as it resolved not to conform to the provisions of the Fee Notification. But two years afterwards it agreed to conform to those provisions and it again received salary grants. Since 1886 the new grants that have been given to Pachaiyappa's College amounted in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,799, whereas the extra grant given to my College (including the school department) since 1886 amounted in 1894 only to Rs. 19-2-8 *per mensem*, or Rs. 230 *per annum*. I desire you further to consider, in making the comparison, the numbers studying for F.A. in the two Colleges and the numbers that have passed that examination from the two Colleges during the last five years. The following tables show these numbers. The number of students studying for F.A. at 31st March in each year was—

Year.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Pachaiyappa's College	137	100	128	83	54	Not yet known.
Church of Scotland Mission College ...	66	62	92	104	122	123

The number that passed the F.A. examination in each year was :—

Year.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Pachaiyappa's College	35	27	22	30	15
Church of Scotland Mission College ...	5	14	19	33	41

I would further ask you to take into consideration the numbers on the rolls of the two Colleges and the amount of salary grants given to them. As the numbers attending Pachaiyappa's College as at 31st March 1895 are not yet available, I take the numbers on the rolls of that College as at 31st March 1894 and compare them with the numbers on my rolls as at 31st March 1895. The following table gives the figures :—

College.	College Department.	Upper Secondary Department.	Lower Secondary Department.	Primary Department.	Total.	Expenditure during the preceding twelve months.	Amount of Grant drawn during the preceding twelve months.
Pachaiyappa's College as at 31st March 1894	142	256	...	...	398	Rs. 27,722	Rs. 7,799.
Church of Scotland Mission College as at 31st March 1895...	123	366	263	156	908	Rs. 29,004	Rs. 2,630.

It is true that Pachaiyappa's College is a first-grade College, but seeing the comparatively

small numbers attending its College Department,—88 in the Senior Department and 54 in the Junior Department, whereas with a Junior Department alone I have 123 students on the rolls, and seeing that I have a Lower Secondary Department and a Primary Department attached to my College, whereas the corresponding departments attached to Pachaiyappa's College are considered as a separate school—Govindu Naidu's Middle School—and grants-in-aid, which amounted in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,216, are given to that school in addition to the grants given to Pachaiyappa's College, I submit that I am not asking for an extravagant amount of assistance when I ask for a minimum amount of salary grant of Rs. 8,000, which is Rs. 1,000 less than the amount given to Pachaiyappa's College and Govindu Naidu's Middle School taken together, especially since I have shown that my College is developing both in numbers and efficiency, and I am spending money so liberally to make sure that that development will continue, and the amount of salary grants I am asking for is only one-fourth of the expenditure, whereas the amount given to Pachaiyappa's College is considerably more than one-fourth of its expenditure, and the grants given to Govindu Naidu's Middle School, in which there is of course no Fifth Form, have been increased from Rs. 1,069 in 1885-86 to Rs. 1,216 in 1893-94, whereas I have opened a Fifth Form and also College classes and my expenditure on the staff alone is now Rs. 900 *per mensem* more than it was in 1885-86, but my grant is only Rs. 19-2-8 *per mensem* more than it was in 1885-86. From this comparison with Pachaiyappa's College I do not mean you to understand that I think the amount of grants given to Pachaiyappa's College to be too high, but I simply make the comparison for the purpose of showing that my College should receive a larger amount of salary grants than it receives at present, and that a greater proportion of the expenditure should be met by the grants-in-aid.

21. Before closing this letter, I may point out that during the year 1894-95 the London Mission Institution, Madras, was closed, and most of the boys who formerly attended it have joined my College. I have the honor to ask, therefore, that the money formerly devoted to the paying of grants-in-aid to that institution be now devoted to the paying of part of the increased and new grants for which I am at present applying.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. A. PATERSON,
Manager,
Church of Scotland Mission College,
Madras.

a true copy.
19/8/95
C. A. Paterson

B.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated 21st June, 1895.

No. 6677.

The Director has read Mr. Paterson's account of the progress made by the Church of Scotland Mission College and his description of its present flourishing condition with the most sympathetic interest. Not that he was previously unaware of the rapid growth of the institution in recent years and of the efforts that were made to bring it up to a high standard of efficiency. He cordially agrees with Mr. Paterson's remarks in para. 6, "that the raising of the standard of the institution was a step in the right direction, that the college supplies a much felt want, and that it has been carried on in an efficient manner;" and "that it deserves the very greatest encouragement in the way of receiving liberal grants-in-aid." If he had the means at his disposal the Director would not hesitate to increase the grants given to the institution. In Proceedings, No. 5778, dated 16th May 1895, he has given an earnest of his readiness to comply with the Principal's request as far as lies in his power, by transferring the balance of the lapsed grant of the late London Mission High School to the Church of Scotland Mission College. More than this he cannot do at present, the whole of the sanctioned allotment for salary grants for the current year being entirely absorbed in payment of existing salary grants.

2. The Director is responsible for the equitable distribution of the money placed at his disposal by Government for grants-in-aid; but he is not responsible for the largeness or smallness of the amount annually allotted by Government for this purpose. Mr. Paterson draws a comparison between the grants given to his institution (a second-grade college) and those given to Pachaiyappa's College (a first-grade college). The difference in the grade of the two colleges is a point which Mr. Paterson does not overlook, but he does not fully realize the greatness of the difference it makes in the cost of upkeep. Moreover applications for grants are disposed of in accordance with the funds at the disposal of the Department at the time. The manager of one institution applies for a grant and funds being available he gets the grant. The manager of another institution applies when funds are not available and consequently he does not get a grant or gets only a part of it. Hence arise apparent inequalities in the distribution of the grants. It would not be just nor would it be in accordance with the Recommendations of the Education Commission forthwith to withdraw the grant or a portion of it from the more fortunate manager in order to bestow it on the less fortunate manager. All that the Director can do is to see that the manager whose application for grants could not be complied with for want of funds shall have his claims duly considered when funds become available either through lapse of grants on the closing of an institution or through a larger allotment being made by Government.

3. With regard to the request in para. 19 that the Department "will guarantee to the college for a term of not less than five years a minimum amount of salary grants" etc. etc., the Director can only remark that he has no power to give any such guarantee.

4. As for the concluding part of para. 11, the Director will give the most favourable consideration to any application which the Principal may make for grants towards improving the library, and the furniture and appliances of the college.

D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

a true copy.

19/8/95

C. A. Paterson

Current No 1004

MADRAS, 19*th August* 1895.

FROM

THE MANAGER,

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION COLLEGE, MADRAS,

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to address you with reference to the grants paid to this College in aid of the salaries of the Professors and Teachers employed in it.

2. On 6th April 1895 I applied to the Director of Public Instruction for certain new and increased grants. The amount of grants drawn in the year 1894-95 was Rs. 2,630, and I asked for an increase of Rs. 5,000 in 1895-96, so as to make the grant Rs. 7,630. I further asked that the Director should thereafter guarantee to the College a minimum amount of salary grants of Rs. 8,000 *per annum* for a term of not less than five years, subject to the financial limitation prescribed in Section 7 of Chapter III. of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and to the proviso that I should maintain a staff professionally qualified entitled under the Grant-in-Aid Rules to receive that amount of grants. In bringing this matter before your Lordship, I desire to draw very special attention to the fact *that I have asked for only such grants as I am entitled to receive according to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.*

3. I send herewith (Enclosure A) a copy of the application that I sent to the Director, and I would ask for its careful consideration here as if it were all embodied in this paragraph.

4. In that application I drew the Director's attention to the declaration of the Indian Education Commission (para. 330 of its Report), that "*If a College by the maintenance of an efficient staff, and by a liberal rate of expenditure, gives solid guarantees of its desire and intention to succeed, those guarantees should certainly be taken into account in determining the rate of aid,*" and I showed what I had done to deserve increased aid, all of which will be found detailed in paras. 2 to 9 of that application.

5. I have shown a case of very great improvement and extension in the institution, although the grants given to the College were on the average really less in amount than they had been before the development of the School into a second-grade College took place. I repeatedly applied to the Director for new and increased grants which might assist me in developing the College, but, as your Lordship will see, for one reason or another I did not receive the grants that I was entitled to expect. In this connection, I desire to draw your Lordship's attention to the Educational Despatch of 1854, which still forms the Charter of Education in India. In that Despatch the Court of Directors laid down the principles which were to guide the Indian Governments in the performance of the task of educating the people of India which was then definitely accepted as a State duty. One principle was that thereafter the extension and increased supply of schools and colleges should be mainly effected by the grant-in-aid system. And this principle was emphasised in the Recommendation of the Indian Education Commission of 1882 (para. 475 of its Report): "*That while existing State institutions of a higher order should be maintained in complete efficiency wherever they are necessary, the improvement and extension of privately managed institutions be the* PRINCIPAL CARE *of the Department. . . . The rules should therefore be such as to make it clear that to evoke, guide and* STRENGTHEN *private effort is the object to which the* MAIN ATTENTION *of the Department should always be given.*"

6. I naturally expected that, as the *principal care* of the Department was to be the improvement and extension of such institutions as mine, if I could show that it was desirable to improve and extend my institution, I should receive liberal assistance to enable me to do so. I was intimately acquainted with the needs of the district in which the institution is situated, and I knew that it was desirable to raise its standard. Accordingly in January

Enel 2 to C No. 1004

1887 its standard was raised, and with your Lordship's sanction the institution was affiliated to the University of Madras as a second-grade College. I expected to receive a larger amount of salary grants to enable me to develop the College, but, as I have shown in para. 11 of my application to the Director, the average amount of grants I received during the eight years after the raising of the standard was *less* than what I had received before. Thus not only have I not been assisted in improving and extending the institution, in the measure which I submit I had a right to expect from the Department, but I have actually received less assistance than was granted to me prior to the improvement and extension of the College.

7. While I was perfectly prepared to pay my share of the cost of the improvement and extension, I could not go on bearing the whole cost, and once more on 6th April last, I applied to the Director for the assistance from the Department which I was entitled to expect, and which I had been led to expect from the principles laid down in the Educational Despatch of 1854 and the Report of the Education Commission as those which were to guide the Indian Governments in the performance of the task of educating the people of India. The Director has sent me a most sympathetic reply of which I enclose a copy. (Enclosure B.) In that reply the Director says that "*he cordially agrees with Mr. Paterson's remarks in para. 6 'that the raising of the standard of the institution was a step in the right direction, that the College supplies a much felt want, and that it has been carried on in an efficient manner'; and 'that it deserves the very greatest encouragement in the way of receiving liberal grants-in-aid.' If he had the means at his disposal the Director would not hesitate to increase the grants given to the institution.*" And as an earnest of his readiness to do so he has increased the grants by a sum of Rs. 1,200 *per annum* by transferring to this College the balance of the lapsed grant of the late London Mission High School. I acknowledge, both thankfully and cordially, this expression of the Director's goodwill accompanied as it is by a substantial increase in the grants, and I fully appreciate the difficulties mentioned by the Director in his reply, and I believe he has done for the College all that he can do at present.

8. But this is not all that I have a right to expect from the Madras Government Educational Department, in view of the declared policy of Government with regard to education set forth in the Despatch of 1854 and the subsequent Despatches of the Secretary of State and the Recommendations of the Education Commission. In this connection I would once more specially draw your Lordship's attention to para. 330 of the Report of the Indian Education Commission. As you will see from para. 9 of my application to the Director, the expenditure on the staff alone has increased by a sum of Rs. 900 *per mensem*, and I am entitled to expect the Government to pay as its share more than one-ninth of this increased expenditure. Accordingly I now appeal to your Lordship's Government to provide the necessary funds to pay the grants to which I am entitled, by increasing the Educational Budget, or by curtailing expenditure on Government Colleges, or by decreasing the expenditure on Government Educational Buildings and transferring to the Educational Department some of the money now spent by the Public Works Department, or otherwise as to your Lordship may seem proper.

9. In the first place I ask for sanction of all the increased and new grants for which I am now applying and which with the grants already sanctioned amount to Rs. 7,630 *per annum*. I ask further that the grants be sanctioned from 1st March 1895. The Director has sanctioned the increased grant of Rs. 100 *per mensem* only from 1st April 1895. I would point out that the grant for March 1896 will not be paid till April 1896, so, in order that I may receive the increased grants for twelve months in this official year, I ask that they be sanctioned from 1st March 1895.

10. In this connection I wish to draw your Lordship's attention to para. 13 of my application to the Director, dated 6th April 1895, in which I asked for a half grant on my own salary. You will notice that the Director has not dealt with the question there raised as to the rate of grant. In his Proceedings, No. 7586, dated 16th July 1895, the Director says that Mr. Paterson "having been in receipt of a third grant, the same rate of grant is sanctioned for him;" but beyond this he gives no reason for not sanctioning a half grant. Now I would draw your Lordship's attention to the history of the grants paid in aid of the salary of the Principal of this College. The Grant-in-Aid Code in force prior to 1st April 1894, by Section 17 of Chap. II.,

provided for a half grant in aid of the salaries of "graduates of Universities in Europe who possess high academic qualifications *appointed on or after the 1st July* 1885;" but only a one-third grant was provided in aid of the salaries of graduates of Universities in Europe appointed before that date whether or not they possessed high academic qualifications. Managers naturally felt that an invidious and unreasonable distinction was here made. Accordingly, when the Code was revised in 1893, the invidious words "appointed on or after the 1st July 1885" were very properly omitted. My predecessor, Mr. D. Sinclair, and I had both been appointed before the 1st July 1885. Accordingly the grant paid in aid of Mr. Sinclair's salary was only a one-third grant. When Mr. Sinclair retired, that grant was transferred to me as a one-third grant. When the Code was revised in 1893 I had a natural right to expect that I should thereafter receive a half grant on account of my high academic qualifications though I had been appointed before the 1st July 1885. I would further draw your attention to the fact that in 1884, as mentioned in para. 13 of my application to the Director, your Lordship's Government offered to give me the maximum half grant allowable under the Grant-in-Aid Code then in force. I have the honor, therefore to ask your Lordship to certify that I am entitled to a half grant under the present Grant-in-Aid Code.

11. With reference to Recommendation 2 of para. 678 of the Indian Education Commission's Report,—"*That the rate of aid to each College be determined by the strength of the staff, the expenditure on its maintenance, the efficiency of the institution, and the wants of the locality,*"—I would ask your Lordship to consider the rate of aid given to several of the principal Colleges in the Presidency and the numbers on the rolls at 31st March 1895 when you are determining the amount of aid to be given to this College. In his reply to my application the Director says that I do not overlook the difference in the cost of a first-grade and a second-grade College, though he thinks that I do not fully realise the greatness of the difference. I beg to submit that I did fully realise the difference, and in any comparison that I may make between this College and other Colleges I specially refer not to the absolute total cost but to the proportion that the amount of aid given bears to the expenditure. In the following table you will find the figures relating to five of the most important first-grade Colleges and two of the most important second-grade Colleges as well as those relating to my own College; the figures having been kindly furnished to me by the Director's Office.

Colleges.	Number on the rolls at 31st March 1895.						Expenditure during the preceding twelve months.	Amount of salary, rent and apparatus grants drawn during the preceding twelve months.	Percentage of grants to total cost.
	Senior College Department.	Junior College Department.	Upper Secondary Department.	Lower Secondary Department.	Primary Department.	Total.			
							Rs.	Rs.	
First-Grade Colleges.									
Madras Christian College ...	546*	282	408	311	365	1,912	1,23,163	28,710	23·3
Pachaiyappa's College ...	82	53	351	...	...	486	44,224	8,298	18·8
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	166	154	634	575	249	1,778	69,405†	10,491	15·1†
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly ...	68	87	269	262	...	686	21,988	7,519	34·2
St. Peter's College, Tanjore ...	34	53	148	...	...	235	19,867	6,636	33·4
Second-Grade Colleges.									
Wesleyan Mission Coll., Madras...	...	18	125	182	151	476	16,586	3,268	19·8
Coimbatore College ...	...	52	203	223	95	573	15,765	4,094	25·9
Church of Scotland Mission College	...	**123**	**366**	**263**	**156**	**908**	**29,004**	**2,630**	**9·07**

* This includes 12 students studying for the Degree of M.A.

† It may be as well to point out that the expenditure in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, is merely nominal, but it is calculated in accordance with the Recommendation in para. 459 of the Education Commission's Report.

12. From the foregoing table your Lordship will see that the amount of grants hitherto given to this College has been a very much smaller percentage of the total cost than in the case of any other of the Colleges referred to, whether first-grade or second-grade. Further, from p. lxxv. of the Director's Report on Public Instruction for 1893-94, you will see that the total amount of grants paid in 1893-94 to all aided Colleges taken together was Rs. 90,554 and that the total expenditure in these Colleges was Rs. 3,54,718. (I have here taken the figures for 1893-94, as the corresponding figures for 1894-95 are not yet available.) The grants thus amounted to 25·5 per cent. of the total expenditure. Again from the same page you will see that the total amount of grants paid from Provincial, Local, and Municipal Funds to all aided institutions of every kind taken together was Rs. 8,05,541 and that the expenditure in the same institutions was Rs. 28,00,939. In this case the grants amounted to 28·7 per cent. of the expenditure. Now I calculate that the expenditure in the College this year will not be less than Rs. 32,000, and I submit that I am asking for nothing unreasonable when I ask for a grant of Rs. 7,630, which will be only 23·8 per cent. of the expenditure, *—less than the average grant given to Colleges, and still less than the average grant given to aided institutions in general.*

13. I may here point out that the great development of this College so frequently referred to has taken place while there has been only one European Professor on the staff. Reference to the University Calendar will inform your Lordship that there is no other College in the Presidency with numbers on its rolls anything like so large as those on my rolls, that has only one European on its staff. All educationists acquainted with my institution are of opinion that it is necessary to have at least two Europeans on the staff if the College is to be maintained in a state of efficiency. But my employers cannot entertain the proposal to strengthen the staff by engaging another European while the expenditure they have to meet is so great and the grants are so small. In this connection I desire to draw your attention to the declaration of the Education Commission in para. 330 of its Report that *" We regard it as essential to the stability of aided Colleges that their grants should be fixed for a term of years so that their managers may be able to estimate with accuracy their various sources of income."* I have the honor to ask, therefore, that in order to enable me to maintain the College in a state of efficiency with merely the present staff, your Lordship will at least guarantee to the College for a term of not less than five years beginning on 1st April 1896 a minimum amount of salary grants of Rs. 8,000 *per annum* subject to the financial limitation prescribed in Section 7 of Chapter III. of the Grant-in-Aid Code and to the proviso that I shall maintain a staff professionally qualified entitled under the Grant-in-Aid Rules to receive the amount of grants that I may wish to draw in aid of their salaries during the five years. I would further ask your Lordship to hold out an inducement to my employers to strengthen the European staff by the appointment of a second European with high academic qualifications in order to ensure the continuance of the efficiency of the College, by guaranteeing a minimum amount of salary grants of Rs. 10,000 *per annum* in the event of their doing so.

14. In the last para. of the Director's reply he has said that he will give the most favourable consideration to any application which I may make for grants towards improving the library and the furniture and appliances of the College. Unfortunately, however, I am not in a position to take advantage of this offer. Owing to the smallness of the amount of salary grants I have received in recent years I have had to spend every rupee available for College purposes on the salaries of the staff, and I have had no money to spend on the upkeep of the library or the provision of the other apparatus of instruction. And the same state of matters will continue until I receive largely increased salary grants which will set free some of the College funds for the extension of the buildings, the improvement of the library, the supply and renewal of the furniture and other apparatus of instruction rendered necessary by the development of the College. Occasionally when I have been forced by absolute necessity to spend money on the buildings or the apparatus I have not been able to get a grant in aid of the cost. For example last year the numbers in the College increased so much that I was obliged to spend a sum of Rs. 1,981-6-6 on the sanitary arrangements of the College. The matter was

urgent and could not be delayed. It was impossible to comply with the conditions of the Grant-in-Aid Code regarding Building grants. The work had to be done without delay immediately when the great influx of pupils took place, and it could be done only during the hot weather holidays. Had I waited to get a plan and estimate prepared, and had I then submitted these to the Director and waited for his sanction of a grant before proceeding with the work, the holidays would have ended before the work could have been commenced. The work could not have been carried on after the holidays, and the College would have been condemned by the Sanitary authorities. Accordingly I went on with the work as soon as the holidays commenced in May last year. In order to save expense in executing the work, I did not give it out to a contractor, but I remained in Madras during the holidays and I myself purchased the materials, engaged the coolies, and personally superintended the work. I could not tell beforehand what the work would cost and so I could not apply beforehand for a grant. On my applying to the Director after the work was completed for a grant of one-third of the cost, —Rs. 660-7-6,—and I could only ascertain the cost when the work was completed, he in his Proceedings, No. 4415, dated 11th April 1895, declined to sanction the grant as I had not submitted to him a plan and estimate before the work was commenced. Thus not only do I not receive the salary grants to which I am entitled, but I am precluded from complying with the conditions for receiving grants for special purposes, as owing to the straitened state of the finances of the College I am unable to set apart funds beforehand to meet an emergency such as I have referred to above or to provide for inevitable extensions. The Director refused the Building grant even though, as I believe, the Inspector reported that the sanitary arrangements for which the expenditure had been incurred were thoroughly satisfactory.

15. I would now draw your Lordship's attention to the last Inspection Report of the College, dated 25th April 1895, which is as follows :—*" This large and popular College is in every way in a thoroughly efficient condition. The dress and manners of the pupils were good and the discipline and tone of the institution excellent. Additional room is wanted as some of the classes are overcrowded and the attendance appears to be steadily on the increase. The sanitary arrangements are very good. Drawing has lately been introduced."*

16. I do not intend to apply for the arrears of all the salary grants that I was entitled to expect but did not receive during the last eight years, or to lodge an appeal regarding the Building grant before referred to, but I would ask your Lordship to take the whole facts into consideration and as a special case to sanction a special grant of Rs. 5,000 in favour of the College in lieu of all the grants that I was entitled to expect, but did not receive, during the last eight years. This will provide funds which will enable me to supply the books, furniture and other apparatus that are most urgently needed at present, and to take advantage of the Director's offer to give favourable consideration to any application I may make for grants for furniture and apparatus. I shall thus be able to submit plans and estimates beforehand, as I shall know that I have some money to spend for such purposes, and I shall be able to say what amount of money the College will contribute when I ask for a grant-in-aid.

17. To recapitulate, I have the honor to ask your Lordship (1) to certify that the College is entitled to a half grant in aid of my salary under the present Grant-in-Aid Code on account of my high academic qualifications ; (2) to sanction all the increased and new salary grants for which I have applied, which with the grants already sanctioned amount to Rs. 7,630 *per annum*, and to sanction payment of them from 1st March 1895 ; (3) to guarantee to the College for a term of not less than five years beginning on 1st April 1896 a minimum amount of grants in aid of the salaries of the present staff of Rs. 8,000 *per annum* subject to the financial limitation prescribed in the Grant-in-Aid Code and to the proviso that I shall maintain a staff professionally qualified sufficient to earn that amount of grants for the College ; (4) to hold out an inducement to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland to strengthen the European staff of the College, by guaranteeing a minimum amount of salary grants of Rs. 10,000 *per annum* in the event of their appointing to the College a second European with high academic qualifications ; and, (5) in consideration of the

fact that for a period of eight years the grants in aid of the College have fallen so far short of the amount which in reason I was entitled to expect, to sanction a special grant of Rs. 5,000 to compensate the College for the deficiency of aid in past years and to enable it now to provide the apparatus necessary for its efficient equipment.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

C. A. Paterson.

MANAGER,

Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.

CURRENT No. 1300

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras, 5th November 1895.

No. 11818

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

In returning the endorsement of Government no. 2000 Educational dated 28th August 1895, I have the honour to offer, as briefly as possible, the following remarks with regard to the various requests made by Mr C. A. Paterson, Manager and Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, the main points dealt with in his appeal having already been noticed in my Proceedings no. 6677, dated 21st June 1895, which forms an annexure to Mr Paterson's memorial. For facility of reference I shall

Encl. B.

Ed. Cor.
15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

confine myself to the order followed in para 17 of the memorial.

2. (i) Mr Paterson wishes the Government to certify that the College is entitled to a half grant in aid of his Salary as Principal of the College.

In the first place the proportion of Salary grants allowable under Chapter III of the Grant-in-aid Code cannot be claimed by any institution on behalf of any teacher as a matter of right, the word 'may' having been deliberately used in Articles 10-15 of that chapter to enable the Sanctioning authority to allow any proportion of a teacher's Salary as grant-in-aid consistently with his qualifications on the one hand, and on the other hand with the funds at its disposal at the time such Sanction is accorded. Strictly speaking a teacher's eligibility for a grant is determined by three things: (1) his qualifications (2) the funds

Formal.

funds available, and (3) the relative needs of the locality or the particular grade or kind of institution; and all the factors must be taken into consideration before a grant is sanctioned.

Again there is the question whether the Salary on which a half grant is claimed by Mr Paterson is reasonable in the opinion of the Director. The Salary viz. Rs 750 may perhaps be considered reasonable in view of the efficiency and the numerical strength of the institution and the genuine interest evinced by the Manager in its welfare since his connection with it; but I should certainly characterise it as unusually high, considering the rate of Salary allowed to the Principals of other first and second grade colleges aided by Government. I believe that no other Principal of an aided first or second grade college in this Presidency draws such a high Salary as Rs. 750

and the Grant-in-aid code of 1885, which was in force up to the 31st March 1894, fixed Rs 500 as the maximum Salary of the Principal of a Second grade college for purposes of Grant. In any case a third Salary grant has been allowed to the Principal on the increased Salary of Rs. 750 and this must be assumed to be a half grant on Rs 500 the Salary usually allowed to Principals of other aided Colleges of similar grade.

vide art 29(1). ch II - old code.

Lastly I do not see what useful purpose it would serve to declare Mr Paterson or any teacher to be eligible for a half or any grant when funds wherewith to meet that grant are not forthcoming. Moreover, the Grant-in-aid code requires no such certificate or declaration. I am therefore decidedly of opinion that it is unnecessary to consider the question of Mr Paterson's eligibility for half Salary grant until the financial outlook gets much brighter than it is at present and until the Department is able to sanction or promise such a grant.

art 1, ch I.

(2) The second request of Mr Paterson viz, the payment of the increased and new Salary grants which the Staff may claim under the provisions of the code cannot I beg to submit, be complied with in the present financial condition of the Department. Mr Paterson, who claims the grants under the authority of the Grant-in-aid Code, appears to have overlooked the fact that Government has protected itself by providing in the opening article of the Code that the amount of grant to any institution shall be determined, among other things, by the funds at the disposal

disposal (of Government). Government will have observed from para 7 of Mr Paterson's memorial how anxious I am to help the College with the means at my disposal. As requested by Mr Paterson in para 9, I have since issued a revised Proceedings sanctioning the increased grant of Rs 100 per mensem with effect from 1st March 1895, and more than this I cannot be expected to do at present. It may not be out of place to mention here that the Church of Scotland Mission College is not the only institution that has not enjoyed the benefit of the full amount of grant. Applications for new and increased grants have almost invariably been refused for some years past unless the grants were petty sums. It was my duty only the other day to inform the manager of the Sarah Tucker Institution, Palamcottah, that the proposed and much desired raising of its Status to that of a Second grade College

G.O. 886 7-11-95

Encls. B,

would not entitle the institution to any increased grants.

As regards para 11 of the ~~petition~~ memorial, I would merely content myself by asking the Principal to re-read para 2 of my Proceedings no. 6677, dated 21st June 1895, explaining the cause for the inequalities in the distribution of grants.

With reference to the refusal of building grants referred to in para 14 of the memorial, I would observe that the plea put forth by the Manager is one that can be conveniently urged by every other manager who has not complied with the provisions of the code. While the Department has been starving for funds to meet even the legitimate demands of managers of Schools, it cannot set the provisions of the code aside in favour of one particular institution unless the circumstances are of a very special character.

(3) As regards the third point I would state

State that it is not possible to give the manager an assurance that a certain amount of grants will not be diminished for a term of years. Generally Salary grants once Sanctioned are continued so long as the Conditions of aid are fulfilled. It is laid down in Article 18 of Chapter III of the Code that due notice has to be given of any material reduction in the Scale of grants to any institution, but the Department has had no occasion for the past few years to resort to this extreme step.

(4) I beg to submit that new grants on behalf of a Second European graduate cannot be Sanctioned and much less guaranteed for the reasons stated in the above paragraph, unless savings equal to the amount that may be claimed shall have become available elsewhere. In this connection I would observe that Government in its order no. 492 m, dated 18th April 1894 limited the amount of Salary grants to

492 m
18-4-94

to the Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat, to Rs 4,200 per annum notwithstanding the fact that a European Principal and a European Vice-Principal are employed.

(5). I can hardly think that Mr. Paterson is in earnest in pressing his claim for ~~a~~ Compensation for the Shortcomings of the past. His proposal implies that Government has failed in its duty and has failed to treat the institutions with even handed justice. There are several institutions which have as good a claim as, or even a better claim than, the Church of Scotland Mission College for new and increased grants, but to which increased state aid has been refused owing to financial exigencies, and I fear that a lakh of rupees would not suffice to meet the claims of Managers of such institutions to Similar Compensation.

3. In the light of the above remarks,

I

I beg to inform Government that unless additional assignments under Grants in-aid can be sanctioned it will not be possible for me to entertain applications of Managers of Schools for additional aid or of Schools for new grants, and that even were some additional funds allotted for Grants-in-aid, the needs of other institutions, which are quite as great as those of the Church of Scotland Mission College, would have to be considered. Before Concluding this, I beg to invite the attention of Government to my letter no 1013, dated 5th March 1887, which will shew that the former Manager and Principal of the institution, who was instrumental in raising the Status of the College, did not count on increased Grants-in-aid from Government for the expansion of the institution. I think that Mr Paterson has ignored the above circumstance

138 Ed.
17-3-87

circumstance in writing as he does para 6 of his memorial.

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

L Duncan

Director of Public Instruction

Ed. L.

Refce 2000 : 28 - 8 - 88
138 : 13 - 3 - 87
229 : 8 - 4 - 88
291 : 26 - 5 - 84
36 : 16 - 2 - 80
Edl Dep. of 1854
Grant-in-aid Code old & new
Pub Instn Reports 1886/87
+ 93/94
Report of the Educl Commn
492 M - 18 - 4 - 94 - 8 C
885 - 16-11-95

X300
Edl Dept

From

The Director of Public Instruction

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
(Edn. Deptt.)

DESPATCHED
6 NOV 1895

492 M
18-4-94

No. 1181A
Dated 5th Nov. 1895
Despatched do

Recd 6/11/95
Reg 7/11/95

Enclosure C No 1086 Gen

CHIEF SECRETARY
6-NOV. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Note That at was typed as for the date
Govt. No. 1246 (Ed. 885 - 16-11-95)
which became available only
on 7th Nov. 95.

Returning with remarks the memorial of the Manager, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, applying for increased and new grants-in-aid.

C 1246 Ed 885
16-11-95

CURRENT NO. 15

Madras.
6th January 1896

From

The Manager,
Church of Scotland Mission College
Madras.

CHIEF SECRETARY
7 JAN. 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To

The Chief Secretary to
The Government of Madras.

Sir,

With reference to my Memorial dated 19th August 1895 to H. E. The Governor of Madras in Council regarding the Grants paid in aid of the expenditure in this College I have the honor to ask you to be so good as to let me know at your earliest convenience whether my memorial has been disposed of, and, if so, how. If it has not yet been disposed of, I shall be obliged if you will kindly inform me when it is likely to be disposed of.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. A. Paterson
Manager of the College

15

From

The Manager

Church of Scotland Mission

College Madras

Dated 6
Rec'd 7 } Jan. 98
Rep'd 8

Subject

Regn. imprvt. asto
which his Memorial
beg the grant in aid
of the College has been
disposed of, Rep so low.

[G. / 25]
1,000—5-11-95

Ed. Department

C. Nos 1004 + 1300 of 95 & 15 of 96

FOR ORDERS.

Mr. Paterson makes out a strong case in favour of giving greater grants to his school, & it might be admitted if funds were available, but these are not. There are many other educational institutions with funds to which a strong case might be made out, but the Grant-in-aid Code, through prescribing maximum grants, does not take that amount actually given must be calculated with reference to the funds at disposal. Mr Paterson thinks more funds might be made available in various ways, but after considering all he says I have come to the conclusion that in the present state of our finances this is impossible. The Govt Educational

Cno 1004 is an appeal from the Manager of the Church of Scotland mission College, Madras, against the Rep of the D.P.I. no 6677 Dr 21st June 95 declining to sanction increased grants to the Institution. Cno 1300 contains the D.P.I's remarks upon the appeal petition.

Mr. Paterson's requests are summarized in para 17 of his petition. He asks the Govt, firstly,

(1) To declare that Mr Paterson, on account of his high academic qualifications is entitled to a half salary grant under the Grant in aid Code. vide art. 11. ch III.

Mr. Paterson now gets a third grant. The D.P.I. considers that Mr Paterson's salary is unusually high. It is certainly so. Mr Paterson's pay is Rs 750. The

Chur

Church of Scotland mission college is a Second grade College. Thro' pray of the Govt second grade College at Mangalore is Rs 400-20-500. It is well pointed out by the D.P.I. that a one-third grant of Rs 250 on Rs 750 is the same as a one-half grant on Rs 500, the maximum Salary assigned for the Hdmaster of a Second grade College in the old grant-in aid Code.

(2). Mr. Paterson's Second request is that a grant of Rs 7630 per annum be ~~guaranteed~~ sanctioned for the College. The College now appears to draw a grant of Rs 3830 per annum; the request is thus one for an addl. grant of Rs 3800 per annum. The D.P.I. states that in the present financial condition of the Dept, the addl. grant asked for cannot be sanctioned.

Mr Paterson's request that the increased grant of Rs 100 per mensem sanctioned in april last may be made to have effect from 1st march 95 has been complied with.

distribution of the higher order must as the Commission said be maintained in complete efficiency More money is now spent on them than is necessary to this end. The Educational Budget cannot be increased. All we can do is to see that our money is

FOR ORDERS.

equitably distributed in meeting the educational needs of the whole Presidency, & we must trust

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE.

a great deal in this matter to the Director who has to keep a record number of complicated circumstances under consideration, merely seeing that every application has been duly & sympathetically dealt with & justly treated in accordance with the rules laid down by Govt. The Director's report shows that this has been done in the present case, & we should not interfere

But it is clear that the Church of Scotland Mission College, though it has always a number of students and a greater expenditure than other Second grade colleges gets much smaller grants than they do. The Director stated in his No of the 21st June '95 that the Managers of other institutions applied for grants when funds were available & that the grants were allowed

cannot be withdrawn for the future. Notice has been issued that a more equitable distribution of grants will be made in future?

JG
13/1/96

(3) The third request of Mr Paterson is that an assurance may be given him that a minimum grant of Rs 6000 per annum will be granted for the College for a period of five years dating from the 1st April 1896. The D.P.I. states that it is not possible to give such an assurance and that really one is not wanted in view of the provision of art 18 of ch. III of the Code which requires Six months notice to be given of any material reduction in the scale of grants to any institution. The decision on this point depends on the reply to be given to Mr. Paterson's second request. If Govt cannot increase the scale of grant from Rs 3830 to Rs 7630, how can it assure to give a minimum grant of Rs 6000?

(4) The fourth request is that a promise be held out to increase the amount of salary grants to Rs 10000 in order to induce the Mission to appoint a second European teacher to the College. The reply to be given to this request likewise depends on the decision arrived at with regard to requests (2) & (3).

(5) The fifth request is that in consideration of the smallness of the grants given during the last eight years a Compensation grant of Rs 5000 may be made for the College. This request seems to be inadmissible. The Grant in aid Code recognizes no such claim.

When the Church of Scotland Mission Institution was raised to the Status of a College in 1887, the manager was informed by the D.P.I that there was no prospect of an increased grant being sanctioned for the College dept. vide D.P.I's letter in G.O. no 138 Ed 17-3-87

An appeal to Govt in such cases as this is recognized. Please see clause 13 of G.O. 663 11.9.93 printed a G.O. 852 20.11.93

Mr. Paterson cannot find that the grants have been in any way wrongly given. He only complains that they are and will be too small. The D.P.I.'s Progs in this matter shews that he has treated the case very sympathetically, & it is submitted that unless bias or unfairness is shown the D.P.I. should be left to distribute his own grants as far as possible. He knows more about each school's claims than the Govt. office can hope to.

Submitted that this Petn may be dismissed

W.T. 8-1-96

Grants to Church of Scotland Mission College Madras.

H.M.

(For orders)

[G. 25] 1,000—5-11-95

DEPARTMENT

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

It is submitted that the D.P.I has made out no sufficient defence of his action that Mr Patersons demands are preposterous and that the appeal should be forthwith rejected.

In the way of these Educational Missionaries to think that their & no other institution in the country than their own School or college. This is evidently the D's idea

H.M.
9/1/96.

(1)

Cs.

Order No 51 d/ 27 Jan 96

The Govt. regrets that it is unable to direct the payment of enhanced grants to the Church of Scotland Mission College. The rates of grants laid down in the Grant in aid Code are maximum rates ~~& they cannot be paid in full~~ only to all institutions unless the funds at the disposal of the Govt. admit of this and the Code specifically declares that the amounts actually paid must be calculated with reference to the funds available. There are many institutions to which the Govt. wd. be glad to ~~grant~~ make increased grants did its finances permit, but at present it appears impossible either to effect any economies in the other expenditure of the Educl. Dept which wd. admit of this being done, or to increase the Budget provision under this head. The D.P.I. appears to Govt. to have dealt justly & sympathetically with the claims of the C.S.M. College, & the Govt. cannot see grounds for interference with his apportionment of the limited funds at his disposal.

2. It appears however that the system referred to in the latter part of para 2. of Director's ~~letter~~ Proceedings dated 1st June 1895 No. 6677, under which the amount of grant disbursed depends largely upon

P.T.G.

FOR ORDERS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE.

the accident of funds being available or not at the time when an application is made must occasionally lead to ~~some~~ a distribution of funds which is not in proportion to the deserts of each institution entitled to aid, & the Director will be requested to report whether any improvement in this system is possible

(from orders)
W. Wright Ld 27/1/96

To D.P.I.

To Manager C.S.M. College
(para 1. only)

Dd 29/1
29/1.

When given for copying ____
When copied ____
When examined ____
When signed ____
} 189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189, DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No

ORDER 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.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
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