1898

Educational (~~190~~) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 461

DATED 27-7-98

62 62

[Despatch Abstract.]

Grant-in-aid Code

Approving, with remarks
modifications, the revised — submitte
the 12th Sept, and directing its publicatio
the Fort St George Gazette.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1898} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 461, 27th July 1898.

JULY.

Grant-in-Aid Code.

Approving, with certain modifications, the revised — submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, and directing its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Madras, 17th June 1897, No. 6464.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, the Educational Grant-in-Aid Code revised with reference to the recommendations of the last Educational Conference.

2. The conference approved of in G.O., No. 152, Educational, dated 15th March 1897, held four meetings on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th March 1897. Previously to the meeting, the correspondence relating to the results grant system ending with G.O., No. 605, Educational, dated 30th September 1896, was communicated to each member, along with a set of the chief questions it was proposed to consider at the conference. As I expected, this plan facilitated the discussion of the several important points. Extracts from the Educational Codes of the other Provinces relating to the system of fixed grants were also communicated to each member on the first day of the conference. A copy of the proceedings of the conference is enclosed for information and reference.

3. Opportunity was taken to revise the whole code with reference to the orders of Government for the submission of the code in time to admit of careful consideration. The revised draft code was circulated not only to each member of the conference but also to the Inspectors, the Inspectress and the Assistant Inspectors who did not take part in the conference, for any alterations they might suggest, and, in the draft revised code I herewith submit, such of the suggestions of the members and the officers of the department as were in general accord with the views of the conference or as I considered worthy of adoption for the administration of grants-in-aid have been incorporated. For convenience of reference the alterations are printed in italics and the important omissions from the last sanctioned code are indicated by asterisks.

4. The important changes will now be explained :—

Chapter I.

Article 4.—This article has been almost re-written with reference to the recommendations of the conference to aid lower secondary schools, primary schools in the permanent section of the general school list and lower class technical, industrial and art schools on the fixed grant system. The earnings of results schools have, for years past, not been paid in full, owing to the insufficiency of the funds at the disposal of the sanctioning authorities, and it is not within the range of probability that public funds will ever suffice to pay the earnings in full. The conference would, accordingly, prefer a fixed amount of aid for a certain number of years to the annually varying results grants. The principal seems sound and deserves a fair trial for more reasons than one. To tell a manager that his school has earned, say, Rs. 200, and to pay him only Rs. 20 perhaps are *primâ facie* anomalous and very disheartening to honest workers. Again, the number of schools to be examined by the inspecting officers is

so large that unless the subordinate inspecting agency is strengthened (of which, however, there is for financial reasons no prospect) the inspection and examination for results grants will tend to become more and more mechanical and superficial. This is very undesirable. By aiding on the fixed grant system schools which have acquired permanence the disadvantages mentioned above and those enumerated in the Government of India's resolution printed on page 4 of this office Proceedings, No. 1442, dated 13th February 1897, will be greatly minimized and the schools concerned will, I believe, improve in efficiency. This has been the result of the abandonment of the examination of individual pupils for results grants at home. The conference would aid all lower secondary schools with fixed grants ; but I have provided for such of the lower secondary schools only as have been admitted to the permanent section of the general school list, that is, such schools as have fulfilled all the conditions of recognition and have acquired permanence, being aided with such grants. A primary school which has not fulfilled all the conditions of recognition should not be admitted to the list of schools aided with fixed grants, simply on opening a weak fifth standard class and having thus come under the category of lower secondary schools. Further, the restriction of admission to the list of fixed grant schools to schools on the permanent section will have a wholesome influence in inducing managers of schools in the temporary section to fulfil the conditions of recognition so as to be admitted into the permanent section and obtain the fixed grant. Both the Inspectresses are of opinion that such a restriction is necessary in the case of girls' schools, and I think it is equally essential in the case of boys' schools.

Article 5.—The words " salary " and " results " have been omitted as aid will be given in future on three systems and as it is not necessary to refer to the systems of aid under each clause. The alteration in the concluding portion of clause (iii) has been rendered necessary by the proposal to aid schools on the fixed grant system.

Article 6.—The conference having expressed itself in favour of building grants [illegible]en for hostels or boarding houses attached to educational institutions I have [illegible]for this in clause (ii) (1). There is no fear of the concession being abused [illegible]s with the sanctioning authority t withhold the sanction when it is considered [illegible]sary or inexpedient.

Article 14.—As the concession provided in this article will not apply to schools [illegible]red from the salary grant to the fixed grant system, a clause has been added [illegible] article.

Chapter II.

Article 5.—With reference to G.O., No. 256, Educational, dated 3rd May 1897, [illegible]yars in South Canara have been included in the list of backward and indigent [illegible]es.

Chapter III.

Article 1.—The word " institutions " has been substituted for " schools," as the [illegible]rmer term will more appropriately include colleges.

Article 8.—Special grants sanctioned on account of special charges, as for buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c., might be drawn either in the year in which the charges were incurred or in a subsequent year. As for purposes of accounts they must be omitted from the current expenditure, whether the grants are drawn or not in the year concerned, the words " sanctioned or " have been inserted in the first sentence.

Just as managers are at liberty to spend the surplus income of one department of an institution to meet the excess cost of another department of that institution, they may, and I think should, be allowed to spend the surplus of one school on the upkeep of another recognized school under their management. This is quite in accord with the principle laid down in Chapter II, article 6 of the Code, and has, accordingly, been provided for.

The last paragraph of the article simply adverts to the practice which has hitherto been followed in scrutinizing the annual financial statement of salary grant institutions for the purposes of this article.

Article 9.—Verbal alterations have been made.

Chapter IV.

This is a new chapter. It has been drawn up generally on the lines decided upon at the conference and also with reference to the provisions in the several articles in the chapters on salary and results grants.

Article 2.- It is proposed that the duration of a fixed grant shall be three years. Sufficient experience will, I trust, have been gained during this period of the working of the system.

Article 6.—The conference was not in favour of introducing in schools aided on the fixed grant system any provision relating to protection from small-pox ; but I do not see how I can support its recommendation so long as institutions aided on the salary and the results grant systems are governed by such regulations.

Articles 7 *to* 10.—The dates recommended for the submission of applications for grants, the tabulation of applications and the publication of the lists of schools admitted to aid are so fixed that the inspecting officers may proceed with the tabulation of applications for results grants in good time.

Article 12.—The limitations imposed as regards grants drawn by salary grant schools will apply to fixed grant schools also.

Article 15.—The examination for fixed grants will, as in the case of salary grant schools, be invariably held in the school premises. Examination on Sundays is prohibited except in the case of schools regularly held on Sundays.

Article 16.—The fixed grant report sheet referred to in this article takes the place of mark and pass lists for results schools and the particulars therein required are necessary to enable the countersigning officers of the bills for fixed grants to satisfy themselves that the recommendations of the inspecting officers may be accepted, and to hold or direct the holding of a second inspection whenever this is considered expedient. Care will be taken to see that as large a number as possible of schools admitted to the fixed grant list shall be examined by different officers in alternate years.

Article 17.—In the Inspection Code issued early this year it has been laid down that the results of examination of individual pupils or classes should be considered "excellent," "good," "fair," or "poor," according as they have secured 75 per cent., 60 per cent., 33 per cent., or a lower percentage, respectively, of the maximum marks individually or on the average; and this principle will be followed in classifying the results of the examination for fixed grants. In reviewing inspection reports I have noticed a tendency on the part of certain managers of schools to keep back from the inspection indifferent and dull pupils likely to fail in the examination. This tendency will, I apprehend, probably increase in connection with the examination of schools for fixed grants, and with a view to check it I have provided that 80 per cent. of the number on the rolls must be presented for the examination. This is a liberal margin. With a view to still further check the tendency referred to, the inspecting officers will also be instructed to ascertain now and then how the absent pupils fared generally in the form or class concerned.

Article 18.—For the protection of managers the conference considered it necessary to provide for a minimum amount of grant on first admission to the list of schools on the fixed grant system. This I have done in this article. The last clause embodies one of the special resolutions of the conference. Schools on the permanent section of the general school list, which it is proposed to aid on the fixed grant system, certainly deserve a more liberal treatment than schools in the temporary section.

Article 19.—The conference recommends that fixed grant schools should be allowed to draw the grants in two instalments, and I have accordingly provided for this in this article. It will be a convenient arrangement both to the managers and to the department. No school will, however, be permitted to draw the second instalment of grant before it is favourably reported on by the inspecting officers. Schools are examined for results grants from June to February, and to prevent loss to managers such of the schools as it is proposed to aid on the fixed grant system will have to be placed on the list with effect from the date succeeding that on which the

results grant examination is completed, provided that it is not earlier than 1st October. Hence the dates of admission of schools to the fixed grant list will necessarily vary. Such of the salary grant schools as are to be placed on the fixed grant system, will be so placed with financial effect from 1st March, so that no school may draw salary and fixed grants in the same official year and that both instalments of fixed grants due for a year may be drawn before the close of the year.

All schools will be examined in about the same time every year. Care will be taken in arranging the dates of examination to see that in the case of schools admitted to the fixed grant system both instalments of grants due for a year are drawn during one and the same official year, so that the budget forecast may not be disturbed. The results grant examination generally commences in July or towards the latter part of June; but no result school will be admitted to the fixed grant system before 1st October, so that the first instalment of fixed grant may not fall to be paid within the official year in which results grants have been drawn. This arrangement would be no hardship to the managers who had invariably been drawing results grants, not immediately after the grant examination but unavoidably several weeks after the examination. Moreover, the bulk of the results schools are examined towards the latter half of the official year so that the number of schools that will be affected by this arrangement will be comparatively small.

Chapter V.

Article 1.—It is proposed to aid higher class technical, industrial and art schools on the salary grant system and lower class schools of the above description on the fixed grant system. The results system has been found from experience to be unfavourable to such schools, which are necessarily expensive and will continue to be so. Hence such schools do not find place in this article or in any other article in this chapter.

Article 6.—Inspecting officers have reported that the age limits laid down for the different standards as regards the eligibility of pupils for results grants are unnecessary. The conference to which the question was referred was in favour of fixing one maximum limit of age for all standards and fixed it at 24 years—the present maximum limit (*vide* Resolution XXVIII). This change is wholesome and is recommended for the approval and sanction of Government. Inspecting officers find it impossible to ascertain correctly the age of every individual pupil presented for results grants, and any hard-and-fast restriction in this respect simply tempts managers to misrepresent the age of pupils when it is to their interest to do so. Further, such limitation does not assist the progress of education among the illiterate masses.

Articles 9 *and* 14.—In my letter No. 10282, dated 20th September 1895, submitting the revised Grant-in-Aid Code for 1896–97, I suggested that instead of fixing and notifying the assignment for individual schools, at the time of the publication of the lists and long before the examination, the grant be fixed after the examination of all schools and in proportion to the actual earnings of all the schools registered for the grant examination, and I fully explained my reasons for this important change. But in its order No. 844, Educational, dated 24th October 1895, Government refused to sanction my recommendation and directed me to adress Government again after making an enquiry as to the systems prevailing in the other provinces. After making a full enquiry I have reported in my letter to Government, No. 9516, dated 31st August 1896, recorded in G.O., No. 605, Educational, dated 30th September 1896, that in no other Province are grants to individual schools fixed before the examination and that all grants bear a definite proportion to the expenditure on the schools (*vide* paragraph 5 of my letter). The conference to which the whole correspondence was circulated for consideration, unanimously approved of the fixing of grants after the conclusion of the grant examination (*vide* Resolution XXVII). With reference to the observation that the change would leave the distribution of grants altogether in the hands of lowly-paid subordinates, I beg to refer Government to the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of my letter recorded in the Government order above referred to. So long as the grant to each school is fixed by the Inspectress or the Assistant Inspector, in consultation with the Sub-Assistants, there is little ground

to fear that undue partiality will be shown to any school. If a subordinate inspecting officer is inclined to show undue and special favour or the reverse to any particular school, he can do so only by passing a large or a small number of pupils in that school. But the Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectors will be specially instructed to scrutinize minutely the proportion passed in each school and to arrange for the re-examination of any school, whenever they consider it expedient, before recommending grants to individual schools. As in the case of fixed grant schools, arrangements will be made to have as many results schools as possible examined by different officers in alternate years. This will counteract any special leanings or aversions which inspecting officers may have with respect to individual schools. Sub-Assistants are also transferred, like district munsiffs, from one range to another once in about three years, and for this and other reasons set forth no apprehension need be entertained of any miscarriage of justice or uneven distribution of public funds in respect of results grants. And in any case the opportunities for unfairness will not be more than exist at present. The Primary Examination is now held in the months of November, December and January, and the results are seldom known before the close of January. It is for this reason partly that the conference for fixing grants is to meet early in February. It will be quite possible to finish the examination of schools for results grants by the end of January instead of by the 15th or 20th February as at present, as the examination work will be considerably lightened on the introduction of the fixed grant system and the issue of certifying memoranda once for all after the completion of the examination of the registered schools. The officers in whom vests the power of countersigning certifying memoranda will have the approval of the sanctioning authority to the grants recommended communicated to them before the certifying memoranda are countersinged, and there will be no difficulty in arranging for the payment of grants before the close of the official year.

The omission of article 11 of Chapter IV suggested by Government will not, I submit, remove the disadvantage referred to of the present system. The publication of the lists is necessary to regulate the grant examination and the tour programme of inspecting officers and to give sufficient notice to managers so that they may finish the course of instruction laid down in the Educational Rules; it is also necessary that inspecting officers should know beforehand the standards to be examined so that they may prepare their questions and arrange for the connected duties of the preparation of nominal rolls, pass lists, &c., and the scrutiny and checking of the registers of each of the standards to be examined. The non-publication of the list would thus lead to no small confusion.

It has not been found possible to assign to any school the full amount of its net cost. When a part only of the net cost is assigned to schools for want of funds, the assumption is that each school will earn in full the amount assigned. It is, therefore, but equitable that lapses in the sanctioned assignment should be given to schools which earned more than the amount assigned, subject of course to the limit of their net cost. The diversion of lapses to other purposes or the resumption of such lapses by the sanctioning authority would be unfair to efficient schools and would be tantamount to depriving them of their earnings for no fault of theirs.

The conferences of inspecting officers which will meet in February will first distribute the allotments available for results grants among schools examined during the year and then frame their recommendations regarding schools to be examined for grants in the ensuing official year. This is the simplest and most economical arrangement and will allow of the examination of a number of schools for fixed grants or for improvement in the latter part of February, in March and in the early part of April—months in which all inspecting officers will find it convenient to carry on inspection work.

Article 15.—As the words "to be assigned" are not necessary, they have been omitted.

Article 18.—Articles 17 and 18 of the present code have been combined into one.

Article 20.—The addition to this article has been made so that it may be in conformity with article 24 providing for class and individual examinations. Indelible pencil may be allowed to be used in place of ink.

Article 28.—Clause (i) has been re-written. The certifying memoranda may be prepared and kept ready, and after the conference has recommended assignments with reference to article 14, the amount may be entered in the last column, and the memoranda may be issued at once.

Clause (ix) has led to some difficulty and much delay. After the President has approved the grant for each school and an inspecting officer has countersigned the certifying memoranda thus vouching for its correctness, further reference to the President seems to be unnecessary as it appears to be the case in certain districts. The clause should, I think, be omitted altogether, the Presidents being required to empower the treasury and sub-treasury officers to pay the grants on presentation of the certifying memoranda. The local fund rules may be modified to this effect.

Chapter VI.

Article 12.—Provision is made in article 2 of Chapter VI for payment of grants on behalf of scholarships established in Government or board institutions for general education by private persons or bodies. A similar provision has been made in article 12 for payment of th d grants towards scholarships established in Government or board institutions for tech cal, industrial or art education. A few gentlemen have offered to institute scholarships in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut. I am unable to sanction a scholarship grant in the absence of any authority in the present code. Hence the addition of the clause proposed to this article.

Chapter VIII.

Articles 2 *and* 5.—In the circumstances already explained, provision has been made for building and rent grants for hostels or boarding houses attached to educational institutions.

Chapter. X.

If my recommendations in my letter No. 5263, dated 14th May 1897, be approved, article 3 proposed under Chapter X may be allowed to stand.

5. I have dwelt in the above paragraphs on all the resolutions of the conference excepting Resolutions VI, VII and VIII. The policy suggested in the above resolutions in regard to board schools is what I have been advocating in connection with local and municipal budgets, and in its order No. 564-L., dated 20th March 1897, Government approved of my recommendations. This principle will be kept steadily in view.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 5th August 1897, No. 8381.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 23rd September 1897, No. 10851.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 5th May 1898, No. 5222.

With reference to memorandum No. 8-M., Educational, dated the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose two copies of Appendices A to P to the Grant-in-Aid Code.

2. In regard to paragraph 2 of the memorandum, I beg to state that the addition proposed to clause (iii) of article 5 of Chapter I is intended to apply to the fixed grant system. If it is thought that this should form the subject of a separate clause, clause (iii) may remain unaltered and a new clause be added as clause (iv), namely:—

"In assigning fixed grants to schools, certain standards of which are eligible for aid from Provincial funds and certain standards from Local funds, the amount of fixed grants payable from the respective funds shall be determined by the average number on the rolls in the several standards during the preceding official year."

As regards results grants, the code provides the specific standards for which aid is payable from the different funds in municipal and non-municipal areas.

3. The Inspection Code provides for an annual inspection of all schools by the inspecting officers of the department, and the consolidated lists of schools admitted to aid on the fixed and result grant systems, published in the forms prescribed in Appendices E and I to the Grant-in-Aid Code, fix the date of examination. A separate provision regarding the annual examination and the date thereof was not, therefore, considered necessary. The following may be substituted for the first sentence in article 15 of Chapter IV :—

"Every school admitted to aid on the fixed grant system shall be examined once a year, the examination being held in the school premises on the day fixed by the Director."

I would also suggest that the following be inserted as the first sentence in article 18 of Chapter V :—

"Every school admitted to aid on the results grant system shall be examined for grant once a year." After the word "fixed" in line 5 of the same article, insert the words "by the Director."

———

Order—No. 461, Educational, dated 27th July 1898.

With his letter, dated 17th June 1897, the Director of Public Instruction submits a draft Grant-in-Aid Code revised with reference to the recommendations of the Educational Conference which met in March 1897. The most important change proposed is the substitution of a system of Fixed Grants (or more correctly Fixed Period Grants) for the existing so-called Results Grants. The Government proposes first to deal generally with this question, while in the latter part of these proceedings attention will be directed to certain details of the revised code which call for comment.

2. In considering the main question, set forth above, it is necessary to glance at the existing and the preceding schemes of Results Grants. Under the Code of 1885 and the "Estimate" system therein enforced, grants might be said accurately to have been apportioned on results. All pupils presented by schools were examined, and fixed amounts (diminished, if necessary, with reference to the available allotments) were given for all who passed. The code, it is true, declared in article 6 of Chapter III that the financial needs of schools, the number and character of previously existing schools, and the educational wants of the neighbourhood should be considered in admitting schools to aid or fixing grants; but in practice such considerations were overlooked.

3. For this Estimate system the code of 1893 substituted the Assignment system, whereby an assignment was made at the beginning of the year to each school on the considerations just noted. The school afterwards presented pupils for examination, and if they earned, by passing, the amount of the assignment or a higher sum, the assignment was paid, or otherwise a less sum. Thus, the grant being fixed irrespectively of results, even though payment was restricted in some cases with reference to these, there was here no true Results Grant.

4. It was soon seen that the Assignment system was wanting in the stimulus which compels a school manager to show an educational result proportioned to the public money assigned to him. This defect the Director, when submitting a revised code in 1895, proposed to remedy to some extent by fixing the assignment after the grant examination and with partial reference to its results. The Government, however, in G.O., No. 844, Educational, dated 24th October 1895, refused to sanction the change without careful consideration and called for a further report.

5. Before this report was submitted, attention was called to the defects of Results Grants by a resolution of the Government of India No. 3, Educational—14–2–54, dated 8th May 1896, forwarding the report of the committee appointed to revise the code of regulations for European schools in Bengal and stating that it agreed with the committee in condemning the system of payment by results. In consequence of this the Director of Public Instruction was authorized in G.O.,

No. 152, Educational, dated 15th March 1897, to summon an educational conference for the purpose of considering the question of adopting the Fixed Grants system, and the change in the Code now under the consideration of Government was made in accordance with the recommendations of that conference.

6. With regard to the defects of the system of payment by results, Government agrees with the views of the Government of India, and considers that, although payment by results is necessary in the early stages of education because of the stimulus it imparts to inferior schools, the system is bad in itself and should be dispensed with as soon as possible. The question, however, to be decided by Government now is whether the "Assignment" system, which was not a system of payment by results, should be continued. The disadvantages of this system, which has not been tried elsewhere, have been clearly shown by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter recorded in G.O., No. 605, Educational, dated 30th September 1896. It has been found that the assignment has been made by the managers of some schools a mere matter of speculation, and that it has not, as was expected, prevented "adventure schools" from springing up, nor made schools less ephemeral. The Government considers that in the case of small, weak and ill-established schools in remote and backward localities, it is necessary to apply a stimulus to educational effort, and that this can only be effected by results grants, but that the grant-in-aid must be settled with reference both to the needs of schools and to their results. The Government therefore approves of the proposal made in this code to fix the grant after instead of before the grant examination, and with some reference to it, in the case of lower secondary and primary schools which have not yet fully satisfied the conditions of recognition, but have been admitted to the temporary section of the general list on the ground that they have made some progress in that direction and are likely to become fully qualified. It is not proposed by Government to interfere with the "Salary Grants" system, under which aid is given to colleges, upper secondary schools and higher technical, industrial and art schools. For Government considers that this system, which has been in operation a long time, and about which there has been no complaint, is a sound one, but that it is inapplicable to lower secondary and primary schools that have been admitted to the permanent section of the general school list. It is clear, therefore, to Government that the latter schools, and also lower class technical, industrial and art schools, working up to standard D, must be aided on the "Fixed Period Grants" system, the main features of which are that "the grant is settled for a term of years—in Bengal generally five—and its amount determined by a conjunct view of all the circumstances and wants of the institution aided" (paragraph 467 of the report of the Educational Commission). This system has been found to be thoroughly successful in Bengal and Bombay and is recommended by the Educational Committee and the Government of India. Under it grants can be anticipated by the managers with certainty, teachers are left free to educate on any system they think best and to vary the subjects taught, while they are at the same time encouraged to give attention to dull boys, and Inspectors are left time for sound inspection and general supervision.

7. The rest of the draft code, with its appendices, is approved by Government with the following modifications:—

(1) *Chapter I, Article* 5.—The new clause (iv) proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 2 of his letter No. 5222, dated 5th May 1898, is approved with the modification that the words "average daily attendance" should be substituted for the words "average number on the rolls."

(2) *Chapter I, Article* 6 (ii) (1).—The Government approves of the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction to give building and rent grants in future to hostels and boarding houses, but considers that the words "for students" should be inserted after "boarding houses."

(3) *Chapter IV, Article* 2.—The Government approves of the first part of this article, but considers that the latter part somewhat conflicts with article 20, and that for the words following "provided that" should be substituted the words "no penalty is incurred under article 20."

(4) *Chapter IV, Article* 15.—The Government approves of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 of his letter referred to above to substitute for the first sentence of article 15 the words: "Every school admitted to aid on the fixed grant system shall be examined once a year, the examination being held in the school premises on the day fixed by the Director."

(5) *Chapter IV, Article* 17.—The Government considers that the words "and examined" should be added at the end of article 17, as it does not necessarily follow that all the pupils "presented for examination" will be examined.

(6) *Chapter V, Article* 18.—The Government approves of the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction contained in paragraph 3 of his letter referred to above to insert, as the first sentence of article 18, the words: "Every school admitted to aid on the results grant system shall be examined for grant once a year", and to insert the words "by the Director" after the word "fixed" in line 5 of the same article.

(7) *Appendix M, column* 7.—The heading of column 7 of this appendix should read thus:—

"Date of admission. In the case of general education scholarships, the form or class in which reading at the time of application."

8. The revised Grant-in-Aid Code, as approved with the modifications noted above, will come into force for the year 1899–1900. The copy of the code received with the Director's letter will be revised in accordance with the foregoing remarks and transmitted to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* at as early a date as possible.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Local and Municipal Department.
Gazette.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

NOTIFICATION.

This code of rules relating to the allotment of grants-in-aid to schools, as revised up to date, is published for general information with reference to article 13 of chapter I thereof.

GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

Chapter I.—Introduction.

Main purpose of Grants-in-aid.—Grants-in-aid of school and other educational institutions will be made with the object of extending and improving secular education, and will be given impartially and without reference to any religious instruction to all schools which impart sound secular instruction, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, and with due consideration of the requirements of each locality and of each institution, and of the funds at the disposal of Government or of the local board.

2. *Definitions of terms.*—The term 'Director' signifies Director of Public Instruction; the term 'Inspector' includes Inspectress; the term 'Local Board' includes a municipal commission or council or a taluk board; the term 'Local Funds' includes municipal or taluk funds; and the term 'President' includes the Chairman of a municipal commission or council.

The term 'European' signifies any person of European descent, pure or mixed, who retains European habits and modes of life.

3. *Objects for which aid is given*—

(i) Grants are given for teaching.

(ii) Grants are also given for—

(1) the salary of superintendents of groups of schools and of European orphanages;

(2) the payment of scholarships, and of stipends to teachers under training;

(3) the cost of food and clothing in European orphanages;

(4) the erection, enlargement, purchase, and rent of school buildings *and hostels or boarding houses for students attached to educational institutions;*

(5) the purchase of school furniture, apparatus, and appliances; of books for school and public libraries and reading rooms; and of the plant, materials and tools required for laboratories and workshops;

(6) the cost of needlework or other art and industrial exhibitions;

(7) the endowment of professorships, lectureships, teacherships, scholarships, laboratories, workshops, museums, and other educational objects.

4. *Systems under which aid for teaching is given.*—Grants for teaching are given under *three* systems, viz.,—

(i) the salary-grant system;
(ii) *the fixed-grant system;*
(iii) the results-grant system.

The aid given to colleges and upper secondary schools and to higher class technical, industrial and art schools shall be on the salary-grant system.

The aid given to lower secondary and primary schools admitted to the permanent section of the general school list and to lower class technical, industrial and art schools working up to standard D, shall be on the fixed-grant system.

The aid given to lower secondary and primary schools admitted to the temporary section of the general school list shall be on the results-grant system.

A school aided on one system shall not be aided on *another* for the same *period;* nor shall aid be given to one department of a secondary or a primary school on one system and to another department of the same school on *another* system.

5. *From what funds grants for teaching are payable.*—Grants for teaching are payable from provincial funds, or from local funds, or from both.

(i) The grants for teaching payable from provincial funds are—

(1) Grants to girls' schools and for girls;
(2) Grants to European schools and for European pupils;
(3) Grants to Mappilla schools situated outside municipalities, and Mappilla pupils in schools situated outside municipalities;
(4) Grants to non-poor schools in the municipality of Madras;
(5) Grants for the fourth and higher standards in poor schools municipality of Madras;
(6) Grants to collegiate and upper secondary departments in municipalities;
(7) Grants for all standards above the third in non-municipal areas;
(8) Grants to all schools in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódávari Agencies;
(9) Grants to training schools;
(10) Grants to technical and industrial schools and grants for pupils who pass in the industrial and art standards laid down in chapter V (III) of the Madras Educational Rules or in the Government technical examination notification.

(ii) The grants for teaching payable from local funds are—

(1) Grants for boys in lower primary standards of poor schools in the municipality of Madras;
(2) Grants to primary and lower secondary boys' schools and for boys in the primary and lower secondary standards in district municipalities;
(3) Grants to lower primary boys' schools and for boys in lower primary standards in non-municipal areas.

(iii) Salary grants for teachers employed partly in standards aided from provincial funds and partly in standards aided from local funds are payable from both funds in a proportion to be determined by the time devoted to the several standards.

(iv) *In assigning fixed grants to schools, certain standards of which are eligible for aid from provincial funds and certain standards from local funds, the amount of fixed grants payable from the respective funds shall be determined by the average daily attendance in the several standards during the preceding official year.*

6. *From what funds grants for other objects are payable—*

(i) Grants for—

(1) the salary of superintendents of groups of schools and of European orphanages;
(2) the payment of scholarships, and of stipends to teachers under training;
(3) the cost of food and clothing in European orphanages;
(4) the cost of needlework or other art and industrial exhibitions; and
(5) endowments

are payable from provincial funds.

(ii) Grants for—

(1) the erection, enlargement, purchase, and rent of school buildings *and of buildings to be used as hostels or boarding houses for students attached to educational institutions;*
(2) furniture, apparatus, appliances, libraries, reading rooms, laboratories, and workshop fittings;

are ordinarily payable from provincial funds, or from local funds, or from both, according to the source from which the grants for teaching in the schools or standards concerned are payable.

7. *Teachers' certificates.*—The teachers' certificates recognised by Government and incorporated in chapter VIII of the Madras Educational Rules shall be ...nised for the purposes of this code.

...aduates of non-Indian Universities, holders of certificates granted by the ...e of Council on Education in Great Britain or by the Commissioners of ...Education in Ireland, and holders of any other certificate or diploma ... by the Madras Government, shall be placed in such grades as the Director ...em appropriate.

8. *Sanctioning authority.*—Except in cases in which a reference to Government is required, all grants payable from provincial funds are sanctioned by the Director, and all grants payable from local funds are sanctioned by the local board concerned.

In the case of grants from provincial funds, salary grants not exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem may be transferred, or increased within the limit, or reduced, or withdrawn by the Inspector. Grants for village school houses up to the limit of Rs. 50 and furniture grants to village schools up to the maximum limit of Rs. 25 may be sanctioned by the Inspector.

9. *Caste.*—For the purposes of this code, caste shall be held to be unaffected by change of religion.

10. *Interpretation of rules.*—The interpretation of any article of this code shall, in the first instance, rest with the Director; provided that no interpretation of a general nature shall be binding on managers which has not been approved by Government and notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

11. *Appeal to sanctioning authority.*—An appeal shall lie to the sanctioning authority for the revision of its orders.

12. *Appendices.*—The appendices to the code shall have the same effect as the articles of the code and shall be treated as part of the code.

13. *Annual publication of Code.*—The code, with such alterations as may have been made during the preceding twelve months, shall be published every year in the first issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in October; and the code so published shall come into force from the 1st April following.

14. *Saving clause.*—Nothing in this code shall affect salary grants on behalf of individual teachers and grants for conductresses which have already been sanctioned, *provided that the schools continue to be aided on the salary grant system.*

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF AID.

1. *Management.*—Every institution, on behalf of which aid is sought, shall be under the management of one or more persons recognised by the Department, who, in the capacity of proprietors, or of trustees, or of members of a local board, or of members of a committee elected by the society or association by which the school is maintained, shall undertake to be answerable for the maintenance of the institution and the fulfilment of all the conditions of recognition and aid. Managers may, with the approval of the Department, appoint the headmaster of the school or other person as local agent to transact the current business of the school with the Department.

2. *Manager's declaration.*—Every application for aid shall be made in such form as may from time to time be prescribed, and shall contain a declaration, signed by the manager, to the effect 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, excepting such rules as the institution may be specially exempted from; and that he is prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment, and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table, and registers, to inspection, and to furnish such returns as may be required by the Department.

3. *Conscience clause in schools for Europeans.*—In schools for Europeans it shall not be required, as a condition of any pupil being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend, or abstain from attending, any Sunday school or any place of religious worship; or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, to which his parent or guardian objects; or that he shall, if his parent or guardian wishes to withdraw him, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent or guardian belongs.

The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given at any meeting of the school, shall be either at the beginning, or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting. The time or times for such observances or instruction shall be inserted in a time-table to be approved by the Director, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in the school-room. Any pupil may be withdrawn by his parent or guardian from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school.

On application from the manager, the Director may, for good and sufficient reasons and after duly notifying in the *Fort St. George Gazette* that such application has been made, exempt a school from the operation of the conscience clause, or may cancel such exemption.

4. *Poor pupils and poor schools.*—(i) To qualify a native pupil to be treated as poor, it must be shown, to the satisfaction of the Department, that the ordinary monthly income of the family to which he belongs does not exceed Rs. 7 for the whole family.

To qualify a European pupil to be treated as poor, it must be shown, to the satisfaction of the Department, that the ordinary monthly income of the family to

(ii) A school, to be treated as poor, must have over 50 per cent. of its pupils poor, as above defined.

(iii) All schools for Muhammadans, including Mappillas, shall be treated as poor schools, irrespective of the proportion of poor pupils therein.

5. *Backward and indigent classes.*—Schools, the majority of whose pupils belong to the backward and indigent classes mentioned below, shall be admitted to the privileges which this code allows to poor schools:—

Badgas.	Khonds.	Nayadis.
Billavas.	Kurumas.	Oddars.
Chaklars.	Koravas.	Pallas.
Chenchus.	Kotas.	Pallis (Nellore).
Cherumas.	*Kotayars* (South Canara).	Panus.
Dandasis.	Koyas.	Paraiyas.
Enadis.	Kurubas.	Pattunulgars.
Holayas.	Lambadis.	Polayas.
Izhuvans (Choguns).	Malas and Madigas.	Saliyars.
Irulas.	Malsas.	Savaras.
Kadas.	Malayalis (Tamil district).	Todas.
Kaikolars.	Mogars.	Totis.
Kannadiars (Tanjore).	Muduvas.	Valluvas.

6. *Income to be devoted to educational purposes.*—No aided school shall be allowed to spend any portion of its income for other than educational purposes.

CHAPTER III.—SALARY GRANTS.

A.—Special Conditions of Aid.

1. *Average daily attendance of pupils.*—A salary grant shall not ordinarily be given or continued to *an institution* which had not for the previous term an average daily attendance—

in *institutions for* boys of at least	30 pupils.
in *institutions for* girls of at least	20 „
in superior indigenous schools of at least	10 „
in technical, industrial *and art* schools or classes of at least ...	6 „
in training schools for masters of at least	10 students.
in training schools for mistresses of at least	5 „

The Director may, however, relax this rule in the case of poor European schools in small towns, and in the case of schools for backward and indigent classes or situated in backward localities.

2. *Time to be devoted to teaching.*—A teacher shall not, as a rule, be eligible for a grant unless, during each ordinary school day, four hours are spent in secular teaching. In the case of teachers of college classes, headmasters of secondary schools and assistant professors, three hours a day or fifteen hours a week shall usually be spent in secular teaching, and in the case of principals of colleges with secondary schools attached, two hours a day.

Teachers of oriental languages only, instructors in gymnastics or drill only, and sewing mistresses or sewing masters teaching needlework only, shall spend two hours in teaching.

In the case of teachers of technical, industrial *and art* subjects the time to be devoted to teaching shall be fixed by the Director.

In all cases in which the time devoted to secular teaching is below the minimum, the grant may, at the discretion of the Director, be proportionately reduced.

3. *Qualifications of teachers.*—The qualifications, general and professional, of teachers shall be in accordance with the Madras Educational Rules. The work which a teacher has to do *shall* be specified in the application for grant; and, if it is proposed to alter permanently the character of that work, due intimation of the

change *shall* be given. Grants shall not usually be given or continued if a teacher is employed on work beyond his capacity.

4. *Protection from small-pox.*—(i) No grant shall, without the express sanction of Government, be allowed to a teacher who is not protected from small-pox.

(ii) In the case of schools for boys and of schools for European and Native Christian girls, situated in localities in which vaccination is not by law compulsory, the manager shall not admit as a pupil any one who is not protected from small-pox by vaccination or otherwise.

5. *Age limits as regards teachers.*—A salary grant shall not ordinarily be given for a master who is under 18 years, or for a mistress who is under 15 years, or for any teacher who is over 60 years of age.

6. *Home education classes.*—A salary grant for a qualified mistress teaching Hindu or Muhammadan girls in their homes may be sanctioned by the Director; provided (1) that the total number of pupils in standards above the first is not less than ten, (2) that the pupils are not *under* ten years of age, and (3) that the teacher devotes to the classes at least twenty hours a week.

B.—Application for and Admission to Aid.

7. *Applications for aid.*—Applications for salary grants, or for their transfer increase, reduction, or withdrawal, shall be made in the prescribed form (*Appendix A*) to the inspecting officer and shall be accompanied by a certificate that the teacher concerned has been vaccinated or is otherwise protected from small-pox:

(i) if the grants are payable from provincial funds, the Inspector shall dispose of the application, provided that it is within his province; otherwise, he shall submit it to the Director with his opinion;

(ii) if the grants are payable from local funds, the Inspector shall forward the application to the President of the local board with his recommendation.

C.—Financial Limitations.

8. *Maximum aid.*—The maximum salary grant to *an institution* during a given year shall be the sum required to meet that part of the current expenditure of the year which is not covered by the current receipts from fees, endowments, and miscellaneous sources, special charges for which special grants have been *sanctioned or* received being left out of account. The income from fees shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the fee notification. In an institution in which a teacher is not paid a fixed salary, the salary on which his grant has been calculated shall be taken as expenditure. When money from current receipts is funded during the year, it shall not be treated as expenditure. If, at the close of any year, the current receipts exceed the current expenditure, the manager shall deduct the surplus from the grant for the following year up to the limit of grant drawn by him during the year; provided that if he is prepared to spend such surplus on improvements to the staff, accommodation or appliances considered by the Director to be necessary and previously approved by him *for the school or for any other recognised school under the same management*, there shall be no deduction from next year's grant; and provided further that of such surplus, he shall be allowed to retain a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the current expenditure as working balance. Such working balance shall be treated as an item of the current receipts of the following year.

For the purposes of this article, departments and standards aided from local funds shall be regarded as separate institutions; but in such cases the charge for the headmaster's supervision shall be taken into account.

The manager shall submit to the Director not later than 1st June of each year a financial statement in the prescribed form (Appendix B) for the preceding official year.

D.—Courses of Instruction and Standards of Examination.

9. *Courses of instruction.*—In Arts colleges the courses of instruction and standards of examination prescribed by the University, *and in* secondary schools the courses of instruction and standards of examination laid down in the Madras Educational Rules, shall be followed. In higher class *technical, industrial and art schools* the courses of instruction and standards of examination in the Government technical examination notification and syllabuses shall be adopted. In lower secondary forms not fewer than four, and in primary classes not fewer than two, of the optional subjects laid down in chapter V of the Educational Rules shall be taught in addition to the compulsory subjects.

In superior indigenous schools suchs curriculum as may be prescribed by the Director shall be adopted.

E.—Scale of Grants.

10. *How grants shall be calculated.*—Grants shall ordinarily be calculated on the salaries actually paid by the manager, provided that such salaries appear to the Director to be reasonable. But in institutions in which the teachers do not receive fixed salaries, the grants shall be calculated on such salaries as the Director may consider appropriate.

11. *Two-thirds grants.*—A grant not exceeding two-thirds of the total salary may be given for mistresses holding trained-teachers' certificates and employed in remote and backward localities.

12. *Half grants.*—A grant not exceeding one-half of the total salary may be given for—

(i) Graduates of non-Indian universities, who possess high academic qualifications.

(ii) Mistresses educated in non-Indian schools or colleges, whose qualifications entitle them, in the opinion of the Director, to rank in the collegiate, second-grade collegiate, or upper secondary grade.

(iii) Mistresses holding trained-teachers' certificates.

(iv) Mistresses holding untrained-teachers' certificates and who are employed (*a*) in schools in backward localities, (*b*) in poor schools, especially schools for poor Europeans or for Muhammadans, in which the fees, if levied at the standard rates, do not cover an adequate portion of the current expenditure, and (*c*) as superintendents of girls' schools.

(v) Masters holding trained-teachers' certificates of the collegiate, second-grade collegiate, or upper secondary grade and who are employed (*a*) in training schools and (*b*) in secondary schools situated in non-municipal towns and in villages, in which the fees, if levied at the standard rates, do not cover an adequate portion of the current expenditure.

(vi) Teachers of technical, industrial *or art* subjects, holding first-class technical teachers' certificates.

(vii) Gymnastic instructors holding first-class certificates.

13. *Third grants.*—A grant not exceeding one-third of the total salary may be given for—

(i) Graduates of non-Indian universities.

(ii) Masters holding trained-teachers' certificates.

(iii) Mistresses holding untrained-teachers' certificates.

(iv) Uncertificated teachers who have passed a general education test, and who are employed with the approval of the Inspector (*a*) in poor

schools, especially schools for poor Europeans, (*b*) in schools for Muhammadans, and (*c*) in schools for backward and indigent classes or in backward localities.

(v) Masters holding untrained-teachers' certificates of the collegiate, second-grade collegiate, or upper secondary grade, and who are employed in secondary schools situated in non-municipal towns and in villages, in which the fees, if levied at the standard rates, do not cover an adequate portion of the current expenditure.

(vi) Teachers of technical, industrial *or art* subjects, holding second-class technical teachers' certificates.

(vii) Gymnastic instructors holding second-class certificates.

(viii) Sewing masters and sewing mistresses approved by the Inspector, when a certificated sewing mistress cannot be procured.

(ix) (*a*) Teachers of oriental languages, (*b*) superintendents and matrons of European orphanages, and (*c*) supervisors of groups of schools holding trained-teachers' certificates.

14. *Fourth grants.*—A grant not exceeding one-fourth of the total salary may be given for—

(i) Masters holding untrained-teachers' certificates.

(ii) Uncertificated mistresses who have passed a general education test.

(iii) Supervisors of groups of schools holding untrained-teachers' certificates.

15. *Grants for pandits.*—A grant may be given for a teacher of a South Indian vernacular language only in the college and upper secondary departments.

16. *Absentee allowance.*—When a teacher is absent on leave, if the leave is taken in general accordance with the regulations applicable to Government educational officers of similar standing, half his grant may be drawn during such absence, and the other half may be assigned to a qualified substitute; provided that the manager contributes towards the salaries of the absent and officiating teachers the proportion required of him under these rules.

17. *Continuance of salary grants to teachers attending special institutions.*—A certificated teacher in a college or secondary school for general education, whom the manager may wish to attend a special course at a technical institution approved by the Director, shall be eligible for the continuance of his grant during such course; provided that the grant shall be paid only in the event of such teacher passing the next ensuing technical examination in the subject or subjects which he has been studying.

F.—Payment of Grants.

18. *Conditions of payment.*—All salary grants are payable monthly and shall be drawn regularly month by month as far as practicable. The grants due up to and including February shall be drawn before the close of the official year. It shall be an indispensable condition of payment that the proportion which the manager is required to contribute shall have been duly paid to the teacher. All grant bills shall, therefore, contain a declaration that the teachers have received the portion of their salaries payable by the manager. In the case of teachers who receive no fixed remuneration, a declaration by the manager that such teachers have been duly employed in accordance with the terms of the order sanctioning the grant shall suffice. The salary grant bill shall also contain a declaration that all the conditions on which the grants were sanctioned are being duly fulfilled.

19. *Notice of reduction of grants.*—In order to allow time for full inquiry, the aggregate amount of grant to an institution continuing to do work of the same standard and amount shall not be materially reduced without six months' notice to the manager, except in cases falling under article 8 of this chapter.

G.—Penalties.

20. *Penalties.*—The sanctioning authority shall have power to withhold, reduce, or suspend the grant, and to take such other measures as the occasion may appear to him to demand in cases where there has been falsification in the registers, or misrepresentation in the preparation of bills, or deception in the presentation of pupils, or any other fraud or irregularity.

CHAPTER IV.—FIXED GRANTS.

A.—Special Conditions of Aid.

1. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.—*A fixed grant shall not ordinarily be given or continued to a school which had not for the previous official year an average daily attendance—*

in boys' schools in municipalities of at least	25 *pupils.*
in girls' schools in " "	15 "
in boys' schools in non-municipal areas of at least	15 "
in girls' schools in " "	10 "
in schools for backward and indigent classes or in backward localities of at least	10 "
in technical, industrial or art schools or classes of at least	10 "

The Director may, however, relax this rule in special cases.

2. DURATION OF GRANT.—*The duration of the fixed grant shall be for three years, provided that no penalty is incurred under article* 20.

3. NUMBER OF SCHOOL MEETINGS.—*A school shall not, ordinarily, be aided on the fixed-grant system unless it has met on* 180 *school days since the previous inspection; provided that in the case of night schools and schools in backward localities* 120 *meetings shall suffice.*

4. DEFINITION OF SCHOOL DAY.—*The school day shall consist of at least four hours of secular instruction; but two meetings, each of not less than two hours, whether on the same day or on different days, shall be counted as one school day. In technical, industrial or art schools, a school day shall consist of not less than six hours, of which two at least shall be devoted to general instruction. In night schools and in schools for backward and indigent classes or in backward localities, a school day shall consist of not less than two hours of secular instruction; but two periods, each of not less than one hour, whether on the same day or on different days, shall be counted as one school day.*

5. QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.—*The qualifications, general and professional, of teachers shall be in accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.*

6. PROTECTION FROM SMALL-POX.—(*i*) *No teacher, who is not protected from small-pox, shall, without the express sanction of the Director, be permanently employed in a school aided on the fixed-grant system.*

(ii) In the case of schools for boys and in the case of schools for European and Native Christian girls situated in localities in which vaccination is not by law compulsory, the manager shall not admit as a pupil any one who is not protected from small-pox by vaccination or otherwise.

B.—Application for and Admission to Aid.

7. APPLICATIONS FOR AID.—*Applications for first admission to the list of schools to be aided on the fixed-grant system shall be made in the prescribed form (Appendix C) before the* 30*th September to the Inspector if it relates to European, technical, industrial or art schools and to the sub-assistant inspector in the case of other schools.*

8. RECOMMENDATIONS OF INSPECTING OFFICERS.—*In the case of boys' schools the sub-assistant inspector shall scrutinize the applications and submit them to the Inspector through the assistant inspector, toget[illegible] with a consolidated list in the prescribed form (Appendix D). The list, with t[illegible] assistant inspectors' remarks, should reach the office of the Inspector not later t[illegible] the* 15*th November and the office of the Director with the Inspector's recommendations not later than the* 1*st December.*

In the case of girls' schools the sub-assistants shall scrutinize the applications and submit them to the Inspectress, together with a consolidated list in the prescribed form. The list should reach the Inspectress not later than the 1st November, and the office of the Director with the Inspectress' recommendations not later than the 1st December.

The Inspectors and Inspectresses shall include in the consolidated list the European, technical, industrial, or art schools from which applications have been received by them direct.

The lists for each district shall be forwarded by the Director with his recommendation to the Presidents of local boards concerned before the 1st January for the approval by the board of the fixed grant recommended from local funds.

9. ADMISSION TO AID.—*The sanctioning authority shall determine what schools shall be admitted to aid on the fixed-grant system and shall fix the grant for each school, after taking into account the number, the character, the efficiency and the financial condition of the schools, the educational needs of the locality and the funds at its disposal.*

The Presidents of local boards shall, after approval, so for as grants from local funds are concerned, return to the Director not later than 1st February the lists forwarded by him to them.

10. PUBLICATION OF LISTS.—*The Director shall publish for each district in the prescribed form (Appendix E) a consolidated list of all schools admitted to aid and excluded from aid on the fixed-grant system, and shall issue the same not later than the 1st April to the Presidents of local boards, treasury and inspecting officers and deputy inspectors of vaccination.*

11. INTIMATION TO MANAGERS.—*Within twenty days after the publication of the lists, the sub-assistant inspector of the range shall intimate to the manager of each school admitted to aid, the fact of such admission, the amount of grant fixed and the date from which the grant is to have effect. The sub-assistant inspector shall also intimate to the manager of each school excluded from aid, the fact of such exclusion and the reason for it.*

C.—Financial Limitations.

12. *The maximum fixed grant to a school during a given year shall be the full net cost, that is, the sum required to meet that part of the current expenditure of the year which is not covered by the current receipts from fees, endowments and miscellaneous sources, special charges for which special grants have been sanctioned or received being left out of account. When money from current receipts is funded, it shall not be treated as current expenditure. If, at the close of any year, the current receipts exceed the current expenditure, the manager shall deduct the surplus from the grant for the following year up to the limit of grant drawn by him during the year; provided that, if he is prepared to spend such surplus on improvements to the staff, accommodation or appliances considered by the Director to be necessary and previously approved by him for the school or for any other recognised school under the same management, there shall be no deduction from the next year's grant; and provided further that, of such surplus, he shall be allowed to retain a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the current expenditure as a working balance. Such working balance shall be treated as an item of the current receipts of the following year. Refunds of the surplus income of any school shall be credited to provincial and local funds in proportion to the grants drawn from the respective funds.*

The manager shall submit to the Inspector not later than the 1st June of each year a financial statement in the prescribed form (Appendix B) for the preceding official year.

D.—Courses of Instruction and Standards of Examination.

13. SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.—*The subjects of instruction shall be those included in the courses of instruction and standards of examination laid down in chapter V of the Madras Educational Rules. In lower secondary forms not fewer than four, and in primary classes not fewer than two, of the optional subjects therein laid down shall be taught in addition to the compulsory subjects.*

14. EXAMINATION TO BE IN THE COMPULSORY AND OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—*Pupils may be examined in all the compulsory and optional subjects in which they have received instruction.*

15. EXAMINATION WHEN AND WHERE TO BE HELD AND BY WHOM TO BE CONDUCTED.—*Every school admitted to aid on the fixed-grant system shall be examined once a year, the examination being held in the school premises on the day fixed by the Director. The inspecting officer conducting the examination shall, however, have power to hold the examination on any day within the fifteen days preceding, or within the fifteen days following, that date, provided that he has given at least seven days' written notice. If it is desired to change the date beyond the above limits, the previous sanction of the Director must be obtained. No examination shall be held on a Sunday, except in the case of schools regularly held on Sundays.*

Pupils may be presented for public examinations conducted under special Government notifications.

16. FIXED GRANT REPORT SHEET.—*A fixed grant report sheet in the prescribed form (Appendix F) shall be sent to the manager at least three days before the date of examination. The manager shall enter in the report sheet the particulars he is required to fill in and present it to the inspecting officer on his arrival at the school. During the progress of the examination the inspecting officer shall record in the appropriate columns of the report sheet his observations on the general condition of the school, the results of his examination and the drawbacks, if any, noticed at the inspection; and within a week after the conclusion of the examination he shall furnish the manager with a true copy of his remarks, as recorded in the report sheet and submit to the Inspector at the same time a copy of the report, through the assistant inspector in the case of boys' schools examined by the sub-assistant inspectors. The manager shall file these report sheets for reference and production before an inspecting officer when required.*

17. CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS.—*The results of the annual examination in each subject in which examination is held shall be considered "excellent," "good," "fair" or "poor" according as each form or class has secured, on an average, the proportion of marks specified in article 6, section vii, chapter IV of the Madras Inspection Code, and the general result of the inspection shall be based on the results of the class examinations as above ascertained in both the compulsory and optional subjects. Not fewer than 80 per cent., of the number on the rolls shall be presented for the annual examination and examined.*

E.—Scale of Grants.

18. HOW GRANTS SHALL BE FIXED.—*Subject to the maximum limit laid down in article 12 of this chapter, the grant to a school, on its first admission, shall be fixed with reference to the actual cost of the school during the previous official year as shown in the financial statement furnished by the manager and accepted by the Department and with reference to the funds at the disposal of the sanctioning authority. On first admission to aid under the fixed-grant system, however, the minimum amount of fixed grant to a school shall not be less than the average amount of grant received by its manager during the previous three years. In the distribution of public funds schools on the fixed-grant system shall have a priority of claim over those aided on the results grants system.*

F.—Payment of Grants.

19. PAYMENT OF GRANTS.—(*i*) *Fixed grants for each year shall be drawn in two equal half-yearly instalments on a bill prepared in the prescribed form and countersigned by the Inspector.*

(*ii*) *The bill for the first instalment shall be forwarded by the manager to the inspecting officer in the first week of the month succeeding the first half-year, the half-year being counted from the notified date of admission of the school to aid on the fixed-grant system.*

(*iii*) *The bill for the second instalment shall be forwarded by the manager to the inspecting officer immediately after the close of the second half year, provided that the annual inspection of the school has been held and the continuance of the grant has been recommended.*

(iv) The above procedure shall be followed in regard to bills for fixed grants for the third and subsequent half years, provided that the inspecting officer has recommended the continuance of the grants.

(v) It shall be competent for the sanctioning authority to sanction and pass a supplemental grant to a school admitted to aid on the fixed-grant system to cover a portion of any additional cost it has incurred on any higher standard or standards opened with the approval of the Department subsequent to the date of the admission of the school to aid on the fixed-grant system. The supplemental grant shall be notified in the same manner as the original grant.

(vi) On receipt of the countersigned bill, the manager shall endorse it and present it for payment at the nearest treasury in the case of grants payable from provincial and local funds and to the President of the municipal council in the case of grants payable from municipal funds. Bills received by the manager during March shall be cashed before the 31st of that month.

G.—Penalties.

20. PENALTIES.—*The sanctioning authority may, on the report of the inspecting officer, after enquiry, withhold, reduce or suspend the grant, owing to a reduction in the standard, or deterioration in efficiency, or failure to remedy defects in organization, discipline, instruction and accommodation pointed out in writing at the previous inspection, or falsification of the registers, or misrepresentation regarding fees and attendance, or deception in the presentation of pupils, or other proved fraud or irregularity.*

CHAPTER V.—RESULTS GRANTS.

A.—Special Conditions of Aid.

1. (i) *Average daily attendance of pupils.*—Unless specially exempted by the Director, no school shall be admitted to aid, which has not had, during the three months preceding the date of application, an average daily attendance—

in boys' schools in municipalities of at least	...	20 pupils.
in girls' " " "	...	20 "
in boys' schools in non-municipal areas of at least	...	10 "
in girls' " " "	...	10 "
* * * * *	...	5 "
in schools for backward and indigent classes or in backward localities of at least	...	5 "

(ii) Unless specially exempted by the Director, no school shall be examined for grant which has not, at the time of examination, the above attendance, and which has not had this average daily attendance throughout the period since the previous examination, or, in the case of new schools, from the date of application. In the case of schools for backward and indigent classes there shall be no restriction.

2. *Number of school meetings.*—No school shall be examined for grant which has not, on the date of examination, met on 150 school days since the previous examination, or, in the case of new schools, from the date of application; provided that, in the case of night schools and schools in backward localities, 100 meetings shall suffice. In the case of schools for backward and indigent classes there shall be no restriction.

3. *Definition of school day.*—The school day shall consist of at least four hours of secular instruction; but two meetings, each of not less than two hours, whether on the same day or on different days, shall be counted as one school day. In night schools and in schools for backward and indigent classes, and in backward localities, a school day shall consist of not less than two hours of secular instruction; but two periods, each of not less than one hour, whether on the same day or on different days, shall be counted as one school day.

4. *Qualifications of teachers.*—The qualifications, general and professional, of teachers shall ordinarily be in accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

5. *Protection from small-pox.*—No male pupil unprotected from small-pox shall be eligible for a grant payable from provincial or local funds if the school is situated in a locality in which protection from small-pox has been declared to be a condition of aid, or in which vaccination is by law compulsory.

6. *Age limits for pupils.*—To be eligible for a grant, male pupils in *day schools shall not be more than 24 years of age.* In night schools there shall be no maximum limit of age, but ordinarily no pupil shall be eligible for grant who is under ten years. In the case of pupils belonging to backward and indigent classes and in the case of girls, there shall be no restriction as to age.

7. *Night schools.*—No night school shall be admitted to examination for grant, unless it be shown to supply a real want of the neighbourhood which is not met by the day schools. Before recommending a night school for admission, the sub-assistant, or the officer specially deputed by him, shall visit it and submit a statement showing the age, caste and occupation of each pupil.

B.—Application for and Admission to Aid.

8. *Applications for aid.*—Every manager who desires to have his school examined for aid during the following year shall forward, before the *1st* December, an application in the prescribed form (*Appendix G*), to the Inspector if it relates to European schools, and to the sub-assistant inspector in the case of all other schools.

9. *Recommendations of inspecting officers.*—The sub-assistant inspector shall scrutinize the application and satisfy himself after reference to the inspecting schoolmaster or the manager, if necessary, that the entries therein made, especially as to the cost of staff and the income from fees, have been truly and correctly set forth and may be accepted.

In the case of boys' schools, the sub-assistant inspectors in each division shall meet in the month of *February* under the presidency of the assistant inspector to draw up a summary of the recommendations in the prescribed form (*Appendix H*). The sub-assistant inspectors of Muhammadan schools shall submit to the assistant inspector their summary of recommendations before 1st *February*. Extracts from the summary relating to grants from local funds shall be forwarded to the President before 1st *March*. The complete summary for the district, together with a list in the prescribed form, of schools to be aided from public funds, shall be submitted to the Director not later than 1st April, through the Inspector.

In the case of girls' schools, the sub-assistants shall submit to the Inspectress not later than 1st *February* the summaries and lists for each district in the prescribed forms, and the Inspectress shall submit them to the Director not later than 1st April.

The summaries and lists relating to European schools shall be prepared by the Inspector and submitted to the Director along with the district summaries and lists.

The selection of schools for aid shall be from among the schools entered in the temporary section of the general school list.

If the sanctioning authority is of opinion that *any school or schools not originally recommended for aid are eligible for and deserve aid, it may authorize the inclusion of such school or schools in the sanctioned list; but no school shall be so added to the sanctioned list after the 1st October.*

10. *Admission to aid.*—The sanctioning authority, after considering the recommendations of the inspecting officers, shall determine what schools and standards shall be admitted to aid. In determining this, the sanctioning authority shall take into account the number, the character, and the financial condition of the schools, the educational needs of the locality, and the funds at its disposal.

The President of the local board shall, after approval, forward to the Director, not later than the *1st* April, the extracts from the summary relating to grants from local funds.

11. *Publication of lists.*—The Director shall publish *in the prescribed form (Appendix I)* for each district a consolidated list of all schools admitted to aid, and

shall issue the same not later than 1st July to the Presidents of local boards, treasury and inspecting officers, and deputy inspectors of vaccination. This list shall also be hung up in all tahsildars', deputy tahsildars', and stationary sub-magistrates' offices, and at all important post offices.

12. *Intimation to Managers.*—Within twenty days after the publication of the lists, the *sub-assistant inspector of the range* shall intimate to the manager of each school admitted to aid, the standards for which grant will be given, the amount of *net cost accepted*, and the date of the examination.

13. *Publication of list of excluded schools.*—A list of schools not admitted to aid shall be published by the sanctioning authority in the District Gazette or in the *Fort St. George Gazette* immediately after the end of April, the reason for exclusion being briefly indicated in each case.

14. FIXING OF ASSIGNMENT.—*Early in February the Inspectresses, in the case of girls' schools, and the Assistant Inspectors with the Sub-assistant Inspectors, in the case of boys' schools, shall distribute the allotment for results grants available for each district, taluk or municipality among the schools which have been examined for results grants during the year, in proportion to their actual earnings, subject to the limit of their net cost accepted by the Department. They shall immediately forward for the approval of the sanctioning authority a published list of results schools admitted to aid with the assignment recommended for each school therein noted, and the decision of the sanctioning authority shall be communicated immediately to the Inspectors, Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectors.*

C.—Financial Limitations.

15. *Maximum aid.*—The maximum results grant to a school shall be the sum required to meet that part of the current expenditure, which will not be covered by the receipts from fees, endowments and miscellaneous sources. The current expenditure shall be taken to be the cost of the staff, together with an addition not exceeding 25 per cent. thereof for supervision and sundry charges. In schools in which the staff receives no fixed salaries, the cost of it shall be calculated with reference to local circumstances and to the qualifications of the teachers. As regards receipts, the income from fees shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the fee notification and with special reference to the character of the school and the class of the community for which the school is intended.

D.—Courses of Instruction and Standards of Examination.

16. *Subjects of examination.*—The subjects of examination shall be those included in the courses of instruction and standards of examination laid down in chapter V of the Madras Educational Rules; provided that no examination for grant shall, for the present, be held in Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, Persian, French or German.

17. *Examination to be in all the compulsory subjects.*—Every pupil shall be examined in all the compulsory subjects of the standard in which he is presented. A pupil failing to earn a grant in the compulsory subjects shall not be examined in optional subjects.

18. *Examination by whom conducted, and where and when to be held.—Every school admitted to aid on the results grant system shall be examined for grant once a year.* The examination shall be conducted either by the inspecting officers or by boards appointed under special Government notifications.

The examinations conducted by inspecting officers shall be held on the day fixed *by the Director* and in the school premises, unless the manager agrees that it shall be held elsewhere. The inspecting officer shall, however, have power to hold the examination on any day within the fifteen days preceding, or within the fifteen days following, that date; provided that he has given at least seven days' written

notice. If it is desired to change the date beyond the above limits, the previous sanction of the Director must be obtained. No examination shall be held on a Sunday *except in the case of schools regularly held on Sundays.*

The examinations conducted by boards under special notifications shall be held at such times and places as are laid down in such notifications.

19. *Nominal rolls.*—A nominal roll in the prescribed form (*Appendix J*) shall be sent to the manager at least two days before the date of examination. The manager shall fill in the form and present it to the inspecting officer on his arrival at the school.

20. *Mark lists.*—During the progress of the examination the inspecting officer shall enter in ink *or in indelible pencil* in the mark lists, which he shall keep for each standard separately the marks assigned to each pupil in each subject in which he has been examined *individually, and in the case of the examination of the class as a whole, the remark "fair" or "good" as the case may be.*

21. *Pass lists.*—Immediately after the conclusion of the examination the inspecting officer shall furnish the manager with an abstract of the results of the examination in the prescribed form (*Appendix K*). The manager shall keep these pass lists and produce them for inspection at the three next succeeding examinations.

22. *Standards for which grants can be earned.*—(i) A pupil shall not earn a grant under any standard other than that in which he has been studying during the six months *or, in the case of night schools, four months* preceding examination.

(ii) A pupil shall not earn a grant for the compulsory subjects unless he has passed in all of them at one and the same examination.

(iii) A pupil shall not earn a grant for an optional subject under any standard unless at the same or at a previous examination he has passed the compulsory subjects of that or higher standard.

(iv) A pupil shall not earn a grant in any subject in which he has already passed an examination recognised as equivalent or higher.

(v) A pupil of a night school shall not earn a grant for the infant standard, nor shall he earn a grant for any of the other standards if he is not a *bonâ fide* workman earning his subsistence on daily, weekly or monthly wages.

23. *Grant earned only once for same subject and standard.*—A grant shall not be earned more than once for the same pupil under the same standard and for the same subject.

24. *Grants on class and individual examinations.*—Grants for kindergarten occupations and object lessons in the lower primary standards, and for singing and action songs, and for drill with gymnastics or calisthenics in all standards, shall be given on the results of the examination of the class as a whole; provided that not less than 60 per cent. of the eligible pupils on the rolls are presented for examination. Grants for all other subjects and standards shall be given on the results of examination of the pupils individually.

25. *Minima for passing.*—Grants shall be of two classes—*ordinary* and *merit*:

(i) For an ordinary grant in individual examination the pupil must obtain one-third of the maximum marks in each subject; in class examination the results must be 'fair' taking the class as a whole.

(ii) For a merit grant in individual examination the pupil must obtain three-fifths of the maximum marks in each subject; in class examination the results must be '*good*,' taking the class as a whole.

Note.—For the purposes of this article, 'fair' and '*good*' should be understood to represent an average, in the examining officer's opinion, of one-third and three-fifths, respectively, if marks were assigned.

E.—Scale of Grants.

26. *Standard scale of grants.*—The standard scale of grants for the subjects of general education shall be as follows:—

Subjects.	Infant standard.		First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.	
	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
(A) Compulsory	0 4	0 8	1 8	2 8	2 8	3 8	3 8	5 0
(B) Optional—								
Kindergarten occupations, stories and action songs.	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	...	
Object lessons or elementary science ...	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 0
Second language	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 0
Drawing	...	...	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 12	0 12	1 8
Needlework (for girls only)	...	...	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 0
Geography	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 0
Singing	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 12
Hygiene and elementary sanitary science.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8	1 0
History of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture (for boys only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mensuration (for boys only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History of Great Britain and Ireland.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic economy (for girls only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geometry and algebra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drill with gymnastics, or calisthenics.*	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 6

Subjects.	Fourth standard.		Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.	
	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
(A) Compulsory	5 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0
(B) Optional—								
Kindergarten occupations, stories and action songs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science ...	2 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	5 0
Second language	2 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	5 0
Drawing	1 8	3 0	3 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	7 8
Needlework (for girls only)	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	8 8
Geography	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8	3 0
Singing	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0	3 0
Hygiene and elementary sanitary science.	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0
History of India	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8	3 0
Agriculture (for boys only)	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0
Mensuration (for boys only)	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0
History of Great Britain and Ireland.	...	...	1 8	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8	3 0
Domestic economy (for girls only) ...	...	...	1 8	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8	3 0
Geometry and algebra	...	...	...	...	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0
Drill with gymnastics, or calisthenics.*	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 12	1 0

* Grants at half these rates shall be allowed in rural primary girls' schools for *kumme* and *kolattam*.

A grant of Rs. 6 per annum shall be given from provincial funds to schools for each European or Eurasian cadet belonging to a volunteer corps taught therein, who is certified by the Commanding officer of his corps to be thoroughly efficient and who is not below 13 years of age. This grant shall take the place of results grants for drill and gymnastics and shall be continued until the cadet is transferred to an Adult Company.

27. *Exceptional rates.*—(i) In the following cases grant shall be paid at rates higher than those of the standard scale:—

(1) At 150 per cent. higher for blind and deaf and dumb children.

(2) At 100 per cent. higher—

(*a*) for poor European pupils as defined in article 4, chapter II;

(*b*) for European pupils in schools situated in hill tracts;

(*c*) for pupils in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars.

(3) At 75 per cent. higher—

(*a*) for girls other than Europeans, except in needlework and domestic economy;

(*b*) *for Mappillas in the Ernád and Walawanád taluks.*

(4) At 50 per cent. higher—

(*a*) for non-European boys in schools situated in hill tracts;

(*b*) for European pupils other than those already provided for;

(*c*) for pupils belonging to the classes enumerated in article 5 of chapter II.

(5) At 25 per cent. higher—

(*a*) for Muhammadan boys (other than Mappillas in the Ernád and Walawanád taluks), and

(*b*) for poor pupils in poor schools.

(ii) In the case of schools for backward and indigent classes or in backward localities, extra grants may be paid up to the limit of their net cost accepted by the Department.

F.—Payment of Grants.

28. *Issue and payment of certifying memoranda.*—(i) *After the conclusion of the examination, the inspecting officer shall prepare a certifying memorandum in the prescribed form (Appendix L) for grants earned by the manager, and, immediately after the assignment has been fixed under article* 14, *he shall issue the same, entering in the last column thereof in a lump sum the assignment recommended at the conference.* Separate memoranda shall be issued for grants payable from provincial, local and municipal funds.

(ii) Certifying memoranda for grants payable from municipal funds shall be forwarded to the President of the municipal council for countersignature.

(iii) Certifying memoranda prepared by inspectors shall be forwarded to the manager direct.

(iv) Certifying memoranda *for grants payable from provincial and local funds* for boys' schools prepared by assistant inspectors shall be submitted to the inspector for countersignature.

(v) Certifying memoranda for grants payable from provincial and local funds for boys' schools prepared by sub-assistants shall be submitted to the assistant inspectors for countersignature.

(vi) Certifying memoranda for girls' schools prepared by sub-assistants shall be submitted to the Inspectress of Girls' schools for countersignature.

(vii) The countersigning officer shall, after scrutiny, countersign the memorandum, affixing the date of such countersignature, and forward it immediately to the manager.

(viii) On receipt of the memorandum, the manager shall endorse it and present it for payment at the nearest treasury as soon as possible and in any case before the 31st March following.

G.—Penalties.

29. *Penalties.*—The sanctioning authority may, on the report of the inspecting officer, after inquiry, withhold, reduce, or suspend the grant, and take such other measures as the occasion may appear to him to demand, in cases where there has been falsification of the registers or misrepresentation regarding fees and attendance, or deception in the presentation of pupils, or other fraud or irregularity. He may also reduce the total grant earned by a school by not more than 25 per cent. of the amount earned for defects in organization, discipline, instruction, supervision, and accommodation, which have not been remedied although pointed out in writing at a previous inspection.

CHAPTER VI.—GRANTS TOWARDS SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

1. *Applications for aid.*—Applications for grants under this chapter shall be submitted in the prescribed form (*Appendix M*).

A.—In Institutions for General Education.

2. *Object of grant and proportion of aid.*—Grants, not exceeding one-half of the amount contributed by managers, may be given on account of scholarships intended to enable managers to assist pupils of promise to prosecute their studies to a higher standard. These grants may be given on behalf of all students in secondary and collegiate departments, whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the manager to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. Similar grants may also be given in Government and board institutions, provided that the scholarships are established by a person or body not connected with the institution.

3. *Rules for award.*—Unless otherwise stipulated by the donor of any scholarship, all scholarships shall be awarded according to rules approved by the Director, and on the results of the public examinations, it being open to managers to hold a competitive examination among the successful candidates at public examinations, in cases where the number of eligible candidates is in excess of the number of available scholarships, or where the order of merit cannot be ascertained.

4. *Age limits for scholarship holders.*—A scholarship grant shall not be given for a student whose age at the date of the commencement of the examination exceeds for the—

	Boys.	Girls.
Lower secondary department	12	13
Upper „ „	15	16
Junior college „	18	19
Senior „ „	20	21

5. *Proportion of scholarship grants to strength.*—The number of scholarship grants for boys shall not exceed one for every twenty-four in the secondary department, one for every sixteen in a second-grade college, and one for every twelve in a first-grade college.

6. *Maximum scale of grants.*—The maximum grant per term shall be as follows:—

	Boys. Rs.	Girls. Rs.
Lower secondary department	6	9
Upper „ „	12	18
Junior college „	14	21
Senior „ „	20	30

7. *Maximum duration of grants.*—Grants shall be tenable for a period not exceeding—

In a lower secondary school	3 years.
In an upper „ „	3 „
In a second-grade college	2 „
In a first-grade „	4 „

8. *Grants renewed annually.*—The grants shall be renewed each year until the termination of the course, on proof that the conduct of the student and his progress in his studies have been satisfactory.

B.—In Training Institutions.

9. *Scale of grants to students under training.*—Grants may be given to managers according to the following maximum monthly scale on account of stipends to students under training in a recognised training institution:—

Grade.	Masters. Rs.	Mistresses. Rs.
Primary	3	4
Lower secondary	4	6
Upper „	6	8
Second-grade collegiate	8	10
First-grade „	10	12

10. *Exceptional rates.*—Stipendiary grants at 25 per cent. higher than those fixed for mistresses may be given for Europeans, for *Panchamas*, and for students sent to Madras who are permanent residents of Ganjám, Vizagapatam or South Canara.

11. *Duration of grant.*—The period for which the grant will be allowed shall not ordinarily exceed twelve months.

C.—In Technical Institutions.

12. *Scale of grants to technical students.*—Grants may be given to managers of technical, *industrial, or art* schools or classes on behalf of students who, having passed the Elementary or the Intermediate Technical Examination in the first class, continue their studies for the next higher examination. These grants shall be allowed for two years, provided that the conduct and progress of the student continues to be satisfactory.

	Rs.
On passing { Elementary Examination	6
On passing { Intermediate „	9

Grants not exceeding one-half the amount of private contribution may also be given in Government and board institutions, provided that the scholarships are established by a person or body not connected with the institution.

CHAPTER *VII.*—GRANTS FOR EUROPEAN ORPHANAGES.

1. *Applications for aid.*—Applications for grants under this chapter shall be submitted in the prescribed form (*Appendix N*).

2. *Object of grant.*—Grants to meet the cost of food and clothing may be given to managers of recognised orphanages and homes for destitute European children in addition to the grants given under other chapters of this code.

3. *Grants to meet cost of food.*—A monthly grant, not exceeding Rs. 3-8-0, may be given for a destitute child who is fatherless or whose father or guardian does not reside in the locality.

4. *Grants to meet cost of clothing.*—A half-yearly grant not exceeding Rs. 6 may be given towards the clothing of a child for whom a grant for food is given. In hill sanitaria the grant may be double the above figure.

5. *General conditions of grant.*—(i) Grants shall not be given for a child who is not under regular instruction of a standard suitable to his age.

(ii) Grants shall not be given for a boy whose age exceeds sixteen years or for a girl whose age exceeds eighteen years.

(iii) Grants to meet the cost of food shall not be given for broken periods of a month, nor grants to meet the cost of clothing for broken periods of a calendar half-year.

CHAPTER *VIII.*—GRANTS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS, *and for Hostels or Boarding Houses for Students.*

1. *Applications for aid.*—Applications for grants under this chapter, which shall be in the prescribed form (*Appendix O*), shall furnish satisfactory evidence of the necessity for the erection, or enlargement, or purchase of the building, and shall

be accompanied by a plan and an estimate, prepared by a professional or other competent person, of the cost of the work proposed.

2. *Object and proportion of aid.*—Grants not exceeding one-third of the total cost may be given towards the erection, or enlargement, or purchase of school buildings *and hostels or boarding houses for students attached to educational institutions*, and orphanages and homes for destitute European children; but, except in the case of such *hostels or boarding houses attached to educational institutions or such* orphanages and homes, grants shall not be given to provide residences for teachers or pupils.

Grants shall not be given for a building regarding which the sanctioning authority has not been consulted and for which aid has not been promised previously to its erection, enlargement, or purchase.

3. (i) *Payment of grants.*—Previously to the disbursement of the grant, it shall be certified in the prescribed form (*Appendix Q*) by the Engineer or other responsible officer deputed to examine the building, that the work has been proceeded with or completed, as the case may be, in accordance with the approved plan and estimate. Such certificate shall be countersigned by the Director, or the President of the local board, after which the grant may be paid either in whole or by instalments.

(ii) The manager shall also, if required, execute a deed of agreement in such form as may be prescribed from time to time.

4. *Claims of Government or the local board.*—In the event of a building, for which a grant has been drawn, being diverted, prior to the lapse of twenty years from the date of payment of the grant, to other than educational purposes approved by Government, the manager shall refund such portion of the grant as may be determined by three arbitrators, one to be nominated by the Director or the local board, another by the manager, and the third by the two arbitrators so appointed. In the event of the manager failing to make such refund, he shall, should Government or the local board desire to purchase it, sell the building to Government or the local board at a valuation to be determined by the arbitrators, who, in making their award, shall deduct from the price such portion of the grant as may seem equitable. In the event of neither of the above courses being followed, Government or the local board may recover the amount by such means as may seem fit.

5. *Rent grants.*—When a school, *or a hostel or boarding house attached to it for students*, is held in a building not owned by the manager, and for which rent is paid, a grant not exceeding one-third of such rent may be given.

6. *Grants for village school-houses.*—Grants not exceeding Rs. 25 for every twenty children in regular attendance during the preceding twelve months may be given towards the erection, enlargement *or purchase* of village school-houses on an approved plan, without requiring, as a condition of aid, a money contribution from the manager, provided that the schools have at least one qualified teacher on their staff. The grant shall not be paid until the Inspector certifies that the building has been erected, and that its value is at least equal to the grant claimed.

7. *Grants by whom sanctioned.*—Grants exceeding Rs. 1,000 are sanctioned by Government; grants of Rs. 1,000 and under by the sanctioning authority.

CHAPTER IX.—GRANTS FOR FURNITURE, BOOKS AND APPLIANCES.

1. *Applications for aid.*—Applications for grants under this chapter, which shall be in the prescribed form (*Appendix P*), shall be accompanied by details showing the number, description, and price of each article which it is proposed to make or purchase.

2. (i) *Object and proportion of aid.*—Grants not exceeding one-half of the total cost shall be given for school furniture, apparatus, maps, diagrams and models; for books and non-Indian periodicals for school and public libraries and reading-rooms; for the plant, materials and tools needed in industrial and technical schools; and for needle-work or other art and industrial exhibitions.

(ii) Grants shall not be given to meet the cost of chemicals, or for seats without backs, or for books of the value of eight annas and under.

(iii) Except in the case of industrial and technical schools, aid shall not, as a rule, be afforded for the purchase of articles to be used by the pupil, as distinguished from those required by the teacher in giving instruction. But in poor schools and in schools for backward and indigent classes, grants may be given for books and slates for the use of pupils, on condition that the books and slates remain the property of the school, are used by the pupils during school-hours only, and are not removed from the premises.

(iv) Grants shall not be given for articles regarding which the sanctioning authority has not been consulted and for which aid has not been promised previously to purchase or manufacture.

3. *Registration of public library or reading-room.*—To entitle a public library or reading-room to aid, it must be incorporated under Act XXI of 1860.

4. *Payment of grant.*—The grant shall be paid only on submission of vouchers duly receipted.

5. *Claims of Government or the local board.*—In the event of an institution which has received aid under this chapter being closed within five years from the date on which grant has been drawn, the Government or the local board shall be at liberty to purchase the articles, towards the supply of which the grant was given, at a valuation to be determined, as in the case of school-buildings, by arbitrators.

6. *Grants for village schools.*—Grants not exceeding Rs. 25 may be given towards the supply of furniture to village schools of the primary grade having at least one qualified teacher on their staff, without requiring as a condition of aid a money contribution from the manager. The grant shall not be paid until the Inspector certifies that furniture has been supplied and that its value is at least equal to the grant claimed.

7. *Grants by whom sanctioned.*—Grants exceeding Rs. 200 are sanctioned by Government; grants of Rs. 200 and under, by the sanctioning authority.

CHAPTER X.—GRANTS TOWARDS ENDOWMENTS.

1. *Object and proportion of aid.*—Grants not exceeding one-half the amount given or devised may, with the sanction of Government, be made for the endowment of professorships, lectureships, teacherships, scholarships, laboratories, workshops, museums and other educational objects.

2. *Conditions of aid.*—The following are the conditions under which grants shall be given:—

(i) The endowment shall consist of Government securities to be invested in the names of trustees approved by Government.

(ii) The endowment must not be created from monies derived either directly or indirectly from ordinary funded or school income.

(iii) The trust-deed, which must be approved by the law officers of Government, shall contain a provision that, in the event of the object for which the endowment was created ceasing to exist, or of the manager ceasing to comply with any of the conditions of the trust, the fund shall be distributed as provided therein.

(iv) The trustees shall render yearly accounts to the Director in such form as may be prescribed.

(v) The endowment of professorships, lectureships or teacherships shall provide for the current salaries of particular professors, lecturers, or teachers; and a grant towards such an endowment shall be held to take the place of a salary grant payable from month to month.

3. LIMITS IN THE CASE OF GRANTS FOR PRIZES.—*No grants shall be given towards any prize endowment of the value of under Rs.* 1,000, *nor shall the amount of grant given towards any prize endowment exceed Rs.* 1,000.

A.

Application for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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 number of proceedings or memo. sanctioning it.	Age of teacher.	Previous service in recognised schools (schools to be specified), with dates.	Highest grade of general education test passed and year; and in the case of graduates, the optional subject in which they passed.	Highest grade of trained teachers' certificate, and year and the school in which trained.	Highest grade of untrained teachers' certificate and year.

Declaration.—I, the responsible manager of the school, do hereby declare that the conditions of recognition and aid excepting such rules as the institution has been specially exempted from by Pro. of the D.P.I. No. ; and time-table and registers to inspection, and to furnish such returns as may be required by the

Additional declaration in the case of schools for boys and for European and Native Christian Girls.—I further declare that

STATION———— }
Dated————189 . }

B.

FINANCIAL

Receipts during the twelve months ending 31st March 189 .

1	2	3	4															5		
Name of institution.	Proceeds of endowment, interest, &c.		Subscriptions or donations.	Fees.														Grants (if any portion for less or more than a year, period or periods to be specified).		
	General.	Special.		(a) Class or form.	(b) Average strength.	(c) Rate of fees levied per term or month.	(d) Amount of ordinary fees actually collected (excluding boarding fees).	(e) Loss of income by levy of fees below the standard rate or from grant of free-scholarships.	(f) Drawing, laboratory, reading-room and other special fees.									From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.									RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
				College.																
				Senior B.A. Class. — Whole course ...																
				Senior B.A. Class. — English Language course only ...																
				Senior B.A. Class. — Second Language course only ...																
				Senior B.A. Class. — Science course only.																
				Senior B.A. Class. — Branch II or III only.																
				Senior B.A. Class. — Branch I, IV or V only.																
				Junior B.A. Class. — Whole course ...																
				Junior B.A. Class. — English Language course only.																
				Junior B.A. Class. — Second Language course only.																
				Junior B.A. Class. — Science course only.																
				Junior B.A. Class. — Branch II or III only.																
				Junior B.A. Class. — Branch I, IV or V only.																
				Senior F.A. Class ...																
				Junior F.A. Class ...																
				School.																
				Upper Secondary or High School. — Form VI.																
				Upper Secondary or High School. — Form V.																
				Upper Secondary or High School. — Form IV.																
				Lower Secondary or Middle School. — Form III.																
				Lower Secondary or Middle School. — Form II.																
				Lower Secondary or Middle School. — Form I.																
				Upper Primary School, Class IV																
				Lower Primary School. — Class III ...																
				Lower Primary School. — Class II ...																
				Lower Primary School. — Class I ...																
				Lower Primary School. — Infant class ...																

ATION———— }
ted————189 . }

NOTE.—(1) The total of columns 4 (*d*) and 4 (*e*) should be equal to the amount of fees that should have been collected according to the standard rates.
(2) In column 3 should be exhibited *bond fide* receipts and *not* the net cost to management.
(3) In column 5 should be exhibited only *grants* paid from public funds and *not* the net cost to management.
(4) The net loss or profit to management should be shown in column 17.

salary grants.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Highest technical examination passed and year and subject.	Highest grade of technical teachers' certificate and class, year and subject.	Post to be held by teacher; forms or classes and subject or subjects to be taught by teacher.	Number of hours spent daily in— (*a*) secular class teaching; (*b*) tutorial work. (*c*) supervision.	Number of pupils under the instruction of 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.

laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Grant-in-aid Code are being, and will continue to be, fully observed that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment, and trust accounts, its establishment, Department.
I shall not admit as a pupil any one who is not protected from small-pox, by vaccination or otherwise.

———— *Manager.*

STATEMENT.

Expenses during the twelve months ending 31st March 189 .

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Miscellaneous (nature to be specified).	Total.	Cost of staff (in each department separately).	Scholarships and prizes.	House-rent and taxes.	Ordinary repairs and upkeep.	Library.	Servants including matrons.	Furniture, apparatus, &c.	Miscellaneous, including ordinary contingencies (nature to be specified).	Total.	Excess or deficit balance.	Remarks.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	

Manager.

C.

Application for fixed grants.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8								9		10	11	12
Locality.									Staff.								Salary or results grants drawn from				
District or municipality.	Taluk or division.	Town or village.	Description of school—boys' or girls' or night or special.	Standard of the school.	Section of the general / special school list.	Responsible manager.	Average daily attendance of each form or standard during the official year preceding application.	Whether conditions as to protection from small-pox are being complied with.	(a) Names of teachers permanently employed on the staff.	(b) Highest general educational test passed and year.	(c) Highest technical examination passed and year and subject.	(d) Highest grade of trained teachers' certificate and year.	(e) Highest grade of untrained teachers' certificate and year.	(f) Highest grade of technical teachers' certificate and year and subject.	(g) Total period in years of approved service as teacher in recognised schools.		Provincial funds during each of the three preceding official years (to be specified).	Local or municipal funds during each of the three preceding official years (to be specified).	Total receipts during the preceding official year as per details appended.	Total charges during the preceding official year as per details appended.	Remarks.

Receipts.

	Average No. on rolls.	Monthly rate. RS. A. P.	Amount. RS. A. P.
Ordinary fees.			
Third form			
Second form			
First form			
Fourth class			
Third "			
Second "			
First "			
Infant "			
Penal and other special fees, if any ...			
Grants from provincial funds ...			
Do. municipal or local funds ...			
Endowments, subscriptions and other receipts			
Total ...			

Charges.

	RS. A. P.
Cost of staff	
Establishments (servants)	
Rents and taxes	
Furniture, apparatus and appliances	
Library and prizes	
Scholarships	
Ordinary repairs and upkeep	
Contingent and miscellaneous charges	
Total ...	

Declaration.—I, the responsible manager of the school, 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, excepting such rules as the institution has been specially exempted from by Pro. of the D.P.I. No. ; and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment, and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers to inspection and to furnish such returns as may be required by the Department.

STATION

Dated Rs. 2 Anna Stamp.

Manager.

D.

Inspecting officer's recommendations regarding applications for fixed grants in the District.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8		9		10
				Average strength during the preceding year.					Average grant drawn during the preceding three years		Fixed grant recommended.		
Town or village.	Name of school.	Section and serial number in the general / special school list.	Responsible manager.	Lower secondary department or Standard D.	Upper primary department or Standard C.	Lower primary department or Standards A and B.	Net total cost of up-keep during the year.	Number of consecutive years during which the school was examined for grant.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	Remarks.
							RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	

E.

List of schools in the District admitted to aid on the fixed grant system.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
						Sanctioned fixed grant				
Town or village.	Name of school.	Section and serial number in the general / special school list.	Responsible manager.	Net cost of up-keep during the year.	Forms and classes or standards to be examined.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	Date from which grant is to take effect.	Date fixed for examination.	Remarks.
				RS.		RS.	RS.			

G.

Application for results grants during 189 –9 .

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Locality.												
Municipality or district.	Taluk or division.	Town or village.	Description of school—boys' or girls'.	Responsible manager.	Names of teachers permanently employed on the staff and their general and professional qualifications.	Number (i) of boys, (ii) of girls on the rolls in each standard at date of application.	Average attendance in each standard during three months preceding application.	Actual monthly salaries of staff, or if fixed salaries are not paid, approximate monthly cost of staff, of (i) standards below the fourth, (ii) fourth and higher standards.	Average monthly expenditure on servants, rent and contingencies.	Average monthly income from (i) fees and (ii) endowments and miscellaneous sources (1) in standards below the fourth, (2) in the fourth and higher standards.	Standards (to be specified) for which pupils will be presented.	Remarks.

Declaration.—I, the responsible manager of the school, 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, excepting such rules as the institution has been specially exempted from by Pro. of the D.P.I. No. ; and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment, and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers, to inspection and to furnish such returns as may be required by the Department.

STATION ——————

Dated —————— *189* .

Manager.

H.

Inspecting officer's recommendations regarding applications for results grants in the District during 189 –9 .

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
Name of school.	Section and serial number in the general school list.	Responsible manager.	Net total cost of up-keep, including cost of supervision.	Actual earnings at last examination.		Standards (to be specified) for which pupils will be presented.	Number of consecutive years during which the school was examined for grant.	Inspecting officer's remarks.
				Provincial funds.	Local funds.			
			RS.	RS.	RS.			

I.

List of schools in the District to be aided on the results grants system during 189 –9 .

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Locality.									
Municipality or district.	Taluk or division.	Town or village.	Description of school—boys', girls' or night.	Section and serial number in the general school list.	Responsible manager.	Standards (to be specified) in which the pupils will be examined.	Net cost of up-keep during the year.	Date fixed for examination.	Remarks.
							RS.		

11

F.

Fixed grant report sheet.

(a) STAFF.

Name of teacher.	Appointment in the school.	Standards taught.	Whether protected from small-pox or not.	Highest general education test passed and year.	Highest technical examination passed and year and subject.	Highest grade of trained teachers' certificate and year.	Highest grade of untrained teachers' certificate and year.	Highest grade of technical teachers' certificate and year.	Salary in cases where fixed salary is given.	Whether the conditions of recognition have been fulfilled.	Manager's remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

(b) STRENGTH AND ATTENDANCE.

Form, class, or standard.	Number on rolls		Number present		Classification of pupils according to classes of the community.								Average daily attendance during the preceding official year.	Number of pupils unprotected from small-pox.	Number of pupils receiving gymnastic instruction.
								Hindus.							
	At last inspection.	At present inspection.	At last inspection.	At present inspection.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste.	Panchamas.	Others.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Third form ...															
Second form. Standard D.															
First form. Standard C.															
Fourth class. Standard B.															
Third class. Standard A.															
Second class.															
First class ...															
Infant class ...															

(c) INSPECTION RESULTS.

Subjects.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Fourth Class.	Third Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Infant Class.
First Language—								
Reading								
Recitation								
Meaning and subject-matter								
Grammar								
Writing								
Spelling								
Composition								
Arithmetic								
Elementary Science								
Second Language—Vernacular—								
Reading								
Translation								
Recitation								
Meaning and subject-matter								
Grammar								
Writing								
Spelling								
Composition								
Second Language—English—								
Reading								
Translation								
Recitation								
Meaning and subject-matter								
Grammar								
Writing								
Spelling								
Composition								
Drawing								
Needle-work								
Geography								
Singing								
Hygiene								
History of India								
Agriculture								
Mensuration								
Second Language, non-Vernacular—								
Reading								
Translation								
Meaning and subject-matter								
Writing								
Spelling								
History of Great Britain and Ireland								
Domestic Economy								
Mathematics								
Note-books and Home Exercises								

(d) MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES.

			Inspecting officer's remarks.
Chapter	II, Art.	2—General educational qualifications of staff	
,,	,,	3—Professional qualifications of headmaster	
,,	,,	4— Do. of assistants	
,,	,,	6—Proportion of teachers to pupils	
,,	,,	7-14—Accommodation and sanitation	
,,	,,	15—Furniture, apparatus and appliances	
,,	,,	16—Library	
,,	,,	17-19—Promotions and fees	
,,	,,	20-30—Admissions and withdrawals	
,,	,,	31—Discipline	
,,	,,	32—Registers	
,,	III, Art.	3—Strength of classes	
,,	,,	4—School hours	
,,	,,	5—Holidays and vacations	
,,	,,	6—Punishments	
,,	,,	7—Examinations	
,,	,,	8—Registers	
,,	IV—	Fee regulations	
,,	V—	Courses of instruction, &c.	

(e) CERTIFICATE OF THE INSPECTING OFFICER.

I hereby certify that, from the results of my inspection and examination of the school, I consider that the general condition of the school is $\frac{\text{satisfactory}}{\text{not satisfactory}}$ and $\frac{\text{that it accordingly deserves the}}{\text{that a reduction of}}$ per cent. is $\frac{\text{continuance of the fixed grant sanctioned for it}}{\text{accordingly recommended in the fixed grant sanctioned for it}}$.

(Signed) _____,

Inspecting officer.

J.

Nominal roll of pupils to be presented for examination for results grants in STANDARD. *school during 189 -9 .*

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11
								Poor or non-poor.					
									If poor.				
Serial number.	Admission number.	Name of pupil.	Number of school days.	Actual attendance in each month since the previous examination.	Age of pupils.	Whether protected from small-pox.	Class of the community.	Whether non-poor.	No. of members in each family.	Monthly income.	Highest standard already passed.	Year of passing such standard.	Remarks.

STATION ——— }
Date ——— 189 .

Manager.

K.

Pass list of pupils examined for results grants in the STANDARD. *school on the 189 -9 .*

Admission number.	Name of pupil.	Subjects in which passed.																					
		Compulsory subjects.		Optional subjects.																			
		Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.

STATION ——— }
Date ——— 189.

Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Range.
Division.

L.

Certifying memorandum for grants from funds for 189 -9 , for the School in the taluk or municipality, District under the management of

Subjects.		Infant Standard. Number.	Infant Standard. Amount.	First Standard. Number.	First Standard. Amount.	Second Standard. Number.	Second Standard. Amount.	Third Standard. Number.	Third Standard. Amount.	Fourth Standard. Number.	Fourth Standard. Amount.	Fifth Standard. Number.	Fifth Standard. Amount.	Sixth Standard. Number.	Sixth Standard. Amount.	Seventh Standard. Number.	Seventh Standard. Amount.	Total earnings.	Add per cent. under Article 27.	Amount passed.
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Compulsory subjects.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Kindergarten occupations, stories and action songs.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Object lessons or elementary science.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Second language.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Drawing ...	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Needle-work for girls only.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ..																			
Geography ...	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Singing ...	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Hygiene and elementary sanitary science.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
History of India.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Agriculture for boys only.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Mensuration for boys only.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
History of Great Britain and Ireland.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Domestic economy for girls only.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Geometry and algebra.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
Drill, with gymnastics or calisthenics, kummi or kolattam for girls.	Presented ...																			
	Passed Ordinary																			
	Passed Merit ...																			
	Total ...																			

I hereby certify that on the 189 , I duly examined all the pupils of this school presented for examination and declare that the numbers entered as passed have duly passed the standard for which they were presented, and also that the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code have been strictly followed by the manager, and that he is entitled to receive from funds Rupees Annas .

This school appears on page of the published list of schools with serial number in the general school list, and sanction is given by the Director to the postponement of the examination to the 189 in his Proceedings, No.

OFFICE OF THE SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Division. / Range. } Date 189 .

Contents received.

Manager.
189 .

Countersigned.

Asst. Inspector of Schools,
Circle.
Division.

Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools,
Division.
Range.

M.

Application for scholarship and stipendiary grants in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					12
										In the case of students under training.					
No.	Name of student.	Caste.	Age.	Native town or taluk.	Public examination already passed with class and year.	Date of admission. In the case of general education scholarships, the form or class in which reading at the time of application.	Scholarship or stipend to be allowed by the manager in addition to grant.	Amount of scholarship or stipendiary grant sought.	Date from which grant is requested and for what period.	Previous occupation and, if related to a pial schoolmaster, nature of such relation. (a)	If a teacher, length of service as such. (b)	School, if any, to which the student returns after training.	Grade for which the student is to be trained. (d)	Period for which stipendiary grant has already been drawn for the grade. (e)	Remarks.

Declaration.—I, the responsible manager of the school, 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, excepting such rules as the institution has been specially exempted from by Pro. of the D.P.I. No. ; and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers to inspection, and to furnish such returns as may be required by the Department.

STATION _____
Date _____ *189* .

Manager.

N.

Application to meet the cost of food and clothing in the *for the* *ending* *189* .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
No.	Name of pupil.	Male or female.	Date of last birthday.	Age last birthday.	Name of father.	Name of mother.	Whether father is living; if not, who is guardian.	Occupation of the living parent, if any.	Residence of the parent or guardian.	Average income of each member of the family.	If mother is living, whether destitute.	Date of admission into the institution.	Duration of any break between date of admission and date of application.	Amount of grant claimed.	Nature and amount of any other Government or public stipend enjoyed by the pupil.	Standard for which the pupil is studying.	Progress at time of application.	General behaviour and conduct of the pupil.	Remarks.

Declaration.—I, the responsible manager of the school, 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, excepting such rules as the institution has been specially exempted from by Pro. of the D.P.I. No. ; and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment 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 all the pupils mentioned in the application are destitute children.

STATION _____
Date _____ *189* .

Manager.

O.

Application for grants for school buildings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of institution.	Responsible manager.	Forms or classes to be accommodated, with average strength of each.	Dimensions of rooms intended for each form or class.	Number of other rooms.	Number and date of Proceedings or Memorandum recognising the school under the Educational Rules.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
						RS.	

Declaration.—I, the responsible manager of the school, 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, excepting such rules as the institution has been specially exempted from by Pro. of the D.P.I. No. ; and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment, and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers to inspection, and to furnish such returns as may be required by the Department, and that I shall abide by the provisions of Article 4, Chapter VII, of the Grant-in-aid Code in the event of the building being diverted, prior to the lapse of twenty years after the date of payment of grant, to other than educational purposes approved by Government.

STATION _____
Date _____ *189* .

Manager.

P.

Application for grants for furniture, books, &c.

1	2	3	4	5			6							7	8
							In the case of furniture.								
							a	b	c		d	e			
Name of institution.	Responsible manager.	Number of articles, books, &c.	Description of articles, books, &c., required.	Total cost.			Forms or classes requiring furniture with average strength of each.	Dimensions of each article.	Materials for each article.		Cost of workmanship for one article.	Total cost of one article.		Number and date of Proceedings or Memorandum recognising the school under the Educational Rules.	Remarks.
									Kind.	Cost.					
				RS.	A.	P.						RS.	A. P.		

Declaration.—I, the responsible manager of the school, 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, excepting such rules as the institution has been specially exempted from by Pro. of the D.P.I. No. ; and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its current, endowment, and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table and registers to inspection, and to furnish such returns as may be required by the Department; and that I shall abide by the provisions of Article 5, Chapter VIII, of the Grant-in-aid Code in the event of the school being closed within five years from the date on which grant has been drawn.

STATION _____
Date _____ *189* .

Manager.

Q.

Form of Completion Certificate under Article 3, Chapter VII.

Certified that the above work, which has been inspected by me personally, has been carried out according to the approved plan and estimate in a satisfactory manner, with the following exceptions:—

(*H.E. items of deviation with particulars as to dimensions and cost*);

that the deviations are not of such a nature as to affect the stability or the suitability of the building, and that, in my opinion, the deviations would have resulted in $\frac{\text{a saving}}{\text{an excess cost}}$ of Rs. $\frac{\text{under}}{\text{above}}$ the sanctioned estimate.

STATION_____
*Date*_____ *189* .

Designation of Officer.

Educational (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 751

334/97
152/97
605/96
250/97
564/97
564/97

From The Dir. of Pub. Instruction,
Madras.

Order.

No. 6464

Dated 17 June 1897.

Received 28 JUN 1897

Registered 28-6-97

Enclosures 1

Spare copies 2

SUBJECT.

Grant-in-Aid Code

Submitting draft---------
revised with reference to the
recommendations of the Educational
Conference which met in March 1897.

DESPATCHED
25

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	334 Sc	Estt	16-6-97
	274 Mis	-u-	12-5-97
	256 -u-	-u-	3-5-97
	152 -u-	-u-	15-3-97
	605	-u-	30-9-96
	844 original	-u-	24-10-95
	564 L-Sc	L & Ma	20-3-[illegible]

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Educational (1897) Department.

Gen 751/97

CURRENT No. 915

From The Dir. of Pub. Instruction, Madras.

Order.

No. 8381-

Dated 5 August 1897.

Received 6 AUG. 1897

Registered 6.8.97

Enclosures nil

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Revised Grant-in-Aid Code-----

Requesting that "October" be substituted for "September" in lines 7 & 13 on page 4 of the letter submitting draft-------.

DESPATCHED 6 AUG 1897

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

C No 915 Edr.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 5th August 1897.

No. 8381-

From J.B.Bilderbeck Esqr.M.A.
~~THE HONOURABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.~~
Ag. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To
The Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department,
Fort St.George.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to substitute "October" for "September" in lines 7 & 16 on page 4 of this office letter No 6464,dated 17th June 1897, submitting draft revised Grant-in-Aid Code.To prevent the first instalment of fixed grant to any results school transferred to the fixed grant list from falling due in the official year in which results grant have been drawn,the transfer should have effect from 1st October."September"in the letter under reference was apparently a slip.

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

J.B. Bilderbeck

Ag.Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. Cor.
22 1,000—21-5-95.

Ed dept

O.M. No 62 M 922-9-97

The D.P.I is requested to be good enough to submit at an early date a copy of the Proceedings of the Educational Conference referred to in para 2 of his letter no 6464 dt 17th June 1897 as ~~well~~ also the original enclosures to his letter no 9516 dt 31st Aug. '96 which were returned to him with G.O. no. 605 Ed dt 30th sept 96.

2/8
2/9/97

(Initials)

To
The D.P.I.

dtd 4/9/1897
Dupl. received

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE HELD ON THE 25TH, 26TH, 27TH AND 29TH MARCH 1897.

Present:

THE HON. MR. D. DUNCAN, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*President.*

Official Members:

E. MARSDEN, ESQ., Inspector of Schools.
M.R.Ry. C. NAGOJI RAU, Inspector of Schools.
Miss CARR, Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
M.R.Ry. L. C. WILLIAMS PILLAI, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
M.R.Ry. A. C. PRANATARTIHARA AIYAR, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
KHAJA KHAN SAHIB, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools.

Non-official Members:

Rev. E. SELL (To represent the C.M.S. and S.P.G. Missions).
Rev. J. COOLING (To represent the Wesleyan Mission).
Rev. J. J. HOUBAER (To represent the R.C. Mission).
Rev. W. Joss (To represent the London Mission).
Rev. L. B. WOLF (To represent the A.E.L. Mission).
Rev. R. M. BAUBOO (To represent the F.C. Mission).
Rev. W. DILGER (To represent the B.G. Mission).
Rev. J. H. MACLEAN.
Rev. A. MARGOSCHIS (To represent technical and industrial education and aided education generally).
M.R.Ry. T. VENKATASIVA RAU PANTULU, Rao Bahadur V. KRISHNAMA CHARIAR } To represent non-mission schools.

I. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling, seconded by Rev. E. Sell and carried (one voting against)—

That, in view of the circumstances set forth in the papers recorded in Proceedings of the D.P.I., No. 1442, dated 13th March 1897, the conference is of opinion that, in regard to lower secondary schools (with or without primary departments) now aided on the results grants system, 'fixed grants' for a term of years should take the place of the annual results grants at present in operation.

II. Proposed by Rev. E. Sell, seconded by Rev. W. Joss, and carried unanimously—

That the foregoing principle should be extended to all primary schools in the permanent section of the general school list.

III. Proposed by M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau, seconded by Miss Carr, and carried unanimously—

That the foregoing principle should be extended to all lower secondary and primary schools now aided on the salary grant system.

IV. Proposed by M.R.Ry. T. Venkatasiva Rau, seconded by Rao Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar, and carried *nem. con.*—

That the same principle be applied to all schools aided partly from provincial and partly from local funds.

V. Proposed by M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau, seconded by Miss Carr, and carried *nem. con.*—

That the same principle be applied to board lower secondary and primary schools now aided from provincial funds.

VI. Proposed by M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau, seconded by Rev. W. Dilger, and carried unanimously—

That, in view of the greater permanency which it is expected the 'fixed grant' system will bring about, board schools now worked on the salary results system be transferred to private management as occasion arises, so as to allow freer scope for private enterprise and to set free more funds for the support of private schools.

VII. Proposed by M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, seconded by M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar, and carried unanimously—

That, in the opinion of the conference, it is desirable that at least one primary school in each taluk should be maintained by each board in a high state of efficiency so as to serve as a model school.

VIII. Proposed by Rao Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar, seconded by Rev. E. Sell, and carried unanimously—

That, in giving effect to Resolution VI, the local boards be recommended to maintain, where not otherwise provided for, schools for Muhammadans and for Panchamas and other backward classes.

IX. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling, seconded by M.R.Ry. T. Venkatasiva Rau, and carried *nem. con.*—

That a fixed grant should not ordinarily be given or continued to a school which had not for the previous official year an average daily attendance—

in boys' schools in municipalities of at least 25 pupils.
in girls' schools in municipalities of at least 15 pupils.
in boys' schools in non-municipal areas of at least 15 pupils.
in girls' schools in non-municipal areas of at least 10 pupils.
in schools for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities of at least 10 pupils.

The Director may, however, relax this rule in special cases.

X. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling, seconded by Rev. L. B. Wolf, and carried unanimously—

That, until further notice, the duration of the fixed grant be for three years.

XI. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling, seconded by Rev. L. B. Wolf, and carried unanimously—

Number of school meetings.—No school shall be aided on the fixed grant system which has not met on 180 school days; provided that, in the case of night schools and schools in backward localities, 120 meetings shall suffice. In the case of schools for backward and indigent classes, there shall be no restriction.

XII. Carried unanimously—

Definition of school day.—The school day shall consist of at least four hours of secular instruction; but two meetings, each of not less than two hours, whether on the same day or on different days, shall be counted as one school day. In technical and industrial schools, a school day shall consist of not less than six hours, of which two at least shall be devoted to general instruction. In night schools and in schools for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities, a school day shall consist of not less than two hours of secular instruction; but two periods, each of not less than one hour, whether on the same day or on different days, shall be counted as one school day.

XIII. Carried unanimously—

Qualifications of teachers.—The qualifications, general and professional, of teachers shall be in accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

XIV. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling, seconded by Miss Carr, and carried—

That vaccination, whether of teachers or of pupils, shall not be a condition of aid on the 'Fixed grant' system.

For	13
Against	1

XV. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling, seconded by M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar, and carried (one against)—

Applications for aid.—Applications for admission to the list of schools to be aided on the fixed grant system shall be made in the prescribed form before the (date to be fixed by the Director), to the Inspector, if it relates to European, technical or industrial schools, and to the Sub-Assistant Inspector in the case of all other schools.

XVI. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling and seconded by Rev. L. B. Wolf—

Maximum aid.—The maximum fixed grant to a school during a given year shall be the sum required to meet that part of the current expenditure of the year which is not covered by the current receipts from fees, endowments, and miscellaneous sources, special charges for which

special grants have been received being left out of account. As regards receipts, the income from fees shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Fee Notification and with special reference to the character of the school and the class of the community for which the school is intended. In schools in which the staff receives no fixed salaries, the cost of it shall be calculated with reference to local circumstances and to the qualifications of the teachers. When money from current receipts is funded during the year, it shall not be treated as expenditure. If, at the close of any year, the current receipts exceed the current expenditure, the manager shall deduct the surplus from the demand for the following year up to the limit of grant drawn by him during the year; provided that, if he is prepared to spend such surplus on improvements to the staff, accommodation or appliances considered by the Director to be necessary and previously approved by him, there shall be no deduction from next year's demand; and provided further that, of such surplus, he shall be allowed to retain a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of the current expenditure as working balance. Such working balance shall be treated as an item of the current receipts of the following year.

For the purposes of this article, departments and standards aided from local funds shall be regarded as separate institutions; but in such cases, the charge for the headmaster's supervision shall be taken into account.

(i) Proposed, as an amendment, by M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau and seconded by M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar—

That for the word, "As regards receipts the income from fees shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Fee Regulations and with special reference to the character of the school and the class of the communicating for which the School is intended. In schools in which the staff receives no fixed salaries, the cost of it shall be calculated with reference to local circumstances and to the qualifications of the teachers" the following be inserted:—

"The expenditure on salaries and the income from fees shall be calculated according to scales to be laid down by the Department."

For	4	Amendment lost.
Against	10	

(ii) Proposed by Mr. E. Marsden and seconded by Rev. A. Margoschis—

That all the words of Rev. J. Cooling's motion after the first word 'That' be omitted and the following be substituted:—

"To carry out the principle of fixed grants, schools shall be graded in classes in accordance with the attendance and standard, and that the same grant shall be given to all schools in the same class, irrespective of the expenditure."

For	10
Against	5

This amendment was then put as substantive motion.

For	11
Against	4

XVII. Proposed by Rev. Margoschis, seconded by Rao Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar, and carried unanimously—

That the fixed grant system be introduced in art and industrial schools working up to standard D.

XVIII. Proposed by Rev. E. Sell, seconded by M.R.Ry. T. Venkatasiva Rau Pantulu, and carried unanimously—

That the fixed grant be drawn in two half-yearly instalments.

XIX. Proposed by Rev. E. Sell and seconded by M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau—

That Resolution XVI be interpreted to mean that the grant to schools should be calculated not on the expenditure of individual schools, but on the estimated expenditure of the class of schools to which the individual school belongs.

Carried *nem. con.*

XX. Proposed by Mr. Marsden and seconded by Rev. W. Joss—

That the number of teachers in a school to be taken into account for the purposes of the fixed grant shall be, in a first-grade lower secondary school, three masters and a gymnastic instructor.

Withdrawn.

XXI. Proposed by M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau and seconded by Rev. Father Houbaer—

That if, in a first-grade lower secondary school, there are three teachers and a gymnastic instructor, the salaries on which the grants should be calculated should be Rs. 40, 25, 15 and 10.

If, in a first-grade lower secondary school, there are two teachers and one gymnastic instructor, the salaries on which the grants should be calculated should be Rs. 40, 20 and 10.

If, in a first-grade lower secondary school, there is one teacher, the salary on which the grant should be calculated should be Rs. 30.

For	3
Against	8

XXII. Proposed by Rev. E. Sell and seconded by Rev. J. Cooling—

That, if the scheme proposed of estimating the fixed grant on the attendance and standard be found to be unworkable, the mode of calculating the grant should be upon the actual cost as shown in the returns furnished by the responsible manager and accepted by the Department.

For	14
Against	1

XXIII. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling, seconded by Rev. L. B. Wolf, and carried unanimously—

That the maximum fixed grant be 100 per cent. of the net cost.

XXIV. Proposed by Miss Carr, seconded by Rev. R. M. Bauboo, and carried unanimously—

That, on first admission to aid on the fixed grant system, the minimum amount of fixed grant be not less than the average amount of grant received by the manager during the last three years.

XXV. Proposed by Rev. J. Cooling, seconded by M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau, and carried unanimously—

That, in the distribution of funds, schools on the fixed grant system have a priority over those aided on the results system.

XXVI. Proposed by M.R.Ry. T. Venkatasiva Rau, seconded by Miss Carr, and carried unanimously—

That, in the opinion of the conference, it is desirable that, in regard to the primary schools that are in the temporary section of the general school list, the assignment system should continue.

XXVII. Proposed by M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau, seconded by M.R.Ry. T. Venkatasiva Rau, and carried unanimously—

That, in the case of schools admitted to aid on the results system, a list of such schools showing their names, their net cost and the date fixed for examination be published every year and that, when the examination of all the schools is over, the allotment for aiding these schools be distributed in proportion to the actual earnings subject to the limit of their net cost.

XXVIII. Proposed by Rev. A. Margoschis, seconded by M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, and carried unanimously—

That the maximum limit of age in chapter IV, article 6, be made 24 years for all pupils in day schools.

XXIX. Proposed by Rev. L. B. Wolf, seconded by Rev. E. Sell, and carried unanimously—

That, in the opinion of this conference, grants for the erection or enlargement or purchase of buildings intended as hostels or boarding houses attached to educational institutions should be given on the same terms as grants for buildings to be used solely for school purposes.

---

5 Kaumyork

Educational (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1100

From The Dir of Pub. Instr, Madras

Order

No. 10857

Dated 22 September 1897

Received

Registered 23rd Sept 1897.

Enclosures two

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Subg a copy of the Pros. of the Conference referred to in Govt. Memo No. 62-2 of the 22nd instant.

DESPATCHED 23 SEP 1897

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O. 1101

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 23rd September 1897.

No. 10851.

From

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

To

The Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department.

SIR,

With reference to Memorandum No 62-M, Edl. of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to submit a copy of the Proceedings of the Conference and the enclosures to this office letter No 9516 therein referred to.

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

D Duncan

Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. Cor.
28
1,000—1-7-97.

Educational (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 611

Encl 8 to 20 to 28 with E.C.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

Order

No. 5222

Dated 5th May 1898

Received } 9th May, 1898
Registered }

Enclosures 2 (two)

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting copies of the appendices A to P & the revised draft Grant-in-Aid Code and explaining certain points and supplying certain defects noticed by Government in the draft Code.

DESPATCHED
9 MAY 1898
MADRAS

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G. 9]

500 - 11-6-97.

Educational

(1898) Department.

D. O. No. 539

From

The Hon'ble Mr. D. Duncan Neth. L.D.O.

D. O.

No.

Dated 19th July 1898.

Received 20 ——

Registered 21 ——

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Re certain alterations in the heading to Col 7 of appendix M.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

D. O. Ed, Cor. 500—28-10-97.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 JUL 1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,

Madras, 19 July 1898.

My Lemesurier

your D.O. of 11th inst,
with reference to my
5222
5 May

Put with file
alter column
The heading to Col. 7
of appendix A should
read thus: —

"Date of admission. In the case of general education scholarships, the form or class in which reading at the time of ~~his~~ application".

Truly yours
D Duncan

Column altered
as
21/7

Government {1898} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.	} 1898.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 461, 27th July 1898.

JULY.

Grant-in-Aid Code.

Approving, with certain modifications, the revised — submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, and directing its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Madras, 17th June 1897, No. 6464.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, the Educational Grant-in-Aid Code revised with reference to the recommendations of the last Educational Conference.

2. The conference approved of in G.O., No. 152, Educational, dated 15th March 1897, held four meetings on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th March 1897. Previously to the meeting, the correspondence relating to the results grant system ending with G.O., No. 605, Educational, dated 30th September 1896, was communicated to each member, along with a set of the chief questions it was proposed to consider at the conference. As I expected, this plan facilitated the discussion of the several important points. Extracts from the Educational Codes of the other Provinces relating to the system of fixed grants were also communicated to each member on the first day of the conference. A copy of the proceedings of the conference is enclosed for information and reference.

3. Opportunity was taken to revise the whole code with reference to the orders of Government for the submission of the code in time to admit of careful consideration. The revised draft code was circulated not only to each member of the conference but also to the Inspectors, the Inspectress and the Assistant Inspectors who did not take part in the conference, for any alterations they might suggest, and, in the draft revised code I herewith submit, such of the suggestions of the members and the officers of the department as were in general accord with the views of the conference or as I considered worthy of adoption for the administration of grants-in-aid have been incorporated. For convenience of reference the alterations are printed in italics and the important omissions from the last sanctioned code are indicated by asterisks.

4. The important changes will now be explained :—

Chapter I.

Article 4.—This article has been almost re-written with reference to the recommendations of the conference to aid lower secondary schools, primary schools in the permanent section of the general school list and lower class technical, industrial and art schools on the fixed grant system. The earnings of results schools have, for years past, not been paid in full, owing to the insufficiency of the funds at the disposal of the sanctioning authorities, and it is not within the range of probability that public funds will ever suffice to pay the earnings in full. The conference would, accordingly, prefer a fixed amount of aid for a certain number of years to the annually varying results grants. The principal seems sound and deserves a fair trial for more reasons than one. To tell a manager that his school has earned, say, Rs. 200, and to pay him only Rs. 20 perhaps are *primâ facie* anomalous and very disheartening to honest workers. Again, the number of schools to be examined by the inspecting officers is so large that unless the subordinate inspecting agency is strengthened (of which, however, there is for financial reasons no prospect) the inspection and examination for results grants will tend to become more and more mechanical and superficial. This is very undesirable. By aiding on the fixed grant system schools which have acquired permanence the disadvantages mentioned above and those enumerated in the Government of India's resolution printed on page 4 of this office Proceedings, No. 1442, dated 13th February 1897, will be greatly minimized and the schools concerned will, I believe, improve in efficiency. This has been the result of the abandonment of the examination of individual pupils for results grants at home. The conference would aid all lower secondary schools with fixed grants; but I have provided for such of the lower secondary schools only as have been admitted to the permanent section of the general school list, that is, such schools as have fulfilled all the conditions of recognition and have acquired permanence, being aided with such grants. A primary school which has not fulfilled all the conditions of recognition should not be admitted to the list of schools aided with fixed grants, simply on opening a weak fifth standard class and having thus come under the category of lower secondary schools. Further, the restriction of admission to the list of fixed grant schools to schools on the permanent section will have a wholesome influence in inducing managers of schools in the temporary section to fulfil the conditions of recognition so as to be admitted into the permanent section and obtain the fixed grant. Both the Inspectresses are of opinion that such a restriction is necessary in the case of girls' schools, and I think it is equally essential in the case of boys' schools.

Article 5.—The words "salary" and "results" have been omitted as aid will be given in future on three systems and as it is not necessary to refer to the systems of aid under each clause. The alteration in the concluding portion of clause (iii) has been rendered necessary by the proposal to aid schools on the fixed grant system.

Article 6.—The conference having expressed itself in favour of building grants being given for hostels or boarding houses attached to educational institutions I have provided for this in clause (ii) (1). There is no fear of the concession being abused as it rests with the sanctioning authority to withhold the sanction when it is considered unnecessary or inexpedient.

Article 14.—As the concession provided in this article will not apply to schools transferred from the salary grant to the fixed grant system, a clause has been added to this article.

Chapter II.

Article 5.—With reference to G.O., No. 256, Educational, dated 3rd May 1897, Kotayars in South Canara have been included in the list of backward and indigent classes.

Chapter III.

Article 1.—The word "institutions" has been substituted for "schools," as the former term will more appropriately include colleges.

Article 8.—Special grants sanctioned on account of special charges, as for buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c., might be drawn either in the year in which the charges were incurred or in a subsequent year. As for purposes of accounts they must be omitted from the current expenditure, whether the grants are drawn or not in the year concerned, the words "sanctioned or" have been inserted in the first sentence.

Just as managers are at liberty to spend the surplus income of one department of an institution to meet the excess cost of another department of that institution, they may, and I think should, be allowed to spend the surplus of one school on the upkeep of another recognized school under their management. This is quite in accord with the principle laid down in Chapter II, article 6 of the Code, and has, accordingly, been provided for.

The last paragraph of the article simply adverts to the practice which has hitherto been followed in scrutinizing the annual financial statement of salary grant institutions for the purposes of this article.

Article 9.—Verbal alterations have been made.

Chapter IV.

This is a new chapter. It has been drawn up generally on the lines decided upon at the conference and also with reference to the provisions in the several articles in the chapters on salary and results grants.

Article 2.– It is proposed that the duration of a fixed grant shall be three years. Sufficient experience will, I trust, have been gained during this period of the working of the system.

Article 6.—The conference was not in favour of introducing in schools aided on the fixed grant system any provision relating to protection from small-pox; but I do not see how I can support its recommendation so long as institutions aided on the salary and the results grant systems are governed by such regulations.

Articles 7 *to* 10.—The dates recommended for the submission of applications for grants, the tabulation of applications and the publication of the lists of schools admitted to aid are so fixed that the inspecting officers may proceed with the tabulation of applications for results grants in good time.

Article 12.—The limitations imposed as regards grants drawn by salary grant schools will apply to fixed grant schools also.

Article 15.—The examination for fixed grants will, as in the case of salary grant schools, be invariably held in the school premises. Examination on Sundays is prohibited except in the case of schools regularly held on Sundays.

Article 16.—The fixed grant report sheet referred to in this article takes the place of mark and pass lists for results schools and the particulars therein required are necessary to enable the countersigning officers of the bills for fixed grants to satisfy themselves that the recommendations of the inspecting officers may be accepted, and to hold or direct the holding of a second inspection whenever this is considered expedient. Care will be taken to see that as large a number as possible of schools admitted to the fixed grant list shall be examined by different officers in alternate years.

Article 17.—In the Inspection Code issued early this year it has been laid down that the results of examination of individual pupils or classes should be considered "excellent," "good," "fair," or "poor," according as they have secured 75 per cent., 60 per cent., 35 per cent., or a lower percentage, respectively, of the maximum marks individually or on the average; and this principle will be followed in classifying the results of the examination for fixed grants. In reviewing inspection reports I have noticed a tendency on the part of certain managers of schools to keep back from the inspection indifferent and dull pupils likely to fail in the examination. This tendency will, I apprehend, probably increase in connection with the examination of schools for fixed grants, and with a view to check it I have provided that 80 per cent. of the number on the rolls must be presented for the examination. This is a liberal margin. With a view to still further check the tendency referred to, the inspecting officers will also be instructed to ascertain now and then now the absent pupils fared generally in the form or class concerned.

Article 18.—For the protection of managers the conference considered it necessary to provide for a minimum amount of grant on first admission to the list of schools on the fixed grant system. This I have done in this article. The last clause embodies one of the special resolutions of the conference. Schools on the permanent section of the general school list, which it is proposed to aid on the fixed grant system, certainly deserve a more liberal treatment than schools in the temporary section.

Article 19.—The conference recommends that fixed grant schools should be allowed to draw the grants in two instalments, and I have accordingly provided for this in this article. It will be a convenient arrangement both to the managers and to the department. No school will, however, be permitted to draw the second instalment of grant before it is favourably reported on by the inspecting officers. Schools are examined for results grants from June to February, and to prevent loss to managers such of the schools as it is proposed to aid on the fixed grant system will have to be placed on the list with effect from the date succeeding that on which the

results grant examination is completed, provided that it is not earlier than 1st October. Hence the dates of admission of schools to the fixed grant list will necessarily vary. Such of the salary grant schools as are to be placed on the fixed grant system, will be so placed with financial effect from 1st March, so that no school may draw salary and fixed grants in the same official year and that both instalments of fixed grants due for a year may be drawn before the close of the year.

All schools will be examined in about the same time every year. Care will be taken in arranging the dates of examination to see that in the case of schools admitted to the fixed grant system both instalments of grants due for a year are drawn during one and the same official year, so that the budget forecast may not be disturbed. The results grant examination generally commences in July or towards the latter part of June; but no result school will be admitted to the fixed grant system before 1st October, so that the first instalment of fixed grant may not fall to be paid within the official year in which results grants have been drawn. This arrangement would be no hardship to the managers who had invariably been drawing results grants, not immediately after the grant examination but unavoidably several weeks after the examination. Moreover, the bulk of the results schools are examined towards the latter half of the official year so that the number of schools that will be affected by this arrangement will be comparatively small.

Chapter V.

Article 1.—It is proposed to aid higher class technical, industrial and art schools on the salary grant system and lower class schools of the above description on the fixed grant system. The results system has been found from experience to be unfavourable to such schools, which are necessarily expensive and will continue to be so. Hence such schools do not find place in this article or in any other article in this chapter.

Article 6.—Inspecting officers have reported that the age limits laid down for the different standards as regards the eligibility of pupils for results grants are unnecessary. The conference to which the question was referred was in favour of fixing one maximum limit of age for all standards and fixed it at 24 years—the present maximum limit (*vide* Resolution XXVIII). This change is wholesome and is recommended for the approval and sanction of Government. Inspecting officers find it impossible to ascertain correctly the age of every individual pupil presented for results grants, and any hard-and-fast restriction in this respect simply tempts managers to misrepresent the age of pupils when it is to their interest to do so. Further, such limitation does not assist the progress of education among the illiterate masses.

Articles 9 *and* 14.—In my letter No. 10282, dated 20th September 1895, submitting the revised Grant-in-Aid Code for 1896–97, I suggested that instead of fixing and notifying the assignment for individual schools, at the time of the publication of the lists and long before the examination, the grant be fixed after the examination of all schools and in proportion to the actual earnings of all the schools registered for the grant examination, and I fully explained my reasons for this important change. But in its order No. 844, Educational, dated 24th October 1895, Government refused to sanction my recommendation and directed me to adress Government again after making an enquiry as to the systems prevailing in the other provinces. After making a full enquiry I have reported in my letter to Government, No. 9516, dated 31st August 1896, recorded in G.O., No. 605, Educational, dated 30th September 1896, that in no other Province are grants to individual schools fixed before the examination and that all grants bear a definite proportion to the expenditure on the schools (*vide* paragraph 5 of my letter). The conference to which the whole correspondence was circulated for consideration, unanimously approved of the fixing of grants after the conclusion of the grant examination (*vide* Resolution XXVII). With reference to the observation that the change would leave the distribution of grants altogether in the hands of lowly-paid subordinates, I beg to refer Government to the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of my letter recorded in the Government order above referred to. So long as the grant to each school is fixed by the Inspectress or the Assistant Inspector, in consultation with the Sub-Assistants, there is little ground

to fear that undue partiality will be shown to any school. If a subordinate inspecting officer is inclined to show undue and special favour or the reverse to any particular school, he can do so only by passing a large or a small number of pupils in that school. But the Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectors will be specially instructed to scrutinize minutely the proportion passed in each school and to arrange for the re-examination of any school, whenever they consider it expedient, before recommending grants to individual schools. As in the case of fixed grant schools, arrangements will be made to have as many results schools as possible examined by different officers in alternate years. This will counteract any special leanings or aversions which inspecting officers may have with respect to individual schools. Sub-Assistants are also transferred, like district munsiffs, from one range to another once in about three years, and for this and other reasons set forth no apprehension need be entertained of any miscarriage of justice or uneven distribution of public funds in respect of results grants. And in any case the opportunities for unfairness will not be more than exist at present. The Primary Examination is now held in the months of November, December and January, and the results are seldom known before the close of January. It is for this reason partly that the conference for fixing grants is to meet early in February. It will be quite possible to finish the examination of schools for results grants by the end of January instead of by the 15th or 20th February as at present, as the examination work will be considerably lightened on the introduction of the fixed grant system and the issue of certifying memoranda once for all after the completion of the examination of the registered schools. The officers in whom vests the power of countersigning certifying memoranda will have the approval of the sanctioning authority to the grants recommended communicated to them before the certifying memoranda are countersinged, and there will be no difficulty in arranging for the payment of grants before the close of the official year.

The omission of article 11 of Chapter IV suggested by Government will not, I submit, remove the disadvantage referred to of the present system. The publication of the lists is necessary to regulate the grant examination and the tour programme of inspecting officers and to give sufficient notice to managers so that they may finish the course of instruction laid down in the Educational Rules; it is also necessary that inspecting officers should know beforehand the standards to be examined so that they may prepare their questions and arrange for the connected duties of the preparation of nominal rolls, pass lists, &c., and the scrutiny and checking of the registers of each of the standards to be examined. The non-publication of the list would thus lead to no small confusion.

It has not been found possible to assign to any school the full amount of its net cost. When a part only of the net cost is assigned to schools for want of funds, the assumption is that each school will earn in full the amount assigned. It is, therefore, but equitable that lapses in the sanctioned assignment should be given to schools which earned more than the amount assigned, subject of course to the limit of their net cost. The diversion of lapses to other purposes or the resumption of such lapses by the sanctioning authority would be unfair to efficient schools and would be tantamount to depriving them of their earnings for no fault of theirs.

The conferences of inspecting officers which will meet in February will first distribute the allotments available for results grants among schools examined during the year and then frame their recommendations regarding schools to be examined for grants in the ensuing official year. This is the simplest and most economical arrangement and will allow of the examination of a number of schools for fixed grants or for improvement in the latter part of February, in March and in the early part of April—months in which all inspecting officers will find it convenient to carry on inspection work.

Article 15.—As the words "to be assigned" are not necessary, they have been omitted.

Article 18.—Articles 17 and 18 of the present code have been combined into one.

Article 20.—The addition to this article has been made so that it may be in conformity with article 24 providing for class and individual examinations. Indelible pencil may be allowed to be used in place of ink.

Article 28.—Clause (i) has been re-written. The certifying memoranda may be prepared and kept ready, and after the conference has recommended assignments with reference to article 14, the amount may be entered in the last column, and the memoranda may be issued at once.

Clause (ix) has led to some difficulty and much delay. After the President has approved the grant for each school and an inspecting officer has countersigned the certifying memoranda thus vouching for its correctness, further reference to the President seems to be unnecessary as it appears to be the case in certain districts. The clause should, I think, be omitted altogether, the Presidents being required to empower the treasury and sub-treasury officers to pay the grants on presentation of the certifying memoranda. The local fund rules may be modified to this effect.

Chapter VI.

Article 12.—Provision is made in article 2 of Chapter VI for payment of grants on behalf of scholarships established in Government or board institutions for general education by private persons or bodies. A similar provision has been made in article 12 for payment of third grants towards scholarships established in Government or board institutions for technical, industrial or art education. A few gentlemen have offered to institute scholarships in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut. I am unable to sanction a scholarship grant in the absence of any authority in the present code. Hence the addition of the clause proposed to this article.

Chapter VIII.

Articles 2 *and* 5.—In the circumstances already explained, provision has been made for building and rent grants for hostels or boarding houses attached to educational institutions.

Chapter. X.

If my recommendations in my letter No. 5263, dated 14th May 1897, be approved, article 3 proposed under Chapter X may be allowed to stand.

5. I have dwelt in the above paragraphs on all the resolutions of the conference excepting Resolutions VI, VII and VIII. The policy suggested in the above resolutions in regard to board schools is what I have been advocating in connection with local and municipal budgets, and in its order No. 564-L., dated 20th March 1897, Government approved of my recommendations. This principle will be kept steadily in view.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 5th August 1897, No. 8381.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 23rd September 1897, No. 10851.

From the Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 5th May 1898, No. 5222.

With reference to memorandum No. 8-M., Educational, dated the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose two copies of Appendices A to P to the Grant-in-Aid Code.

2. In regard to paragraph 2 of the memorandum, I beg to state that the addition proposed to clause (iii) of article 5 of Chapter I is intended to apply to the fixed grant system. If it is thought that this should form the subject of a separate clause, clause (iii) may remain unaltered and a new clause be added as clause (iv), namely:—

"In assigning fixed grants to schools, certain standards of which are eligible for aid from Provincial funds and certain standards from Local funds, the amount of fixed grants payable from the respective funds shall be determined by the average number on the rolls in the several standards during the preceding official year."

As regards results grants, the code provides the specific standards for which aid is payable from the different funds in municipal and non-municipal areas.

3. The Inspection Code provides for an annual inspection of all schools by the inspecting officers of the department, and the consolidated lists of schools admitted to aid on the fixed and result grant systems, published in the forms prescribed in Appendices E and I to the Grant-in-Aid Code, fix the date of examination. A separate provision regarding the annual examination and the date thereof was not, therefore, considered necessary. The following may be substituted for the first sentence in article 15 of Chapter IV :—

"Every school admitted to aid on the fixed grant system shall be examined once a year, the examination being held in the school premises on the day fixed by the Director."

I would also suggest that the following be inserted as the first sentence in article 18 of Chapter V :—

"Every school admitted to aid on the results grant system shall be examined for grant once a year." After the word "fixed" in line 5 of the same article, insert the words "by the Director."

———

Order—No. 461, Educational, dated 27th July 1898.

With his letter, dated 17th June 1897, the Director of Public Instruction submits a draft Grant-in-Aid Code revised with reference to the recommendations of the Educational Conference which met in March 1897. The most important change proposed is the substitution of a system of fixed grants (or more correctly fixed period grants) for the existing so-called results grants. The Government proposes first to deal generally with this question, while in the latter part of these proceedings attention will be directed to certain details of the revised code which call for comment.

2. In considering the main question set forth above, it is necessary to glance at the existing and the preceding schemes of results grants. Under the code of 1885 and the "estimate" system therein enforced, grants might be said accurately to have been apportioned on results. All pupils presented by schools were examined, and fixed amounts (diminished, if necessary, with reference to the available allotments) were given for all who passed. The code, it is true, declared in article 6 of Chapter III that the financial needs of schools, the number and character of previously existing schools, and the ~~character~~ educational wants of the neighbourhood should be considered in admitting schools to aid or fixing grants; but in practice such considerations were overlooked.

3. For this estimate system the code of 1893 substituted the assignment system, whereby an assignment was made at the beginning of the year to each school on the considerations just noted. The school afterwards presented pupils for examination, and if they earned, by passing, the amount of the assignment or a higher sum, the assignment was paid, or otherwise a less sum. Thus the grant being fixed irrespectively of results, even though payment was restricted in some cases with reference to these, there was here no true results grant.

4. It was soon seen that the assignment system was wanting in the stimulus which compels a school manager to show an educational result proportioned to the public money assigned to him. This defect the Director, when submitting a revised code in 1895, proposed to remedy to some extent by fixing the assignment after the grant examination and with partial reference to its results. The Government, however, in G.O., No. 844, Educational, dated 24th October 1895, refused to sanction the change without careful consideration and called for a further report.

5. Before this report was submitted, attention was called to the defects of results grants by a resolution of the Government of India No. 3, Educational—14–2–54, dated 8th May 1896, forwarding the report of the committee appointed to revise the code of regulations for European schools in Bengal and stating that it agreed with the committee in condemning the system of payment by results. In consequence of this the Director of Public Instruction was authorized in G.O.,

No. 152, Educational, dated 15th March 1897, to summon an educational conference for the purpose of considering the question of adopting the fixed grants system, and the change in the code now under the consideration of Government was made in accordance with the recommendations of that conference.

6. With regard to the defects of the system of payment by results, Government agrees with the views of the Government of India and considers that, although payment by results is necessary in the early stages of education because of the stimulus it imparts to inferior schools, the system is bad in itself and should be dispensed with as soon as possible. The question, however, to be decided by Government now is whether the "assignment" system, which was not a system of payment by results, should be continued. The disadvantages of this system, which has not been tried elsewhere, have been clearly shown by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter recorded in G.O., No. 605, Educational, dated 30th September 1896. It has been found that the assignment has been made by the managers of some schools a mere matter of speculation, and that it has not, as was expected, prevented "adventure schools" from springing up, nor made schools less ephemeral. The Government considers that in the case of small, weak and ill-established schools in remote and backward localities, it is necessary to apply a stimulus to educational effort, and that this can only be effected by results grants, but that the grant-in-aid must be settled with reference both to the needs of schools and to their results. The Government therefore approves of the proposal made in this code to fix the grant after instead of before the grant examination, and with some reference to it, in the case of lower secondary and primary schools which have not yet fully satisfied the conditions of recognition, but have been admitted to the temporary section of the general list on the ground that they have made some progress in that direction and are likely to become fully qualified. It is not proposed by Government to interfere with the "Salary Grants" system, under which aid is given to colleges, upper secondary schools and higher technical, industrial and art schools. For Government considers that this system, which has been in operation a long time, and about which there has been no complaint, is a sound one, but that it is inapplicable to lower secondary and primary schools that have been admitted to the permanent section of the general school list. It is clear, therefore, to Government that the latter schools, and also lower class technical, industrial and art schools, working up to standard D, must be aided on the "fixed period grants" system, the main features of which are that "the grant is settled for a term of years—in Bengal generally five—and its amount determined by a conjunct view of all the circumstances and wants of the institution aided" (paragraph 467 of the report of the Educational Commission). This system has been found to be thoroughly successful in Bengal and Bombay and is recommended by the Educational Committee and the Government of India. Under it grants can be anticipated by the managers with certainty, teachers are left free to educate on any system they think best and to vary the subjects taught, while they are at the same time encouraged to give attention to dull boys, and inspectors are left time for sound inspection and general supervision.

7. The rest of the draft code, with its appendices, is approved by Government with the following modifications:—

(1) *Chapter I, Article* 5.—The new clause (iv) proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 2 of his letter No. 5222, dated 5th May 1898, is approved with the modification that the words "average daily attendance" should be substituted for the words "average number on the rolls."

(2) *Chapter I, Article* 6 (ii) (*f*).—The Government approves of the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction to give building and rent grants in future to hostels and boarding houses, but considers that the words "for students" should be inserted after "boarding houses."

(3) *Chapter IV, Article* 2.—The Government approves of the first part of this article, but considers that the latter part somewhat conflicts with article 20, and that for the words following "provided that" should be substituted the words "no penalty is incurred under article 20."

(4) *Chapter IV, Article* 15.—The Government approves of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 of his letter referred to above to substitute for the first sentence of article 15 the words: "Every school admitted to aid on the fixed grant system shall be examined once a year, the examination being held in the school premises on the day fixed by the Director."

(5) *Chapter IV, Article* 17.—The Government considers that the words "and examined" should be added at the end of article 17, as it does not necessarily follow that all the pupils "presented for examination" will be examined.

(6) *Chapter V, Article* 18.—The Government approves of the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction contained in paragraph 3 of his letter referred to above to insert, as the first sentence of article 18, the words: "Every school admitted to aid on the results grant system shall be examined for grant once a year", and to insert the words "by the Director" after the word "fixed" in line 5 of the same article.

(7) *Appendix M, column* 7.—The heading of column 7 of this appendix should read thus:—

"Date of admission. In the case of general education scholarships, the form or class in which reading at the time of application."

8. The revised Grant-in-Aid Code, as approved with the modifications noted above, will come into force for the year 1899–1900. The copy of the code received with the Director's letter will be revised in accordance with the foregoing remarks and transmitted to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* at as early a date as possible.

(True Extract).

Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Local and Municipal Department.
Gazette.

Issue ff
11.8.98

Ed. W. D'Mose.

NOTE FOR THE A.S. Ed.

Kindly arrange that I shall see the fair proof of the G.O. on the Fixed Grant System before it issues.

ff
23-7-98.

Ed. Clerk.
Please note the above & send a proof of the G.O. herein referred to as soon as possible
A.S. 24/7

[G. / 25 A]
500—8-12-97.

C. 22-3-98
R. 29-3-98

Educational DEPARTMENT.

C. No 1... 751, 915, 1100 of 97

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Grace C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Henry Bliss K.C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

The Grant-in-aid Code.

Ed.-Cr. Please push through intermediate references (calling for appendices etc). When they are received, bring to me at once, that a draft order may circulate.
H.-I.
2-4-98

FOR ORDERS.

This file came over towards the end of February. It refers to revision of the Educational Grant-in-aid Code which the Director wanted to come into force in 98/99. This revision contemplates a complete change in our system of grants-in-aid, such as must have far-reaching effects, & needs long & careful consideration. As the chief work under the grants of this last year was done in March, & such a change ought not to be made without giving due notice to school-managers, I decided to go on with the existing Code for another year. The Director is not in fault, because he submitted the revised code last June, but, as I have said, the proposal came home about a month too late.

The change proposed in the code is the substitution of what the Director

Under the Grant-in-aid Code of 1883, results grants were paid under what is known as the "estimate system", according to which the grant to each school was fixed solely with reference to its probable earnings at the grant examination. Under this system schools in municipalities, kasba stations and large villages absorbed the bulk of the funds available for results grants, while schools for the backward classes, or in backward localities did not receive sufficient encouragement and so made little progress.[x] This was an undesirable state of things. This system did not provide for a maximum limit of aid and schools were allowed to draw

[x] as was the case under the salary grant system in which the maximum grant for the year was limited to the net cost to the managers

such amounts as they could earn up to the limit of the sanctioned estimates, plus 10 percent of such estimates, without any reference whatever to their cost or needs. Education gradually became in many quarters a commercial speculation, and, in not a few cases, public funds went to swell the pockets of so-called managers who were really farmers of schools, the teachers employed by the managers in the instruction of the youth receiving scanty salaries, often much below the actual earnings of their pupils. (vide para 3 of the D.P.I's letter recorded in G.O. no. 605 Ed dated 30th sept 1896 - Flag C.)

The 'estimate system' was therefore given up and the 'assignment system' was introduced in its place in the revised Code issued in 1893 - (vide p 79 G.O. no. 852 Ed D 20th November 1893. Flag J.) Under this system grants to schools are fixed with reference to their net cost, and the funds at the disposal of the sanctioning authority

called "fixed Grants", to which the Educational Commission added (more correctly as I think) "fixed period Grants" (for Results Grants, or those managed by them which we call "Results Grants".

Under the Code of 1895 and the "Estimate" system Results Grants were really as all pupils presented by schools were examined, & fixed amounts (diminished, if necessary, with respect to the available allotments) were given for all who passed. The Code declared in Art 6 of Chapter that the financial needs of schools, the number & character of previously existing schools, & the character of the neighbourhood, had be considered in admitting schools to aid, or fixing grants, but they were not. The Code of 1893 substituted the "assignment" system for the "Estimate" system. Under this system, an "assignment" was made at the beginning of the year to each school on the consideration noted above, so the Assignment was not a Results Grant. The school presented pupils for examination, afterwards, and if they earned, by passing, the amount of the assignment, or more than that, the assignment was paid. If less, less than the assignment was paid. The Grant was therefore made after inspection of Results, & the whole payment of it was restricted in some cases with reference to results, but did not make it a Results Grant.

A (verso end of Note)

A real Results Grant stimulated Education to some extent, inasmuch as it compels a school manager to show an educational result for every Rupee of public money. It was soon seen that the "Assignment" system failed in this respect, because the grant-in-aid was fixed without any reference to results, and the Director (which proposed to remedy this failure to some extent, when he submitted

---

This objection was taken in §8 of G.O. no 852 Ed dated 20th Nov. 1893 referred to above where it is stated as follows "Another objection urged against the assignment system is that it will afford an inducement to managers to exaggerate their expenditure." &c

a revised Code in 1895, by fixing the assignment after the examination, but this practical reference to its results. Govt, however, refused to sanction the changes without careful consideration, & called for further proposals. Whilst the Director was considering this matter, attention was called to the defects of Results Grants by a Res. of the Govt., forwarding the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, stating that the Committee had condemned

Schools which are self supporting receive no aid. The disadvantages of this system are the following: -

(1) In most of the primary Schools, masters are also managers and the annual results grants they receive constitute their chief remuneration. In respect of these Schools, it is difficult to ascertain the exact expenditure, and to fix a limit of aid. The net cost of these schools is therefore calculated for the purpose of fixing the assignment with reference to a scale of salaries prescribed by the D.P.I.

(2) The grant assigned to each school is notified previously in the list published under art. 11, Ch. IV of the Code (page 17) and the manager or master has to work up his school so as to earn the amount notified. Where a small amount has been assigned to a school with reference to its low net cost or in consequence of the limited funds at the disposal of

of the sanctioning authority, the manager has a tendency to neglect the whole school, or one or more standards, hoping to earn the paltry amount notified by presenting a few select pupils for the grant-examination. The main object of the results system, viz, incentive to work, is thus defeated and the general efficiency of instruction is impaired. vide para 5 of the D.P.I's letter recorded in G.O. no. 605 Ed. Dr 30th sept 1896. flag-C

In view of these disadvantages the D.P.I. proposed in 1895 to modify the system by postponing the fixing of the assignments till after the grant examinations was completed. But in G.O. no. 844 Ed. Dr 24th oct. 1895- flag B- the Govt declined to accept the proposal and directed the D.P.I. to address Govt on the subject after making enquiries as to the systems prevailing in other provinces The Director replied to this in 1896, giving a short account of the grant-in-aid systems

the system of endowment by results on the ground that it discouraged the attainment of a high degree of excellence in scholarship, that it ignored the work done by teachers for dull & backward pupils, and that it put forward mediocrity in as large a number of subjects as possible as the highest goal of the teachers' efforts, and declaring that the Committee had established their case. It may be observed that, though the Committee was immediately engaged into European Schools, all their considerations on the subject of payment-by-results were general, & apply as much to Native Schools as to European Schools. The Director acquiesced in the views of the G of I, and as representative conference of Education boards & authorities which convened also acquiesced (Hence the present proposal.) as regards the war not prepared to supersede it by a fresh arrang

payment-by-results, I have no doubt they are right. payment-by-results is necessary in early stages of education, because of the stimulus it imparts to junior schools, but it is bad in itself, & should be dispensed with as soon as possible. It makes boys, from the beginning, think examination the end & aim of life. It prompts teachers not to educate but to

guess at the questions likely to be asked & to neglect the backward pupils, who most need patient instruction. When the examiner is coming, it almost forces teachers to subordinate education to cramming. It gives most aid to the strong schools in good localities which need it least. It leaves the grant an uncertain one, as the chances of an examinee - when it is possible that the best boys may be away, ill, or in a bad humour, or the examiner may find just a couple of questions on a bit of the book. It has been tried & given up in England, & in Bengal & Bombay.

But the question before us now is not whether the Results Grant is good, but whether we should persist in our "assignment" system which, as I have shown, is not a system of payment by results. It has not been tried anywhere else, & is pronounced by the Director who is partial here. The managers of those schools in good localities with our assignment are not invited, as they would be under a real payment-by-results system, to attend to all the boys who might be expected to make decent progress, but only to push forward a few quick boys who with easily learn will manage to earn an amount equal

in force in other provinces. He stating that the Special Committee appointed by the Govt of India to revise the Code of regulations for European schools in Bengal had condemned the system of payments by results, and had advocated the adoption of the system of fixed grants, which had been tried with success in Bengal, and that the Govt of I. had endorsed the opinion of the Committee, He therefore referred the question of adopting the fixed grant system to the Inspecting Officers, and found that there was almost a consensus of opinion among them that all lower Secondary Schools, and such of the large primary schools as are situated in municipalities and great towns might, with advantage, be aided on the fixed grant system, but that the results system should continue in the case of primary schools in rural tracts, until they acquired permanence. He proposed to appoint a representative

Committee to consider the questions in all its bearings - vide G.O. no. 605 Ed. D. 30th Sept. 1896. flag C

In G.O. no. 152 Ed. D. 15th March 1897, the D.P.I. was authorized to summon an Educational Conference for the purpose. The Conference has recommended that all lower secondary schools (vide Resolns I & III), all primary schools in the permanent section of the general school list (vide Resln. II) and art and industrial schools working up to Standard D (vide Resln XVII) shall be aided on the fixed grant system and that in regard to the primary schools in the temporary section of the general school list the assignment system should continue (vide Resln XXVI) and that in the assignment system, the grant to each school should be fixed after the grant examination had been completed (vide Resln XXVII). flag H.

(The General school list above referred to is the Standing

Committee's assignment. The fact that two of them is called a Results Grant system leads some managers who don't understand the rules completely the completed flag A spend money freely, & bring forward a larger number of pupils than will, & they are naturally disheartened when they see managers who have not been so active & have presented a few pupils only for exam.; get as great a grant as they do. The assignment* of flag. H. of these has not, as was expected, stopped additions to schools for springing up or weak schools by removal. Some 2000 schools are closed every year, directly the assignment has been earned & paid, for the managers don't know what the assignment will be next year, & it is quite as much a matter of speculation as a rise or fall in funds. In appendix F of the last Instruction Report of 96/97, that of the schools in 20 districts (of which no records were received with reference to this inquiry) 50% of the boys' schools & 36% of the girls schools had been opened for 3 years or less.

In the case of small, weak, & ill established schools in remote, & back ward localities it is necessary to apply a stimulus to educational efforts, & I don't see how this can be done without considering results. Ordinarily the grant in aid must be settled with reference both to the needs of the schools & their results. It is proposed in the Code, rightly I think, to do this by fixing the grant after instead of before the grant examination, & with quite sufficient safeguards, in the case of primary schools which have not yet fully satisfied the conditions of recognition, but have been admitted to the temporary section of the General List, on the ground that they have made fair progress in that direction & are likely to become fully qualified, & to lower class vernacular and special tart schools. The salary grant system under which aid is given to colleges, upper secondary schools & higher class technical, industrial & art schools, is as round

* p. 410 of Ed. Com. Report.

system, which has been in operation for a long time, & about which has been no complaint, so it need not be interfered with; but here are lower secondary & primary schools that have been admitted to the permanent section of the general school list, so that they have fully satisfied the conditions of recognition how aided? What I have said about Results Grant

register of all secondary and primary schools in the Presidency maintained by the Inspecting officers.

The Permanent section of this list contains the schools which completely fulfil the conditions of recognition and aid; while the Temporary section contains schools which do not completely fulfil the conditions of recognition and aid but which have been temporarily admitted pending full compliance. vide Pro. of the D.P.I. no. 9926 D. 22nd July 1892 — printed at page 19 of Go. no 852 Ed. D. 30th Nov. 93. flag J.)

The fixed grant system is described as follows in* para 467 of the report of the Education Commission:- " Its (the system's) main features are, that the grant is settled for a term of years, — in Bengal generally five, — and its amount determined by a conjunct view of all the circumstances and wants of the institution aided. The points taken into account

in

in fixing the amount of grant are such as these: the strength and expense of the teaching staff and establishment, the accommodation, the probable efficiency and pecuniary resources, and the situation of the school, whether in a populous, prosperous and advanced district where considerable fees may be levied, or in a less progressive locality where the amount raised in fees must for a time be small. It is provided that the grant shall in no case exceed the income of the school from other sources; and in Bengal some other rules to be attended to in fixing the amount are laid down. Thus the grant to a middle school may not, except in certain specified districts, exceed two-thirds of the income from private sources, that is two-fifths of the entire expenditure. The grant to a high school may not exceed one-half of the income from private sources, that is, one-third of the entire expenditure, or the grant to a college one-third of the income from private sources, that is, one-fourth

shows, I think, that there should be two annual examinations of scholars. The Salary Grant system is obviously inapplicable to them. It remains, therefore, that they must be aided on the Fixed Period Grant system. This system has been found where thoroughly successful in Bengal & Bombay, & is recommended by the Educational Committee to which I have referred, & the Govt of India. Here grants can be anticipated by managers with certainty. They leave teachers free to educate the boys who, with good education, may become distinguished men. They leave inspectors time for general supervision.

JG
28/3/95

A Last year, of the 1452 schools examined for results Grants 455 had an Assignment of R 269440 but presented pupils who Earned R 436720 in Results Grants JG

of the entire expenditure. The highest rate of aid contemplated, viz., one-half of the entire expenditure, may be given only to primary schools, Normal schools, female schools and middle schools in certain backward districts. If the subscriptions or other local resources fall off, the grant is diminished in the same proportion. The results of examinations and other tests of efficiency begin to be taken into account after a school has been for some time aided. If there are unsatisfactory, or if the Inspector reports that the pay of teachers is allowed to fall into arrears, that attendance is irregular or discipline bad, in short that the management has proved itself to be inefficient, the grant may be reduced or even withdrawn at any time. Allowance is of course made for anything unsatisfactory that is clearly due to causes over which managers have no control, and the aim is rather to restore to efficiency a school that has fallen off than still further to depress it by cancelling or lessening its grants. But the power of depriving it of aid

marked

makes the control of the Dept efficacious. In Bengal it is also provided, with the view of securing efficient instruction, that any teacher appointed by the managers must be approved by the Dept. When the five years or other term agreed on has elapsed, the grant is revised; and in Bengal at least, where self support is increasing and new schools which stand in need of aid are continually springing up, it is commonly reduced upon revision".

The advantages and disadvantages of the system are given in paras 468 and 469 of the Ed. Commission Report. page 411.

The following modifications are proposed in the Code:-

Chapter I.

Article 4. This article has been re-written. The chief alterations in it have been necessitated by the proposed introduction of the fixed grant system and are in general accordance with Reslns. I to V and XVII & XXVI of the Conference. The Conference would aid all Lower Secondary Schools on the fixed grant System but the D.P.I. has provided for such only of the lower secondary

The Appendices A & B, "approved for aid" to are not given. We must see them before we express an opinion.

approved. See above JG

flag H.

Schools as have been admitted to the permanent section of the general school list. The deviation seems to be unobjectionable. The D.P.I. has also provided that higher class technical, industrial and art schools shall be aided on the salary grant system.

This article may be approved if Govt approves the fixed grant System. The D.P.I. advances the following arguments in favour of the system:-

(1) The earnings of results Schools have for years not been paid in full and it is improbable that they will ever be so paid. A fixed amount of aid for a certain number of years is preferable and deserves a fair trial.

(2) The number of results school is so large that individual examination of the pupils of each school is not possible with the existing strength of the inspecting agency. (The fixed grant does not involve individual examination of pupils)

3. The System will minimize the disadvantages of the results

"How unjustifiable"? We had arrived at an almost impossible position; & some change seemed imperative. The fixed grant System will at least give a fair certainty of expectation for the currency of the term, & may it is submitted be introduced. H.I.

except as to the fixed period. JG

system enumerated in the Govt of I. Resln no 3 — 142-154 - & 8th May 1896 — an extract from which is printed at p 4 of the D.P.I's Pro. no 1442 & 13th Feb. 97 - flag - A.

Art 5. The words "Salary" & "Results" have been omitted on the ground that it is unnecessary to refer to the system of aid under each clause. The omission may be approved?

Approved JG

To clause (III) of this article the D.P.I. has added the following words "or with reference to the average no - on the rolls during the preceding official year" and states that the addition has been rendered necessary by the proposal to aid Schools on the fixed grant system. This clause has reference only to salary grants to teachers which cannot in any way be affected by the fixed grant system. It may be that the Director means that the grants to schools aided from Prov & Local funds are payable from both funds with reference to the average number on the rolls during the preceding official year. If so, it seems necessary to

It had; but the word "Salary" having been omitted before "Grants for teachers" it is now meant to apply to fixed Grant. The Director's proposal seems right. H.L.

Grants for teachers never be Salary grants. I don't think any alteration will be made in the existing clause. Perhaps in any

case in which schools aided by fixed Results Grants will be paid partly from provincial & partly from local funds, a new clause must be inserted, but I doubt if that is the case. The Director might be asked. JG

No will be better to substitute "average daily attendance" for average number on the rolls, if this new clause is inserted. JG

Seems desirable. J. Breeks M. Scholl H.L.

I think this very desirable. Madras & Behar all the other provinces as regards boarding houses for students. The advisability of establishing such places has been fully recognized by Govt. I think, however, the words "for students" shd be inserted after "boarding houses". In the case of the Young Men's Christian Assocn building recently before us, it seemed possible that the hostel rooms might be used for students who were not students

I don't think this can be objected. In all Provinces grants in aid are given for School buildings, & in all the Provinces, except Madras, school buildings may include quarters for students. Nash tells us of cases in Bombay & several in Bengal, the N.W. Provinces & Assam JG

to add a separate clause.

As all kinds of grants are paid with reference to the 'average daily attendance', it seems advisable to substitute these words for the words "average number on the rolls" in the proposed addition. vide art. 1 of ch III, II & V. By not removing the names of pupils who have left to a large average number on the rolls can be secured.

Art 6 (II) (1). The D.P.I. proposes to give building and rent grants in future to hostels and boarding houses attached to educational institutions and has provided for this in this clause. This question was also referred to the Conference and received its approval - vide Res XXIX -

Further alterations necessitated by this proposal will be found in ch VIII arts 2 & 5.

In no other Province it appears to be the practice to give building and rent grants to boarding houses and hostels.

Art 14 - The following addition has been made to this article: —

'provided that the schools continue to be aided on the salary grant system'. This may be approved, the reason for it being apparent?

approved JG

Chapter II

art 5. The inclusion of Kotayars in the list of back ward classes is in accordance with G.O. no. 256 Ed D. 3rd May 1897 flag G.

approved JG

Chapter III

art 1. As the word 'institution' includes Colleges, it has been substituted for the word 'schools' and the words "and art" have been inserted in line 7. These alteration may be approved?

approved JG

art 3. The word 'shall' has been substituted for the word "must" in two places.

approved JG

art 6. The word 'under' has been substituted for the words 'less than'.

approved JG

art 8. In the first line the word 'institutions' has been substituted for 'schools'; in line 4 the words 'sanctioned' have been inserted; in lines 11 & 16 the word 'grant' has been substituted for 'demand' & in lines 14 & 15, the following words have been inserted "for the school or for any other recognized school under the same management". The last

alteration alone calls for remarks. It allows managers of schools to spend the surplus of one school on the upkeep of another school under their management. If an institution is wholly self supporting & is giving a surplus, it should receive no grant from public funds and its surplus should be spent in improving its staff, accommodation and appliances, in providing it with a permanent building and in forming endowment. The D.P.I's proposal will allow the surplus of a school in Madras to be spent on a school in Tinnevelly. This does not appear to be reasonable. It will be of advantage only to Mission bodies who maintain a number of schools in one or more districts.

I also think it is found. JG

Director's proposal seems sound. W.-I.

The last para of the article which has been newly added refers to an existing practice and may be approved?

I have not seen "App B" JG

art 9. This article has been re-written omitting references to primary schools & lower class technical, industrial and art schools, which will not be aided in future on the salary grant system - vide revised art. 4 of ch I.

approved JG

Chapter IV.

This chapter is entirely new and relates to the system of fixed grants.

art 1. This is Resln IX of the Conference, The last line of para 1 is an addition made by the D.P.I.

art 2. The first part of this is Resln X of the Conference and the rest is an addition made by the D.P.I.

art 3. This is Resln XI of the Conference with a few verbal alterations. It is similar to art 2 of the present chapter IV.

art 4. This is Resln. XII of the Conference and is the same as art 3, Ch IV of the existing Code.

art 5. This is Resln XIII of the Conference and is the same as art 4 of the present chapter IV.

art 6. This corresponds to art 4 of chapter III of the Code and is in accordance with G.O. no. 977 Ed dd 20th Dec 94 - flag H.

~~art 7~~. The Conference was not in favour of making protection from Small-pox a condition of aid. vide Resln XIV.

Flag F.

Approved. The required attendance is however that required for Salary Grants & that required for Results Grants JG

The first point is all right, but the second part refers to sec 20. There are other causes for reduction besides a deterioration in standard or efficiency. After "provided" I would say, "no penalty is incurred under Sec 20" JG

approved JG

approved JG

approved JG

× approved JG

flag F.

Subject seen appx C.

JG

Approved JG

Approved. The Bampur & Bambay two grants is fixed with reference either to the income or the expenditure. I think it is better to fix it with reference to the net cost JG

I think they are right, & should be retained JG

In art 15 it is stated where & when "on the day fixed" the examination is to be held, but it is nowhere provided that there shall be an annual exams; nor is it stated how the fixed day is fixed & can be ascertained. The former defect can be cured by substituting "an" for "the". With regard to the latter defect the Director must be asked JG

art 16 is all right if appx 7 is. I think the words "and examined" should be added at the end of art 17. It is not necessarily

art 7. This is in accordance with Resln. no XV of the Conference and corresponds to art 8 of the present chapter IV.

art 8 to 11. These prescribe the procedure to be followed in disposing of applications for aid and correspond to articles 9 to 13 of the present chapter IV.

art 12. This corresponds to art 8 of chapter III. The first line is based on Resln. XXIII. of the Conference which states that the maximum fixed grant should be 100 per cent of the net cost.

If the words "for the school or for any other recognized school under the same management" newly added to art 8 of the previous chapter be not approved, they may be omitted here also. (vide para 4 of the note)

art 13, 14 & 15. These correspond mutatis mutandis to articles 15 to 18 of the present chapter IV of the Code.

articles 16 & 17. Reference is requested to the D.P.I's remarks on these articles. art 16. corresponds to art 19 to 21 of the present chapter IV.

art 18. This article is based on Reslns XXII, XXIV & XXV of the Conference. In Reslns XVI & XIX it is said that the fixed grant should be estimated on the attendance and standard of a school and if this is impracticable the grant should be calculated upon the actual cost - vide Res XXII. The Director has adopted the provision of Reslu XXII.

In Bengal when the fixed grant System was tried in certain selected schools the grant made to each school was equal to the average annual grant earned during the three preceding years - vide extract from the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Code of Regulations for European schools in Bengal - printed at page 3 of the D.P.I's Pro. no. 1442 & 17-2-97 - flag A.

art 19. Clause i of this article is based on Reslu XVIII of the Conference.

art 20. This corresponds to art 29 of the present chapter IV.

Chapter V.

This is chapter IV of the present Code.

art 1.

for now
That all the pupils presented for examination will be examined
JG

I think the Director might be empowered to fix grants according to the net cost of schools, though, in other provinces, this is fixed with regard to gross income, or gross expenditure, & though it seems there were thought in the conference that schools might be classed, & the same grant given to each class, irrespective of expenditure
JG

That would hardly suit us; the "earnings" have often been so much more than we could afford to pay. Anomaly.
JG.

I don't understand this note. The Director proposes that an institution aided under the fixed Grant system, the minimum grant shall be "not less than" the average grant of the last 3 years.
JG

Approved
JG.

Approved
JG

In this Chapter, as in Chapter IV, there is no provision which appears that there must be an examination once a year. There should be
JG

art 1. In revised art 4 of ch I it has been provided that higher class technical, industrial and art schools should be aided on the Salary grant system and lower class schools on the fixed grant system. In accordance with this, reference to such schools has been omitted from this article & from other articles of this chapter - vide articles 3, 6, 9, 15 & 22 & 26

Approved
JG

art 6. The age limits laid down for the different standards have been omitted and one maximum limit (age 24) for all has been fixed for all standards. The question was referred to the Conference and met with its approval - vide Reslu XXVIII. The alteration may be approved!

Approved
JG

articles 9 & 14. In art 9 references to fixing assignment for individual schools before the grant examinations have been omitted. Art 14 is new and provides for the fixing of the assignment after the completion of the grant examination. These changes are the same as was proposed in 1895. These did not meet with

with the approval of Govt then. vide G.O. no. 844 Ed & 24th oct 95 flag B. This time the question has been discussed by the Conference and it has unanimously approved the change. vide Resln XXVII. In other provinces too, the grants are not fixed before the examination, vide para 5 of the D.P.I's letter in G.O. no. 605 Ed & 30th Sept 1896. flag C. The change may therefore be approved!

The obvious objection there was has been and now be taken for well-paid officers like the grant after (two examinations) carefully examined. This disappears now that there will be so few schools whose results grants will be paid. JG

Art 15. The words "to be assigned" have been omitted. Approved JG

Art ~~14~~ 18. The following words have been added to para 2 of this article:- "except in the case of schools regularly held on Sundays". These words also find a place in art 15 of the new chapter IV. There seems to be no objection to the addition. Approved JG

Art 20. This art. has been revised so as to bring it in conformity with art 24. The alteration may be approved? The proposal to allow the use of indelible pencil in place of ink may also be approved? Approved JG

Art 22. The words "or, in the case of night schools, four months" have

been added to clause (i). The addition may be approved! Approved JG

Clauses (iv) & (v) relating to industrial schools have been omitted. vide note under art 1 of this chapter. Approved JG

Some verbal changes have been made in clause (vii) now numbered clause (v). Approved JG

Art 26, clauses (ii) & (iii) have been omitted as referring to technical subjects.

Art ~~26~~ 27. The words "limit of their net cost accepted by the Dept" have been substituted for the words "assignment sanctioned for the school". Approved JG

Art 28. There seems to be no objection to preparing the certifying memoranda after the examination and to issuing them after the assignment has been fixed. Approved, if app L is all right JG

The D.P.I. proposes to omit clause (ix) as having led to some difficulty and much delay. The practice seems to be that grants payable from local funds are now paid on certifying Memo. signed by an Inspector or Asstt Inspector of Schools. In some districts they are now sent to the President for

authorising payment. This causes delay. As the Presidents signature is not required for the payment of the grant, the transmission of the certifying memo. to him is unnecessary and this practice can, the D.P.I. thinks, be put an end to by the omission of clause (ix). The Director's proposal may be approved? The desired end can also be secured by issuing an executive Order that certifying memo presented at the treasury for payment need not be transmitted to the Presidents for authorisation.

Approved.
JG

Chapter VI

art 12. A clause has been added providing for the payment of one-third grant towards scholarships established by private persons. This may be approved? There is a similar provision in art 2 of this chapter.

Approved.
JG

Chapter VIII

arts 2 & 5. These make provisions for payment of building and rent grants for hostels or boarding houses attached to educational institutions. vide note under art 6, ch I supra (page 13 of this note)

Approved. See above
JG

In India the best aid to Education has been given to institutions like these
JG

* flag D.

The words "educational institutions" are wide enough and would admit of aid being given to institutions other than Schools, such as Societies and associations which may be educational in character.

Chapter X

art 3. This is new. In his letter read in G.O. no. 337 Ed. D. 16th June 1897, the D.P.I. stated that "the practice of raising funds by subscription for founding prizes in Colleges and Schools to perpetuate the memory of deceased teachers, &c was becoming quite common in this Country" and that "it was to be considered whether Govt should sanction grants in all cases, however small the amount of private contribution might be, or whether grant should be limited to cases in which the private contribution was of considerable amount and be subject to a maximum limit". He proposed to restrict the payment of a grant towards the prize endowments to cases in which

the private contributions amounted to a sum not less than Rs 1000 and to fix the maximum grant at Rs 1000.

In G.O. no 337 Ed & 16th June 97 – flag D. it was said orders on this proposal would be passed separately. There seems to be no objection to the D.P.I's proposal; it may therefore be approved!

approved. DJ 28/3/98

Resns. VI, VII & VIII of the Conference deal with the policy to be followed in regard Board Schools. The D.P.I. says that the policy suggested is what he has been advocating in connection with local and municipal budgets & that it will be kept steadily in view.

The Director's proposals all seem to be in the right direction; Submitted that they may be approved en bloc, except that payment should be on average daily attendance instead of No. on rolls.

Please see p. 13 of office note.

A.T. 21.2.98

See above DJ

W 27.3.98

Ed Dept. Circs 751, 915 & 1100

E

vide p 10 of the note

Sent for orders 6-35 PM 1914

K 20/4

p 13.

p 17

O.M. No. 8 M., dt 20-4-98.

With ref to the revised Grant in aid Code submitted with his letter no 6464 dt 17th Jany '97 the D.P.I is requested to be good enough to submit at an early date the Appendices A to P referred to in it.

2 - As regards the addition proposed to be made to clause (iii) of art 5 of Ch I of the Code, the Govt does not consider that any alteration is necessary as the clause has reference only to salary grants to teachers. If it is meant that schools aided by results grants will be paid partly from provincial and partly from local funds a new clause must be inserted. The Director is requested to report upon the point.

3. Art 5 of Ch IV states that the annual examination shall be held on the school premises on the day fixed; but it is

27-7

nowhere provided that there shall be an annual examination nor is it stated how the day of examination is fixed and can be ascertained. In chapter V also there is no provision that there shall be an examn once a year. The D.P.I. is requested to remedy these defects.

(Issue orders)

p 18.

19.4.98

The D.P.I.

20.4.98

[G. 55 A]
500—8-12-97.

C. 15.7.98
R 18.7.98

C. 12.7.98
R 14.7.98

Education al Department.

C. No 611 7-98

SUBJECT.

The Grant-in-aid Code.

H'ble & the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bliss K.C.I.E. FOR ORDERS.

Please see previous note on article 5, clause (iii) at page 12 of the office note. The Hon'ble Calo Mr. Grose noted that no alteration should be made in the existing clause & that if there was a case in which schools aided on the fixed grant System would be paid partly from provincial and partly from local funds, a new Clause must be added. The D.P.I. was asked to report on this point and he states that the additions he proposed was intended to apply to the fixed grant system and submits in accordance with the suggestion of Govt the draft

of

of a new clause (IV) in lieu of the addition formerly proposed. The following is the new clause:-

"IV- In assigning fixed grants to schools, certain standards of which are eligible for aid from provincial funds and certain standards from local funds, the amount of fixed grants payable from the respective funds shall be determined by the average number on the rolls in the several standards during the preceding official year."

This new clause may be approved substituting for "average number on the rolls" the words "average daily attendance". Please see H.M's note on the point at p 13 of the previous note.

MA

AE HT 8/7/58 11-7-58.

Chapter IV.

At page 17 of the previous note H.M. noted, in reference to Art. 15 of chapter IV, that it was nowhere provided that there

Should

Should be an annual examinations & that it was not stated how the fixed day was fixed and could be ascertained. The D.P.I. was asked about this & he reports that the Inspection Code provides for an annual examination of all schools by the Inspecting Officers and that the date of exams is fixed in the consolidated list of schools admitted to aid on the fixed and results grant Systems published in the forms prescribed in appendices E. & I. to the G.in-aid-Code. He further proposes that the following be substituted for the first sentence in Article 15 of ch. IV:-

"Every School admitted to aid on the fixed grant System shall be examined once a year, the examination being held on the day fixed by the Director."

MA

HT

This may be approved.

AE. HK

The D.P.I. also proposes that the following be inserted as the first sentence in article 18 of Ch. V.:—

"Every school admitted to aid on the results grant system shall be examined for grant once a year" and that the words "by the Director" be inserted after the word "fixed" in line 5 of the same article.

These additions may be approved!

The Director also submits Appendices A to P. which were not submitted with the Code. Please see His's note at p. 10 of the previous note.

Appendices A & B are the same as the existing ones.

The headings of Cols. 10 & 11 of A have been altered. & cols 12 & 13 are new.

Appendices C, D, E & F. are new and relate to the fixed grant system proposed to be introduced.

The examination of the whole school means the examn. of all the classes & forms in it & Col. 6 seems merely to specify these. A.R.

I think it might be retained H.

5

Column 6 of E appears to be unnecessary. Under the fixed grant system classes & standards are not to be examined for grants. The whole school shall be examined & reported on. One of the chief merits of the fixed grant system is considered to be that it will enable the teachers to attend to all the classes & pupils in a school & will not induce them to devote their whole attention to certain stated classes which will be examined for grants.

Appendix G. This corresponds to existing form C.

App. H. This corresponds to existing form D, Col. 7 in the latter being omitted.

App. I. This corresponds to existing form E. Here too Col. 7 has been omitted.

App. J. K. & L correspond to existing forms Fr. G & H respectively.

App. M is the existing form J. The heading of Col. 7 has been

been altered & there seems to be some error in it. App. N, O & P correspond to existing forms K L & M. Col 7 in O is new.

ab
8/7/98

NB
5-7-98.

H.I.
16.7.98.

Seems to be correct
ab.
I fancy the punctuation may be wrong. I have asked DPI by d.o. to check this heading.
H.I.

The Hon. Mr Grose went into this matter with elaborate care. His present proposals for non-suggestions + may be accepted.

AH 13.7.98
AD
16/7/98

[L. & M.]
500 -16-3-95.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

68

Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,
Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,
Current No. 751 915 of 1897, dated 17th June 5th Aug, from the D.P.I.
,, ,, 1600 ,, 1897, ,, 25th Sept ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 611 ,, 1898, ,, 5th May ,, ,, the D.P.I.

ORDER. No 4618/27-7 Gd

With his letter dated 17th June 1897, the DPI submits a draft Grant in Aid Code revised with reference to the recommendations of the Educ' Conference which met in March 1897. The most important change proposed is the substitution of a system of fixed Grants (or more correctly Fixed Period Grants) for the existing so-called Results Grants. The Dpt proposes first to deal generally with this question, which is the latter part of these proceedings attention will be directed to certain details in the draft Code [illegible]

2. In considering the ~~above~~ question, as set forth above, it is necessary to glance at the existing & the preceding ~~Systems~~ schemes of Results Grants. Under the Code of 1885 & the "Estimate" system therein enforced, grants might be said, accurately to have been apportioned on results. All pupils presented by schools were examined, & fixed amounts (diminished if necessary with reference to the available allotments) were given for all who passed. ~~It is true that under the Code declared~~ The Code, it is true, declared in Art 6 of Chapter III that the financial needs of schools, the number & character of previously existing schools, & the character of the neighbourhood to be considered in admitting schools to aid or fixing grants, but ~~are matter of fact~~ in practice

check.

at the beginning of the year to each School on the consideration just noted. The School presented afterwards pupils for Grants, & if they earned, by passing, the amount of the assignment or a higher sum, the assignment was paid, or otherwise a less sum. Thus, though payment was in some cases restricted with reference to results, this did not make it a Results Grant, payment being mainly irrespective of the Grant being fixed irrespective of results, even though payment was restricted in some cases with reference to these, there was here no true Results Grant.

4. It was soon seen that the Assignment System was wanting in the stimulus which could a School manager to stimulate educational results for

ference to its result
for ; however on T. O 944
24.00
refused to sanction the Chang
without Careful considerat
& called for a further repor
5. ~~Volute~~ the Before this rep
was submitted, attention w
called to the defects of Result
Grants by a Res^n of the G of
No. 3. Ed^n - 14.2.54 dated 8
May 1896, forwarding the repo
of the Comm^ee appointed to
revise the Code of Regs^ns
that Court time A.S dire

[G. 24.]
500—8-12-97.

5th March

Educational DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 751 of 1897, dated 17th June, from the D.P.I.
" " 915 " 1897, " 5th August " do.
" " 1000 " 1897, " 23rd September " do.
" " 611 " 1898, " 5th May " do.

The Grant-in-aid Code.

ORDER

× C. no. 751 of 1897.

With his letter× dated 17th June 1897, the D.P.I. submits a draft Grant-in-aid Code revised with reference to the recommendations of the Educational Conference, which met in March 1897. The most important change in this Code is the substitution of the system called "Fixed Grants", or more correctly "Fixed Period Grants", for the "Results Grants" system. The Govt. proposes first to deal generally with this question, while in the latter part of the proceedings attention is directed to certain details of the revised Code which call for comment.

2. In considering the above question it is necessary to notice the two systems which preceded the Results Grant system, and which have been found inadequate. Under the Code of 1885, and the "Estimate" system, all pupils presented by schools were examined, and fixed amounts, (diminished, if necessary, with reference

reference to the available allotments), were given for all who passed. The Code declared in art. 6 of Ch. III that the financial needs of schools, the number and character of previously existing schools, and the character of the neighbourhood, should be considered "in admitting schools to aid, or fixing grants," but in ~~fact~~ practice this was not done. The Code of 1893 substituted for the "Estimate" system the "Assignment" system, under which an assignment was made at the beginning of the year to each school on the considerations noted above. This system failed because the grant-in-aid was fixed without any reference to results, and the D.P.I. in the revised Code of 1895 proposed to remedy this defect to some extent by fixing the assignment after the grant examination and with partial reference to results. The Govt. however, in G.O.No.844, Educational, dated 24th October 1895 refused to sanction the change without careful consideration, and called for a further report. ~~[illegible]~~ Before this report was submitted, the attention of Govt. was directed to the effects of results grants by a Resolution of the Govt. of India, No.3 Educl., /14-2-84, dated 8th May 1896, forwarding the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Codes of Regulations for European schools in Bengal and stating that it agreed with the Committee in condemning ~~[illegible]~~ the system of payment by results. In consequence this the D.P.I. ~~[illegible]~~ was authorized in

a 18.

Flag B.

Flag D.

12 B

Flag A.

and the change in the Code now under the consideration of Govt. was made in accordance with the recommendations of that Conference.

in G.O.No.152 Educl., dated 15th March 1897 to summon an Educational Conference for the purpose of considering the question of adopting the Fixed Grants system, ~~[illegible]~~ as to the ~~[illegible]~~.

3. With regard to the defects of the system of payment by results, Govt. agrees with the views of the Govt. of India, and considers that, although payment by results is necessary in the early stages of Education because of the stimulus it imparts to inferior schools, the system is bad in itself, and should be dispensed with as soon as possible. The question, however, to be decided by Govt. now is whether the "Assignment" system, which was not a system of payment by results, should be continued. The disadvantages of this system, which has not been tried elsewhere, have been ~~[illegible]~~ by the D.P.I. in ~~[illegible]~~. It has been found that the assignment has been made by the managers of some schools a mere matter of speculation, and that it has not, as was expected, prevented adventure schools from springing up, nor made schools less ephemeral. The Govt. considers that in the case of small, weak and ill-established schools in remote and backward localities it is necessary to apply a stimulus to educational effort, and that this can only be effected by results grants

× Flag C.

in his letter recorded in G.O. 2065 Ed. d 30th Sept. 1896. × (Clearly shown)

the grant-in-aid must be settled with reference both to the needs of schools and to their results. The Govt. therefore approves of the proposal made in this Code to fix the grant after instead of before the grant examination, and with some reference to it, in the case of Lower Secondary and Primary Schools which have not yet fully satisfied the conditions of recognition, but have been admitted to the temporary section of the general List on the ground that they have made some progress in that direction and are likely to become fully qualified. [illegible]. It is not proposed by Govt. to interfere with the "Salary Grants" system, while under which aid is given to Colleges, upper secondary schools and higher technical industrial and art schools. For Govt. considers that this system, which has been operation a long time, and about which there has been no complaint, is a sound one, but that it is inapplicable to lower secondary and primary schools that have been admitted to the permanent section of the general school list. It is clear, therefore, to Govt. that the latter as well as and also lower class technical, industrial + art schools, working up to st. and'd D. schools must be aided on the Fixed Period Grant system, the main features of which are that "the grant is settled for a term of years - in Bengal generally five - and its amount determined by a conjunct view of all the circumstances and wants of the institution aided "(para.467 of the report of the Educl.Commission). This system has been found to be thoroughly successful in Bengal and Bombay and is recommended by the Educational Committee and the Govt. of India. Under it grants can be anticipated by the managers with certainty, teachers are left free to educate on any system they think best and to vary the subjects taught, while they are at the same time encouraged to give attention to dull boys; and inspectors are left time for sound inspection and general supervision. [illegible]

4. The rest of the draft Code with its Appendices is approved by Govt. with the following modifications:-

(1) Chapter I article 5 -

[illegible] The new clause (iv), proposed by the D.P.I. in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 522[illegible], dated 5th May 1898, is approved with the modification that the words "average daily attendance" should be substituted for the words "average number on the rolls".

(2) Chapter I article 6(ii)(1)-

The Govt. approves of the suggestion of the D.P.I. to give building and rent grants in future to hostels and boarding houses, [illegible] but considers that the words "for students" should be inserted after "boarding houses".

(3) Chapter IV article 2

The Govt. approves of the first part of this article, but

The co

Current No. 611 of 1898

27-7-98

conflicts with article 20, and that for the words following "provided that" should be substituted the words "no penalty is incurred under article 20".

(4) Chapter IV article 15 -

The Govt. approves of the proposal of the D.P.I. in para. 3 of his letter referred to above to substitute for the first sentence of article 15 the words - "Every school admitted to aid on the fixed grant system shall be examined once a year, the examination being held on the day fixed by the Director".

(5) Chapter IV article 17 -

The Govt. considers that the words "and examined" should be added at the end of article 17, as it does not necessarily follow that all the pupils "presented for examination" will be examined.

(6) Chapter V article 18 -

The Govt. approves of the suggestion of the D.P.I. contained in para. 3 of his letter referred to above to insert as the first sentance of article 18 the words, "Every school admitted to aid on the results grant system shall be examined once a year, and to insert the words "by the Director" after the word "fixed" in line 5 of the same article.

The revised Grant-in-aid Code, as approved with the modifications noted above, will come into force for the year 1899-1900.

(7) Appendix M. Column 7.

The heading of Column 7 of this appendix should read thus - "Date of admission. In the case of general education scholarships, the form or class in which reading at the time of application."

The Director's letter will be revised in accordance with the foregoing remarks, and transmitted to the Supt., Govt. Press for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette at as early a date as possible. (From Orders)

ab
21.7.98

To
The D.P.I. with original enclosure
- Legislative dept.
- Gazette 23.8.98 despd 23-8-98

...ders that the latter ... somewhat

... for

The co...

Print copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of copies required. Order complete. Letter only. Order complete with Letter.

Read ...ans G.O., No. 1 .. Dated

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government.

Letter of Government.

Statement with Dft.

Papers not fitted up, being meant for despatch in original.

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

T
27-7-90

...and D.