Educational (1894) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 601

DATED 28-9-94

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1894-39

[Despatch Abstract.]

Educl Officer of Scotland

Stating that the Govt does not consider that any change in the direction suggested in his memorial, by the Manager of the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, is called for in the ——, and informing him that the Govt is unable to comply with his request.

X
28/9/94

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
7/c	1326/97						

Ed. 681-07 25/9

ational (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1482

From

The Manager,
Church of Scotland Miss.
College, Madras.

Endl. No. 194. 28

~~Order~~

No.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

Fort St. George 25th Jany. 1898. H. Tremenheere Ag Secretary to Govt.

Dated

Received 13—12—97

Registered

Enclosures —/

Spare copies.

713
1898

TO BE RETURNED WITH REPLY.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a memorial addressed to H. E. the Governor in Council re the manner in which the public funds spent on Education in this Presidency have been administered by the Edl. Dept.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
mis	51	Edl.	27-1-96
mis	210-11	"	4-4-96
mis	345	"	11-6-96

FURTHER PAP

G.O.	No.	Department.	

Government {1898} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.
Regd.
} 1898.
Enclosures
Spare copies

G.O., No. 601, 28t September 1898.

SEPTEMBER.

Educational Policy of Government.

Stating that the Government does not consider that any change in the direction suggested, n his memorial, by the Manager of the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, is called for the —, and informing him that the Government is unable to comply with his requests.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From Rev. C. A. PATERSON, Manager, Church of Scotland Mission College, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 13th December 1897.

I have the honour to enclose a memorial of to-day's date addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council and I shall be obliged if you will kindly submit it to His Excellency.

Enclosure.

From the Manager, Church of Scotland Mission College, to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, dated Madras, 13th December 1897.

May it please your Excellency,—I have the honour to address your Excellency with regard to the manner in which the public funds spent on education in this Presidency have been administered by the Madras Educational Department.

2. On 6th April 1895 I applied (enclosure A) to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for certain new and increased grants-in-aid of the salaries of the professors and teachers employed in this college. The Director admitted that the college deserved "*the very greatest encouragement in the way of receiving liberal grants-in-aid*", and he said that if he had the means at his disposal he "*would not hesitate to increase the grants given to the institution*"; and as an earnest of his readiness to do so he gave me a slightly increased grant, but he said that he could not do more than that at the time. The Director's reply is marked enclosure B.

3. Accordingly on 19th August 1895 I applied (enclosure C) to your Excellency's Government, asking that the necessary funds should be provided to enable the Director to pay the grants to which I am entitled, (1) by increasing the educational budget, or (2) by curtailing the expenditure on Government colleges, or (3) by decreasing the expenditure on Government educational buildings and transferring to the Educational Department some of the money now spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings, or (4) in any other way that might seem proper to your Excellency's Government.

4. On 27th January 1896 your Excellency's Government replied refusing my petition. The order of your Excellency's Government is marked enclosure D.

5. Accordingly on 3rd March 1896 I appealed (enclosure E) to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council against the order of your Excellency's Government, and I pointed out that in my opinion the reason why your Excellency's Government was unable to pay the grants to which I was entitled wa that your Excellency's Government had not been administering the educational fund entrusted to it in the manner in which they ought to have been administered accor ing to the general line of policy laid down by Government. The Government o

India in its order of 6th May 1896, No. 141 (enclosure F), replied saying that if your memorialist desired that the educational policy of your Excellency's Government "*should be changed in any respect, he should make representations to the Governor in Council with that object.*"

6. Accordingly I have now the honour to address your Excellency in Council on the subject.

7. I would first point out, however, that your Excellency's Government wa hardly correct in stating to the Government of India that your Excellency's Government abstained from entering into the discussions upon questions of educational policy contained in the memorial "*on the ground that they have not formed the subject of any petition for redress addressed to the Governor in Council,*" for I would point out that the Executive Committee of the Council on Aided Education, Madras Presidency, —of which I am a member and was, at the time when I addressed your Excellency's Government on the subject of the grants paid to this College, Honorary Secretary,— had addressed the Governor of Madras in Council on 3rd December 1894 pointing out that though the progress which education had made in this Presidency during the previous ten years had been largely due to the sympathetic attitude of the Educational Department towards private managers, *there appeared to be indications that that policy was not being so consistently carried out as previously, and that this had led to a feeling of distrust and alarm which was widespread among masters and managers of schools throughout the Presidency.* That Executive Committee in its memorial addressed to your Excellency's Government quoted in support of its contention the figures for the years 1890 to 1893, which I likewise quoted in my memorial to the Government of India as proving that the procedure of the Madras Educational Department was opposed to the general line of policy that Government had laid down. That Executive Committee asked your Excellency in Council "*to pass orders that in accordance with the Recommendation of the Education Commission, a Conference of Managers of aided institutions with officers of the Education Department be held so that not only questions of general policy but also details of administration in regard to the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code may be fully discussed.*" Your Excellency's Government in its Order, dated 24th June 1895, No. 533, expressed concurrence in the view of the Director of Public Instruction that the Conference asked for was "*inexpedient and unnecessary*"; and this order of your Excellency's Government came to me as Honorary Secretary of the Council on Aided Education. I submit, therefore, that your Excellency's Government had been addressed with reference to some of the questions of educational policy contained in my memorial to the Government of India.

8. May I be allowed further to point out to your Excellency's Government that this is not the first occasion on which it was thought (and, as ultimately decided, rightly thought), that your Excellency's Government had been acting in violation of the general line of policy with regard to education that Government has laid down, for the Council on Aided Education had formerly addressed your Excellency's Government in March 1879 praying "*that such measures may be devised as may seem best fitted to promote the free development of the Educational Policy for India declared by Her Majesty's Government*"; for this Council considered that at that time your Excellency's Government had been administering the educational funds entrusted to it in violation of the principles laid down in the Educational despatch of 1854. As no redress could then be obtained from your Excellency's Government, this Council on Aided Education appealed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India on 22nd April 1880 on the ground that it had been made clear from the discussion that then took place that in this Presidency it had been "*resolved to set aside the Despatch and render it a dead letter.*"

9. This memorial to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India was dealt with in a despatch from the Marquis of Hartington dated 31st March 1881, and the discussion which had been evoked did more than any other single cause to bring about the appointment of the Education Commission which sat in 1882–83, and which found fault with the procedure of your Excellency's Government in regard to the matters complained of by his Council in 1879, as will be seen from paragraph 449 of the Commission's report, where it is stated that "*According to the principles of the*

Despatch there ought to have been no increase in the expenditure on departmental institutions for advanced education, and a steady growth in the number of aided institutions of that class, such as might possibly have necessitated some addition to the total amount of aid afforded to them. The reverse is what has actually taken place, though it is but fair to add that it is in **Madras** *and the North-Western Provinces alone, that the progress of aided effort for the supply of advanced education has been distinctly checked.*"

10. My present contention (and, I may add, the contention of the Council on Aided Education when its Executive Committee addressed your Excellency's Government in December 1894), is that your Excellency's Government has since 1891 been once more adopting the procedure so diametrically opposed to the general line of policy that Government has laid down, which was complained of in 1879 and which was found fault with by the Education Commission.

11. I base my present representation to your Excellency's Government on the despatch from the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 19th July 1854, No. 49, emphasised as it is by the recommendations of the Indian Education Commission. In the despatch of 1854 the Directors say in paragraph 2 that "*Among many subjects of importance, none can have a stronger claim to our attention than that of Education. It is one of our most sacred duties to be the means, as far as in us lies, of conferring upon the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge, and which India may under Providence derive from her connection with England.*"

12. The Directors of the East India Company recognised that they were only trustees for the proper administration of the funds they were entrusted with, and that in spending money on the education of the people of India, it was their duty so to spend the money that the utmost possible benefit in the way of securing education should be obtained from the expenditure. Accordingly in paragraphs 51 and 52 of their despatch the Directors say: "*The consideration of the impossibility of the Government alone doing all that must be done in order to provide adequate means for the education of the natives of India, and of the ready assistance which may be derived from efforts which have hitherto received but little encouragement from the State, has led us to the natural conclusion that the most effectual method of providing for the wants of India in this respect will be to combine with the agency of the Government the aid which may be derived from the exertions and liberality of the educated and wealthy natives of India, and of other benevolent persons. We have therefore resolved to adopt in India the system of grants-in-aid, which has been carried out in this country* (England) *with very great success; and we confidently anticipate, by thus drawing support from local resources, in addition to contributions from the State, a far more rapid progress of education than would follow a mere increase of expenditure by the Government; while it possesses the additional advantage of fostering a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes, which is of itself of no mean importance to the well-being of a nation.*"

13. One principle laid down by the Court of Directors was that the extension and increased supply of schools and colleges should be mainly effected by the grant-in-aid system, and this principle was emphasised in the recommendation of the Education Commission in paragraph 475 of its report, "*that while existing State institutions of the higher order should be maintained in complete efficiency wherever they are necessary, the improvement and extension of privately managed institutions be the principal care of the Department. . . . The rules should therefore be such as to make it clear that to evoke, guide and strengthen private effort is the object to which the main attention of the Department should always be given.*" In paragraph 496 of the report it is further recommended "*that a periodically increasing provision be made in the educational budget of each province for the expansion of* **aided** *institutions.*" In paragraph 497 the Commissioners further state that "*In all our recommendations we have therefore kept the principle in view, that the main attention of the department should be given to evoking and strengthening private effort, and that its success must be largely judged by the increase in the number and efficiency of aided or self-supporting institutions under private management that has resulted from its care.*"

14. The Commissioners evidently anticipated that at some future time the Educational Department in some Province or other might take advantage of the proviso

"*while existing State institutions of the higher order should be maintained in complete efficiency wherever they are necessary*" in the recommendation in paragraph 475 for the purpose of neglecting the recommendation itself, "*That the improvement and extension of privately managed institutions be the principal care of the Department,*" and might year after year absorb all the increased budget provisions for education by spending such increased funds wholly on departmental institutions, as has in fact been done by your Excellency's Government since 1891. And with reference thereto, the Commissioners in paragraph 515 of their report said: "*When other considerations render it desirable to continue a departmental institution side by side with one that is maintained by private effort, the former may be so constantly enlarged as to leave no room for the growth of the latter. We have already recommended that where State institutions are still required, they be maintained in full efficiency. But their full efficiency* **does not mean their indefinite expansion.**"

15. If the larger funds provided for education in this Presidency are year after year to be wholly absorbed by the departmental institutions, the questions will very naturally be raised at no distant date whether these existing institutions for general education, including the Presidency College, are still "*necessary,*" and whether more benefit to the people of India might not be obtained by giving up these institutions and using the money thereby saved for the purpose of doubling the grants now paid to the Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College so that these colleges might become models for the Presidency, and spending the balance on the improvement and extension of other institutions. I frankly acknowledge that after the publication of the report of the Education Commission, your Excellency's Government did try to foster aided education according to the principles laid down in the despatch of 1854 and the recommendations of the Education Commission. But about the year 1890–91 a change of policy seems to have been adopted by your Excellency's Government. In the course of that year a new set of rules for the regulation of schools in Madras was adopted by the Governor of Madras in Council under the designation of the Madras Educational Rules. I am certain that these rules will prove of the very greatest importance in improving education in this Presidency if Managers are provided with the funds necessary to enable them to observe the rules. But it must be remembered that the rules necessitate increased expenditure on the part of Managers of aided institutions. This was fully recognised at the time and the Director in his report on Public Instruction for the year 1890–91 says in paragraph 193 that "*The enforcing of these Rules has laid on the Department the duty of affording to Managers liberal financial aid to enable them to effect the required improvements. Few Managers are in a position to improve the staff and the accommodation without the help of Government.*" Again in his report on Public Instruction for the year 1891–92 this duty of affording increased financial aid seems to have been fully recognised, for the Director admits in paragraph 24 the principle that when Managers have to incur increased expenditure by having to engage a better class of teachers, they should receive increased aid from Government. He further says that "*Under the Educational Rules an additional form was opened in every High School and the Managers could not well be refused new grants on behalf of the additional teacher.*" Though this duty was fully *recognised* when these new rules were adopted, it seems to me that it was never *fulfilled*. Since the year 1890–91—the year before the new rules were put in force—the amount of aid given from Provincial funds to institutions under private management has been *decreased*, whereas the expenditure on departmental institutions has enormously *increased*. This taking away of funds from aided institutions while increasing the expenditure on departmental institutions is a course so utterly opposed to the policy that ought to have been pursued that the Education Commission said in paragraph 507 of its report with regard thereto:—"*With the question of transferring funds from aided to departmental institutions we do not deal, because any such procedure is diametrically opposed to the general line of policy that Government has laid down.*" But yet this is exactly the procedure that has since 1891 been adopted by your Excellency's Government.

16. For in the year 1890–91—the year before the new rules were put in force—the amount of aid given from Provincial funds to aided institutions was Rs. 4,89,539 as will be seen from paragraph 24 of the Director's report for that year. Of this sum

the amount spent on building grants was Rs. 54,439. Since the new rules were adopted, a *decrease* in the amount of aid given to institutions under private management has taken place, as will be seen from the figures in the following table :—

Year.	Total grants paid from Provincial Funds to institutions under private management.	Whereof ;— spent on building grants.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	4,89,539	54,439
1891-92	4,88,682	33,621
1892-93	4,72,270	23,436
1893-94	4,79,231	22,933
1894-95	4,66,125	20,975
1895-96	4,83,399	35,633
1896-97	4,93,182	26,577

The figures in the foregoing table are taken from paragraph 24 of the Director's Reports on Public Instruction for each year. From these figures your Excellency will see that the amount of aid given to institutions under private management, especially in the matter of building grants, has been *very much less* than it was before the new rules were adopted. On the other hand a steady *increase* has taken place in the expenditure from Provincial funds on Government institutions, as will be seen from the figures given in the following table which are taken from paragraph 16 of the Director's Reports on Public Instruction for the years concerned :—

Year.	Charges incurred by the Educational Department on Government colleges and schools general.	Charges incurred on Government educational buildings.	Total of these two items.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	3,16,831	40,199	3,57,030
1891-92	3,27,358	1,38,641	4,65,999
1892-93	3,76,342	1,44,089	5,20,431
1893-94	3,82,856	1,41,012	5,23,868
1894-95	3,89,844	2,41,344	6,31,188
1895-96	4,04,636	2,48,364	6,53,000
1896-97	4,05,235	1,03,058	5,08,293

17. I am perfectly well aware that the *Director of Public Instruction* explains away this enormously increased expenditure on Government educational buildings by saying that the money is not spent by the Educational Department but by the Public Works Department. With this explanation I am not concerned. I am dealing with the general educational policy of the Government of Madras. The expenditure on Government educational buildings is educational expenditure, and the Government of Madras is responsible for the expenditure of the money entrusted to its care. If there were no Government educational institutions, the Public Works Department would not be called on to incur the expenditure. Consequently, it does not matter by which department the money is spent, whether by the Educational Department or by the Public Works Department; the money is spent on *Departmental institutions*.

18. From the foregoing tables it is perfectly clear that the policy of the Government of Madras with regard to education has in recent years been a policy of curtailing expenditure on aided education and of increasing expenditure on the institutions directly managed by Government, which policy seems to indicate that the Madras Educational Department has recently been determined to treat the Educational Despatch of 1854 and the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882–83 as dead letters. This recent change of policy on the part of the Government of Madras has given rise to a feeling of alarm and distrust which is widespread among the masters and managers of schools throughout the Presidency. It seems that whenever money is required for a Government institution, the money is provided, if not by the Educational Department, *by some other Department of Government*. On the other hand,

when managers of aided education apply for assistance in improving their institutions *in the way that Government has made compulsory upon them* on pain of forfeiture of grants if they do not comply, the answer is that the *Educational* Department has no funds from which to give the required aid, even though that department had, as mentioned in paragraph 15 hereof, acknowledged that it was its duty to afford to managers liberal financial aid to enable them to make the required improvements, which few managers were able to do without the help of Government. This feeling was given expression to at a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on 9th April 1894 by the Honourable and Rev. Dr. Miller when the Provincial Budget was under discussion, and your Excellency's predecessor, in closing the debate, is reported in the *Madras Mail* of 10th April 1894 to have spoken as follows in explanation of the way in which the department has in recent years been acting :—" *The Honourable and Rev. Member had said, with some truth no doubt, that whenever it was a question of finding money for a Government institution it was forthcoming, but whenever it was required for private institutions they were always met with a non possumus. He did not see how Government could avoid it. He would ask any reasonable man if twenty-one people were knocking at the door, who it was that was likely to receive attention first, the Government or what he might call strangers. Therefore of the twenty-one it was natural that Government should be more tender-hearted to its own child. That being fed, he hoped Government would be able to turn its attention to the other twenty.*"

19. Your Excellency's predecessor evidently did not understand or appreciate the actual relationship of both aided institutions and Government institutions to the State. To adopt the metaphor of your Excellency's predecessor, all the twenty-one institutions are children of the State, for as pointed out by the Education Commission in paragraph 510 of its report, the best practical safeguard of the interests of aided education " *will probably be found in the prevalence of the feeling that* **privately managed institutions are an integral portion of the whole system of Education,**—*a feeling which all our recommendations in this chapter, and many in other chapters, are meant to foster,*" and the Government are simply Trustees or Guardians appointed by the State to administer Trust Funds, and they ought to administer those funds in accordance with the provisions of the Trust created by the State. And it is of mal-administration of these funds in the time of your Excellency's predecessor that I complain.

20. The reasons that induced the State to lay down the principles that were to regulate the Trustees in the administration of these funds are clearly set forth by the Education Commission. They are these :—In the first place, Government institutions are much more costly than similar institutions maintained by private effort; and in the second place, if a portion of the cost of aided institutions should be met from funds provided by the managers of such institutions, the cost to Government of providing for the education of the people of India by means of such aided institutions would be very much less than it would be if the State undertook to educate the people of India wholly by means of Government institutions. In paragraph 450 of the Education Commission's Report, the expense of education in aided and departmental institutions respectively is compared. In that paragraph it is stated that *in the large majority of cases the Departmental institution is much the more expensive, the great difference being found between the departmental and the aided colleges of the North-western Provinces and of* **Madras.** . . . *In the former Province the entire cost of educating a student in a departmental college is more than three times, and in the latter more than twice, what it costs to educate a student in an aided college* . . . *The difference of cost is important in an other point of view when we consider not the total outlay on the two classes of institutions, but their respective cost to public funds* . . . *With the exception of primary schools in the North-Western Provinces and in Coorg, all classes of aided institutions in all Provinces are much less expensive to the State than corresponding departmental institutions. The difference is greatest in colleges. In* **Madras,** *Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, which alone have departmental and aided colleges of the common type, colleges of the former class are between seven and eight times as expensive to the State for each student whom they educate as the latter.* . . . *It must be remembered also on this point that we have shown in paragraphs* 407, 413, *and* 425 *of this present chapter that in* **Madras,** hi

Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, the two classes of colleges are about equally efficient so far as the examination test can be applied to them . . . It further appears . . . that taking the average for the whole of India, each scholar at a departmental secondary school and also each scholar at a departmental primary school is about three and a half times as expensive to the State as each scholar in corresponding aided schools."

21. In paragraph 476 of the Education Commission's Report, it is laid down that managers of schools may reasonably expect that the expenditure on other institutions not met by fees should be equally divided between the Manager and the State; and it is pointed out that **"This principle would enable the State, in cases where private effort can be elicited, to secure the provision of the means of Collegiate and Secondary education at less than one-fourth of the expense at which such education is at present provided by direct departmental agency.** *We have already seen that aided colleges and secondary schools cost on the average only half as much as similar departmental institutions. According to the general principle above explained, the proportionate rate of aid to be afforded by the State to an aided institution would be half the ratio of the State expenditure to the whole expenditure on a departmental institution of the same class. Hence the whole cost of the aided institution being one-half, and the proportionate rate of aid being also one-half,* **the net outlay of the State on the aided institution would be one-fourth of its outlay on the departmental institution.** *This, however, refers only to strictly educational funds. In the case of the aided institution, the State would further save whatever expenses are incurred on account of pensions to the teachers employed in the departmental institution and also a large part of the expense incurred for buildings."*

22. As before shown in paragraph 18 hereof, your Excellency's predecessor acknowledged that the Madras Government had, in the management of the Public Funds entrusted to it to administer, been violating the principles laid down in the Educational Despatch of 1854 and emphasised by the recommendations of the Education Commission in exactly the same manner as was formerly complained of in 1879.

23. I therefore pray your Excellency in Council to take the foregoing into your gracious consideration and specially favour your memorialist with an answer on the following points:—

(1) Whether your Excellency's Government will now reverse the policy adopted in the time of your Excellency's predecessor and administer the public funds spent on education in accordance with the principles laid down in the Despatch of 1854 and emphasised by the recommendations of the Education Commission.

(2) Whether your Excellency's Government will in the matter of building grants treat aided institutions in the same favourable manner as Government institutions are treated in the matter of expenditure by the Public Works Department.

(3) Whether your Excellency's Government will now order payment to the Church of Scotland Mission College of the grants to which it is entitled under the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and of which I asked sanction in my memorial to your Excellency's Government, dated 19th August 1895; or, as an alternd whether your Excellency's Government will order payment to the Church of it has Mission College of a special grant of Rs. 12,000 in lieu of all the grants from the been entitled to but has not received up to the present time, and direct it is entitled beginning of next official year the college receive the grants to wh under the Code.

(4) Whether your Excellency's Government will now, in acc dance with the recommendation of the Education Commission contained in par ph 349 of its report, appoint a conference of managers of aided institutions, ith officers of the Education department, so that questions of general policy m be discussed and a scheme submitted for the consideration of your Excellency Council by which the principles of the Despatch of 1854 as emphasised by the ecommendations of the Education Commission which were violated in the time of yo Excellency's predecessor may hereafter be observed.

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Ref. No. 194.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

Fort St. George,
25*th January* 1898.

(Signed) H. TREMENHEERE,
Acting Secretary to Govt.

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, 8th June 1898, No. 6438.

I have the honour to return endorsement No. 194, dated 25th January 1898, with the following remarks.

2. I would at the outset premise that it would be a profitless task to attempt to review the historical portions of Mr. Paterson's memorial. The matters adverted to in these paragraphs and the views expressed by Mr. Paterson are not new, and they have been frequently reported on to Government by my predecessors and myself. But Mr. Paterson is one of those men who never seem to know when a controversy should end. The main features of the Despatch of 1854 and of the report of the Education Commission are now well known to everybody, and both the Government and the public have formed their conclusions as to whether the fundamental principles of the despatch and of the resolutions of the Government of India on the report of the Commission have been carried out as they were intended to be.

3. Moreover, I most emphatically decline to treat Mr. Paterson as a representative of the managers of aided institutions throughout the Presidency. It is my duty, and a not unpleasant one, to keep myself in touch with the views of managers of such schools, and I know that the views of Mr. Paterson are not those generally prevailing regarding the administration of the department.

4. In paragraph 15 Mr. Paterson argues that the promulgation of the Educational Rules, leading as it has done to increased expenditure on the part of managers of schools, has laid on Government an obligation to provide more funds in the form of grants in aid to enable managers to meet the requirements. He also quotes remarks of mine to the same effect in my reports on Public Instruction for the years 1890–91 and 1891–92. To these opinions I still adhere, subject, of course, to the condition that funds are available. With reference to this matter Government in passing orders on the departmental budget for 1892–93 declined to admit the obligation. The words of Government are "Dr. Duncan's argument as to the necessity of immediate compliance with applications for grants from every institution that may have conformed to the rules of the department is not admitted by Government. The ability of the Director to comply with such applications, without exceeding the assignment which Government regard as sufficient for the year, must be the chief consideration." (See G.O., No. 1056, Financial, dated 17th October 1891). And it is doubtless true, apart from any question of financial help from public funds, that Government has a right to see that the education of the rising generation is conducted on admittedly sound principles and in conformity with the laws of health and morality. If private individuals or societies voluntarily undertake this work, they must be prepared to abide by this condition. I may here remark, however, that Mr. Patersons statement, that the duty of increasing the aid given to schools under private management to enable the managers to improve the staff as required by the Educational Rules, though *recognized* by the department has not been *fulfilled*, is entirely wrong, as will be seen from the figures in the margin, showing the amount of salary and rent grants paid to institutions under private management since 1890–91. The total grants show an increase of nearly half a lakh of rupees, of which a goodly portion represents increased grants to existing institutions. Mr. Paterson seems to have had in mind only his own college.

	Rs.
1890–91	2,20,072
1891–92	2,38,125
1892–93	2,57,820
1893–94	2,56,560
1894–95	2,55,928
1895–96	2,57,249
1896–97	2,68,825

5. Mr. Paterson institutes a comparison between the expenditure on Government institutions and that in the form of grants to institutions under private management, and on the basis of the figures he brings forward he builds up his theory that there has been since 1890–91 a change of policy on the part of Government. It is worth while therefore to examine these figures carefully.

6. The expenditure on grants from Provincial funds in institutions under private management from 1890–91 to 1895–96 is compared in paragraph 16 of Mr. Paterson's memorial. In 1892–93 a decrease of Rs. 16,000 and odd will be noticed; this was almost exclusively due to the reduction of the allotment for results grants to schools under private management from Rs. 1,97,500 in 1891–92 to Rs. 1,82,000 in 1892–93. This reduction was made with reference to the orders of Government reducing the allotment for grants-in-aid in the budget estimate for 1892–93. In 1893–94 the expenditure on grants rose to Rs. 4,79,231, but in the following year it fell again to Rs. 4,66,125. This fall is due chiefly (1) to the smaller amount of stipendiary grants applied for by training schools for mistresses, (2) to the revision of the scholarship chapter in the Grant-in-Aid Code by which the rates of scholarship grants were slightly reduced with reference to the reduced rates of scholarships it was found possible to provide for in the Government Scholarship Notification, and (3) to the discontinuance of results grants for the practising sections attached to training schools. The amount of grant, however, rose to Rs. 4,83,399 in 1895-96 and to Rs. 4,93,182 in 1896–97. The grant for 1896–97 was thus in excess of the amount paid during any of the previous six years mentioned in the memorial. It must be remarked here that the grants paid from local funds to schools under private management rose from Rs. 2,18,520 in 1890–91 to Rs. 2,32,460 in 1895–96 and to Rs. 2,39,285 in 1896–97. Local Boards were able to increase their grants in consequence of the relief afforded to them by Government, which took over a number of training and girls' schools which had been under their management. The expenditure on grants from municipal funds rose from Rs. 99,190 in 1890–91 to Rs. 1,07,280 in 1896–97. The increased grants from Local and Municipal Funds to schools under private management should not be lost sight of, as the aid given from the above sources is of the nature of quasi-state aid. Nor should the expenditure of over one lakh and a quarter annually on grants to Local and Municipal Boards, given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, be ignored, since they are grants for Educational purposes paid by Government from public revenues. The only way in which Mr. Paterson could reasonably ignore the grants to Local and Municipal institutions would be by showing that such schools were maintained in places where private enterprise was both able and willing to meet the demand for education. But this he has not attempted to do.

7. Mr. Paterson endeavours to make a great point out of the expenditure on building grants. This is an item of a fluctuating nature. In 1890–91 a sum of Rs. 54,439 was given by way of building grants; but, as has been explained in paragraph 25 of the Public Instruction Report for 1890–91, this was due to a special assignment made by Government in January 1891 to wipe off arrears of building grants then due. In the annual budgets of the Educational department a lump sum is provided for building grants and this sum is distributed among Local Fund schools, Municipal schools and schools under private management, in the order in which the grants are applied for and the buildings finished. The last report on Public Instruction, paragraph 24, gives the expenditure on building grants in all classes of institutions during the five years ending with 31st March 1897. If instead of dwelling on the smallness of the amount spent on building grants to institutions under private management, Mr. Paterson had given a statement showing how many managers during those years had applied for building grants which had been refused altogether or reduced in amount, it would have been more to the purpose. As a matter of fact almost all building grants which have been applied for during these years have been sanctioned in full in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The department cannot compel managers to build new school-houses and apply for building grants.

8. The expenditure on Government Educational buildings is of a quite different kind from the expenditure on building grants. The amount spent on Government

buildings is virtually capital sunk in buildings, subject to depreciation in value from time to time; but the grant paid for a school building belonging to a private manager is not recoverable after 20 years and the school building becomes the private property of the manager to whom the grant is paid. Further, the memorialist cannot assume that, if the amount spent on Government buildings from the Public Works department budget were saved, it would be available for expenditure on building grants. The savings would probably go for Government buildings other than educational which are waiting execution for want of funds.

9. The immediate reason why Mr. Paterson makes so much of the expenditure on Government Educational buildings is, I understand, the additions which have, in recent years, been made to the Presidency College. Let me explain this expenditure. The expenditure on the Presidency College during the last five years is given in the margin and includes the proportionate cost of tools and plant. Information is not available for the previous years. An important circumstance to be borne in mind here is that almost the whole of this expenditure on the Presidency College buildings has been incurred in order to provide for efficient teaching in Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science subjects which owing to their heavy cost only a few aided colleges can undertake to teach. It is in the interests of scientific education in this Presidency that the Government College in the Presidency town should be maintained in the highest state of efficiency as regards science teaching. Even when the present plans have all been carried out the Presidency College, Madras, will be a long way behind the sister college in Calcutta, which I visited last Christmas. There is also the Law College on the building of which a sum of Rs. 71,713 was expended during 1893–94, Rs. 1,61,534 in 1894–95, Rs. 1,55,969 in 1895–96 and Rs. 44,790 in 1896–97. If the expenditure on buildings for these two colleges for the past five years be deducted from the total expenditure on Government educational buildings we get the following result:—

	Rs.
1892–93	19,391
1893–94	7,344
1894–95	47,681
1895–96	32,605
1896–97	8,847

Year.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure on Presidency and Law Colleges.	Expenditure on all other Government institutions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892–93	1,44,089	19,391	1,24,698
1893–94	1,41,012	79,057	61,955
1894–95	2,41,344	2,09,215	32,129
1895–96	2,48,364	1,88,574	59,790
1896–97	1,03,058	53,637	49,421

The expenditure on buildings for Government institutions for general education and that on Government institutions for special education are given below for the last five years:—

Year.	Government colleges and schools for		
	General education.	Special education.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892–93	33,395	1,10,694	1,44,089
1893–94	17,353	1,23,659	1,41,012
1894–95	61,581	1,79,763	2,41,344
1895–96	40,352	2,08,012	2,48,364
1896–97	10,908	92,150	1,03,058

The expenditure on the Presidency college buildings was, as I have said, almost entirely for the purpose of providing accommodation for teaching physical and natural science, which Mr. Paterson's College, like other second-grade colleges, does

not undertake to teach, and which only a few first-grade colleges can afford to teach. If this expenditure is deducted from the total expenditure on Government buildings for general education it will be seen how small the sums are which Government has been spending on buildings for all the rest of its own institutions for general education.

—	Total for buildings for general education.	Presidency college.	For all other Government buildings for general education.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892–93	33,395	19,391	14,004
1893–94	17,353	7,344	10,009
1894–95	61,581	47,681	13,900
1895–96	40,352	32,605	7,747
1896–97	10,908	8,847	2,061

10. The following two statements, marked (*a*) and (*b*), show, respectively, the details of expenditure on Government colleges and schools for general education, and the number of such institutions for seven years beginning with 1890–91. Schools pass from the primary to the lower secondary grade and *vice versâ* on the opening or closing of a secondary standard, and, therefore, secondary and primary schools must be viewed together for correct comparison. The figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum (Male and Female branches) have been excluded, the school being of a special character, though exhibited as a Government school for statistical purposes.

(*a*) Expenditure on colleges and schools for general education.

Year.	Arts colleges.	Boys' schools.			Girls' schools.			Total.
		Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890–91	2,18,917	40,427	15 111	55,538	26,291	16,085	42,376	3,16,831
1891–92	2,05,415	42,453	21,121	63,574	34,292	24,077	58,369	3,27,358
1892–93	2,11,930	54,304	27,351	81,655	43,832	38,925	82,757	3,76,342
1893–94	1,97,973	55,702	39,000	94,702	43,760	46,421	90,181	3,82,856
1894–95	2,03,258	46,945	48,447	95,392	46,569	44,625	91,194	3,89,844
1895–96	2,12,349	49,322	51,222	1,00,544	48,693	43,050	91,743	4,04,636
1896–97	2,08,118	47,549	51,679	99,228	51,004	46,885	97,889	4,05,235

(*b*) Number of colleges and schools for general education.

Year.	Arts colleges.	Boys' schools.			Girls' schools.			Total.
		Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	
1890–91	5	29	92	121	28	46	74	200
1891–92	4	38	136	174	36	114	150	328
1892–93	4	43	145	188	42	111	153	345
1893–94	4	39	155	194	41	112	153	351
1894–95	4	21	174	195	41	115	156	355
1895–96	4	15	182	197	41	113	154	355
1896–97	4	15	189	204	43	113	156	364

(i) *Arts Colleges.*—The number of Arts colleges fell from five to four in 1891–92 on the abolition of the Calicut college, while the expenditure on Government colleges in 1895–96 was less than in 1890–91 and almost the same as in 1892–93. The fluctuations in the other years were due to changes in the staff and in the salaries of the incumbents.

(ii) *Boys' Schools.*—The number of Government schools for boys steadily advanced from 121 to 204 and the expenditure thereon from Rs. 55,538 to about a lakh of rupees. Annual reports on Public Instruction have furnished explanation of the increase in the number of schools. Towards the close of 1891–92 all training schools under the management of local boards, with two exceptions, were taken over by Government on Mr. Grigg's suggestion based on the recommendations of the Education Commission. This accounts for an addition of 21 practising schools; but the local boards were required to spend on primary education the amount set free in consequence of the transfer of the above training schools. Moreover, 32 schools were established during 1891–92 in the agency tracts of the Northern Circars, chiefly with a view to spread education among the hill tribes. The above accounts for an addition of 53 schools in 1891–92 and for the increased expenditure of about Rs. 8,000. In 1892–93 two additional primary schools for Muhammadans were opened in Madras and 12 primary schools were opened in the agency tracts of the Northern Circars; but the expenditure was much larger owing to the fact that while in 1891–92 the expenditure on the newly established schools was only for two or three months, the expenditure for 1892–93 on those schools was for the whole year. In 1893–94 an additional primary school for Muhammadans was opened in Madras, two primary schools were opened in the agency tracts, one aided upper secondary school in Rajahmundry was taken over by Government and constituted the practising section of the Rajahmundry Training college, and two practising branch schools were opened in connection with the Teachers' college, Saidapet. The above accounts for the increase of six schools and the increased expenditure; but a goodly portion of the expenditure on the Rajahmundry practising school was met from the fee-income of the school. In 1894–95 there was only an increase of one school, which was due to the opening of an additional school for Muhammadans in the town of Madras, and the expenditure during the year rose by only a few hundred rupees. In 1895–96 two training schools—one for Panchamas and one for other teachers in the Madras Municipality—were opened in Black Town out of savings effected on reduction of certain training schools in the muffassal; and the opening of practising sections in connection with the above schools explains the increase of two schools. The expenditure advanced by over Rs. 5,000 owing to the development of some of the existing schools during the year. In 1896–97 an additional primary school was opened in the Ganjám Agency and six such schools were opened in the Vizagapatam Agency; this explains the increase of seven schools during the year. The expenditure on secondary and primary schools was, however, Rs. 1,315 less. Thus, of the 83 schools added to the list of Government schools during the seven years concerned 53 appertained to the agency tracts of the Northern Circars, four were for Muhammadans in the town of Madras, and 26 were practising schools attached to training schools taken over or established by Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission. Government cannot, therefore, be charged with having gone out of its way in increasing expenditure on its own institutions at the expense of institutions under private management. But for the establishment of Government schools, primary education in the agency tracts would have made no progress whatever, seeing that the agency tracts are beyond the pale of local fund operations and that mission and private agencies have done and probably will do for years to come very little for education in these backward parts. It will be noticed that the expenditure on boys' schools rose by 79 per cent. and the number of schools by 69 per cent.

(iii) *Girls' Schools.*—It was explained in paragraph 5 of the Public Instruction Report for 1891–92 that 76 girls' schools, most of which were under the management of local boards and municipal councils, were taken over by Government on Mr. Grigg's recommendation, chiefly with a view to enable the local boards concerned to set free more funds for the primary education of boys, this being the legitimate object of local fund expenditure on education. Since 1891–92 only six girls' schools have been added to the Government list, one of them being the practising section of the Moyan Training school for Mistresses at Calicut. It will thus be seen that during the last five years the department has done very little for the spread of female education in the way of establishing Government schools, notwithstanding that, as has been stated in the annual reports for the successive years, the condition of female education

in the Presidency has been almost at a standstill. The frequent recommendations of the inspectresses for the establishment of new schools have been set aside, firstly, for want of funds and, secondly, because of the inability of the inspecting agency, as at present constituted, to undertake the management of a larger number of Government schools scattered over such a wide area. While the number of institutions during the seven years under reference increased by 111 per cent. the expenditure on these classes of schools increased by 131 per cent. The relatively large increase in expenditure was due to the improvement in the standard of instruction in girls' schools. The number of secondary schools for girls advanced from 28 on the 31st March 1891 to 43 on the 31st March 1897, and several lower primary schools have been raised to the status of upper primary schools.

11. The policy of the department during the period I have had charge of it has been not to open a Government, board, or municipal school in any locality in which there was a chance of a school being opened and successfully carried on by private enterprise; and to transfer or close any existing Government, board, or municipal school, whenever it became clear that private enterprise could meet the educational wants of the locality. In submitting to Government the budget proposals of local boards, I have invariably recommended that board schools should never be carried on to the detriment of schools under private management; and in submitting the revised Grant-in-Aid Code in June 1897, I endorsed the opinion of the conference that efficient schools under private management could be carried on at much less cost than board schools. The only convincing refutation of this statement of my policy would be to adduce specific instances in which I had acted differently. In pursuance of the same policy of restricting the direct operations of Government and encouraging private effort I recommended the transfer of the Government college at Mangalore to a committee. I regret that Government did not see its way to accept my proposal. About the same time, I was making enquiries as to the feasibility of transferring the Kumbakónam college to a private body; but, on receipt of the order of Government regarding the proposed transfer of the Mangalore college, I did not think it expedient to proceed further in the matter. I have, moreover, let it be undertsood that I am prepared to consider favourably any offer that may be made by responsible individuals or committees to take over the management of any of the existing Government schools. If any unprejudiced person will study the history of education in this Presidency during the years referred to by Mr. Paterson, he will, I believe, come from that study with the conviction *that the bulk of the increased expenditure by Government on institutions under its own management has been incurred in connection with the education of the backward classes of the community, or with the professional training of teachers, or with technical and industrial education, or with branches of physical and natural science which tax unduly the resources of private bodies; and that there has been no extension of direct Government management in the field of ordinary school or college education, except among backward sections of the community whom private effort has failed to reach.*

12. It remains to deal with paragraph 23 of the Memorial in which Mr. Paterson requests Government to favour him with answers on four specified points. From what I have already said Government will infer that I have little difficulty in recommending the answers that should be given—

(1) Mr. Paterson has failed to prove that any change of policy inimical to the interests of aided institutions took place during the time of Lord Wenlock's governorship. I am surprised that a gentleman of Mr. Paterson's acumen should strive to make it appear that a few words uttered by Lord Wenlock in the hurry of a debate in the Legislative Council were to be interpreted as an acknowledgment of a change of educational policy. I was in England at the time and when I read Lord Wenlock's words I knew that capital would be made out of them. In point of fact no change of policy did take place. The increase in the number of institutions under private management had year after year been greater than the increase in the amount of provincial revenues that could be devoted to education. Hence, while the total amount devoted to grants-in-aid may not have increased, the fact that this sum had

to be shared among a larger number of institutions led to individual institutions in some cases receiving less than heretofore. As there was no change of policy during the governorship of Lord Wenlock there can be no question of now reversing that policy.

(2) I do not understand what Mr. Paterson means when he asks whether Government "will in the matter of building grants treat aided institutions in the same favourable manner as Government institutions are treated in the matter of expenditure by the Public Works Department." If he means that Government should bear the entire cost of educational buildings for institutions under private management, the request is preposterous. Government, through the Public Works Department, bears the entire cost of buildings erected for its own schools and colleges, but the buildings remain the property of Government. Educational buildings for institutions under private management are the property of the managers, with this small qualification that, if a grant has been given by Government, Government retains for 20 years a claim for a refund of a portion of the grant to be determined by arbitrators. After 20 years, Government has no claim whatever. Government could hardly be expected to bear the entire cost of erecting a building in which it retained such a partial and temporary proprietary right. As a matter of fact, managers of aided institutions who apply for building grants are seldom sent empty away. As I have already suggested, it would have been more to the purpose (1) if Mr. Paterson had stated whether he had ever been refused a building grant applied for in accordance with the Grant-in-Aid Code, and (2) if he had given a list of other managers who, during the years he refers to, had not received the building grants to which they were entitled by the terms of the Code.

(3) The answer to the third question is that Government cannot comply with either of the two requests made by Mr. Paterson. Were Government to admit an obligation like this, it would require many lakhs of rupees to meet the demands that would be made from institutions in all parts of the Presidency. Mr. Paterson again ignores that fundamental condition laid down in the first article of the Grant-in-Aid Code that grants can only be disbursed with due consideration "of the funds at the disposal of Government." This was pointed out in G.O., No. 51, Educational, dated 27th January 1896. It is characteristic of Mr. Paterson that he should entirely ignore this fundamental qualification. I may add here that the question of increasing, as far as practicable, the grant to Mr. Paterson's college is now under my consideration and is only waiting for certain information which I have called for.

(4) The fourth question to which Mr. Paterson asks for an answer exhibits again that peculiarity in Mr. Paterson as a controversialist which I have more than once alluded to, namely, his inability to understand when an argument has been disposed of or a point settled. It would appear as if Mr. Paterson had been asleep during recent years, so oblivious is he as to what has been taking place in the educational world of this Presidency. He does not seem to be aware that the present edition of the *Madras Educational Rules* is the outcome of a conference that sat in 1895, or that the revised *Grant-in-Aid Code* now under consideration by Government embodies the recommendations of a conference held in 1897. In point of fact all radical revisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code have almost invariably been the outcome of the deliberations of a conference of managers of aided institutions and the officers of the department. Those two sets of regulations, namely, the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code embody the rules according to which the educational operations of this Presidency are carried on; and in ignoring the fact that they are the outcome of the deliberations of representatives of all forms of educational effort, Mr. Paterson is either disingenuous or ill-informed. On neither supposition does his representation deserve the consideration of Government. Both Mr. Grigg and I have repeatedly pointed out that what certain managers (of which Mr. Paterson is one) aim at is the setting up of a consultative body to aid the Director in the administration of the department; and we have repeatedly warned Government against the danger of having an irresponsible body of men putting pressure on, it might even be overruling the head of a spending department like that of Public Instruction. I leave it to Government to decide whether it would be

safe to put large powers of indirect control over this department into the hands of a conference or consultative body composed largely of men holding the views of Mr. Paterson. The procedure I have always followed * when important changes have been contemplated is to send a circular to the managers of all the leading schools and colleges and to the officers of the department pointing out what is proposed and calling for opinions. These opinions are then summarised and arranged in the form of definite issues. If there is substantial harmony of opinion, no further reference is necessary; but, if there is not, I invite, with the approval of Government, a conference of representative educationalists to discuss the matters under consideration and to formulate definite proposals. Could anything more be done to give the managers of aided institutions a voice in the direction of education? Yet some managers, members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Aided Education referred to by Mr. Paterson, are not satisfied with this. When I sent out my circular in 1895 calling for suggestions on the revision of the Madras Educational Rules a member of the council, resident in Madras, wrote to the manager of one of the most important institutions up-country requesting him not to favour me with any suggestions, but to insist on a conference being called. Probably this member wrote in similar terms to other managers of aided institutions. This shows that something more is aimed at than merely assisting the Director with their opinions,—that something more being an effective pressure upon, or control over, him in the exercise of the responsible functions entrusted to him by Government.

* See paragraph 3 of my letter, No. 12310, dated 15th November 1895, read in G.O., No. 337, Educational, dated 6th June 1896.

13. Before concluding I may say (although it is hardly necessary to inform Government of what it must already know) that Mr. Paterson will carry on this controversy indefinitely. He has expressed his intention of going to the Secretary of State with it, if he does not obtain satisfaction in India. I would recommend that he be informed that as he has not made out a case against the administration of the department, and as his four requests are based on reasons that are groundless, the Government declines to accede to the prayer of his memorial.

From C. A. PATERSON, Manager, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 4th July 1898.

I have the honour to draw your attention to my letter of the 13th December 1897, on which I asked you to submit a memorial of the same date to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, which memorial I had prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India contained in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Education), dated 6th May 1896, No. 141. I shall be glad to know when His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council will be likely to send me an answer to my memorial.

Order—No. 601, Educational, dated 28th September 1898.

His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider that any change in the direction suggested is called for in the Educational policy of Government, and regrets that he is unable to comply with Mr. Paterson's requests.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Manager, Church of Scotland Mission College.
„ Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

Enclosure A.

Madras, 6th *April* 1895.

From

The MANAGER,

Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras,

To

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These figures require no comment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of Scotland Mission College, Madras.

Application for Salary Grants.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Teachers' certificate, and languages in which passed.	Grade of teachers' certificate; whether trained or untrained; if trained, where ?	Date or dates of complete certificate.	Post to be held by teacher; Forms or classes and subject or subjects to be taught by the teacher.	Number of hours spent weekly in (a) Secular class teaching. (b) Tutorial work. (c) Supervision.	Number of pupils under the instruction of the teacher.	Full salary assigned or proposed to be assigned. When the teacher works in several departments as College, Secondary, Primary, the salary assigned for each department should be shown separately.	Amount of grant applied for.	Date from which it is requested the grant may take effect.	Chapter and Article of the Grant-in-Aid Code under which application is made.	Whether protected from small-pox.	Remarks.
lasgow University. English, Latin and Greek.	Glasgow University.	M.A., 1877. LL.B., 1878.	Principal, Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras: Senior F.A., English and Physiology; Junior F. A. and Sixth Form, English.	(a) *Coll.* 10½ hrs. *Sec.* 2 ,, (c) 5 ,,	271	Rs. 750 *Coll.* Rs. 600 0 0 *Sec.* ,, 150 0 0	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0 75 0 0	1st March 1895.	III. 11 (i).	Protected.	An increased grant. A half grant is asked for, as Mr. Paterson took the Degree of LL.B., which is the honors degree in Law including *History*, (the degree of B.L. being the ordinary degree in Law.) In the Arts course, Mr. Paterson was a prizeman in Latin, Logic and Mathematics, besides being dux of the High School of Glasgow during the last year of his school course. Mr. Paterson gained the first prize in school for *Physiology* and the first prize in College for Medical Jurisprudence and he is thus qualified to teach Physiology.
Ordinary. nglish and Tamil.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1892.	Professor of Mathematics: Senior and Junior F.A., Mathematics; Sixth Form, Arithmetic.	(a) *Coll.* 13½ hrs. *Sec.* 3 ,,	196	Rs. 140 *Coll.* Rs. 123 10 8 *Sec.* ,, 16 5 4	30 14 8 4 1 4	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant. The proportion of salary debited to the College is $13\frac{3}{4}/15$, as the time to be devoted to teaching in College classes is 15 hours, when a teacher is employed in College classes alone.
Ordinary. nglish and Tamil.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1887.	Professor of History: Senior and Junior F.A., English, History and Translation; Sixth Form, English.	(a) *Coll.* 12 hrs. *Sec.* 4 ,,	271	Rs. 105 *Coll.* Rs. 84 0 0 *Sec.* ,, 21 0 0	21 0 0 5 4 0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant. The proportion of salary debited to the College classes is $12/15$.
Ordinary. nglish and Tamil.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1889.	Assistant Professor of Physiology: Junior F.A., Physiology; Sixth Form, English History and Translation; Fifth Form, English History, Translation, General English, Arithmetic.	(a) *Coll.* 1½ hrs. *Sec.* 18½ ,,	285	Rs. 72-8-0 *Coll.* Rs. 7 4 0 *Sec.* ,, 65 4 0	1 13 0 16 5 0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant. The proportion of salary debited to the College classes is $1\frac{1}{2}/15$.
Ordinary. nglish and Tamil.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1886.	Assistant Master: Sixth Form, Mathematics, Translation, English; Fifth Form, Arithmetic, Geometry.	(a) *Sec.* 20 hrs.	218	*Sec.* Rs. 67 8 0	16 14 0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant.
Ordinary. glish, Tamil d Telugu.	Collegiate Grade. Untrained.	1887.	Assistant Master: Senior F.A., Translation; Sixth Form, General Geography, Indian Geography, Telugu Translation and Arithmetic; Fifth Form, English and Geometry; Fourth Form, Translation.	(a) *Coll.* 1½ hrs. *Sec.* 18 ,,	370	Rs. 60 *Coll.* Rs. 6 0 0 *Sec.* ,, 54 0 0	1 8 0 13 8 0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant. The proportion of salary debited to the College classes is $1\frac{1}{2}/15$.
T. English l Sanskrit.	Collegiate Grade. Trained. Teachers' Coll.	1895.	VI. Form, all subjects except Vernacular and Science.	(a) *Sec.* 20 hrs.	30	*Sec.* Rs. 60 0 0	20 0 0	18th March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	A new grant. This teacher was engaged on 18th March 1895.
Normal. nglish and Tamil.	Up. Secondary. Trained. Govt. Normal School, Madras.	1875.	Assistant Master: Third Form, all subjects except Translation and Vernacular; Second Form, History.	(a) *Sec.* 23½ hrs.	101	*Sec.* Rs. 42 8 0	14 2 8	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	An increased grant. The teacher's salary has been increased owing to length of service.
Normal. nglish and Tamil.	Up. Secondary. Trained. Govt. Normal School, Madras.	1864.	Assistant Master: Third Form, all subjects except Vernacular.	(a) *Sec.* 23¼ hrs.	55	*Sec.* Rs. 40 0 0	13 5 4	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	An increased grant. The teacher's salary has been increased owing to length of service.
Normal. lish, Tamil d Telugu.	Up. Secondary. Trained. Govt. Normal School, Madras.	1880	Assistant Master: Second Form, all subjects except Vernacular.	(a) *Sec.* 21¼ hrs.	46	*Sec.* Rs. 40 0 0	13 5 4	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	An increased grant. The teacher's salary has been increased owing to length of service.
Normal. glish and Tamil.	Up. Secondary. Trainded. Govt. Up. Sec. Training School, Tanjore.	1894.	Assistant Master: First From, all sujects except Vernacular.	(a) *Sec.* 20 hrs.	34	*Sec.* Rs. 25 0 0	8 5 4	1st July 1895.	III. 12, (ii)	Protected.	A new grant. This teacher was trained in Tanjore. After his training was finished, I lent his services temporarily to the Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore. He will come to Madras on 1st July 1895.
Normal. glish, Tamil d Telugu.	Up. Secondary. Trained. Govt. Normal School, Madras.	1879.	Assistant Master: 4th Class, all subjects except Vernacular.	(a) *Prim.* 23¼ hrs.	27	*Prim.* Rs. 25 0 0	8 5 4	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	An increased grant. The teacher's salary has been increased owing to length of service.
Ordinary. nglish and Tamil.	Up. Secondary. Untrained.	1880.	Assistant Master: 4th Class, all subjects except Vernacular.	(a) *Prim.* 23¼ hrs.	27	*Prim.* Rs. 25 0 0	6 4 0	1st March 1895.	III. 13 (i).	Protected.	A new grant.
Normal. nglish and Tamil.	Up. Secondary. Trained. Teachers' Coll.	1894.	Assistant Master: 2nd Class, all subjects.	(a) *Prim.* 22¾ hrs.	22	*Prim.* Rs. 20 0 0	6 10 8	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	A new grant. This teacher got a year's leave in 1893 to study in the Teachers' College for a trained teachers' certificate and he held a Government Scholarship while so studying. He has now obtained the full normal certificate.
l 5th Grade. Telugu.	Old 5th Grade.	1870.	Telugu Pandit: College Classes, Sixth, Fifth and Third Forms.	(a) *Coll.* 8½ hrs. *Sec.* 12½ ,,	135	Rs. 35 *Coll.* Rs. 20 0 0 *Up. Sec.* ,, 15 0 0	6 10 8 5 0 0	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ix). (a).	Protected.	A new grant.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Tamil Pandit; College Classes, Sixth, Fifth and Third Forms.	(a) *Coll.* 8½ hrs. *Sec.* 12½ ,,	215	Rs. 32-8-0 *Coll.* Rs. 20 0 0 *Up. Sec.* ,, 12 8 0	6 10 8 4 2 8	1st March 1895.	III. 12. (ix.) (a).	Protected.	A new grant.
Tamil.	Normal. Trained. Normal School, Chingleput.	1886.	Tamil Munshi: Sixth, Fourth, Second and First Forms and Fourth Class.	(a) *Sec.* 17½ hrs. *Prim.* 3¾ ,,	223	Rs. 20 Rs. 16 8 0 ,, 3 8 0	5 8 0 1 2 8	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ii).	Protected.	An increased grant. This teacher's salary has been increased.
T. and F. G. First Class ertificate.	Trained. P. T. and F. G. Assn.	Feb. 1892.	Gymnastic Instructor, V., IV., III., II, I.	(a) *Sec.* 10 hrs.	464	*Sec.* Rs. 20 0 0	10 0 0	1st March 1895.	III. 11 (vii).	Protected.	An increased grant. The teacher's salary has been increased, as his work has been increased.
rmediate Geo- rical Drawing, Class 1894; hand anc Out- Drawing, 2nd ss 1894; Ele- tary Painting, Class 1894.	...	...	Drawing Master, V. and IV.	(a) *Sec.* 3 hrs.	199	*Sec.* Rs. 10 0 0	3 5 4	1st Feby. 1895.	III. 12 (vi).	Protected.	A new grant. This teacher receives a salary only in proportion to the time during which he teaches. A grant of one-third of the salary given to him is asked for.
l 5th Grade. Telugu.	Old 5th Grade.	1875.	Sanskrit Pandit: College Classes, Sixth, Fifth and Third Forms.	(a) *Coll.* 8½ hrs. *Sec.* 12½ ,,	51	Rs. 25 *Coll.* Rs. 16 0 0 *Up. Sec.* ,, 9 0 0	5 5 4 3 0 0	1st March 1895.	III.12 (ix). (a).	Protected.	A new grant.
...	...	...	Hindustani Munshi: all Classes.	*Coll.* 3 hrs. *Sec.* 21¼ ,,	49	Rs. 25 *Coll.* Rs. 7 8 0 *Up. Sec.* ,, 17 8 0	2 8 0 5 13 4	1st March 1895.	III. 12 (ix.) (a)	Protected.	A new grant.

n and aid laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and in the Grant-in-Aid Code are being, and will continue to be, fully observed, and that I am prepared to subject the institution, together with its sh such returns as may be required by the Department. I further declare that I will not admit as a pupil any one who is not protected from small-pox by vaccination or otherwise.

C. A. PATERSON,

Church

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of Manager.	Name of institution and locality.	Whether for general or special education.	Standard of institution.	Average daily attendance during the term preceding.	Name of teacher in full, and in case of transfers, name of teacher for whom grant has hitherto been drawn, and amount of such grant with date and No. of Proceedings or memo. sanctioning it.	Age of teacher.	Previous service in recognized schools. (Schools to be specified with dates.)	Highest general education test passed and date of passing, and in the case of graduates, the optional subject in which they passed.
					C. A. Paterson, Esq., at present receiving the following grants: *College* Rs. 111 1 10 *Secondary* „ 55 8 10 Rs. 166 10 8 Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	38	15 years in Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore, General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	M.A., LL.B., Glasgow University. M.A. 1877. LL.B. 1878.
					P. S. Annachariar ...	42	3½ years in Saint Joseph's College, Cuddalore, 13½ years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	B.A. 1872. Natural Philosophy.
					J. E. Vedanayakam Pillai ...	32	12 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	B.A. 1883. Logic and Ethics.
					G. Devasagayam ...	31	4 years in Hindu College, Vizagapatam, 1 year in Noble College, Masulipatam, and 5 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	B.A. 1885. Physical Science.
					A. Ratnavelu Mudaliar ...	33	3½ years in Black-	
					T. V. Nara...			

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

Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.

General Education.

Collegiate Grade.

638.

C. V. Duraisawmi Pillai, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 11 10 8 Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	49	8 years in Native School, Mangalore, 17½ years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1864.		
K. Krishnasawmi Aiyar, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 10 13 4 Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	34	14 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1879.		
A. M. Devascharyam ...	24	Nadar's Middle School, Poraiyar, June to December 1892, Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore, from January 1894.	Matriculation 1886.		
T. V. Chellappa Sastriar ...	23½	New Teacher, Church of Scotland Mission Coll., Madras.	B.A. 1893. Philosophy.		
P. Varadachariar, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 13 5 4 Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	38	18½ years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1874.		
S. K. Ramachandra Aiyar ...	34	5 years in Church of Scotland Mission School, Arkonam, 1 year in Baboo's Girls' School, 9 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1875.		
P. Tiruvenkatachariar, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 6 10 8 Proceedings No. 1253, 10th February 1893.	39	12 years in Church of Scotland Mission Branch Schools and 3 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1876.		
S. Krishnamachari, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 5 0 0 Proceedings No 1253, 10th February 1893.	28	1 year in Free Church Mission School, Walajahad, 1 year in Aryan High School, Triplicane, 6 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Special Upper Primary 1886.		
V. M. Satagoparamanuja Chariar.	23	8 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Nil.		
C. Anantharlu ...	53	4 years in Vijianagaram Maharajah's Girls' School, B. Town, 7 years in Proprietory School, 10 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	5th Grade 1870.		
K. Parasurama Aiyar ...	28	5 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Matriculation 1887.		
C. Vethachala Sastri ...	42	21 years in M. A. V. School, 1 year in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	5th Grade 1875.		
Molvisha Mahomed Saib ...	48	18 years in Church of Scotland Mission College.	...		
P. Muthucumarasawmi Chetty ...	19	2 months in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	...		
H. Narayana Rao, at present receiving the following grant: *Secondary* Rs. 5 0 0. Proceedings No 1253, 10th February 1893.	25	3 years in Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.	Nil.		

Declaration.—I, the responsible Manager of the College, do hereby declare that the conditions of recogni... current, endowment, and trust accounts, its establishment, time-table, and registers, to inspection, and to fu...

MADRAS,
6th April 1893.

Enclosure B.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated 21st June, 1895.

No. 6677.

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

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

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

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

D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

Enclosure C.

From

Madras, 19*th August* 1895.

The MANAGER,

Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras,

To

His Excellency The GOVERNOR OF MADRAS IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

C. A. PATERSON,

MANAGER,

Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.

Enclosure D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Order, No. 51, *dated* 27*th January* 1896.

The Government regrets that it is unable to direct the payment of enhanced grants to the Church of Scotland Mission College. The rates of grants laid down in the Grant-in-Aid Code are maximum rates, and the Code specifically declares that the amounts actually paid must be calculated with reference to the funds available. There are many institutions to which the Government would be glad to make increased grants did its finances permit; but at present it appears impossible either to effect any economies in the other expenditure of the Educational Department which would admit of this being done, or to increase the budget provision under this head. The Director of Public Instruction appears to Government to have dealt justly and sympathetically with the claims of the Church of Scotland Mission College, and the Government cannot see grounds for interference with his apportionment of the limited funds at his disposal.

Enclosure E.

Madras, 3rd *March* 1896.

From

The MANAGER,

Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras,

To

His Excellency

The VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,

I have the honor to address your Lordship with reference to the grants paid by the Government of Madras to this College in aid of its expenditure.

2. On 6th April 1895 I applied to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for certain new and increased grants which with the grants previously sanctioned would have amounted to a total of Rs. 7,630 *per annum*.

3. In bringing this matter before your Lordship's Government, I desire to draw very special attention to the fact that I have asked for only such grants as I am entitled to receive according to the provisions of the Madras Grant-in-Aid Code, and I may mention that I have been led to expect to receive those grants by the declared policy of the Government of India with regard to education and by the Recommendations of the Indian Education Commission. One of the most important Recommendations of that Commission is contained in para. 475 of its Report and is as follows :—"*That while existing State institutions of the higher order should be maintained in complete efficiency wherever they are necessary, the improvement and extension of privately managed institutions be the principal care of the Department.*" In the same paragraph the Commissioners state that for the purpose of carrying out this Recommendation "*The rules should therefore be such as to make it clear that to evoke, guide, and strengthen private effort is the object to which the main attention of the Department should always be given.*"

4. On the faith of the declared policy of Government with regard to education application was made to the University of Madras in January 1887 for the affiliation of this Institution as a second-grade college and the application was sanctioned by the Governor of Madras in Council. With reference thereto the Director in his Report on Public Instruction for 1886-87, para. 78, said that "*The raising of the standard of this Institution is, I consider, a step in the right direction.*"

5. I naturally expected to be liberally assisted by Government in improving and extending this Institution, especially as the Director recognised that such improvement and extension was a step in the right direction. I may mention, however, that the average amount of grant paid to the College for eight years after the raising of the standard, instead of being greater, was actually less than the grant I had received before the raising of the standard. Accordingly on 6th April 1895, I applied to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for increased assistance in carrying on the work of the College. I send herewith (Enclosure A) a copy of the application that I sent to the Director.

6. The Director gave me a slight increase of grant but not anything like the amount which in reason I was entitled to expect. At the same time he sent me a sympathetic reply in which he said that if he had the means at his disposal he would not hesitate to increase the grant. I enclose (Enclosure B) a copy of the Director's reply which is dated 21st June 1895.

7. As the Director's reason for not giving me the assistance that I had a right to expect was that the funds at his disposal did not enable him to do so, I appealed to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council asking that the Government of Madras should provide the necessary funds to pay the grants to which I was entitled, and in paragraph 8 of my Memorial I indicated certain means by which the money might be provided. I send herewith (Enclosure C) a copy of the Memorial.

8. I have now received from the Government of Madras its Order No. 51, dated 27th January 1896, refusing to increase the grants given to this College. Its Order is as follows :—

"The Government regrets that it is unable to direct the payment of enhanced grants to the Church of Scotland Mission College. The rates of grant laid down in the Grant-in-Aid Code are maximum rates, and the Code specifically declares that the amount actually paid must be calculated with reference to the funds available. There are many institutions to which the Government would be glad to make increased grants did its finances permit; but at present it appears impossible either to effect any economies in the other expenditure of the Educational Department which would admit of this being done or to increase the budget provision under this head. The Director of Public Instruction appears to have dealt justly and sympathetically with the claims of the Church of Scotland Mission College, and the Government cannot see grounds for interference with his apportionment of the limited funds at his disposal."

I may mention that before passing the above Order, the Government of Madras called for a report on the subject from the Director of Public Instruction. I have asked the Government of Madras to supply me with a copy of the Director's report, but the Government of Madras has refused to supply one. The reasons given by the Government of Madras for not increasing the grants appear to me insufficient, for, as I shall show hereafter, the Government has had ~~had~~ no difficulty in increasing its budget provision when the money was required for Departmental institutions. Accordingly I now appeal to your Lordship's Government with the request that your Lordship may call upon the Government of Madras to pay the grants which the Code now in force in Madras entitles me to expect.

9. In the first place I take the liberty of pointing out that in my humble opinion it seems that the Government of Madras has in recent years adopted a peculiar method of carrying out the Recommendation of the Education Commission above quoted "*that the improvement and extension of institutions under private management be the principal care of the Department.*" This method seems to be that of using the grants formerly paid "*as a means of coercing managers into adopting the views of the Department*" in direct violation of the condition of the success of private effort mentioned in para 491 of the Education Commission's Report, and of promulgating ways of improving and extending institutions and compelling managers so to improve and extend their institutions, *at their own expense*;—the Government paying no part of the enhanced cost. In the second place it seems to me that the Government of Madras has been reducing the amount of aid given to institutions under private management while increasing the expenditure on departmental institutions,—a course so utterly opposed to the policy that ought to have been pursued that the Education Commission said in para. 507 of its Report with regard thereto :—"*With the question of transferring funds from aided to departmental institutions we do not deal; because any such procedure is diametrically opposed to the general line of policy that Government has laid down.*"

10. The facts which have induced me to form the opinions expressed in the preceding paragraph are as follows :—In the course of the year 1890-91 a new set of Rules for the regulation of schools in Madras was adopted by the Government of Madras under the designation of the Madras Educational Rules. I frankly admit that these Rules will prove of the very greatest importance in improving education in this Presidency but at the same time the Rules necessitate increased expenditure on the part of Managers of aided institutions. This was fully recognized at the time and the Director in his Report on Public Instruction for

the year 1890-91 says in paragraph 193 that "*The enforcing of these Rules has laid on the Department the duty of affording to Managers liberal financial aid to enable them to effect the required improvements. Few Managers are in a position to improve the staff and the accommodation without the help of Government.*" Again in his Report on Public Instruction for the year 1891-92 this duty of affording increased financial aid seems to be fully recognized, for the Director admits in para. 24 the principle that, when Managers are put to increased expense by having to engage a better class of teachers, they should receive increased aid from Government. He further says that "*Under the Educational Rules an additional Form was opened in every high school, and the Managers could not well be refused new grants on behalf of the additional teacher.*" Though this duty was fully *recognized* when these new Rules were adopted, it seems to me that it was never *fulfilled*, or that, even if it were fulfilled to a slight extent at first, a change of policy on the part of the Educational Department has since taken place and that the amount of aid given since the new Rules were adopted, instead of being greater, has actually been less than the amount of aid given before. In 1890-91—the year before the Rules were put in force—the amount of aid given from Provincial Funds to Aided Institutions was Rs. 4,89,539 as will be seen from para. 24 of the Director's Report for that year. Of this sum the amount spent on building grants was Rs. 54,439. Since the new Rules were adopted a decrease in the amount of aid given to institutions under private management has taken place as will be seen from the figures in the following table :—

Year.	Total grants paid from Provincial Funds to institutions under private management.	Whereof; spent on building grants.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890–91	4,89,539	54,439
1891–92	4,88,682	33,621
1892–93	4,72,270	23,436
1893–94	4,79,231	22,933
1894–95	4,66,125	20,976

The figures in the foregoing table are taken from paragraph 24 of the Director's Reports on Public Instruction for each year. From these figures your Lordship will see that the amount of aid given to institutions under private management especially in the matter of building grants has been very much less than it was before the new Rules were adopted. On the other hand a steady increase has taken place in the expenditure from Provincial Funds on Government institutions as will be seen from the figures given in the following table, which are taken from paragraph 16 of the Director's Reports on Public Instruction for the years concerned.

Year.	Charges incurred by the Educational Department on Government colleges and schools general.	Charges incurred on Government educational buildings.	Total of these two items.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	3,16,831	40,199	3,57,030
1891-92	3,27,358	1,38,641	4,65,999
1892-93	3,76,342	1,44,089	5,20,431
1893-94	3,82,856	1,41,012	5,23,868
1894-95	3,89,844	2,41,344	6,31,188

11. I am perfectly well aware that the Director of Public Instruction explains away

this enormously increased expenditure on Government educational buildings by saying that the money is not spent by the Educational Department but by the Public Works Department. With this explanation I am not concerned. I am dealing with the general educational policy of the Government of Madras. With regard to the expenditure on education the Government of Madras is responsible for the expenditure of the money entrusted to its care, and it matters not to me by which Department the money is spent—whether by the Educational Department or by the Public Works Department. From the foregoing tables the policy recently adopted by the Government of Madras seems to be a policy of curtailing expenditure on aided education and of increasing expenditure on the institutions directly managed by Government—which policy is a direct reversal of that laid down in the Educational Despatch of 1854 and emphasised by the Recommendations of the Education Commission. It is in fact the procedure above referred to as being so diametrically opposed to the general line of policy that Government has laid down that the Education Commission did not think it possible for any Government to adopt it and so did not deal with it. This recent change of policy on the part of the Government of Madras has given rise to a feeling of alarm and distrust which is widespread among masters and managers of schools throughout the Presidency. It seems that whenever money is required for a Government institution the money is provided—if not by the Educational Department, *by some other Department of Government*. On the other hand, when Managers of aided education apply for assistance in improving their institutions in the way that Government has made compulsory upon them on pain of forfeiture of grants if they do not comply, the answer is that the *Educational* Department has no funds from which to give the required aid even though that Department had as mentioned in para. 10 hereof acknowledged that it was its duty to afford to Managers liberal financial aid to enable them to effect the required improvements, which few Managers were able to do without the help of Government. This feeling was given expression to at a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on 9th April 1894 by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Miller when the Provincial Budget was under discussion, and His Excellency the Governor of Madras in closing the debate is reported in the *Madras Mail* of 10th April 1894 to have spoken as follows in explanation of the way in which the Department has in recent years been acting :—"*The Hon. and Rev. Member had said with some truth no doubt that whenever it was a question of finding money for a Government institution it was forthcoming, but whenever it was required for private institutions they were always met with a* non possumus. *He did not see how Government could avoid it. He would ask any reasonable man if twenty one people were knocking at the door who it was that was likely to receive attention first, the Government or what he might call strangers. Therefore of the twenty one it was natural that Government should be more tender-hearted to its own child. That being fed, he hoped Government would be able to turn its attention to the other twenty.*"

12. This then is the policy which, as declared by the highest authority in the Presidency, has been acted on by the Madras Government in the management of the public funds which have been entrusted to it to administer. I need hardly point out to your Lordship's Government how completely this policy is at variance with that set forth in the Educational Despatch of 1854 and emphasised in the subsequent Despatches of the Secretary of State and in the various Orders of your Lordship's Government and the Recommendations of the Education Commission.

13. Further, in his Report on Public Instruction for 1893–94, the Director says at page 87 that the important Recommendations of the Education Commission had been steadily kept in view in the administration of the Department during the year. It seems to me that they were kept in view only for the purpose of being set at naught. In the paragraph dealing with the Recommendations of the Education Commission the Director reports that certain things were done to improve the status of Departmental officers, that Local Boards had opened a large number of schools and that opportunity had been taken to impress certain things on managers of European Schools, but not one word is said about the doing of anything to improve and extend institutions under private management. The irony of the Director's

paragraph dealing with the Recommendations of the Education Commission will be duly appreciated when it is pointed out that in the Order of your Lordship's Government appointing the Commission, the education of Europeans and Eurasians was specially excluded from its investigations and that the central Recommendation of the Commission is that the improvement and extension of institutions under *private* management, not the opening of more Departmental institutions, is to be the *principal care* of the Department.

14. Another example of the peculiar method of improving and extending institutions under private management adopted by the Madras Educational Department occurred in the year 1894-95. The Director of Public Instruction issued an order making the teaching of drawing compulsory in all High Schools. Now I submit that this order was made in violation of the Recommendation of the Education Commission in para. 464 of its Report which provides "*that greater latitude be given to the Managers of aided schools in fixing the course of instruction and the medium through which it is conveyed.*" The Commissioners thought that it was not desirable that all schools should be cast in one mould. One Manager may wish to teach one subject, and another may wish to teach another. There are many subjects which Managers would be glad to teach did their finances permit. Drawing is certainly an important subject, but in my humble opinion shorthand writing is more important. I should have preferred the teaching of shorthand writing to the teaching of drawing if my finances did not enable me to teach both. Other Managers might have preferred other subjects. I ask therefore that your Lordship's Government may call on the Madras Government to cancel the Order making the teaching of drawing compulsory in High Schools, so that Managers may use their own discretion as to the subjects to be taught in their schools.

15. Now, when the teaching of drawing was made compulsory and Managers applied for increased grants, the applications were refused for various reasons. One application was refused on the ground that, though the teacher possessed a normal certificate for the teaching of ordinary subjects and had studied drawing, yet he did not possess a "technical teachers' certificate" for drawing. Another application was refused in the case of a teacher who did possess a "technical teachers' certificate" on the ground that he did not teach for twenty hours a week while employed in a school for general education, though he would have been entitled to a grant if he had been employed in a technical school and had spent less than twenty hours a week in class teaching. In a third case in which neither of these reasons could be assigned for the refusal of the grant, the grant was refused on the ground that no funds were available. I have the honor to ask therefore that your Lordship's Government will issue an Order which will prevent Local Governments from making the teaching of any subject compulsory in aided institutions unless they are prepared to give sufficient aid to Managers to enable them to teach the subject.

16. I will now show the manner in which the Madras Educational Department has carried out the Recommendation of the Commission as to what ought to be the main aim of the Department in the case of the Church of Scotland Mission College by caring for its "*improvement and extension.*" I would ask your Lordship to bear in mind that before college classes were opened in 1887, the Institution received a regular salary grant of Rs. 200 *per mensem* or Rs. 2,400 *per annum*. Besides this salary grant it received grants in aid of a Scholarship Scheme which had been established for the purpose of enabling pupils to study for the Matriculation Examination after having passed the Middle School Examination. It also received grants at various times to improve the furniture and appliances of the Institution. After college classes were opened the Institution received a smaller amount of grants than it had received before. The actual amount of salary grants received during the eight years from the time when college classes were opened to March 1895 will be found in paragraph 11 of Enclosure A. Your Lordship will notice that the average grant received for those eight years was only Rs. 2,385 against Rs. 2,400 received before the opening of college classes. As already mentioned the new Educational Rules already referred to were adopted by the Madras Government and came into force

during the year 1891–92. The amount of grant I was drawing in that year was Rs. 215–13–4 *per mensem*. When the new Rules came into force I was obliged to open a new Form and to engage additional teachers. I was also obliged to provide gymnastic apparatus and to engage a gymnastic instructor. I admit that my Institution was "*improved and extended*" by my doing so. No one will accuse me of thinking instruction in gymnastics and the encouragement of games not to be of great importance in high schools and colleges, for for many years I have been an active member of the Committee of the Madras Athletic Association, which was the first body to train gymnastic instructors and to encourage gymnastics and games in schools in the Madras Presidency. When the new Rules were put in force, I provided a gymnasium. I engaged a gymnastic instructor and I opened a new Fifth Form. Further I encouraged my teachers to qualify for professional certificates so that the staff might be able to meet the requirements of the Madras Educational Rules. As already pointed out in paragraph 10 of this Memorial, the Director of Public Instruction fully recognized the duty laid upon Government of assisting high schools in meeting the increased expenditure thus caused. In the year 1892-93 I applied to the Director of Public Instruction asking for certain increased grants to assist me in meeting the expenditure which had been entailed upon me by engaging a gymnastic instructor and opening the additional class in the high school department. In his Proceedings No. 13065, dated 24th September 1892, the Director sanctioned what he called a "new grant" of Rs. 5 *per mensem* in aid of the salary of the gymnastic instructor, but he said that he could not sanction the new grants applied for on behalf of other three teachers because no funds were available. If Managers of aided education had refused to improve and extend their institutions as required by the new Rules on the plea that they had no funds for the purpose, Government would have withdrawn all grants from such institutions. The plea of "no funds" would not have been accepted as an excuse. Similarly the plea of "no funds" cannot be accepted as an excuse on the part of Government when it does not do its share in the work of "*improving and extending*" such institutions, especially as the Government forced managers so to improve and extend their institutions. I submit that the Government of Madras ought to have put increased funds at the disposal of the Director to enable him to meet the claims of managers who were forced by the new Rules to improve and extend their institutions. I would ask your Lordship to remember that during the year 1892-93 expenditure on Government colleges and schools general increased from Rs. 3,27,358 in 1891-92 to Rs. 3,76,342 in 1892-93, and expenditure on Government educational buildings increased from Rs. 1,38,641 in 1891-92 to Rs. 1,44,089 in 1892-93. The Government had no difficulty in finding funds to the amount of Rs. 54,432 for increased expenditure on Government institutions in 1892-93, besides having found funds to the amount of Rs. 1,08,969 to enable it to increase expenditure on Government institutions to Rs. 3,27,358 in 1891-92 from Rs. 3,16,831 in 1890-91 and on Government educational buildings to Rs. 1,38,641 in 1891-92 from Rs. 40,199 in 1890-91; whereas its *principal care* ought to have been to assist Managers of aided education in paying the increased cost of their institutions. The amount of assistance given to schools under private management instead of being greater was actually *decreased* from Rs. 4,88,682 in 1891-92 to Rs. 4,72,270 in 1892-93, a decrease of Rs. 16,412, in addition to the decrease of the grants-in-aid paid in 1891-92 when compared with those paid in 1890-91.

17. With regard to the "new grant" of Rs. 5 *per mensem* in aid of the salary of my gymnastic instructor, I may point out that this grant was partly provided for by the reduction of the grant in aid of the salary of another teacher who had been appointed in place of one that had left the Institution. The previous teacher had received a grant of Rs. 8-5-4 *per mensem*. The new teacher received one of Rs. 6-10-8 *per mensem*. There thus remained a balance of Re. 1-10-8 *per mensem* which partly provided for the "new grant" of Rs. 5. The actual addition to my grant was a sum of Rs. 3-5-4 *per mensem*. But even this increased grant was more nominal than real, as your Lordship will see when I mention other circumstances connected with the adoption of the new Rules and the introduction of gymnastics and

the encouragement of games in the Church of Scotland Mission College. For recognition under the new Rules managers were required to submit plans of their buildings and a sanitary certificate signed by the Civil Surgeon of the District, *a Government officer*. When I applied to the Civil Surgeon asking him to inspect my building and grant the required certificate, he in the first place asked me to provide him with a carriage to come to the building. I provided one. Next when he had issued the certificate he asked me to pay him a fee of twenty rupees for his five minutes' inspection and the grant of the certificate. I paid the fee. Further in his Proceedings No. 623, dated 16th January 1890, the Director of Public Instruction had expressed the hope that as there was no ground attached to the College suitable for a gymnasium or play ground, I should be able to secure a suitable piece of ground for the purpose on the beach opposite the College. Accordingly I applied to the Government of Madras through the Director of Public Instruction for a portion of this ground. This ground, I may mention, consists of barren blowing sand which has been thrown up by the sea in recent years and from which the sea has retired in consequence of the Madras Harbour operations. The Government of Madras called for a report on the subject from the Collector of Madras. The Collector of Madras in his letter dated 25th April 1890, No. 1095, pointed out that there was no objection to my having a temporary use of the ground for the purpose intended, provided I should be prepared to give it up whenever Government might require the land. He further said that if that were made the express condition of the permission to temporarily use the land he did not consider it necessary to charge any rent for it. The Government of Madras (Marine Department) passed the following Order on the subject dated 10th May 1890, No. 177: "*The site in question will be granted at the nominal rent of eight annas per ground to the Manager of the Church of Scotland Mission College as a temporary measure subject to resumption at the pleasure of the Government.*" I may point out that this "nominal rent" of 8 as. per ground (2,400 sq. ft.) amounts to Rs. 9-1-2 per acre, and can hardly be called a "nominal rent," for it is as high as would be charged for good agricultural land in the mofussil. For the piece of ground that I got possession of for gymnastic purposes, I am charged an annual rent of Rs. 10-6-8. Further I may point out that though the portion of ground I have got possession of may be large enough for Gymnastic purposes, it is not large enough for games such as football and cricket. Accordingly on 8th April 1892 I applied to the Collector of Madras for permission for the College Cricket Club to play cricket occasionally, (without being considered trespassers,) on another portion of this land on which a little grass had been able to grow. In reply thereto I received a letter from the Deputy Collector of Madras No. 745, dated 26th April 1892, asking me to supply an eight anna court fee stamp to be put on my letter to the Collector. I understood that the policy of Government with regard to aided institutions was that they are to be regarded as an integral portion of the whole system of education, and in fact in paragraph 510 of the Report of the Education Commission it is expressly stated that the best practical safeguard of the interests of private institutions "*will probably be found in the prevalence of the feeling that privately managed institutions are an integral portion of the whole system of education—a feeling which all our Recommendations in this Chapter and many in other Chapters are meant to foster.*" I am perfectly certain that the Stamp Department does not seek to make a profit out of a Government institution when the head of such institution may have to write a letter to a Collector. Thus although the Educational Department appeared to give me an increased grant of Rs. 3-5-4 *per mensem* towards meeting the increased expenditure that I had to incur on games and gymnastics by the new Rules enforced [illegible]overnment, other Departments of Government made a profit out of my Institution by my encouraging games and gymnastics, the Marine Department receiving from me Rs. 10-6-8 *per annum* for the use of a piece of barren blowing sand that was previously being used for no purpose whatever, and the Stamp Department receiving eight annas whenever I should be under the necessity of writing to the Collector of Madras. Your Lordship will notice that though I received a slight increase of grant to assist in paying the expenditure on games and gymnastics I did not receive any assistance in paying the salaries of the teachers required for the new Fifth Form or for paying increased salaries to the

teachers who might improve their standing by qualifying for professional certificates, whereas I had to pay to a Government Officer a fee of twenty rupees for the sanitary certificate required under the new Rules.

18. In the following year, 1893-94, when I applied for new grants the Inspector returned my application to me saying that no such applications could be received as no funds were available for them. Again in 1894-95 I was privately informed that there was no use of making an application for increased grants in that year as no funds were available for such increased grants. I may here point out, however, that during these two years the Government of Madras was able to find the funds to increase the expenditure on Government Schools and Colleges general from Rs. 3,76,342 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,89,844 in 1894-95. It was also able to find the funds to increase expenditure on Government educational buildings from Rs. 1,44,089 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,41,344 in 1894-95. While thus increasing expenditure to the amount of Rs. 1,10,757 on Government institutions in addition to the increased expenditure already mentioned in paragraph 14 hereof, not only did the Government of Madras give no increased aid to privately managed institutions, but it actually *decreased* the aid given to such institutions from Rs. 4,72,270 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,66,125 in 1894-95—a decrease of Rs. 6,145; which decrease was in addition to the decreases mentioned in para. 10 hereof.

19. I have shown above how the Educational Department in the year 1892-93 gave me a slight increase of Rs. 3-5-4 *per mensem* to assist me in paying for the encouragement of games and gymnastics and how a considerable portion of this increased grant was taken from me by the Marine and Stamp Departments of Government. I will now proceed to show how the Educational Department took away from me in 1893-94 a very much larger amount than the sum of Rs. 3-5-4 which it had given in 1892-93. The Grant-in-aid Code in force in 1892-93 provided for certain grants in aid of scholarships. By paragraph 6 of Chapter VII of that Code it is provided that "*the maximum grant* [monthly in aid of scholarships] *shall be Rs. 8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 5 for the Senior College, Junior College and High School respectively in European schools, and Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 respectively in other schools.*" As already mentioned, even prior to the opening of college classes I was receiving grants in aid of scholarships that I gave in the high school department. After college classes were opened, the Director sanctioned an extended Scheme of Scholarships for the high school and college departments and promised to give grants in aid of that Scheme. I advertised my Scheme in the Madras University Calendar, and I placed a notice regarding it on the notice board of the College. I did this each year. With regard to the scholarships to be given at the end of 1893 or the beginning of 1894, I had given the usual intimation at the beginning of 1893. By doing so I rendered myself in honor bound to give these scholarships, little thinking that the Government of Madras would break faith with me. However in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 28th November 1893 a revised Grant-in-aid Code was published for general information. The following is a copy of paragraph 4, Chapter V, of that revised Code :—

"**Age limit for Scholarship holders.**—A scholarship grant shall not be given for a "student whose age at date of examination exceeds for the :—

	Boys.	Girls.
"Lower Secondary Department	..	13
"Upper „ „	..	16
"Junior College „	18	19
"Senior „ „	20	21"

Your lordship will see that by the simple process of placing two dots under the word "Boys" with reference to the "Upper Secondary Department," the Government of Madras abolished all scholarship grants given to high schools for boys. Further though the Code was to "*come into force from the 1st April 1894,*" the Director of Public Instruction refused to give grants in aid of scholarships for which I had rendered myself liable on the faith of the promises of the Educational Department and which were awarded by me on the results of examinations held

in December 1893 and February 1894 *before* the new Code came into force, the December examination being in fact held only a few days after the revised Code was published. Not only this, but the Director of Public Instruction even refused to continue payment of grants for scholarships tenable for four years which he had previously sanctioned and which he had promised to aid, and in aid of which he had actually paid one year's grant. I subsequently asked the Director to place the matter before Government and to sanction payment of the scholarships especially as I had rendered myself liable for them on the faith of the promises of the Educational Department. Eventually the Director agreed to continue payment of the scholarships which he had actually sanctioned at the beginning of 1893, but he refused to pay any grants in aid of the scholarships which I had promised to award on the results of examinations held in December 1893 or February 1894 though the revised Code had not been published till the Gazette of 28th November 1893, and though the scholarships were payable as from 1st January 1894—three months before the revised Code came into force. In order to keep faith with my pupils I was thus obliged to pay a sum of Rs. 88 in the year 1894 which ought to have been paid by the Government of Madras if it had kept faith with me. I may point out that this arbitrary withdrawal of grants in aid of scholarships in high schools was made without previous consultation with, or notice to, Managers of aided institutions, and therefore in direct violation of the Recommendation of the Education Commission in para. 474 of its Report :—"*That the grant-in-aid rules be revised by the local Government in concert with the Managers of schools,*" and was not in accordance with the views of the Education Commission expressed in paragraph 330 of its Report :—"*We regard it as essential to the stability of aided colleges that the grants should be fixed for a term of years so that their managers may be able to estimate with accuracy their various sources of income.*" By this arbitrary abolition of grants in aid of scholarships given in high schools the Educational Department took away from me a considerably larger amount of grants for scholarships than the extra salary grant I had received for the teaching of gymnastics. This arbitrary withdrawal of grants was more discouraging to me than even the smallness of the aid that I had received from the Government of Madras. In connection with this I would invite your Lordship's attention to the view of the Education Commission expressed in para. 507 of its Report,—"*In our view, stability in the grant is even more essential for the due encouragement of private enterprise than liberality in its amount. A merely arbitrary withdrawal of such aid, when the crippling of a useful institution is the inevitable consequence of the withdrawal, must fatally discourage ordinary managers; and not only the managers of the one institution that has suffered, but all other managers equally. For even a single case of the kind may lead all to feel that they can no longer regard the contribution from public funds as an element in their income on which it is safe to count.*" I understand that an influential body in Madras is about to submit a Memorial to the Government of Madras regarding certain other arbitrary alterations that have been made in the Grant-in-aid Code with regard to scholarship grants, and if necessary to appeal to your Lordship's Government. I therefore do not feel called on at present to appeal to your Lordship's Government regarding the withdrawal of scholarship grants to my high school department, further than to ask that the Government of Madras be directed to pay grants in aid of the scholarships for which I had rendered myself liable on the faith of the promise of the Madras Director of Public Instruction made when he sanctioned my scholarship scheme, and which I awarded at the end of 1893 or the beginning of 1894.

20. I now come to the grants that I asked for in my application to the Director dated 6th April 1895. The amount of salary grants that I asked for was an annual sum of Rs. 7,630. I submit that this sum is a very moderate one. In my application to the Director I have pointed out how the College has been crippled by the smallness of the aid that I received in past years. In considering this Memorial I would ask your Lordship's Government to note specially the haphazard manner in which the Madras Grant-in-aid Code is administered. See para. 2 of enclosure B. One Manager applies for a grant and he gets it as funds are available. Another applies when no funds are available and he does not get it. The Director seems to think he has done his duty when he says no funds are available. The

application is considered disposed of. *It is not registered* for consideration when funds may be available. But when such funds may become available the Manager who may happen to apply at the time gets a grant, no attempt being made by the Directior to register applications, and eventually to give the money to the most deserving case.

21. In paragraph 476 of the Education Commission's Report the Commissioners expressed their opinion that managers may reasonably expect that the expenditure not met by fees should be equally divided between the Manager and the State, and they point out that in such a case the net outlay of the State would ordinarily be only one-fourth of its outlay on a similar institution if managed by the Department. The State would thus obtain four times the result by means of aided education that it would obtain by State education, and the State would further save whatever expenditure might be incurred on account of pensions, passage moneys, &c., and also a large part of the expenses incurred for buildings. The ordinary expenditure of the College in 1894 was Rs. 29,004 and the expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 1,320. These two sums amount to Rs. 30,324. The income from fees was Rs. 19,278. The expenditure not provided for by the fees thus amounted Rs. 11,046. The ordinary grants were Rs. 2,630, the scholarship grant was Rs. 248. These two amount to Rs. 2,878. The cost to myself was Rs. 8,168. On the principle of dividing the cost equally between the State and the manager, the sum that I ought to have received from the State was Rs. 5,523, but, as pointed out in my application to the Director, owing to the smallness of the aid that I received from Government I was not able to supply books for the library and other necessary apparatus and appliances. I contributed over Rs. 8,000; if the Government had done its duty by contributing a similar sum, the College would have been maintained in a state of complete efficiency as regards its library and other apparatus of instruction. This sum of Rs. 8,000 is the sum that I have been asking for from Government for the present year, *viz.*, Rs. 7,630 in salary grants and the balance in scholarship grants. I have the honor therefore to ask that your Lordship's Government will be so good as to pass an Order directing payment of all the grants for which I have asked.

22. In making this application for increased grants I would point out that the Church of Scotland deserves the very greatest consideration from the Indian Governments when it applies for assistance in carrying out its educational policy. The Church of Scotland was one of the first bodies that gave western education to the people of India. In 1830 the Church of Scotland sent out to Calcutta the late Dr. Duff who commenced the educational work that has ever since been carried on by the Church of Scotland in India. In 1835 the late Dr. Wilson who had been sent out to Bombay by the Church of Scotland opened the Church of Scotland's Institution in the Bombay Presidency. In 1836 the Church of Scotland sent out to this Presidency the late Mr. Anderson and he was the pioneer of English education in the Madras Presidency. And the two branches of the Church of Scotland, the Established Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland, are still the foremost bodies in imparting education to the people of India. Witness the General Assembly's Institution and the Duff College in Calcutta, the Wilson College in Bombay, the Madras Christian College and the Church of Scotland Mission College in Madras, and the numerous other institutions throughout the land for the education of all classes, including the pariahs.

23. If the Madras Government expects that, whenever it issues an order that particular extensions and improvements are to take place in schools and colleges, those improvements and extensions are to be carried out wholly at the expense of private managers, this peculiar method of carrying out the Recommendation of the Education Commission to make the improvement and extension of privately managed institutions the principal care of the Department must result in improving and extending many such institutions out of existence. And in fact during recent years proposals have been made by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland to close the College in Madras. Further a few weeks before my application for new and increased grants was submitted to the Director a proposal was actually made by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland that the College in Madras should be closed and this proposal was submitted to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in May 1895 for confirmation. The proposal was lost by a majority on this occasion, but if the Government of Madras does not contribute towards the expenses of the College the amount that the Church of Scotland is in reason entitled to expect even by the provisions of the Code passed by the Government of Madras itself, the day may come when the College will be closed, and in this case the Government of Madras may have to incur considerably increased expenditure to establish another college to take the place of the Church of Scotland Mission College. The Church of Scotland has persevered in maintaining its College during all these years though nearly all the expenditure not met by fees has been thrown on it. The Church of Scotland cannot be increasing its expenditure on the College for ever. The utmost limit of expenditure has been reached and the next time a proposal is made to close the College, the College may be closed.

24. The Education Commission in paragraph 476 of its Report seems to think that a grant of half the deficiency not met by fees should be provided at the cost of the State, but it pointed out that in many cases a grant of less than half the deficiency might result in the loss of the institution to the general system of education. In the case of the Church of Scotland Mission College the assistance given by Government to the College has for many years been very much less than half the deficiency, and the smallness of the assistance coupled with the greatness of the cost to the Church of Scotland very nearly resulted in the closing of the College, which I may be allowed to point out is one of the oldest educational institutions in the Presidency if it is not actually the very oldest. I would ask therefore that this Memorial be carefully considered by the Government of India and that the aid which the Church of Scotland has a right to expect may be granted to it in maintaining its College for the education of the youth of Madras.

25. As regards the details of the grants I would call your Lordship's attention to the grant in aid of my own salary. In my Memorial to the Government of Madras, paragraph 10, I drew the attention of that Government to the history of the grant in aid of my salary and I asked the Government of Madras to certify that I was entitled to a half grant under the present Grant-in-aid Code. The Government of Madras has paid no attention to that request. Even though the Government may not have the funds to pay the grant yet I submit I am entitled to a decision on the point that I raised whether or not I am entitled to a half grant under the present Grant-in-aid Code. I submitted the question first of all to the Director and he gave no decision on the point. He simply said that as I had been in receipt of a third grant, he sanctioned the same rate of grant, but he gave no reason for not sanctioning a half grant. I appealed to the Government of Madras on the point and the Government of Madras has paid no attention to this point. With reference thereto I would draw your Lordship's attention to the Recommendation in paragraph 469 of the Education Commission's Report "*that every application for a grant-in-aid receive an official reply, and in case of refusal that the reasons for such refusal be given.*" I submit that it is no reply to say that no funds are available. The Government ought to have certified whether or not I was entitled to a half grant under the Grant-in-aid Code. It might then, if it thought I was entitled to a half grant, have expressed its regret that owing to want of funds it was not able to give the full grant. I have the honor to ask that the Government of India will certify that under the present Madras Grant-in-aid Code I am entitled to a half grant even though it may not be possible to pay me the grant to which I am entitled.

26. To recapitulate, I have the honor to ask your Lordship's Government (1) to call on the Madras Government to cancel its Order making the teaching of drawing compulsory in high schools for general education so that Managers may use their own discretion in choosing the subjects to be taught in their schools in accordance with the Recommendation in para. 464 of the Education Commission's Report; (2) to issue an Order which will prevent Local Governments from making the teaching of any subject compulsory in aided institutions unless they are prepared to give sufficient aid to Managers to enable them to teach the

subject; (3) to certify that the Church of Scotland Mission College is entitled to a half grant in aid of my salary under the present Grant-in-aid Code on account of my "high academic qualifications"; (4) to direct payment of all the increased and new salary grants for which I applied to the Government of Madras and which with the grants already sanctioned amount to Rs. 7,630 *per annum*, and to sanction payment of them from 1st March 1895; (5) to direct payment of the sum of Rs. 88 as the grants in aid of those scholarships for which I rendered myself liable on the faith of the Director's Proceedings promising grants in aid of my Scholarship Scheme, and which were awarded on the results of the examinations held by me in December 1893 and February 1894; (6) to guarantee to the College for a term of not less than five years beginning on 1st April 1896 a minimum amount of grants in aid of the salaries of the present staff of the College of Rs. 8,000 *per annum* subject to the regulations of the Grant-in-aid Code; (7) to hold out an inducement to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland to strengthen the European staff of the College by guaranteeing a minimum amount of salary grants of Rs. 10,000 *per annum* in the event of their appointing to the College a second European with "high academic qualifications"; and (8) in consideration of the fact that for a period of eight years the grants in aid of the College have fallen so far short of the amount which in reason I was entitled to expect, to direct payment of a special grant of Rs. 5,000 to compensate the College for the deficiency of aid in past years and to enable it now to provide the apparatus necessary for its efficient equipment.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

C. A. PATERSON,

MANAGER,

Church of Scotland Mission College,

Madras.

Enclosure F. Don't print

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION).

Dated 6th May 1896, *No.* 141.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 211, Educational, dated the 4th April 1896, forwarding a Memorial from the Manager of the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, in which he appeals against the Orders of the Madras Government declining to increase the educational grant allotted to the Institution by the Director of Public Instruction. The Memorial also treats of certain other educational matters which are referred to in paragraph 3 of your letter.

2. In reply I am to say that as observed in the Madras Government's Order of 27th January 1896, the grants admissible under the Code are maximum sums. The question of increasing the grant to the Church of Scotland Mission College, which is primarily one of funds, lies entirely within the discretion of the Government of Madras, and the Government of India see no sufficient reason to interfere with the orders which have been passed by that Government in the matter.

3. The Government of Madras have, on the ground that they have not formed the subject of any petition for redress, addressed to the Governor-in-Council, abstained from entering into the discussions upon questions of educational policy contained in the Memorial and the requests such as those made in paras. 14 and 15 that the Government of India should cancel the Order of the Madras Government making drawing compulsory in High Schools and instruct the Local Government not to make a subject compulsory in an aided institution unless it is prepared to increase sufficiently the aid given to the Manager.

The Government of India agree with the Madras Government that if the Memorialist desires that their educational policy should be changed in any respect, he should make representations to the Governor-in-Council with that object. The Government of India are not at the present time prepared to consider the questions of policy raised by the Memorialist, and I am to request that he may be informed accordingly.

Educational (189 8) Department.

CURRENT No. 732.

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
9 JUN 98
EDUCATIONAL DEPT

(Educ- 194 25.6.98 1056 1/91 Fwd 33/1968 ✓

From The Dir. of Pub. Instruction,
Madras.

Order

No. 6438

Dated 8 June 1898.

Received

Registered

Enclosures One

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting certain remarks on the Memorial submitted by Mr. Paterson of the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras.

DESPATCHED
- 8 JUN. 1898
EDUCATIONAL DEPT

E.D. 10/6/98

1897
Educational Department
Enclos. No. 1
To
G. No. 1482

8
Edel
1
732.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	345 Inst	Edl	11-6-96
	337 Sc	"	6-6-96
	210-11 Inst	"	4-4-96
	96 "	"	20-2-96
	51 "	"	24-1-96
	533 "	"	24-6-96
	993 "	"	28-12-96
	1056 Sc	Fmil	14-10-97.

Genl Record papers.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[Edl. 5]

1,000—5-3-97.

Educational (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 841

C N 732/98 abs.

From

The Manager,
Church of Scotland Mission
College,
Madras.

Order

No. —

Dated 4-7-98

Received } 5-7-98
Registered }

Enclosures —

Spare copies. —

SUBJECT.

Requesting to be informed when he may expect a reply to his memorial of 13-12-97, re. the manner in which the public funds spent on Education in this presidency have been administered by the Educational Dept.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Bliss 20/8 C 20/8
R 22/8 R 20/9

1.

[G. 25]
500—16-5-98.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

4871

C. Nos. 1482 of 97 and 732 of 98.

~~His Excellency The Governor.~~

~~The Hon'ble Sir Henry Bliss, K.C.I.E.~~

~~The Hon'ble Mr. Grose, C.I.E.~~

SUBJECT.

Memorial of the Manager of the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, regarding the Educational policy of this Government.

[Note. Some of the books connected with this file are sent in Box no. 43.]

H.M.

FOR ORDERS.

On the 6th April 1895 Mr. Paterson, the Manager of the Church of Scotland Mission College, applied to the Director of Public Instruction for increased grants to his college. The Director of Public Instruction refused this request for want of funds. Mr. Paterson thereupon appealed to this Government on the 19th August 1895 asking that more funds might be placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction. This request was refused in G.O.No.51, dated 27th January 1896. Mr.Paterson then appealed to the Government of India on the 3rd March 1896 criticising also the manner in which the Educational funds were administered by this Government. Please see G.Os 210-211 dated 4th April 96 flag The Government of India in its letter No.141 dated 6th May 96 declined to interfere with this Government's orders

orders and pointed out that Mr. Paterson should address this Government in regard to its general educational policy. Accordingly he now comes up with a petition - the first current in the file- wherein he contends that

(i) in opposition to the principles laid down in the Despatch of 1854 and to the recommendations of the Education Commission, the amount of aid given from Provincial funds to Institutions under private management has since the year 1890-91 been decreased whereas the expenditure on Departmental Institutions has enormously increased. He quotes figures from the Reports on Public Instruction for the years 1890-91 to 1895-96 in support of his statement and observes that this policy of curtailing expenditure on aided education and of increasing expenditure on the institutions directly managed by Government has given rise to a feeling of alarm and distrust which is widespread among the masters and managers of schools throughout the presidency. He further states that "whenever money is required for Government institution, the money is provided but on the other hand when managers of aided education apply for assistance in improving their institutions in the way that Government has made compulsory upon them on pain of forfeiture of grants if they do not comply, the answer is that the Educational Department has no funds, from which to give the required aid." Here he quotes from a speech made by Lord Wenlock at the Leg. Council on the 9th April 1894

v. abstract Proc.s of the Leg Coun.l for 1894 marked with red tape

2.

I do not find such a statement nor such an acknowledgement or admission. Lord Wenlock did not define himself clearly, out of the "particular child of Govt." spoken of by him be understood as E.g. Mapilah, Pancham or Malian Schools, it is true the child must be specially looked after in places where it has no other guardian.

H.T.

1894 and states that in it he acknowledged that the Madras Government had, in the management of the Public funds entrusted to it to administer, been violating the principles laid down in the educational despatch of 1854 and emphasised by the Recommendations of the Education Commission.

In conclusion he prays that he may be favoured with an answer on the following points:-

(i) Whether the Government will now reverse the policy adopted in the time of Lord Wenlock and administer the public funds spent on education in accordance with the principles laid in the Despatch of 1854 and emphasised by the Educational Commission.

(2) whether the Government will in the matter of building grants treat aided institutions in the same favourable manner as Government institutions are treated.

(3) whether the Government will pay to his College the grants for which he asked sanction in his memorial dated 19th August 1895 or whether it will give a lump grant of Rs.12,000, in lieu of all grants to which the institution is entitled but has not received up to the present time and direct that from 1st April 1898 the college receive the grants to which it is entitled under the Grant in Aid Code. and

(4)

4) whether the Government will appoint a conference of managers of aided institutions with the officers of the Educational Department so that questions of general policy may be discussed and a scheme drawn up by which the principles of the Despatch of 1854 as emphasised by the Educational Commission may hereafter be observed.

7 The D.P.I, to whom Mr. Paterson's memorial was referred, begins his remarks by most emphactically declining to treat Mr. Paterson as a representative of the managers of aided institutions throughout the Presidency. He states that it is his duty to keep himself in touch with the views of managers of such schools and that he knows that the views of Mr.Paterson are not those generally prevailing regarding the administration of the Department.

Referring to para 15 of the Memorial the D.P.I. remarks that Mr. Paterson's statement that the duty of increasing aid given to schools under private management to enable managers to improve the staff as required by the Department has not been fulfilled is entirely wrong. He gives the amounts of salary & rent grants paid to institutions under private management from 1890-91 to 1896-97 and states that the total grants show an increase of nearly half a lakh of rupees, of which a goodly portion represents increased grants to existing institutions. Mr. Paterson seems, he observes, to have had in mind only his own college.

In para 6 of his letter the D.P.I. explains the decrease in the expenditure on grants from Provincial funds in institutions under

under private management from 1890-91 to 1895-96 referred to in para 16 of Mr. Paterson's memorial. After ~~employing--~~ explaining the decreases in 1892-93 and 1894-95, the D.P.I. notes that the amount of grant rose to R.483399 in 1895-96 and to R.493182 in 1896-97 which is in excess of the amount paid during any of the previous six years mentioned in the Memorial. He states that Mr. Paterson ignores the amount of grants paid to local and municipal boards under the provisions of the Grant in Aid Code and the grants paid from local and municipal funds to schools under private management. These should not be ignored since they are grants for educational purposes paid from public revenues. Mr. Paterson does not state that the local and municipal institutions are maintained in places where private enterprise is both able and willing to meet the demand for ~~collection~~. education.

Referring to Mr. Paterson's remarks regarding the smallness of building grants to institutions under private management, the D.P.I. states that as a matter of fact almost all building grants applied for during the five years have been sanctioned in full and that the Department cannot compel managers to build new ~~school~~ school-houses and apply for building grants. He notes that it would have been more to the point if Mr. Paterson

son had stated how many applications for building grants had been refused or reduced in amount.

The D.P.I. futher points out that the expenditure on Govt. educational buildings, to which Mr. Paterson refers, is of a different kind from the expenditure on building grants. The ~~Gov~~ expenditure on Govt. Ed. buildings is capital sunk in buildings which always remains the property of Govt., whereas the Govt. will have no claim, after 20 years, to recover the grants paid to school buildings belonging to private managers. The large expenditure in recent years on Govt. Educl. buildings is due to the construction of the Law College and to additions made to the Presidency College to provide for efficient teaching in Physics, Chemistry & Natural Science - subjects in which no instruction is given in the Church of Scotland Mission College which only a few first grade Colleges can afford to teach. If the cost of the Law College and the additions to the Presidency College are deducted, the expenditure on Govt. buildings will appear to be very small.

The D.P.I. states that the bulk of the increased expenditure by Govt. on institutions under its own management has been incurred in connection with the education of the backward classes of the community, or with the professional training of teachers, or with technical & industrial education, or with branches of physical and natural science which tax unduly the resources of private bodies; and that

there has been no ~~school~~ extension of direct Govt. management in the field of ordinary school or College education, except among backward sections of the community ~~which~~ whom private effort has failed to reach.

Adverting to the four specified requests of Mr. Paterson in para 23 of his memorial, the Director remarks (i) that, as regards the first, Mr. Paterson has failed to prove that any change of policy inimical to the interests of aided institutions took place during the time of Lord Wenlock; that in point of fact no change of policy did take place and that therefore there can be no question of reversing that policy.

(2) With reference to the second request, the Director remarks that it is not understood . If Mr. Paterson means that Govt. should ~~should~~ bear the entire cost of constructing buildings for aided schools, the request, the Director says, is preposterous. ~~We do not apply~~ As a matter of fact managers of aided institutions who apply for building grants are seldom sent away empty.

(3) The third request of Mr. Paterson (to be paid the grants for which he asked in his petition d/ 19-8-95) cannot be complied with. The Govt. has already refused this request in G.O.No.51 Ed. dated 27-1-96. The D.P.I. however notes that the question of

increasing

increasing, as far as practicable, the grant to Mr. Paterson's college is now under his considsration and is only awaiting certain information which has been called for.

(4) The D.P.I. states that the present edition of the Madras Educl. Rules and the revised Grant in Aid Code now under consideration of Govt. are the outcome of conferences of managers of aided institutions & the officers of the Educl. Dept. and that in ignoring this Mr. Paterson is either disingenuous or ill-informed. The D.P.I. states that Mr. Paterson aims at the setting up of a consultative body to aid the Director in the administration of the Dept. and such a consultative body, the D.P.I. says, will be dangerous.

In conclusion the Director recommends that Mr. Paterson be informed that as he has not made out a case against ~~the administration~~ the administration of the Department and as his four requests are based on reasons that are groundless, the Govt. declines to accede to the prayer of his memorial.

The D.P.I prefaces his letter by remarking that it would be a profitless task to review the historical portions of Mr. Patterson's memorial, which contain nothing that is not already known. It may be pointed

out, however, that while the memorialist quotes freely from the Despatch of 1854, & tries to show that its principles have been persistently disregarded by this Govt since 1891, he seems to lose sight of a fact which was fully recognized by the Court of Directors (v para 64 of the Despatch) - viz that the funds at the disposal of Govt are limited.

Mr. Paterson states in para 7 of his memorial that he is dealing with the general educational policy of Govt., but, as the D.P.I remarks he seems to be thinking chiefly of his own College. This is, no doubt, an excellent institution. It was founded in 1887, & is said to have been for some years the only place in Southern India where a liberal education could be obtained, but there are probably many other edu

institutions in this Presidency which are equally deserving. On this point, please see the remarks of the late Hon. Mr. Grose in the note for orders at Flag A.

It is submitted that the D.P.I has clearly shown in his letter that Mr. Paterson has failed to prove from the figures quoted by him that there has been any change in the educl. policy of this Govt. since 90-91. As pointed out by the D.P.I, the amount of grants paid from Provincial Funds to institutions under private management rose to Rs. 4,83,399 in 1895-96, & Rs. 4,93,182 in 1896-97. (The latter figure was not quoted by Mr. Paterson) In para 17. of his memorial Mr. Paterson talks about enormously increased expenditure on Govt. Educl. Buildings."

If These may be read by HM [illegible] HM

1893-94 there was a decrease and 1894-95 of Rs. 3,077, [illegible]

Mr. Paterson is well-known as a wrong-headed and very contankerous person. A few years ago he memorialized the Govt. of India and the Secy. of S. in the matter of Income tax. However this matter is entitled to a careful consideration of his representations and after reading the correspondence I find he has failed to substantiate his attack on the educational policy of Govt. & that Dr. Duncan's reply is conclusive. It will be sufficient to say that His Excy. in C. does not consider that any change in the Educl. policy of Govt. is called for and regrets that he is unable to comply with Mr. Paterson's requests.

Letter of the D.P.I. should be sent but the somewhat silly remarks in para 13 which I have enclosed in pencil brackets had better be omitted, and as a consequence the word "therefore" in the following sentence. Mr. P. will receive only the order.

AA 22.8.98

19.9.98

Let His Excy. the Govr. see this as here above. I think also the correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction & the Secy. of S. upon the matter should be printed in the Proceedings.

Even the figures quoted in the memorialist himself to prove this do not bear out his contention. The increase in the year 1895-96 was only Rs. 7020 while in the year 1896-97 (the figures for which are omitted by Mr. Paterson) there was a decrease of Rs. 1,45,306. The essential difference between Expenditure on Govt. Buildings & Expenditure on Buildings grants is another fact overlooked by Mr. Paterson while the apparent assumptions he makes in his memorial about the moneys spent on Govt. Buildings is shown by the D.P.I in paragraph of his letter not to bear examination. It is finally submitted that the letter of the D.P.I is a complete answer to the memorial & that Mr. Paterson may be simply replied to in the terms recommended by the D.P.I in the last paragraph of his letter.

A.G. 17/8/98. H.J. 18.8

[G/24]

500—30-3-98.

Ed. DEPARTMENT.

c 23/9

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Letter Mr. Paterson.

15P

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 1482 of 1897, dated 13th Dec.r, from the Manager, Church of Scotland Mint. College

" " 841 " 1898, " 4th July , " — do.

" " 732 " 1898, " 8th June , " the D.P.I.

ORDER. P.S. No 601 D 28—9—98

H.E. The Governor.

H.E. the Governor in Council does not consider that any change in the direction suggested is called for in the Educational policy of Govt, and regrets that he is unable to comply with Mr Patterson's requests.

(From orders)

21.9.98

a&

20/9/98.

21 9 98

To the Manager Church of Scotland Mint. College
— D.P.I

Order on to Mr Paterson

Desp.d 18.10.98

WB 25.9.98

...ce

...whole of the letter of the D.P.I ...be printed in the proceed.s ...t the sentence in para 13 ...ter in brackets & the word ...te' in the last sentence.

a&

N.B.—
A=
B=
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...t to Press.

... signature.

... in print.

Number of copies required. { Order complete. / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter. } 30

10

DATED

C. No.

As marked

...NUMBER TO C. No.

...OF GOVERNMENT

...ATTER OF GOVERNMENT.

...ENT WITH DITTO.

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

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