M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1295	Press / Mis.
58-59		
Dated	12-9-	1873.

1st lb

58-59

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 58. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd July 1873, No. 1370 :—

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., President of the Local Fund Boards, Tinnevelly, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd May 1873, No. 233 :—

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, a scheme for the formation of School Unions in one taluq of the Shermadevy Local Fund Circle.

2. This scheme has been elaborated by the Vice-President with great care, and much valuable time has been given to it ; just, however, as it was being sent up, the order of Government abolishing the proposed house-tax was received, and many of the calculations so laboriously worked out in this report are now no longer needed.

3. Similar schemes for other taluqs have been worked up to various stages of completeness. Unions have been sketched out in all ; the houses have been classified ; the poor have been exempted from payment, and appeals have been heard in some cases ; the existing Grant-in-aid Schools have been registered, and applications for similar grants or permission to be examined on the result system have been recorded.

4. It is, however, I suppose now unnecessary to prepare any further schemes, and I only submit this to show the difficulties that attend their preparation when all is new and strange, the wishes and requirements of Government are only imperfectly known, and the area, population, and intricacy of detail to be dealt with are enormous.

5. I conclude with Mr. Brandt that the Government never intended that a Local Fund Union School should be instituted in those Unions where there are one or more Mission Schools under good superintendence, and educating up to various standards of elementary learning. We have in each Union at least one Mission School receiving a grant-in-aid, and in some Unions, several such schools now exist, so that it seems sufficient to adopt one of these as a centre, and continuing the present payment to this and others on the Grant-in-aid or Result system to invite the Pial Schools to gradually come on to the list of competitors for payment by results.

6. In localities where there are no such schools, and these are very rare, Unions may eventually be formed round Local Fund Union Schools as may be hereafter determined, but as we have already 122 Unions formed round existing Grant-in-aid Schools, it may be years before we have leisure to think of extending the number of Unions.

Tinnevelly	76
Shermadevy...	46
	122

7. To show the difficulties in the way in every stage of the process, and how possible it may be that a scheme, however carefully worked up, may be required to be recast over and over again by controlling authority, it will be noted in the scheme now submitted that the Unions are in some cases too large, and if the actual village sites are beyond 2½ miles from the Central School that some, if not all the Unions, may have to be broken up and the Unions formed *de novo*. Then, again, the estimates of receipts and expenditure can only be roughly framed, a

large number of successful appeals for reduction of house classification or a larger number of scholars than anticipated taking the result grants would disturb the calculations considerably; the house-tax is now abolished, but the other contingency remains, and it is difficult to estimate the precise amount that would have to be paid for education in any one year; the supervising staff, too, is manifestly too insufficient; one Deputy Inspector and one Inspecting Schoolmaster for an area of from 2000 to 4000 square miles with many hundreds of schools to inspect, examine, and report on, could never get through the work; and altogether the subject is involved in so many intricacies now only partly foreseen and so impossible to provide for beforehand, that it seems to me that the only method of giving the system a trial would be for the Board of Revenue to lay down certain outline requirements, and permit the local officers to carry them out in a limited area to the best of their ability, and report on what they had done after a lapse of time sufficient to enable them to detect errors and make the improvements that suggest themselves while in course of working the system.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Report on the state of Elementary Education in the Shermadevy Circle, Tinnevelly District, with proposals for constituting certain villages in the Ambasamudram Taluq into Unions for educational purposes under Act IV. of 1871.

The extent and population of the three taluqs constituting this Circle is as follows :—

Taluqs.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Tenkasi	337	122,254
Ambasamudram ...	303	162,512
Nanguneri	604	176,706
Total...	1,244	461,472

2. The number of elementary Pial Schools in the Circle as far as can be ascertained with tolerable accuracy is 472 ;* the number is however liable to some fluctuation. The number of Pial Schools in those tracts which have been mapped out as Unions, and for which alone detailed information as to the caste† of the Masters, and as to average attendance has been obtained is 340 as shown below :—

* For particulars see Enclosure A.

† See Enclosure B.

Taluqs.	In the proposed Unions.	Elsewhere.
Tenkasi	65	26
Ambasamudram	130	100
Nanguneri...	145	6
Total ...	340	132

3. The average attendance, according to the returns submitted, is in each Pial School, in Tenkasi Taluq seventeen, in Ambasamudram Taluq twenty, and in Nanguneri Taluq twenty-two ; after personal inspection of several of these schools, and on reference to the Deputy-Inspector of Schools, I think these figures fairly reliable, and that the average attendance at each Pial School may safely be set down at not less than eighteen, perhaps at twenty.

4. Adopting the proportion which has been taken in more than one of their Proceedings by the Board of Revenue, the population in this Circle of a school-going age will be about 45,000,

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and taking the lowest figure for average attendance, the number receiving elementary education in these Pial Schools is 472+18 = 8496 or about 19 per cent. of the school-going population ; to this number must be added the children attending (Mission) Grant-in-aid Schools ; from more than one calculation I made, I assumed the average attendance as twenty in each school, which, from the total number of these schools, would give 2220 ; how approximately correct this is, will be seen from the returns sent by the Deputy-Inspector of Schools for the quarter ending 31st December 1872, which shows 147 schools with an average attendance of 2058. The total number of children receiving elementary education is then 10,554 or roughly 23 per cent. of the whole school-going population. Even irrespective of the comparatively poor circumstances of the bulk of the population in the Nanguneri Taluq, this state of things will, I think, compare very favourably indeed with that in other districts.

5. It is evident that a great deal of the credit for this state of things rests with the Missionary Societies and those entrusted with Mission work : indeed the number of schools and the attendance in them is, in the case of the Nanguneri Taluq where Missionary effects first struck root and have thriven so markedly, quite abnormal, and adds seriously to the difficulty of introducing a comprehensive system of elementary State education in parts, at all events, of this circle : this subject has been brought to notice in the communication from one of the Members of this Board, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, in a letter which was forwarded by me with mine to the President, dated 11th November 1872, No. 60, which letter was forwarded to the Board of Revenue and Government by the President.

6. The delimitation of Unions had been decided on before I took charge of this sub-division ; further particulars have been given to the Board of Revenue by the President, in his letter of the 8th February 1873, No. 55, and until some expression of the views of Government are received on this subject it does not seem necessary to say any more.

7. I have, in a note, circulated to the gentlemen especially engaged in Mission work, stated my opinion on the manner in which the Unions were plotted out, but sufficient time has not elapsed to receive a reply, and I am anxious not to defer this report any longer. I therefore accept the principles decided on.

8. The system on which houses have been classified, and House-registers prepared had also been laid down before I had anything to do with the scheme ; that system is more fully explained by the President, in his letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 8th February 1873, No. 55.

9. In regard to this important subject also, I thought it better to assume that the system will be approved, rather than to delay the report until this is absolutely certain ; at the same time I have thought it undesirable while there is any uncertainty in the matter, to have prepared any more House-registers on the same principles.

10. I have personally gone through several villages and supervised the registers, finding that houses have in no cases been placed in higher classes than they ought to have been or that houses, which ought to be excluded on the score of poverty, have been included.

11. This present report then deals only with a limited portion of the general scheme for the introduction of the Union system : it is very desirable that the views of the Board of Revenue and of Government should be definitely ascertained in regard to this : it will be easier to introduce the scheme more widely hereafter if its commencement is approved : but the difficulties which exist in regard to Mission Schools in the Ambasamudram Taluq to some extent will be far more serious in the case of Nanguneri where the proportion of Mission Schools is much greater, and where the existence of a large Christian population and the constitution of the villages and nature of the country generally is peculiar.

12. The Board of Revenue have, moreover, expressed on several occasions lately such strong opinions as to the difficulty of introducing the scheme, as originally contemplated by Government in its entirety, and as to the necessity for extreme caution, that I have less objection to putting forward only a fragment of the whole than I should otherwise have had.

13. It is proposed then to constitute as a beginning ten Unions in the Ambasamudram Taluq, in which there are fifty-three inhabited villages (inclusive of hamlets), with a population of

129,631 : there are in these ten Unions, hundred and thirty Pial Schools and seventeen (Mission) Salary Grant-in-aid Schools.

14. Particulars showing the Unions, villages, areas and details of population are given in the Statements* D, which also show the sums which it is estimated can be raised in each village and in each Union, the estimated expenditure, and a short description of the physical, geographical, and ethnical characteristics of these ten Unions is given in a separate Statement (E) in order to prevent the body of the report being too diffuse.

* Enclosures D (ten in number).

15. For the same reason, the information required in paragraph 9 of Government Order, Educational Department, No. 563, dated 28th April 1871, is also given separately (*vide* Enclosure C).

16. The large village or town Pattelpudur which lies on the north bank of the Varuna river, about two miles from Alwarkurichi and Kadayam Union boundaries, I have been obliged to omit at present from this scheme: from some unaccountable cause it was omitted from the scheme originally drawn up, and this omission has only been lately discovered: it was thought all along that this place which is an Inam village and has little or no land attached to it must be included in the Revenue Village Tekumadatur : further enquiries show that there has been some confusion, and I have not time to clear this up. This town is inhabited almost excessively by Mahomedan Lubbais, and it might be as well to constitute it a Union by itself, or throw it into either Kadayam or Alwarkurichi Unions.

17. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the difficulty of ascertaining of what revenue villages really consist: of finding some places which have names of their own, but no names in the revenue accounts, and others which have several "aliases," some being called by names given by Mission Societies and so on. The greatest care has been taken to do this as far as possible, and to group inhabited villages under the proper revenue village headings : in many cases a revenue village with a name of its own has no inhabited houses : in such cases these village names are entered under the mother village in which the proprietor of the lands and their cultivators reside.

18. The basis of the limited scheme now proposed is briefly as follows :—

(1). To continue Salary Grants-in-aid to existing Mission Schools, and to extend this system where desirable and where funds will permit.

(2). To utilize as many existing Pial Schools as seem to be required, by admitting them to the benefits of the Results Grants system.

(3). To establish new elementary schools in those Unions in which the two former Agencies are insufficient, and in which there are sufficient funds to permit of the new schools.

19. It has, I understand, been thought by some, including the Acting Inspector of Schools of this Division, that the intention of Government was that there should be only one Union School in each Union : I cannot think this was so ; for either one of two things is the inevitable corollary : either many useful existing schools would in this case have to be closed, while there may be funds for maintaining them, a course which could not certainly tend to the "diffusion of education ;" or the number of Unions would have to be immensely increased by converting into a distinct Union each village which now has a school and can afford it : indeed in some cases there would be several Unions in one large village, a result which appears to have no advantages, but rather the appearance of a *reductio ad absurdum*.

20. Even if the limited proposals now made are approved, the task of supervising all these schools, of adjusting receipts and expenditure with accuracy from time to time would seem to be more than can be possibly expected of the Agency to hand. For what is that Agency? To all practical intent it consists in this Circle at all events of the Vice-President and the Deputy-Inspector of Schools and his single subordinate : nor do I think it any use expecting to get efficient Managers for every Union as suggested by Government, in the last paragraph of their Proceedings of the 28th April 1871. On this point I beg to refer to the remarks of some of the Members of this Board in Enclosure No. 12.

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21. The continuance of Salary Grants-in-aid to Mission Schools (I.) was from the first taken as a starting point ; it is specially contemplated as regards Salary Grants generally in Section 26 of Act IV. of 1871, and in most cases these Mission Schools being attended by children of nearly all denominations, there appears no reason why the fact of these schools being under Christian management should make any difference : it is hoped that the difficulties alluded to in paragraphs 5 and 7 may be got over successfully.

22. As to the Pial Schools (II.) this Board has already expressed its opinion in which I most fully concur : the nature of the education given in them and the estimation in which they are held is described in Statement C, and I can only say that having such an Agency at hand to which the people are accustomed and which they rely on, it would be a great mistake not to make the fullest use of it or to substitute for the known the untried.

23. I have no fear as to the results system not securing permanency if applied to these schools, as the Board of Revenue have expressed a fear in one of their recent proceedings : the only difficulty I see will be in meeting the unknown and ever increasing demands on the Union Fund which will certainly be made if the system is established. One of these schools is just about to be brought on the list of Anglo Vernacular Schools, and others are not far short of the same standard.

24. The Deputy-Inspector of Schools estimates that in a very short time not less than seventy Pial Schools in Ambasamudram Taluq, sixty in Nanguneri, and twenty in Tenkasi, or 150 schools would apply and qualify for results grants : taking the average number in the school at twenty, and assuming the ordinary results obtained, each school will draw on an average Rupees 45 ; this gives a total of Rupees 7,200 a year for the whole Circle for Results grants alone.

25. There are, as will be seen from Enclosure F, seventeen Salary Grant-in-aid Schools (all under Mission management) : and twenty Pial Schools receiving payments by results, of which twenty schools, four are under Mission management, and of these four, two are girls schools.

Schools at present supported from Local Funds in part or wholly.

26. From the same Enclosure F, it will be seen that it is proposed (I.) to continue grants to all the seventeen (Mission) Grants-in-aid Schools : (II.) that thirty-five more Pial Schools, are ready to be, and it is proposed shall be, placed on the Results system : and (III.) that twelve elementary Union Schools proper shall be established as below :—

Proposed system and number of Schools.

In the	I.—Alankulam	Union	1	at Pudupatti.
,,	II.—Marudamputhur	do.	1	at Karuvanellur.
,,	III.—Papagudi	do.	1	at Papagudi.
,,	V.—Kadayam	do.	1	at Kadayam.
,,	VI.—Alwarkurichi	do.	2	one at Alwarkurichi. one at Papankulam.
,,	VIII.—Veeravanellur	do.	1	at Karakurichi.
,,	IX.—Kalladakurichi	do.	3	two at Kalladakurichi. one at Vellanguli.
,,	X.—Giriammalpuram	do.	2	one at Harikesanallur. Giriammalpuram. one at Attalanellur.
		Total...	12	

27. These Union Schools proper may be for convenience divided into First and Second Class Union Schools ; the former under Masters on a salary of Rupees 15 per mensem for which salary a fifth Grade Teacher, certainly, possibly a fourth Grade Teacher could be obtained, who could in any case educate up to the third standard according to the results system, and might educate up to the fourth standard, but this standard is beyond the scope of what are strictly elementary

Schools: the second class schools under certificated Masters on Rupees 10 per mensem will easily teach up to the second standard according to the results system.

28. Of the twelve proposed Union Schools proper ten are to be second class and two first class Union Schools; the reasons for the manner in which they have been distributed could not be described without an amount of explanation that would be tedious. In no case have they been established except where they seem to be really required. In some unions (Ambasamudram for instance) where a Union School proper might have been looked for, the Pial Schools are so numerous and good and the Mission Salary Grants-in-aid School is so popular and well attended by all classes that a Union School is not required. Both the first class Union Schools are to be at Kalladakurichi where there is only one Mission School and four Results Pial Schools.

29. The Unions now plotted out are in many cases greater in extent than a square of 2½ miles, and some are of ungainly slope. I thought it better, however, to accept, as far as possible, what had been done before I came, and in no case will any village or inhabited (Taxed) houses be more than a mile from some school or other; in few cases more than 1½, or two miles at most, from either a Union School proper or a Union Grants-in-aid school: when they are it will be found that there is a good Pial Results School near. The Pial School at Areyanaikapuram (III. Union) is just as much a Union centre as the Union School proper. So long as it is insisted that there shall be only one Union School in a Union the requirement as to the Union extent not exceeding 2½ square miles may have some meaning, but when this restriction does not exist (as stated in paragraph 19) then the necessity for restricting the area disappears, so long as it can be shown that there is a Union School within the required distance. The extent and slope of the Revenue villages, especially in the Unions near the Hills may be in many cases altogether left out of consideration as far as schools are concerned.

30. Schools may be designated as (I.) Union Schools (First or Second Class); II. Union Grant-in-aid Schools; III. Union Pial Schools.

31. The distribution of the Mission (II.) Union Grants-in-aid Schools and of the Mission Pial Schools is shown in the notes to Enclosure F.

32. The Unions and the villages in these Unions in which the (III.) Union Pial Schools are situated is shown in Statement G.

33. It will be seen* that in only one case (II.) the Marudamputhur Union do the receipts (estimated) fall short of the proposed expenditure. In other cases receipts exceed the expenditure: in some cases very considerably. I do not see how this can be avoided. The schools now proposed are, I believe, sufficient for present wants: at the same time it would not do I think to lower the house-tax, either for any particular Union or for the whole Circle. To have different rates of house-tax prevailing in Unions in the same taluq would seem to be objectionable: the amount of discontent that would be felt by the Rate payers in one Union at seeing their neighbours taxed more lightly than themselves may be imagined; while to have a house rate in this taluq (because it happens to be wealthy) lower than that which will be in any case insufficient in the adjoining taluq, Nanguneri, would be still more objectionable.

* *Vide* Statements D. and H.

34. The surplus must therefore be appropriated, I suppose, under Rule X. for the purposes therein specified, within the Union in which the surplus exists. The effect of this will be that the Rate payers in this Union will pay twice over for their sanitation and "comfort" once to the General fund, part of which will then be available for other villages and once in the form of an unnecessarily high house-tax. True, there is Rule XLVI. but if the house rate is reduced *all round* in proportion to the surplus which exists in some of the richer Unions the collections will be insufficient in other unions. If it is lowered in those Unions only in which a surplus exists the Rate payers in the other Unions may well object to paying a higher rate because they are poorer people; and if the principle is admitted of propping up poor Unions by grants-in-aid from the General funds (an expedient to which the Board of Revenue have stated recourse must be had in the case of poor Union tracts) these very Rate payers will be also contributing to the education of

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boys in other Unions, perhaps in Nanguneri. There may not be any objections to this; only, if it is to be so, many of the minute regulations for adjusting receipts and expenditure for education in each Union as a separate unit, would seem to be superfluous, and part of the essence of the Union scheme itself to be abandoned.

35. In the case of the Marudamputhur Union the deficiency must, I suppose, be met from a grant from General funds.

36. I had thought that to expend all that is required for erection of school buildings and furniture out of the income for one year would not be proper as the cost will be distributed over a number of years, but as the estimated receipts will be ample to meet this cost also, in all the Unions except (II.) Marudamputhur, there appears to be no objection to this expenditure. It may be as well to state how the sum of Rupees 45 per annum has been taken as the average probable cost of a Pial School on the Results system.

The Deputy-Inspector of schools (to whom I am indebted for much assistance in this matter) states that out of a school of twenty boys (which might be taken as the average attendance) about one-third or say six boys will qualify under the second standard: this gives Rupees (4 + 6) 24: out of the remaining fourteen, perhaps ten boys will qualify under the second standard, or ten at 2½ Rupees which gives Rupees 25 and 49 as total. The sums actually paid range from Rupees 25 to Rupees 60, and in one or two exceptional cases to nearly 70 Rupees.

I consider that Rupees 45 is a safe average to take at present, it will probably have to be raised as the teaching becomes more systematic.

37. On the subject of School fees this Board has as yet expressed no definite opinion. I am altogether against demanding any school fees from those who pay the house-tax in the Union in which they send their children to school; I am not in favour of demanding school fees even from those who live outside the Unions to schools in which they send their children unless the place of the parents' residence is not included in any Union at all; in that case some fee might be demanded.

38. I was, in July or August last, in a position to apply for introduction of the Union scheme in some two or three Unions in the Tenkasi Taluq, selected because the people themselves were anxious for it, and for establishment of Union Schools, but the President preferred that proposals should be made for a whole taluq at once, and suggested the Ambasamudram Taluq which was accordingly taken up.

39. This report may seem inadequate, as the result of labour devoted to it week by week for a year: it certainly seems so to me, knowing to what extent my more proper Revenue and Magisterial work, to say nothing of my private leisure, has been interrupted by it.

40. While sparing no trouble to carry out the wishes of Government as expressed in April 1871, I considered it my duty not to ignore difficulties; if they can be successfully got over I shall be only too glad. At the same time I do not think myself precluded by my official position from stating with due deference, as a Member of the Local Fund Board, that the Union scheme seems to me to be elaborate to a degree far beyond what is required in the present state of this country, and that equally good educational results might have been obtained without such complications as under the provisions of the Act and the supplementary rules appear to be inevitable.

(Signed) F. BRANDT,
Vice-President.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
President.

ENCLOSURES No. 2.—List of Enclosures.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to G. O., dated 28th April 1871, No. 563.

2. The President of the Tinnevelly Local Fund Boards submits the Report of the Vice-President of the Shermadevy Circle, Mr. Brandt, on the state of elementary education and the manner in which Unions may be formed in his Circle.

3. The report is most complete and like those already received from the other circle shows that enormous pains have been taken and great ability exerted in carrying out G. O., 28th April 1871, No. 563, under exceptionally difficult circumstances.

4. That order has been virtually rescinded by G. O., 28th March 1873, No. 426, and the proposals for forming Unions need not now be discussed, but the Board agree with Mr. Puckle that before the Union system is revived much more definite rules must be laid down as to how it is to be carried out generally, and particularly how it is to be applied to Tinnevelly. The extraordinary number of Mission Schools, the large proportion of the Masters that are Christians, the unusually good and numerous Pial Schools make the circumstances of Tinnevelly very exceptional.

5. More inspection is wanted, as the President remarks, in order to make the best use of the existing means of education, and under present conditions the demand on the Local Fund for grants-in-aid will always be both large and difficult to calculate.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

No. 59. ORDER THEREON, 12th September 1873, No. 1295.

The Governor in Council has perused these papers with much interest, but observes that the House-tax having been placed in abeyance, the Union system falls with it, and that it remains for the Circle Board to consider how the elementary educational requirements of the district can best be met under the altered circumstances of the case.

2. The papers will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration with reference to the G.O., dated 18th July last, No. 1024, calling on him to report on the best means of transferring a certain proportion of the expenditure on the higher education to the lower.

3. In their Order of 28th March 1873, No. 426, Financial, the Government indicated certain arrangements by which the Local Boards might, in the ensuing year, meet the expenditure on elementary education intended to have been provided for by the House-tax, and the Government trust to be able, by other arrangements, to add still further to the funds which will thus be available for the purpose through the agency of the Local Boards. There will thus, it may be hoped, be at the disposal of Government, or of the Local Fund Boards, a sum sufficient for measures of considerable importance for the promotion of primary instruction throughout the Presidency, and the Government would be glad to receive any suggestions which the Director of Public Instruction may have to offer as to the

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general arrangements that should be made with a view to the most useful application of the funds so provided.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, with enclosure returned.
,, Director of Public Instruction.

Encl. J. Wright.

Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
&c., &c.

Dated 12th September, 12th.

From

No. 2313 of 73.

Read

G.O., 12th September 1873, No. 1295.

SEPTEMBER.
Nos. 58-59.

Sherwood's Circle.—Orders passed on a report by the Vice-President on elementary education and the formation of Unions in this Circle. The Board request the Govt. to let the Govt. of India know that they are unable to comply with the request for the loan of an Engineer Officer for the purpose.

Fin. Department. 110

No. 1414.

From Rec.r of the Board of Revenue—

Dated 23rd July 1873.

FOR ORDERS.

I do not see that we can do anything at present. If more Inspectors are needed, a bill on this shd be made for them. Also being a Provincial charge hereafter. For elementary Education the L. F. Wks must take the most of the available funds. LDS

I would send these papers to the Dr. of Public Instruction, with reference to G.O. requiring him to report upon the best means of transferring a certain proportion of the expenditure on the higher education, to the lower. I would add, in terms of that Order, that the Govt. indicate in the order abolishing the Cess - how certain arrangements in the existing Local Boards might be made for the expenditure on education intended to have been

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provided for by the Cess - and, further, that we take possible the by other arrangements to add to the funds which will thus be available for the purpose of elementary instruction, through the agency of the Local Boards. There will thus, it may be hoped, (including any portion of the fund now applied to higher education which it may be possible to transfer to the lower) be placed at the disposal of Govt. or of the Local Boards a sum sufficient for practically all reasonable requirements of primary instruction

for
~~a grant to~~ the promotion of primary
instruction throughout the Province
And the Govt would be glad to be
favored with ~~any suggestions~~ which
the Director of Public Instruction
may have to offer as to the
~~grant~~ arrangements which should
be made with a view to the
due application of the funds to
provided —

Ottawa
Aug 6/73

I have only now come to know of Dr
25th July 73 No 1024 — I am opposed to the principle
of taking away allotments already made to a class

branch of popular education — in
order to transfer it + another —
less important — it — true but
not entitled to support from the
support — support by the State
Ry which has imparted the
advantages of Education to the
higher ~~intellectual~~ influential & at the same
time the intellectual classes
of this country — applied & the
grade of society our exertions
can produce vastly greater
results than if we had help
with the State and Society — and
— which admittedly the claims
of the industrial classes, &
I am sorry indeed to see the
superior claims of those so lame-
-ly-need of instruction, increasingly
met rather than curtailed
As I do very unwillingly
& commit myself to the policy
taken in Para 2 — without far more
reflection & information I

Respectfully submitted - this draft - to our
consideration without my initials - if this is
in order"

10/9 WBL

The Dr. of Public Instruction was ordered, in pursuance
of a policy deliberately determined on by the Govt. to
report as to the best means of utilizing for the
purposes of elementary education, some considerable
part of the funds now devoted to the higher, with a
due regard to vested interests & State pledges, which
are not to be sacrificed or imperilled. This is also in accordance
with the views of the Secy. of State and the Govt. of India -

There is no doubt that, with the limited funds available
we have done good work in our higher education;
but that the time has now come when it may
be able to walk alone, while on the other hand
some elevation of the masses above their level of
ignorance which is not only degrading but
dangerous, has become an imperative duty -

WB 15/10/79

Original draft sent to Madras - 12/9/79

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Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following ~~letter~~ Proc. of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd July 1879, No. 1370.

From C. B. Lushington Esqr. Secy. to Govt.
Submitting for consideration the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue noted in the margin.

Ordered, that the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue noted in the margin be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for report.

The Governor in Council has perused these papers with much interest, but observes that the House tax having been placed in abeyance, the Union system falls with it, and that it remains for the Circle Board to consider how the elementary educational requirements of

of the District can best be met under the altered circumstances of the case.

2. The papers will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration, with reference to the G.O dated 18th July last, No. 1024, calling on him to report on the best means of transferring a certain proportion of the expenditure on the higher education, to the lower.

3. In their Order of 28th March 1873, No.

No. 426, Financial, the Govt indicated certain arrangements by which the local Boards might in the ensuing year meet the expenditure on elementary education intended to have been provided for by the House tax, and the Govt trust to be able by other arrangements to add still further to the funds which will thus be available for the purpose thro' the agency of the local Boards. There will thus, it may be

be hoped, be at the dis-
-posal of Govt or of the
Local Fund Boards a sum
sufficient for measures
of considerable importance
for the promotion of pri-
-mary instruction through-
-out the Presidency, and
the Govt would be glad
to receive any suggestions
which the Director of
Public Instruction may
have to offer as to the
general arrangements
that should be made
with a view to the most
useful application of the
funds so provided.

Financial Department. 230

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following ~~letter~~ Proc. of the Board of Revenue dated 23d July 1873. No 1570

Order thereon. Cotacammund. 12 Septr. 1873. No. 1295

The Governor in Council has perused these papers with much interest, but observes that the House tax having been placed in abeyance, the Union system falls with it, and that it remains for the Circle Board to consider how best the elementary Educational requirements of the District can be met under the altered circumstances of the case.

2. The papers will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration, with

Govt. of 187 } Madras.

To _____

Dated } 187 , No.
Read. }

Nos.

Copy of Order (the original of which has been sent down to Madras to be printed & issued) re-circulated to the Hon. the Governor with reference to the Hon. Mr. Robinson's remarks hereto appended.

Let the Hon. Mr. Robinson see that he may see the Govt. remarks on his note.

24-9-73.

with reference to the G.O. 3/18 July last- No 1024, calling on him to report on the best means of transferring a certain proportion of the expenditure on the higher education to the lower.

3. In their order of 28 March 1873. No 426. Financial, the Govt. indicated certain arrangements by which the local Boards might in the ensuing year meet the expenditure on elementary Education intended to have been provided for by the House Tax, and the Govt. trust to be able by other arrangements to add still further to the funds which will thus be available for the purpose this the agency of the local Boards. There will thus it may be hoped be at the disposal of Govt. or of the local Fund Boards a sum sufficient for measures of considerable importance for the promotion of primary instruction throughout the Presidency, and the Govt. would be glad to receive any suggestions which the Director of Public Instruction may have to offer as to the general arrangements that should be made with a view to the most useful application of the funds so provided

The Board of Rev with encls 5 to 8 &c &c &c

14

65 2 70

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

Financial

To

The Board of Revenue.

Dated 28th Oct. 12. } 1873, No. 1295

Recd. } 1873, No. 1295

Nos. 58. 59.

Shermadevi Circle. Orders passed on a report by the Vice Pres.t on Elementary Education & the formation of Unions in this Circle.