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# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

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## Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G.O. No. | 972 | Press Mis. |
| | 72-75 | |
| Dated | 11-7- | 1872. |

39/31

***Not to be folded or roughly handled***

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,*
*11th July* 1873.

Read again Proceedings of Government, dated 21st March 1873, No. 385, Financial, and 16th April 1873, No. 122, Educational.

Read also the following papers:—

No. 72. From E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 24th April 1873, No. 879.

I have the honour to address you with reference to paragraph 8 of G. O., Financial Department, No. 385, of the 21st ultimo.

2. After careful consideration I doubt the propriety of the Madras Municipality being permitted to have a system of Results' grants different from that applying to the rest of the Presidency. I understand the plea put forward for the exceptional treatment of Madras is the peculiar position of the town in regard to means of instruction; but, if once we agree to modify our system so as to make it suit the circumstances of localities, we shall be driven into such variations of system as will practically leave us without any system at all. It may be that the scale of grants now in force is too high, and that an investigation should be set on foot upon the subject; but, pending a change in the scale, I consider the Madras Municipality should follow the one now in force. The above remarks apply to the subjects of examination, as well as to the grants claimable for passes under the several standards of examination.

3. I think that the Municipality may be allowed to adopt the Results' grant system exclusively, if they prefer it to the salary grant one.

4. The Deputy Inspector should, in my opinion, be on the same footing as all the other Deputy Inspectors, and not be placed in any special manner under the control of the Municipal Commissioners; his pay and allowances should come from Provincial Funds.

5. Inspecting Schoolmasters are generally very much under the control of Local Fund Boards, from whom they draw their pay. The same should be the case with the officers of this grade in Madras; and, looking at the circumstances of the town, I think the pay and allowances to be assigned to Inspecting Schoolmasters within the Municipality may be left to the judgment of the Commissioners.

6. It appears to me to be a matter beyond doubt that a training school is needed for elementary teachers; young men who have been educated in well-organized schools, and have reached a fair standard of attainments, may not stand in much need of training, but the case is very different with the men who have to act as elementary teachers. I should, therefore, be glad to see an elementary Normal School set on foot in Madras. Having regard, however, to the new ruling of Government, that all Normal Schools are to be maintained from Provincial Funds, and to the fact that tolerably fair teachers are more easily obtainable at Madras than elsewhere, I think the establishment of an elementary Normal School in this town may be deferred.

7. The Commissioners do not seem prepared to adopt the principle approved by Government, viz., that schools which go beyond the third standard, but do not fairly reach the fourth, are to be ranked in the lower class. This principle seems to

me an equitable one, and some rule on the subject is absolutely necessary. If the scheme of the Commissioners is adopted, a school which aims at the fourth standard but does not reach it will not know where to look for aid, as the Municipality will refuse a grant while Government have prohibited the Director of Public Instruction from issuing one.

8. Perhaps it might be permitted that, if a school presenting boys for the fourth standard is found to belong really to the lower class, the Municipality should pay a grant according only to the results up to the third standard, and that no aid whatever should be given for the imperfect results of the fourth standard. This course would tend to secure thoroughness of knowledge, and check premature attempts to raise the standard of lower-class schools.

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No. 73. From E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 2nd May 1873, No. 963.

I have the honour to address you in connexion with G. O., No. 122, of the 16th ultimo, which reached me on the 28th ultimo.

2. In my letter, No. 879, of the 24th April, I gave my views regarding the measures which the Madras Municipality proposed to adopt in order to assist the progress of elementary education.

3. I cannot agree with the Rev. Mr. Barton and the other gentlemen who signed the memorial on which G. O., No. 122, was passed, that the proper solution of the difficulty referred to by them is to relieve the Madras Municipality and all other Local Fund and Municipal Boards from the duty of aiding the elementary education of females, while requiring those bodies to conform to the Government system in aiding boys' schools.

4. I consider that girls' schools should be treated in the same manner as boys' schools, and that elementary girls' schools should be assisted from Local and Municipal Funds. If the indisposition of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities to female education were to be accepted as sufficient ground for such action as that suggested by the memorialists, a similar argument might be put forward in favour of throwing the burden of assisting the elementary education of Parialis and others upon Provincial Funds. Moreover, if the suggestion of the memorialists were adopted, a difficulty would at once arise in regard to mixed schools of boys and girls. Even in what are designated boys' schools, a considerable and increasing number of girls is found, and the difficulty would make itself felt in such schools also.

5. The matter is a serious one in a pecuniary point of view, as almost all our girls' schools are and will for a long time remain of an elementary stamp, and consequently the measure proposed by the memorialists would throw a considerable and continually increasing charge upon our limited Provincial Funds. It is to be remembered, too, that on these Provincial Funds Government have decided to devolve the whole of the charges for Deputy Inspectors and Normal Schools. It appears to me far from unlikely that in 1874-75 a restriction as in 1869 will have to be placed upon the issue of fresh grants, owing to our having worked up to the limit fixed for Provincial expenditure on education.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,*
*11th July* 1873.

No. 74. From J. C. LOCH, Esq., President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 27th June 1873, G. No. 103.

Referring to the Proceedings of Government, Educational Department, 16th April 1873, No. 122, I have the honour, on behalf of the Commissioners, to submit, as requested in the Order of Government passed thereon, the following remarks on the memorial from certain Missionary Societies recorded in those Proceedings.

2. Before, however, proceeding to do so, I desire to explain to Government that which was not perhaps made sufficiently clear when the scheme proposed by the Commissioners for the promotion of primary education in this Municipality was forwarded to them for their approval in February last, viz., that, in framing the new rules, the Commissioners were compelled to consider the question mainly from a financial point of view. They had accepted the obligation imposed on them by Act V. of 1871, Section 1, to provide the means of primary education for the poorer classes of the town, but in dealing with the question had necessarily to consider along with it the numerous other objects having equal claims on the funds at their disposal. It was by no means their intention to put forward their scheme as the best that could be devised, but as, in their opinion, the best that they could afford for the purpose of assisting and extending effectually and economically elementary education. It was also necessary that they should consider, not only their probable immediate liability with respect to the cost of working the new scheme, but, in addition, what this liability was likely to come to in future years. I believe that the Government Educational Officers best acquainted with Madras will be prepared to endorse the opinion of the Commissioners that even with the reduced rates of payments contemplated by them the educational grant may be expected to increase rapidly and surely for some years to come.

3. The greater part of the memorial is taken up with a representation of the special hardships to which girls' schools will be exposed in the event of the adoption of the new rules proposed by the Commissioners, and it concludes with a prayer that female education may be retained on its old footing under the direct control of, and solely responsible to, the Educational Department. The Commissioners did not anticipate that the change to their proposed scale of payments could be effected without a certain degree of inconvenience being experienced by schools heretofore receiving grants under the system now in force, and they were aware that it would press with special hardship on those girls' schools in receipt of Government aid.

4. So far as they have the means of judging they think it possible that the result might, as regards money payments, be as stated in paragraph 5 of the memorial, and that the loss of funds would to some extent, and for a time, check progress; as to whether it would necessitate the closing of any of the schools already in existence they are unable to offer an opinion.

5. Under these circumstances, should the Commissioners' proposed scheme meet with the approval of Government, and it be decided that girls' schools are to be included in it, they will be glad to see some special assistance afforded by Government to those schools which have been hitherto receiving grants on the

present system, but they do not consider that they would be justified in themselves proposing to give such aid, or that higher grants or of a different character should be expected of them than those specified in their new rules.

6. If Government should resolve to grant the prayer of the memorial, and relieve the Municipality from the charge of those girls' schools now receiving assistance, the Commissioners would still propose to give grants in accordance with their new rules to any girls' schools qualifying for them, provided they were not at the same time in receipt of Government aid. The Commissioners would, however, most respectfully protest against the suggestion made in the latter part of paragraph 9 of the memorial being entertained by Government, and trust that the resumption of the charge of certain girls' schools by them, supposing it to take place, will not be considered a reason for compelling the Municipality to maintain the system of salary grants, or the same rates for payment by results in regard to boys, as have hitherto been granted by Government.

7. Besides the objections of the memorialists to the reductions proposed by the Commissioners, it occurs to them that the Director of Public Instruction may possibly take exception to the lower rates for payment by results on the ground that the uniformity of rates now existing throughout the Presidency ought to be maintained. The Commissioners submit that there is no good reason why there should not be a difference in the rates in different parts of the Presidency, supposing the circumstances of the case to justify it, and they believe that there is such a justification in the case of Madras, not only because of its financial position, but also because its schools, qualifying for Result grants, will receive on an average nearly, if not quite, as much each, on the reduced scale of payment, as schools of the same class in the mofussil. Looking to the generally larger attendance of scholars at schools in Madras as compared with those in country districts, and the many advantages the former possess, a larger number of boys per school ought certainly to qualify for result payments, and thus make up to the Managers for somewhat lower rates.

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No. 75. ORDER THEREON, 11th July 1873, No. 972.

The Governor in Council shares the objections expressed by the Director of Public Instruction to the changes proposed to be introduced by the Madras Municipality in the system of grants-in-aid for elementary education in the municipal limits; but observes that these changes are evidently dictated by the financial difficulties of the Municipality, and that want of means alone necessitates their adoption.

2. The Government trust that, before the close of the current year, the financial position of the Municipality may be so much improved, by amendments of the law and otherwise, that the same reason will not apply hereafter; and, in order to obviate the necessity for any temporary arrangements, the Governor in Council resolves to make a special grant of funds to the Madras Municipality to enable them in the current year to maintain the Government system of grants-in-aid in its integrity on the understanding that, if the state of the municipal funds shall permit it, the system shall be so maintained in future years.

***Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,***
**11*th July* 1873.**

3. From the information on the subject that is available in the Government Office, it is calculated that the State expenditure hitherto on elementary education in the Madras Municipal limits has not exceeded Rupees 33,000 annually.

In the Municipal Budget for the current year Rupees 10,000 have been provided for this purpose.

4. The Governor in Council resolves to make to the Municipality a special grant of Rupees (23,000) twenty-three thousand to be applied to the promotion of elementary education in the current year on the condition that the Government rules on the subject are to be effectively maintained.

5. The Accountant-General will make the necessary transfer from the Provincial balance.

**(True Extract.)**

W. HUDLESTON,
***Chief Secretary.***

**To the President of the Municipal Commission, Madras.**
**,, Director of Public Instruction.**
**,, Accountant-General.**

**Exd. J. Wright.**

Office of the Director of
Public Instruction,
Madras, 2nd May 1873.

No. 963.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
*Madras,*

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
*Fort Saint George.*

Sir,

I have the honor to address you in connexion with Government Order No. 122 of the 17th ultimo, which is noted in the 28th ultimo.

2. On the map Letter No. 879 of the 24th April, I gave my views regarding the measures which the Madras Municipality proposed to adopt in order to assist the progress of elementary education.

3. I cannot agree with the Revenue Board, Burton and the other persons who signed the Memorial on which Government Order No. 122 was passed that the proper solution of the difficulty experienced by them is to relieve the Madras Municipality and all other Local Funds

of

and Municipal Boards from the cost of
aiding the elementary schools out of rates,
while reserving those Boards to a share in
the Government system in aid of voluntary
schools. Should the
schools should be treated in the same manner
as boys schools, and that elementary girls
schools should be assisted from
and Municipal funds on the same footing
of the Higher and Endowed Schools. Under
the female education was left
an sufficient grant for each unit
had suggested by the Commissioners
organised might be paid from
fund of Assuming the burden of aiding
the elementary education of London on
others upon Provincial funds. Remembering
of the suggestion of the Commissioners
adopted, a difficulty would arise
in regard to Mixed schools of boys and
girls. Even in which no distinction of
boys' schools, a considerable number of

number of girls & females, and of the difficulty
as an old made object felt in such schools
also.

3. The matter is a serious one
and pressing, and should not be left
over for another session. It has been
time ripe for dealing with the question
of elementary education, and
the measure proposed by
the Commissioners would have met with
and enthusiastic support in
and London. This is the
remedies, but not on these Commercial grounds
Government Can decide to dissolve the union
of the Boards for Deputy Inspection and
Annual schools. It appears to me perfectly
open to the Education Act of 1870 to
make Rate-bills and on the issue of fresh
precepts, raising to new Rating maximum up to the
limit fixed for Provincial expenditure on
the whole.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Sir Wm. Hart

Secretary of Public Instruction

Ed. 68/55.

No. 879.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

*Fort Saint George.*

Sir,

I have the honor to address you with reference to para. 8 of Government Order, Financial Department, No. 385 of the 21st ultimo.

2. After careful consideration I doubt the propriety of the Madras Municipality being permitted to have a system of Results' grants different from that applying to the rest of the Presidency. I understand the plea put forward for the exceptional treatment of Madras is the peculiar position of the town in regard to means of instruction ; but, if once we agree to modify our system so as to make it suit the circumstances of localities, we shall be driven into such variations of system as will practically leave us without any system at all. It may be that the scale of grants now in force is too high, and that an investigation should be set on foot upon the subject ; but, pending a change in the scale, I consider the Madras Municipality should follow the one now in force. The above remarks apply to the subjects of examination, as well as to the grants claimable for passes under the several standards of examination.

3. I think that the Municipality may be allowed to adopt the Results grant system exclusively, if they prefer it to the salary grant one.

4. The Deputy Inspector should, in my opinion, be on the same footing as all the other Deputy Inspectors, and not be placed in any special manner under the control of the Municipal Commissioners ; his pay and allowances should come from Provincial funds.

5. Inspecting Schoolmasters are generally very much under the control of Local Fund Boards, from whom they draw their pay. The same should be the case with the officers of this grade in Madras ; and, looking at the circumstances of the town, I think the pay and allowances to be assigned to Inspecting Schoolmasters within the Municipality may be left to the judgment of the Commissioners.

6. It appears to me to be a matter beyond doubt that a training school is needed for elementary teachers ; young men who have been educated in well organized schools, and have reached a fair standard of attainments, may not stand in much need of training, but the case is very different with the men who have to act as elementary teachers. I should therefore be glad to see an elementry Normal School set on foot in Madras. Having regard however to the new ruling of Government, that all Normal Schools are to be maintained from Provincial Funds, and to the fact that tolerably fair teachers are more easily obtainble at Madras than elsewhere, I think the establishment of an elementary Normal School in this town may be deferred.

7. The Commissioners do not seem prepared to adopt the principle approved by Government, *viz.*, that schools which go beyond the 3rd standard, but do not fairly reach the 4th, are to be ranked in the lower class. This principle seems to me an equitable one ; and some rule on the subject is absolutely necessary. If the scheme of the Commissioners is adopted, a school which aims at the 4th standard but does not reach it will not know where to look for aid, as the Municipality will refuse a grant while Government have prohibited the Director of Public Instruction from issuing one.

From
The Director of Public Instruction,
*Madras.*

To
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

Dated
Received } 1873.

No.
Enclosures
No.

8. Perhaps it might be permitted that, if a school presenting boys for the 4th Standard is found to belong really to the lower class, the Municipality should pay a grant according only to the results up to the 3rd standard, and that no aid whatever should be given for the imperfect results of the 4th standard. This course would tend to secure thoroughness of knowledge and check premature attempts to raise the standard of lower class schools.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
MADRAS, *24th April* 1873.

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

*Director of Public Instruction.*

From
The Director of Public Instruction,
To
The Chief Secretary to Government,
*Fort Saint George.*

Dated 24th April 1873.
Received [illegible]

No. 879.

Submitting views on the scheme proposed by the Madras Municipality for the promotion of primary education.

[illegible] February 1875.

G. O. No. 103 Municipal Commissioners' Office.
Madras 27th June 1873.

From,
John C. Lock Esqre.
President Municipal Commission.
Madras.

To,
The Honorable H. Hudleston.
Chief Secretary to Government.
Ootacamund

Sir,

Referring to the Proceedings of Government, Educational Department, 16th April 1873, No. 122, I have the honour, on behalf of the Commissioners, to submit, as requested in the order of Government passed thereon, the following remarks on the Memorial from certain Missionary Societies recorded in these Proceedings.

2. Before, however, proceeding to do so, I desire to explain to Government that which was not perhaps made sufficiently clear when the Scheme proposed by the Commissioners for the promotion of Primary education in this Municipality was forwarded to them for their approval in February last, viz. — that

that, in framing the new Rules, the Commissioners were compelled to consider the question mainly from a financial point of view. They had accepted the obligation imposed on them by Act V of 1871 Section 4, to provide the means of Primary education for the poorer classes of the town, but in dealing with the question, had necessarily to consider along with it the numerous other objects having equal claims on the funds at their disposal. It was by no means their intention to put forward their scheme as the best that could be devised, but as, in their opinion, the best that they could afford for the purpose of assisting and extending effectually and Economically Elementary Education. It was also necessary that they should consider not only their probable immediate liability with respect to the cost of working the new scheme, but in addition what that liability was likely to come to in future years. I believe that the Government Educational officers best acquainted with Madras will be prepared to endorse the opinion of the Commissioners that even with the reduced rates of payments contemplated by them the educational grant may

may be expected to increase rapidly and surely for some years to come.

3. The greater part of the Memorial is taken up with a representation of the special hardships to which Girls' Schools will be exposed in the event of the adoption of the New Rules proposed by the Commissioners, and it concludes with a prayer that Female education may be retained on its old footing under the direct control of, and solely responsible to, the Educational Department. The Commissioners did not anticipate that the change to their proposed scale of payments could be effected without a certain degree of inconvenience being experienced by Schools heretofore receiving grants under the system now in force, and they were aware that it would press with special hardship on those Girls' Schools in receipt of Government aid.

4. So far as they have the means of judging, they think it possible that the result might as regards money payments, be as stated in para 5 of the Memorial, and that the loss of funds would to some extent, and for a time, check progress. As to whether it would precipitate the closing of any of the Schools already in existence, they are unable to offer an opinion.

5

5. Under these circumstances, should the Commissioners' proposed scheme meet with the approval of Government, and it be decided that Girls' Schools are to be included in it, they will be glad to see some special assistance afforded by Government to those Schools which have been hitherto receiving grants on the present system, but they do not consider that they would be justified in themselves proposing to give such aid, or that higher grades of a different character should be expected of them than those specified in their new Rules.

6. If Government should resolve to grant the prayer of the Memorial, and release the Municipality from the charge of those Girls' Schools now receiving assistance, the Commissioners would still propose to give grants in accordance with the present Rules to any Girls' Schools qualifying for them, provided they were not at the same time in receipt of Government aid. The Commissioners would however most respectfully protest against the suggestion made in the latter part of para 9 of the Memorial being entertained by Government, and trust that the resumption of the charge of certain Girls' Schools by them, supposing it to take place, will not be considered a reason for compelling the Municipality to maintain the system of Salary grants, or the same rules for payment by results in regard to Boys' as have hitherto been granted by Government.

7. Besides the objections of the Municipality to the reductions proposed by the Commissioners, it occurs to them that the Director of Public Instruction may possibly take exception to the Lower Rules for payment by results on the ground that the uniformity of rates now existing throughout the Presidency ought to be maintained. The Commissioners submit that there is no good reason why there should not be a difference in the rates in different parts of the Presidency, supposing the circumstances of the case to justify it, and they believe that there is such a justification in the case of Madras not only because of its financial position, but also because its Schools qualifying for Grants will receive on an average nearly, if not quite, as much under the reduced scale of payment, as Schools of the same class in the Mofussil. Looking to the generally larger attendance of Scholars at Schools in Madras as compared with those in country Districts, and the many advantages the former possess, a larger number of Boys per

School

School ought certainly to qualify for recruit
fragments, and these make up to the Managers
for somewhat lower Rates.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants
John S. Clark.
President
Municipal Commission.

# MEMO.

Agreeably to the wishes of the Officiating President, I have gone carefully into the papers connected with Educational grants for schools of the lower class, and beg now to submit the following scheme for the promotion of Primary Education in the Madras Municipality.

2. Under the provisions of the Supplementary Municipal Act (V of 1871) the Government have transferred to the Municipality the charges on account of all Lower class schools. But the means at the disposal of the Commissioners to undertake even the most necessary sanitary improvements being but limited, and as the charges which the Municipality has to take upon itself in connexion with Educational grants-in-aid will be of a heavy and increasingly expensive character, it is highly desirable that a regular system of aiding and extending Lower class education should be devised and rules laid down as to the amount to be set apart for grants-in-aid, and the conditions on which these grants will be given, the entire absence of any definite rules having already begun to create difficulties embarassing to all the parties concerned.

3. Thus the question for the consideration of the Schools Committee is essentially a financial question; and the first point for enquiry therefore is, not what is the best system of Primary Education that could be desired, but what is the best system we can afford, and what is the agency by which Primary Education can be extended effectually and economically.

4. The system of giving salary grants to Masters whether trained and certificated or otherwise does not seem favorable to economy, and does not necessarily ensure efficiency of teaching and management. It may be convenient to the recipients of the grants to receive fixed stipends from month to month, but it involves payment of money for results tacitly promised but not always produced. What is wanted is a system which will secure the money's worth for our money and which will assist all Elementary Schoolmasters who are willing and able to assist themselves.

5. It seems therefore desirable by way of husbanding our resources and yet promoting Primary Education that all salary grants-in-aid of lower class schools should be withheld, and that the plan of "Payment by Results" should be invariably adopted, as this plan of paying for actual results is likely to give the Masters an interest in procuring the attendance and due progress of their pupils more than the salary system, and as it has obtained success in its practical application in the Mofussil. In the case, however, of Masters who have already received during the first half of the current year grants on the salary system, it should be notified that the present grants will cease at the close of the official year, and that after 1st April 1873 they should seek aid on the "Results System;" but all such schools as have not yet drawn a salary grant since April last or have recently applied for such grants, might without any hardship be required to apply for results grants under the rules, and receive whatever aid they would become entitled to according to the result of the inspection.

6. All applications for results grants to schools of the Lower class shall in the first instance be made through the Director of Public Instruction, who will certify that they are for schools of the lower grade. Though the Commissioners will, as a rule, be guided in the classification of schools and their eligibility for grants by the opinions of the Educational officers, yet they should reserve to themselves the right of suspending the payments of grants in cases of fraud and irregularities which their local knowledge may bring to light, and communicate their views and objections to the Director of Public Instruction for him to re-consider such cases or take such action as he may deem proper in these cases. Where the Municipal and Educational officers are unable to agree as to the grade of a school, reference will be made to Government for their decision.

7. As the Government urged the importance of maintaining general uniformity in the principles regulating aid to Primary Education within the limits of this Municipality with those prevailing in the rest of the Presidency, the scheme hitherto followed by the Director of Public Instruction for aiding lower class schools by "Payment for Results", according to the first three standards, should be adopted without change, excepting in a few particulars in which the peculiar circumstances of the schools in this Town and financial considerations render a deviation from that scheme desirable. The changes proposed are as follows:—

Vide G. O. dated 13th January 1872 No. 59.

(1) In Schedule **A** * of the scheme for "Payment by Results," the Commissioners will do well to introduce a little easy Vernacular Poetry of an instructive kind in the 2nd and 3rd Standards, and omit English altogether in the 3rd, in all Hindu schools of the lower class. Some easy Vernacular Poetry such as that contained in No. 1 of the new Poetical Anthology in Tamil is necessary to make the course of instruction tolerably complete and popular; and a smattering of English, utterly worthless if not injurious, being already too common in Madras, no cognizance need be taken of it in the Municipal scheme for lower class education for natives. Elementary instruction in the languages of the masses is not in a sound condition, and it is to this that Municipal aid should be exclusively given. In the case of schools for Mahomedan, Eurasian, and English children, however, Tamil or Telugu Prose may be brought up as an extra subject, as it is highly desirable that the pupils of such classes should be encouraged to study one of the Hindu Vernaculars besides their own, a knowledge of such extra language being of practical value to them in after-life.

* Appended to this Memo.

(2) In Geography also, the knowledge now required of the District in which the school is situated seems too small for a whole year's work for schools in the small District or Town of Madras. The District of Madras together with a general outline of the Presidency, as contained in the "Short Account of the Madras Presidency," should, in connexion with the Map, be brought up for examination.

(3) In Schedule **B** * of *grants* to pupils under the three standards, the rates entered seem higher than what expediency would suggest for the Presidency Town, where the average number of pupils attending a school is as a rule greater than in a

*Appended to this Memo.



similar school in the Mofussil. The Town Schoolmaster would receive as large a Result grant as a rural Schoolmaster, even at the reduced rates suggested in the following Schedule, to say nothing of the greater facilities he will have for making himself eligible for the grant :—

**Schedule B (revised.)**

| Standards. | Essential Subjects. | | | | | | | Extra Vernacular language for other than Hindu Pupils. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reading. | Writing. | Arithmetic. | Grammar. | Poetry. | Geography. | Total. | Reading. | Writing. | Grammar. | Total. |
| 1st Standard ... | ¾ | ¼ | ¾ | ... | ... | ... | 1¾ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2nd Do. ... | 1 | ½ | 1 | ... | ½ | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3rd Do. ... | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 5 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 2½ |

Although these sums may seem low in comparison with the rates set down in the Director's Schedule which is in force throughout the rest of the Presidency, yet considering the large number of pupils in the Elementary Schools within the Municipality, the total grant will become an embarassingly heavy charge on the Municipal Fund as will be seen from the subjoined Table, which I have extracted from a special Report on the state of Primary Education in the Madras Municipality drawn up about the middle of this year, under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, and summarized at Pages LXXVI-LXXXVI of Appendex A to the printed Report on Public Instruction for 1871-72, copy of which has been kindly furnished by the Director a few days ago.

*Table of Primary Schools, Teachers and Pupils in the Eight Municipal Divisions.*

| Divisions. | Number of Schools. | Number of Teachers. | Number of Boys. | Number of Girls. | Total Number of Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st..... | 76 | 87 | 1405 | 256 | 1661 |
| 2nd..... | 149 | 191 | 2563 | 616 | 3179 |
| 3rd..... | 85 | 100 | 2341 | 137 | 2478 |
| 4th..... | 13 | 16 | 270 | 2 | 272 |
| 5th..... | 86 | 110 | 1669 | 354 | 2023 |
| 6th..... | 20 | 24 | 478 | 12 | 490 |
| 7th..... | 91 | 116 | 2231 | 312 | 2543 |
| 8th..... | 57 | 60 | 839 | 103 | 942 |
| Total..... | 577 | 704 | 11,796 | 1,792 | 13,588 |

Reference will be made to these figures further on.

(4) In the case of Girls' Schools, the 50 per cent. extra grant and a capitation grant of 1 Rupee a head on the average daily attendance during the year are not, in my opinion, called for. It is all very proper to lay down a general scheme for the whole Presidency ; but in the case of Madras where Female Education is recognized as valuable, it does not seem necessary to give a comparatively excessive grant to Girls' Schools. I should therefore make the above Schedule of grants applicable alike both to Boys' and Girls' Schools. As it is difficult to check the statements and Registers as to *attendance*, I would give no capitation grant under that head ; but I would make this exception in favor of Girls' Schools viz. that they should receive, in addition to the results grant for book-work an extra grant of Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 for plain Needle-work according to its quality, as already provided for, in the Director's Schedule **B**.

(5) Female pupils of the Dancing Girls class should not be recognized, if presented for examination for Results grant ; nor need their connection with aided Schools be noticed in calculating the attendance or in any other way. It is by no means desirable for the Municipality to encourage this class of girls who are to be public prostitutes in after-life.

8. In every other respect, the Municipal Commissioners may as well adopt the Director's scheme of grants-in-aid on the "Results System;" and pay result grants up to the limit of the Budget provision from the Municipal Fund, under the existing rules and checks.

9. Certifying memoranda of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the form prescribed for results grants should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, and after being countersigned with the certificate that the school is of the Lower class and endorsed as payable by the Director, should be returned to the managers of the schools concerned, through the Deputy Inspector, for presentation at the Municipal Office by the managers or persons to whom the grant is payable ; and payment will then be made by a cheque on the Madras Bank in which the Municipal Fund is lodged. At the same time the Director will furnish to the Municipal President copies of Inspection Reports with such comments as may appear called for ; and grants sanctioned by the Director for lower class schools must not exceed the limit of allotment made for the purpose in the Annual Budget. This limit should be made known to the Educational officers concerned to regulate their proceedings. Any alterations in the allotment made during the course of an official year must be at once made known to those officers, and care should be taken by the Educational officers as well as by the President of the Municipality by whom the expenditure is watched that the Budget grants are not exceeded.

10. The system of payment by Results as worked in the provinces contemplates chiefly the improvement of the Indigenous Pial Schools ; and its main features are (*a*) the appointment of an itinerant inspecting and teaching agency for visiting the schools and instructing the Masters in their duties, (*b*) the substitution of appropriate printed books for cadjan books and of proper writing materials for the rude appliances hitherto in use, (*c*) the introduction of the plan of teaching pupils in classes, explaining the meaning of what is read, and otherwise reducing the instruction and management of these Vernacular schools to order and method, and (*d*) the organization of a regular system of money rewards to teachers on the results of the inspection held annually or bi-annually. There are numbers of these Indigenous Vernacular schools in the various parts of the Madras Municipality, and it is most desirable



that these schools with all their imperfections should be taken up, and, by a judicious application of money, improved and raised to a level of satisfactory efficiency.

11. According to the statistical information collected in the early part of this year by the Educational Department on the state of Primary instruction in Madras to which reference has already been made in para 7, we may expect to find, roughly speaking, nearly 500 schools of the Indigenous Pial grade with about the same number of teachers and about 10,000 pupils in attendance. It would not be difficult in my opinion for these 10,000 pupils to get a grant of, say, Rs. 3 per head on an average, thus involving an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 at a leap. Adding to this sum the contribution towards the cost of inspection, and a reserve to meet the claims of new schools which are sure to spring up under the stimulus of money grants and professional advise and aid from the Inspecting officers to be employed, the cost of the projected action for aiding and extending lower class education in Madras will grow to a still larger figure than Rs. 30,000 and will be a direct charge on Municipal Funds. Heavy and embarassing as this charge may seem, it must be accepted if the Commissioners admit the obligation (and they have already done so) to provide the means of a sound Primary Education for the masses. The existing Indigenous Pial Schools are undoubtedly the cheapest schools and are consequently the only places of education within the reach of the indigent and labouring classes of the native population, among whom there is a great deficiency of educated intelligence. To elevate the condition of these schools, by the introduction of a useful and enlarged course of reading and an efficient system of teaching, will tend to dispel the prevailing ignorance in those classes, to raise the character of the native workmen such as the carpenter, the builder, the weaver, the shop-keeper &c., to stimulate their wants and productive powers, and to improve their intelligence so as to enable them to take care of their interests in their own station of life, and devise ways and means for their gradual improvement.

12. In organizing a system of popular education it is the declared opinion of Government, and it has been wisely declared, that it is neither fair nor expedient to ignore the existing Indigenous Schools, and replace them by a fresh set of schools and teaching agency, thus letting the former rapidly decay and die out. On the contrary, there is every reason for encouraging and improving at least the best of them, seeing that they have survived to the present time, and are largely resorted to and supported by the people themselves ; and there is every hope that, with fair treatment and efficient system of supervision to ensure sound teaching, and by a judicious application of pecuniary grants, they will be found susceptible of substantial improvement and ere long become a valuable aid for the diffusion of Primary Education.

13. One of the first things to be done, therefore, in order to carry out this object with vigour, is to appoint for the present 3 Inspecting Schoolmasters, 2 of whom should be Hindus, and the other a Mussalman. The latter should look after the whole of the Elementary schools for the Mahomedan population of Madras, whose case is exceptional and requires special attention ; and he may be allowed a pay of Rs. 70 per month, this sum being specially named by the Director of Public Instruction as the proper salary for the Mylapore Schoolmaster who is recommended as best qualified for the work of improving and superintending Mahomedan schools. The Hindu Inspecting Schoolmasters should receive each, a salary of Rs. 35, with a prospect of promotion through two grades of 40 and 45 Rs. In no case need a separate travelling allowance or batta be allowed, but each Inspecting Schoolmaster should be given a contingent allowance of Rs. 1½ per mensem,

as is the case now in the Mofussil, for the purchase of stationery articles and postage stamps for conducting their correspondence &c. with their superiors. They should be acquainted with two Vernacular languages besides English, and, if possible, they should be Undergraduates regularly trained in the Normal School and further possessing some practical experience in teaching. After the scheme for the improvement of these Lower class schools has been worked for a year, an additional Hindu Inspecting Schoolmaster will have to be appointed to sub-divide the field of operations, and thus ensure efficient supervision.

14. For the present, the work to be done may be distributed among the three Inspecting Schoolmasters thus:—

1 Hindu Inspecting Schoolmaster to work up the Hindu Pial Schools in the first 3 Divisions.
1 Do. do. do. in the remaining 5 Divisions.
1 Mahomedan Inspecting Schoolmaster to work up the whole of the Mahomedan schools of the lower class in Triplicane and other parts of the Municipality.

15. The appointment and dismissal, leave of absence and promotion of the Inspecting Schoolmasters should rest with the President of the Municipality, but in his selection he should consult with the Director or the Inspector of Schools in the Presidency Division. They will receive their pay at the Municipal Office on presentation of Bills to the Municipal President; but they should conform to the orders of the superior officers of the Educational Department who will determine their duties in detail in communication with the President of the Municipality. They should, however, submit to the President a diary of their work and a quarterly return showing the number of schools under inspection and the attendance in each, in the several Divisions of the Municipality. These returns should be duly countersigned by the Inspector before transmission to the President. An Annual Numerical Return and a brief Progress Report should also be submitted soon after the close of each official year. At the same time, the Municipal Commissioners may pass an order, when special exigencies arise, authorizing the immediate Managers or Masters of any of the schools aided by them, to furnish them with any returns or statements that may be required without the intervention of Inspecting officers.

16. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, a portion of whose pay will be contributed from the Municipal Fund, should supply to the Municipal President all school statistics and Returns that may be called for, from time to time, as well as such information as the Commissioners may require in regard to the yearly probable demands upon them in connexion with Elementary Education within the Municipal limits, and also any details of the expenditure with which they may desire to be furnished, so that proper provision may be made in the Annual Budget Estimates for the Educational needs of Madras with due regard to the assets of the year. The Deputy Inspector will continue to visit and deal direct with the schools of the Lower class under recognized Managers, as he has done heretofore, without the intervention of the Inspecting Schoolmasters. Both the Deputy Inspector and Inspecting Schoolmasters, should consider it an important part of their duty to check abuses and frauds in the examination of pupils and disbursement of Educational grants.

17. With regard to the extent of control to be exercised over the schools to be aided by the Municipality, it appears to me that, as a general principle, there need be no interference whatever on the part of the Inspecting or Municipal officers



with the internal affairs of such of them as have a responsible manager or body of managers. None should be authorized to meddle with the rates of fee, the conditions of admission, number of school hours per day and of holidays in each year &c. or enquire into the religious tenets of the managers or those engaged in teaching, or examine into the religious instruction given in the schools. The Commissioners should only require as an indispensable condition that an Inspecting officer deputed for the purpose shall be enabled to visit every school to which any grant shall in future be made, and such officer shall only test the efficiency of the secular instruction given and ask for such information respecting the general regulations of the school as may enable him to report on its condition and progress to the Municipal and Educational authorities. The work of the Educational officers will therefore simply be to examine and report on the schools and certify; and beyond this, no control of any sort should be attempted. The case of the Indigenous Pial Schools, which have no recognized manager or managers other than their own Masters, is somewhat different. The Inspecting Schoolmasters should tender their advice and instruct the Masters in their duties, work up their schools to the standards that would enable them successfully to present their pupils for examination, and prepare their applications in the prescribed form for Results grants. In all other respects, the Inspecting Masters should treat them as private schools and abstain, as far as possible, from all interference, unless required, with the internal arrangements between the Masters and parents, in regard to the schooling fees to be charged, the subjects to be taught besides those prescribed for the three standards of examination, the hours of attendance &c. A grant by the Municipality upon this footing will be regarded as being nothing more than the expression of its value of a good secular education, and the Inspecting Schoolmasters will be welcomed as friends instead of being regarded with suspicion. Other Elementary Schools under recognized manager or managers need not be visited by the Inspecting Schoolmasters, unless requested to do so through the proper channel.

18. Another point deserving of notice has reference to the contemplated measures for utilizing the Government Normal School in Madras for the training of Vernacular Teachers for employment in the Elementary Schools in this Town. All persons familiar with the practical work of education will admit that efficient schools, with few exceptions, are those which are taught by trained and certificated teachers; and this is especially true in the case of elementary schools. But the question is whether the time has arrived when this rule of considering no elementary school efficient which is not instructed by a certificated (if not a regularly trained) teacher can be safely laid down by the Municipal authorities, while the Educational authorities have not thought it judicious to recognize such a rule in the Government Schools of the middle and higher classes. In the present state of things and during the first few years of our educational operations, therefore, the founders and managers of schools of the Lower class seeking grants from the Municipality should be left at liberty to employ whatever teachers they please, the inspection of their schools and the rendering of the requisite returns and supplying all necessary information that may be asked for by the Municipality or Government being alone made compulsory. If a school comes up to the standard professed, and produces pretty fair results, the *teacher* question will not be taken into account in determining its efficiency. As regards the Indigenous Pial Schools, the Masters of which are singularly inefficient as a body, we should rely for the present on the training, such as it is, which they will receive from the Inspecting Schoolmasters, who will generally be trained and experienced men.

19. Till the demand for trained teachers actually arises (as it is sure to do in process of time), it is advisable to avoid all radical changes in regard to existing Pial School teachers which might provoke their opposition, and to see our way more clearly to effect a substantial improvement in the quality of the elementary teacher. The sudden substitution of new schools and new teachers for those now existing under men who, though not efficient, are known to the people and enjoy their confidence might result in failure.

20. If the Madras Normal School is actually made available by the Educational Department for the training of teachers for employment in the lower class schools of this Municipality, a proportion of the cost of such training will, under the new Law, be imposed on the Municipal Fund. Until, however, the arrangements for making the Normal School provide such elementary teachers are matured, no part of its cost will devolve on the Municipality.

21. It is, however, a question for consideration whether applications might not be received for grants towards scholarships to pupil-teachers or for a share of the cost of training elementary teachers in connexion with a private school of the middle or higher class for general education. I think, that applications of this sort should not be entertained, unless there is a certain prospect of such training school or class being permanent and well conducted. Grants sought towards the cost of such training will not be on the Results-System but on the salary system; and, therefore, the Municipality has a right to insist on a guarantee for the permanence of such training school or class, and the provision of competent training agency and efficient arrangements for steadily conducting the work of training. If some precautionary steps of this kind be not taken, a temporary training class might be set up in connexion with many a middle or high class school, with half a dozen youths, under certain make-shift and unsatisfactory arrangements, and it would be a mistake to recognize such uncertain and feeble efforts for training teachers of the lower grade, and thus throw away the Municipal money. Care should also be taken to ascertain whether the students trained in such schools are employed in institutions of the middle or higher class or exclusively in Lower class schools, as in the former case the grants sought on account of them should be issued from the Provincial Fund for education and should not be thrown on Municipal Funds. I think, therefore, that it should be laid down that the accidental employment of two or three trained teachers in individual schools of the Lower grade is not sufficient to justify the transfer of the contribution towards the cost of training, from the Provincial to Municipal Funds.

22. Next, in respect to the applications for grants-in-aid of the salary of private Inspecting Schoolmasters or Superintendents already appointed or to be appointed by Missionary bodies or other school managers to look after their own schools,—a charge which it is sought to transfer to Municipal Funds,—I deprecate this diversion of the limited means at our disposal from actual *instruction* to the support of a separate sectarian *inspecting* agency. In the *first* place the number of schools which such a private Inspecting Schoolmaster may be expected to have under his supervision must be very small (half a dozen or dozen schools at the outside) compared with the hundreds of pial schools which will be looked after by the Municipal Inspecting Schoolmasters, and the idea of creating a separate Superintendent for a mere handful of schools and seeking the grant of a monthly fixed allowance for him is simply unreasonable. *Secondly*, it must always be a difficult and invidious task to determine how far this private Inspecting Schoolmaster devotes his time and attention to the supervision of the secular instruction given in the schools under his charge, and whether he does not at the same time visit other than



Lower class schools receiving salary grants from Government. Thus the question of his work and pay will assume a complicated character. In the *next* place it is hardly possible to measure exactly the extent of his responsibility in regard to the efficiency of the teaching &c. in the schools said to be superintended by him. Whether the schools produce satisfactory results or not, he will still go on drawing the grant for his own allowance on the ground of his having visited the schools. To contribute any pecuniary aid for the maintenance of such an irresponsible agency, whose work it is not easy to guage and check, would be to fritter away the limited funds at our disposal for Educational grants, and would often amount to an abuse of the Municipal money. It does not seem expedient, therefore, to entertain applications for such fixed salary grants for private inspecting agency, while the Municipal Commissioners have to maintain an efficient inspecting agency of their own. There should, however, be no objection to the managers of elementary schools who employ such Superintendents of their own, setting apart a portion of the Results grant issued from the Municipal Fund to meet the cost of such agency, this course would have a wholesome effect since it would make their remuneration dependent on the results achieved, and therefore on the extent of their own diligence and attention to the progress, in the matter of secular instruction, of the schools under their charge.

23. The above seem to me to be the main questions involved in the general scheme for aiding and extending Primary Education in Madras; and if the scheme should meet with approval, the Educational charges to be provided for in the Annual Municipal Budget will be :—

(1) Results grants in aid of Lower class schools.

(2) The whole cost of Inspecting Schoolmasters.

(3) A part of the salary and office allowance of the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

(4) The contribution towards the cost of training elementary teachers.

24. The last is an uncertain item, and in the absence of satisfactory data on which to estimate its amount, it may be as well to omit it in the Budget for the next year and leave the savings to meet any fair claim that may spring up for a contribution to the cost of training.

25. The provision in the next year's Budget for the local charge for the inspection of schools of the Lower class by the Deputy Inspector should be for a third of that officer's pay and office allowance, amounting to 1,092 Rupees as shewn in the margin. But a different mode of distribution of the charge has to be adopted for the current year. It is a rule laid down by Government and recognized in the Mofussil that the exact proportion of this charge should be determined by the extent of the inspection enjoyed by the Lower class schools in each local circle. According to the statement of the Deputy Inspector of Schools quoted in the printed Report on Public Instruction for 1871-72, the number of Lower class schools in the Town of Madras inspected by him was a sixth of the total number of schools visited, the remaining five-sixths being schools of the Lower grade in the Chingleput District. This proportion has not yet fluctuated to any appreciable extent, and it is a well known fact that the benefit of the Deputy Inspector's visit to lower class schools in Madras is but slight and that middle

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salary | 250 | |
| Office allowance | 23 | |
| 3 / | 273 | |
| | 91 | |
| | 12 | |
| Rs. | 1,092 | |

and high class schools still receive a large share of his time and attention. It is clear, therefore, that no more than a sixth of the Deputy Inspector's pay and office allowance can be fairly charged to the Municipality. Travelling allowance is never claimed by this officer while working within the Municipal limits, and it is not equitable therefore to call upon the Madras Municipality to contribute a portion of his expense of travelling in the Sydapet Circle. The amount which the Municipal Commissioners should pay to the Provincial service on account of the Deputy Inspector's allowances for the last six months should properly speaking be no more than a sixth of Rs. 273 × 6 or Rupees 273; but as the Accountant General's claim for a full third is based on an Order of Government, I think the Commissioners should solicit the Government to reconsider that order and sanction the distribution of this local charge on account of the Deputy Inspector in the manner indicated above, till the plan for the promotion of Primary Education in the Town of Madras is actually brought into play and the number of Lower class schools under inspection is materially augmented.

Vide G. O. dated 18th October 1871, No. 314.

26. The data for the other two items have already been given, and the amount to be provided for Results grants on a large scale will no doubt be embarassingly heavy; and this brings us again to the financial difficulty which besets the question of carrying out any comprehensive scheme for promoting Primary Education in this Town.

27. It is usual to meet with the assertion that the question of expense ought not to be allowed to interfere with the attainment of the advantages promised by a particular scheme; but no one in his private affairs can argue in this way at least without accidents or serious consequences. Municipalities must be bound by the same considerations as individuals, and must be careful not to let their expenditure exceed their income to a material extent, if solvency and stability are at all an object.

28. It is really to be regretted, therefore, that the Government could not see their way to bear for sometime longer the Hospital and other charges which they used to incur from the General Revenue, and have ordered all on a sudden an embarassingly large increase to be made to the Municipal expenditure when the Commissioners have not the requisite means for the prosecution of the Sanitary improvements which they have had under consideration for years past and which are most urgently required.

29. The original idea of the Government when relieving the Commissioners of the Police contribution of a lac and odd Rupees by Act V of 1871 was that the whole or greater part of the amount thus set free should be devoted to the Educational and Medical needs of the Municipality, among other items; but in the general scramble for a share of the Municipal Funds, the Medical Department has been the first to step into the field and got, out of the lac of Rupees set free, no less than 54,000 Rs.; and that Department is persistently asking for more. If the remaining 50,000 Rupees were available, of course a splendid scheme of popular education, complete and efficient in every way, could be carried out. But this balance has already been partly utilized in other ways, and there further remains the very heavy item of Rs. 72,000 to be paid as Interest on the Water Works Loan from the commencement of the next official year. Thus the amount of the Police contribution is more than absorbed; and there is really no means of providing for the Educational needs of the Town. The main question, as I have already said at the outset, is where is the requisite money to come from? If a special taxation for the water supply should be resorted



to, as often proposed as a set off against the claim for the Interest on the Water Works Loan, we may reckon upon securing, I think, a moiety of the outlay required for Educational grants (or a half of Rs. 30,000 at the lowest estimate,) though not the whole of that sum. If we cannot get all the money wanted, we may at least attempt to make a practical beginning with comparatively small numbers and on a low level; and then the rising tide of progress may be expected to push it higher. The system of Primary Education to be sound and stable must grow, and its growth must be gradual.

30. Assuming then that the limited amount above estimated will be available for 1873-74, the next question is how to employ it economically and in the fairest manner. The distribution of the existing Elementary Schools, 577 in number, among the eight Divisions of the Municipality, may be taken as a fair indication of the proportion of Educational activity in each division, and therefore of the aid likely to be sought from the Municipal Fund. The following shows the distribution of the existing schools as they stood in the early part of this year, and the fractional part of the total (Budget) grant whatever it may be, which should be allotted to each Municipal Division :—

| Divisions. | Number of Lower Class Schools in existence. | Proportion of Grants-in-aid claimable by each Division. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1st | 76 | 1/8 |
| 2nd | 149 | 1/4 |
| 3rd | 85 | 1/8 |
| 4th | 13 | 1/50 |
| 5th | 86 | 1/8 |
| 6th | 20 | 1/32 |
| 7th | 91 | 1/8 |
| 8th | 57 | 1/10 |
| Reserve for prospective increase | | 1/13 |

I have taken the above fractions as a near approximation to accuracy, and as easy to work with, and so as to reserve a margin for meeting possible contingencies or a prospective increase. With regard to the cost of the Inspecting agency, I would first deduct the amount required for such agency from the total Budget allotment for Education, and then apportion the remainder according to column 3 in the above Table, for results grants (as per Schedule B given in para 7) among the eight Divisions. Thus, for example in the case of the First Municipal Division :—

Let $x$ = the total Budget provision for Educational grants.

$i$ = the cost of Inspecting Agency.

Then $(x - i)\frac{1}{8}$ = the grant available for that Division; and so on for the other Divisions.

31. The above is the only plan which I could think of, after a week's consideration, as the fairest to the Municipality and as one capable of expansion with

the necessities of the future. Every suggestion, I have made, is of course tentative, and may be revised and changed with reference to the Educational needs and the amount of money at command.

32. Seeing that so much has to be done for the claims of Primary Education among other urgent improvements and that the means to do it are so small, and seeing further that we are not in a position to raise money by means of a special Educational rate as is done in the Mofussil, it may not be out of place to add here for consideration whether the present depression of finances should not lead the Commissioners to a careful scrutiny of the means of reducing the cost of Establishments, especially that of the Sanitary Department which has increased to an extravagant figure, and of effecting a saving by a redistribution of the salaries generally.

33. It only remains now to add a simple set of definite rules to be observed with reference to the payment of Educational grants, for the information and guidance of all the parties concerned. These rules it would be safe to frame, after the Schools Committee has discussed and settled on the suggestions contained in this Memo; and if they commend themselves to the Committee, it will be easy then to decide how each of the applications for grants, already received or to be received, should be disposed of.

34. In regard to the letter of the Director of Public Instruction dated the 17th Instant No. 2317, urging on the Commissioners the expediency of appointing a certain number of Inspecting Schoolmasters at once, I think the appointments may be made on the 1st January 1873 leaving the interval between that time and the present for securing the sanction of the Commissioners and Government to our final scheme. The balance of Rs. 3,720 remaining out of the allotment for Education for this year will, I think, bear the charge on account of Inspecting Schoolmasters for the months of January and February; and these officers can prepare the ground for the commencement of the scheme in April next by making a survey of their respective areas of inspection and visiting and inducing the most promising of the Pial Schoolmasters to commence teaching the subjects for Examination under the lower standards of the results system. But none of the Teachers so influenced can claim an inspection and a money grant before the commencement of the next official year, as his pupils will not be ready for examination before that date.

35. I must leave the subject here, simply adding that the question dealt with in this Memo: concerns the best interests of the Tax-payers, and that those interests are well worth every effort that we can make in their behalf.

V. KRISTNAMA CHARIAR.

MADRAS,
*30th October* 1872.

Rs a 3/2

Total grants-in-aid to Schools 103893-9-1
Deduct grants-in-aid to Schools in Indian 17452-15-8
Rem: 86,440-9-5
Deduct grants-in-aid Schools of Municipality 63,407-13-6
23032-11-11

Decreto

Approvazione del R.D. che
fissa l'orario delle
lezioni da osservarsi
dal 1° Novembre
1923 al 31 Agosto
1924 nelle Scuole
Normali Maschili
Femminili e Magistrali
del Regno

Brefs Ffri.
21 Nov. 23. Fu. 6 N. 385
16 Nov. 23. Sez. I. 122

Fmm Direttore Div. I. Sez. I.
24 Ott. 23 N. 776. F. 6
2 Nov. 23 - 20 P. 2.

the enactment of Madras Act 3 of 71. Dr. While placing the created resources at the disposal of the Municipal and relieving the Madras Munic. from the cost of the town police, extended the appl. of Muni: funds to Educational purposes.

It will be seen from page 63 of the Gazette Dr. accompg. that the Meeting held on 15 Feb. last the Madras M. Commrs. adopted the [struck through] modification the scheme for aiding lower class schools within their limits. It was submitted by the Committee apptd. at the Meeting of 31 Oct: 71

See Gvt. Ro: 13 Jan. 72.

This is really not elementary

to consider the subject.

The main features of the scheme are

— that aid be afforded only in the form of payt. by results. No salary grants to be given

— that the 4th Standard of the Gvt. scheme is omitted altogether.

— that the 2d. & 3d. standards are modified by the addn. of vernacular poetry.

— that the 3d. standard is further modified by an addn. to the geographical test.

— that English Reading and writing are omitted from the Scheme so far as they might come in as the vernacular language of English or Eurasian pupils

— and that any optional addl. language (Tamil or Telugu) is added to it for Mahomedan Eurasian & English pupils with addl. grants.

— The Scale of Prices
is reduced as enumerated in
the first Scale

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| from a Cent of | 2½ | 1 | 2 | to the 1st Standard |
| —— | 4 | — | 3 | — 2d —— |
| —— | 6½ | — | 5 | — 3d —— |
| —— | 9 | — | 7 | — 4th (Explanation in margin) |
| —— | 3 | — | 2 | — 2nd |

— but the Captains Privi-
. and 50 per Cent to the Privi-
in the case of Fire & Wreck
on but the allowance
from Cent Fire & Wreck
Scheme on the same footing

— but the Scale of
Grain in Small Vessels
for Each Load to be reduced
as enumerated in the first
Scale from 10 2 10
/ — /
½ — ½
2 — 2
4 — 1

2/ The Allowance also
proves for the appt.
for Dy Inspector of Schools
the Captain Entitled to the
Premiums & Orders two
Old to Each Entitled to
the Quarters Salary in the
Year's Limits

The Number of Pensioners
Quarter on the Establish-
ment & from Commencement
to the Abolition of Fees

The Superintendent of Pensions
to Report to the Director
of Pensions for Approval
and the Payment to Cease
in Each Case on the Day
in which Death shall occur
or Disability be Certified

Widows Orphans &c
Annuities to be Calculated
from the Day of Death
of the Husband Parent
or Relation on whose
Account they are
Granted

Applications for Gratuities
in the Event of Death
to be Made within Twelve
Months after the Death
of the Officer or Man
to whom they relate
except under Special
Circumstances which
shall be Stated by the
Person Applying for
Relief after the Expiration
of that Period

The Pensions to be Calcu-

## Statement showing the difference of rates leviable under the Towns Improvement Act X of 1865 and III of 1871 respectively.

| | Under X of 1865 | Under III of 1871 |
|---|---|---|
| Rates on Houses, buildings and Land, not exceeding | per annum 7½ per Cent | per annum 2½ per Cent |
| Tax on Arts, professions, Trades and Callings | Yearly from 2 Rs. to 50 Rs. | Yearly from 1 Rs. to 100 Rs. |
| Taxes on Carriages, Horses and other animals | Half yearly from 4 Annas to 9 Rs. | Half yearly from 4 Annas to 12 Rs. |
| Registration of Carts and other vehicles without Springs | Half yearly Fee not exceeding 1 Rs. | Half yearly Fee not exceeding 2 Rs. |
| Tolls | From 6 pies to 8 Annas | From 1 Anna to 1 Rs. |

Average of Government Contribution to Provincial Municipalities for 1869-70 & 1870-71 — Rs. 2,11,519.
— do — of Police charges incurred by — do — for do & do — " 2,15,666.
Difference in favor of Municipalities — Rs 4,147
Annual charge of Madras Municipality for Police prior to the introduction of Act V of 1871 — Rs 1,07,232.

Estado

De Municipalidades para Salarios de Cantidades por Salarios en 1857.
Incluyendo Cantidades para Municipalidades
Pagadas Trimestralmente
De Rentas Municipales
En Diversos Distritos
En 1857. Pagadas en Dinero.

Nombres de Municipalidades. Cantidades.

Municipalidad de Cartago, $ 1,000.
Municipalidad de Heredia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Alajuela, 1,000.
Municipalidad de San José, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Puntarenas, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Esparza, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Nicoya, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Guanacaste, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Aserrí, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Escazú, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Pacaca, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Turrubares, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Santa Ana, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Mora, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Puriscal, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Barba, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Heredia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Flores, 1,000.
Municipalidad de San Isidro, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Alajuelita, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Tibás, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Moravia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Curridabat, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Desamparados, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Aserrí, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Escazú, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Pacaca, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Turrubares, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Santa Ana, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Mora, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Puriscal, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Barba, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Heredia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Flores, 1,000.
Municipalidad de San Isidro, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Alajuelita, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Tibás, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Moravia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Curridabat, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Desamparados, 1,000.

Total — $ 1,000

Estado de Cantidades Pagadas por Salarios en 1857.

Municipalidad de Cartago, $ 1,000.
Municipalidad de Heredia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Alajuela, 1,000.
Municipalidad de San José, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Puntarenas, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Esparza, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Nicoya, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Guanacaste, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Aserrí, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Escazú, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Pacaca, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Turrubares, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Santa Ana, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Mora, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Puriscal, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Barba, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Heredia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Flores, 1,000.
Municipalidad de San Isidro, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Alajuelita, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Tibás, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Moravia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Curridabat, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Desamparados, 1,000.

Total — $ 1,000

Estado de Cantidades Pagadas por Salarios en 1857.

Municipalidad de Cartago, $ 1,000.
Municipalidad de Heredia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Alajuela, 1,000.
Municipalidad de San José, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Puntarenas, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Esparza, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Nicoya, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Guanacaste, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Aserrí, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Escazú, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Pacaca, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Turrubares, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Santa Ana, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Mora, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Puriscal, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Barba, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Heredia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Flores, 1,000.
Municipalidad de San Isidro, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Alajuelita, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Tibás, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Moravia, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Curridabat, 1,000.
Municipalidad de Desamparados, 1,000.

Total — $ 1,000

| | |
|---|---|
| F.C. In. Central Institution | 9,740- 3- 4 |
| W.S. Institution. Royapettah | 3,302. 13. 4 |
| St Mary's R.C. Seminary | 1434. 3- 0 |
| Oveta Protestant College | 9,347. 8. 0 |
| Bishop Jones Jammu School | 4937. 10- 5 |
| Joel Doaks School Vizag | 5,549. 14- 7 |
| Robertson's High School | 10,922- 12- 0 |
| Gondu Naidu's Primary School | 3,982- 6- 10 |
| Madras Gondu Primary School | 2,693- 6- 0 |
| Church of Scotland Mission School | 6,045- 13- 4 |
| Scotch Mission Institution | 4,057- 2- 8 |
| Total | 62,593- 13- 6 |
| Enclosure Female Orphan Asylum | 814- 0- 0 |
| Total | 63,407- 13- 6 |

Rs a k
Total 10,215-14-7

-

Rs 1,13,893-9-1
deduct Rs 10,215-14-7

Rs 1,03,677.10.6

Page no 51 Blank
Please

## Schools not in Madras.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. C. M. School, Chingleput | | 498 | 8 0 |
| " " Trivellore | | 521 | 12 0 |
| " " Conjeveram | | 1,085 | 12 4 |
| " " Ballica Patsala | | 25 | 0 0 |
| " " Tyampetta | | 60 | 0 0 |
| " " Rajampetta | | 84 | 0 0 |
| " " Chingleput (girls') | | 60 | 0 0 |
| " " Conjeveram (girls') | | 60 | 0 0 |
| " " Trivellore (girls') | | 159 | 0 0 |
| " " Wallajahbad | | 246 | 14 7 |
| Fr. M. School, Triwatiwaranpetta | | 322 | 0 10 |
| Roman Catholic School, Palaveram. | | 300 | 0 0 |
| Pacheappahs High School, Conjeveram | | 1931 | 0 11 |
| Anglo-Vernacular School, Madras Fort | | 710 | 9 3 |
| Christian Ver: Ld: Society's School, Kalamancheri | | 71 | 8 0 |
| Gospel Society's School, Pondicherry | | 118 | 8 0 |
| " " " Kulmandakum. | | 82 | 8 0 |
| | Rs | 7237 | 1 1 |

Financial Department.

59

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read a paper Proceedings of 7th March 1873 No 385. Financial
& 16 April 1873 No 492. Educational

Read the following letter

From The Director of Public
Instruction — If 24 April 1873 No 776. Financial

Do — Do — If 2nd May 1873 No 208. Educational

From the President of the
Madras Municl. Commrs. — If 27 June 1873 No 837. Financial

Order thereon Communicated. 11 July 1873.
No 972

The Governor in Council
shares the objections ex-
pressed by the Director of
Public Instruction to the
changes proposed to be
introduced by the Madras
Municipality in the
system of Grants in aid
for Elementary Education
in the Municipal limits,
but observes that these
changes are evidently
dictated by the financial
difficulties of the Munic-
ipality and that some

of means alone necessitates
their adoption.

2. The Govt trust that
before the close of the
current year the financial
position of the Mu-
nicipality may be so
much improved by
amendments of the Law
and otherwise, that
the same reason will
not apply hereafter,
and in order to obviate
the necessity for any
temporary arrangements,
the Governor in Council
resolves to make a
special Grant of funds
to the Madras Munici-
pality to enable them
in the current year to
maintain the Government
system of grants in aid
in its integrity on
the understanding that

if

of the state of the Municipal funds shall permit it, the system shall be so maintained in future years.

3. Since the information on the subject that is available in the Govt Office, it is calculated that the total expenditure [illegible] on Elementary Education in the Madras Municipal limits has not exceeded Rs 33000 annually.

In the Municipal Budget for the current year, Rs 10000 have been provided for this purpose

4. The Governor in Council resolves to make to the Municipality a special grant of Rs 23,000 / twenty three thousand / to be applied

to

to the promotion of Elementary Education in the Current year on the condition that the Govt. rules on the subject are to be effectively maintained.

3. The Accountant General will make the necessary transfer from the Provincial Balances.

By Express with &c.

The President R. C. Bradley
Dr Pub Instruction
Accountant Genl

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

Educational

To

The Secretary Board of Commrs.
Madras.

Dated July 11
Recd. } 1873, No. 572

Nos. 72 - 75

Madras Presidency. The Changes proposed to be introduced by this Board in the System of grant-in-aid for Elementary Education within Presd. Limits considered as far as they affect a grant of Rs 23000 Sanctioned to Madras division for current year to maintain the Educational system in its integrity