M.R.O. 1—77,004—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1126	Press / Mis. –
Dated	7-7-	18 76

S3/524

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 72. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th August 1873, No. 1587.

Read the following letters:—

From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., President of the Local Fund Board, Canara Circle, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 13th June 1873, No. 339.

With reference to the suggestion of Government, contained in paragraph 3 of their Order in the Financial Department, dated the 18th April 1873, No. 503, regarding the consideration by the Local Fund Boards of the new educational arrangements which will be necessitated by the discontinuance of the house-tax, I have the honor to enclose copy of a Resolution passed by this Board on the 2nd June 1873 on the subject; and I may mention that it was based on a scheme of mine circulated to all the members (European and Native) for deliberate consideration, previous to meeting, discussing, and amending it at the Board, and that there was circulated at the same time Mr. Garthwaite's scheme, approved in Malabar and in the Revenue Board's Proceedings, dated 20th March 1873, No. 415, and especially obtained by me for the purpose of contemporaneous consideration by the Local Fund Board.

2. Looking to the fact that the source constituted by the Local Funds Act for the support of the Union Schools has been abolished, this Board is desirous, for reasons below stated, of having the Union System simultaneously discontinued and of substituting the payment-by-results system, with such modifications as are calculated, in their opinion, to remedy the practical defects of that system.

3. Instances have occurred in this Circle where, even after the abolition of the house-tax, the attendance at some of the Union Schools decreased; and the Local Fund Board are of opinion that they have fallen into the mistake of opening schools in places where they were not required by the people.

4. Had the unpopular house-tax been the only cause of discontent and the only preventive of attendance as was hitherto held, there would remain no reason why the attendance should be reduced after that source of discontent had been removed. Hence, it appears that some other cause must be looked for. This Board conjectures that it is owing to the agricultural classes considering it better to teach their children agricultural knowledge than literary learning; for it is at the cultivation season that the attendance most falls off.

5. The system adopted by this Board encourages teachers to open schools only *where there is a demand for education*; for there only is it that their labors are likely to be remunerated.

6. The system of payment by results seems to be more than any other "*in the direction of helping those who most need help*," without pressing education and the cost thereof on those who do not at all desire or indeed require it for any practical good it can do them.

7. This system has the advantage, then, of giving State aid only where it is wanted and in the proportion in which it is wanted.

8. It has the further recommendation that it does so with the minimum of interference, evading the caste difficulty and the religious question, and leaving it open to the people to have English or vernacular education as they may prefer, as well as to select their vernacular whether it be Canarese, Malayalum, or Hindustani.

9. But the weak points in the practical working of the system seem to be the inadequacy of the grants hitherto made and the irregularity of their payment.

10. This objection the South Canara Board proposes to meet by the addition of a Capitation Allowance of Rupees 2 a-year for each boy regularly taught.

11. This form of grant is thought fairer to the schoolmasters than an increase of the Result Grants; for the Capitation Allowance will not be so dependant as the Result Grant on the accidents of examination, of non-attendance at the precise day thereof, or on the varying opinion of the different examiners. It will reward the master for the trouble spent on the stupid and idle and less brilliant boys on whom labor has been expended by him, though they fail to reflect it in their examinations.

12. Furthermore, the Capitation Allowance will be made regularly from month to month, and will thus form a regular income on which, together with such school-fees as he may elect to charge, the schoolmaster will be able to subsist instead of having to wait for six or twelve months—generally the latter period—till his school can be examined and the Result Grant paid him in a lump in arrears.

13. This combination of Capitation and Result Grants will, the South Canara Board think, meet all requirements of elementary education in their Circle.

14. On this principle, a rough estimate of the probable expenditure has been sketched, and it is found to be very nearly half of that under the house-tax arrangement.

15. Should Government approve, the system can be worked out in further detail by the special department.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board, Canara Circle, dated 2nd June 1873.

* * * *

2. Read Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, dated 18th April 1873, No. 503, passing orders on the Local Fund Budget for 1873-74. In paragraph 2 of this order, the Government desire the Local Boards to consider the new educational arrangements which will be necessitated by the discontinuance of the house-tax.

Resolved that, with the sanction of Government, the following scheme be introduced in this Circle from the commencement of April 1874.

That the Unions be abolished, and the existing Result-grant System substituted with the addition of a Capitation Allowance of Rupees 2 a-year for each boy shown to be in regular attendance for the same number of days in each month as is required by the Result Grant Rules.

That to a newly opened school no Capitation Allowance be granted till it has been examined, and then the allowance be paid in arrears from the time of application for examination. That when once a school has been examined and pronounced up to the mark, the Capitation be paid monthly if desired, leaving the result payment only to be made in a lump on examination.

That the schoolmasters be left perfectly free to charge what attendance fees they like.

That the existing buildings and furniture be sold outright to schoolmasters or rented at 5 per cent. of their actual cost as the schoolmasters may prefer.

That a Book Depôt be maintained at each Taluq Cutcherry, an almirah and Rupees 3 a-month being provided by this Board for the purpose of a Clerk being in attendance during the first week in each month, for the disposal of indents from the several schools and Inspecting Schoolmasters, and the keeping of accounts.

* * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. S. THOMAS,
President.

From L. GARTHWAITE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Palghaut, 28th June 1873.

I have the honor to address you in reference to a letter, No. 339, of the 13th instant, of the President of the Local Funds Board, Canara Circle, a copy of which that officer has favored me with.

2. As, owing to my being on circuit, the copy was late in reaching me, and to my having only now arrived within the reach of the Post, I have been delayed in noticing the above letter; to avoid further delay I take the liberty of addressing my remarks directly.

3. In paragraph 1 of the letter under remark, it is stated that the scheme therein sketched was circulated to all the members of the Board. I presume this means those that are in South Canara, as no copy was circulated to me, and I have had no voice in this matter. I think it necessary to state this, lest the Board should conclude that the scheme is endorsed by me as one of the members of the Board. On the contrary, I consider the scheme likely to lead to the collapse of all the Middle-class Schools now supported by the Board.

4. Already some of their schoolmasters are beginning to look out for any employment that will offer them even a small fixed salary; the few that, forced by the want of any other means of subsistence, will be left to accept the terms of the scheme, will be the least capable and least energetic—not at all the kind of men to earn much of a Result Grant, and certainly not the men to give a good education.

5. The results will be that South Canara, already (except for the Provincial School, Mangalore) one of the districts most backward in education, will be left with no private Middle-class Schools, except those in Mangalore, and with but few elementary schools, and those of a very inferior type. As for the Government Middle-class Schools, their stability is already affected by the high fees demanded in them.

6. I can scarcely believe, when after years of labor and considerable expense, South Canara has (though even now not to the requisite extent) been provided with a system of Middle-class Schools, that it can be seriously contemplated to destroy that work, and to bring the district back to very nearly the same state that I found it in when I took charge of it in 1859. The proposed scheme would, for instance, lay the axe to the root of the work done under Act VI. of 1863, and I need not remind you that in Malabar and Canara the Rate-school System was worked with a fair share of success, and that many Middle-class Schools founded under it still exist as Union Schools and work fairly.

7. I might go further into details, pointing out, for instance, that, unless Middle-class Education in South Canara is to cease altogether, Provincial Funds* will have to support by Results Grants most of the financial burden that the Local Funds Board endeavors to throw off, and that, unless the obligation never to deny payment of fairly earned grants is repudiated, the expenses of a Result-grant System successfully worked will probably not be less than that of a judicious combination of salaries and result-payments. This last opinion is concurred in by the Deputy-Inspector of the Circle, who also, I may state, writes to me not approving of the President's scheme. But I shall go into the details of this scheme in a letter to the Director of Public Instruction, so that, should it be considered necessary, my views may reach you through the proper official channel. I now write merely to exonerate myself to prevent any misapprehensions as to the opinion of the local educational authorities. The scheme, though it is evidently drawn up with the best intentions, would, I fear, in actual operation, be found practically disastrous.

* Grants of the nature to Middle-class Schools are payable solely from Provincial Funds.

From E. B. POWELL, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 19th July 1873, No. 1517.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, No. 678, of the 30th ultimo, in which Mr. Garthwaite comments at some length upon the scheme proposed to be adopted by the South Canara Local Fund Board, and laid before the Board of Revenue with Mr. Thomas' letter, No. 339, of the 13th ultimo. I request that the Board will give careful consideration to Mr. Garthwaite's remarks.

2. I do not think it necessary to take up the several points noticed by the Inspector; but I must observe that I agree generally in the views he has put forward. I consider the Local Fund Board's scheme will do great damage to the progress of education, if it is adopted; and I hold that its adoption would involve something very like a breach of faith towards the Union Schools which were formerly Rate Schools.

3. In case the Board think fit to place Mr. Thomas' letter before Government, I request that they will be good enough, at the same time, to forward a copy of Mr. Garthwaite's communication.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
7th July 1874.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From L. GARTHWAITE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Palghaut, 30th June 1873, No. 678.

I have the honor to address you on a certain Resolution of the South Canara Local Fund Board at a Meeting held on the 2nd instant, by which the existing Union Schools in that district are abolished from the 1st April next.

2. In the letter forwarding these Resolutions to the Board of Revenue, it is stated that the scheme on which the Resolution is based was circulated to all the members of the Canara Board.

3. This I presume to mean all those resident in South Canara; for no copy of any such scheme ever reached me. Had it done so, I should have done my utmost to dissuade the Board from adopting it.

4. Early in May I forwarded the President of the Canara Local Fund Board a copy of the Board of Revenue's Proceedings, adopting my scheme for the improvement of the existing Union Middle-class Schools in Malabar. Mr. Thomas replied by a demi-official (copy enclosed), stating that he had a somewhat similar scheme before his Board.

5. How it can be called similar I do not see. The Malabar scheme is one effecting in existing Union Middle-class Schools a considerable amount of improvement at a moderate *increase* of expense; the Canara scheme turns out to be—when, now for the first time, there is an opportunity of examining it—a scheme not for improving the schools, but for *saving* half the present educational expenditure of the Board by a system (as yet, as far as I know, untried in similar schools in any country) under which the remuneration of the schoolmasters is entirely to depend upon payment for the results attained as regards attendance and instruction.

6. I think, I am entitled to call this scheme *untried*; for in Great Britain all schools, aided on the Result System, have responsible managers who pay the teachers fixed salaries; and in Malabar, where perhaps the Result System has been pushed furthest, there is, in regard to the indigenous schools (as everywhere in India, I believe), a time-honored system by which the masters are to receive grain, cloth, and other necessaries, and even money, from the parents of their scholars; moreover, it is now provided that they shall also, on certain conditions, receive stipends from the Local Fund Board. A system of partial result-payment has been adopted for Union Middle-class Schools in Malabar; but the greater proportion of the remuneration of the teachers in those schools will still be by fixed salaries.

7. And not only is this scheme untried, but also likely, in its effects, to be disastrous. Conjoined with the heavy fees demanded in the Government Taluq-schools, it will eventuate in South Canara in the destruction of all Middle-class Education out of Mangalore. Although Canara, except for the Mangalore Provincial School, is still educationally one of the most backward districts, something has been achieved there. There now exists in that district a system—incomplete perhaps, but in fair working order—by which Middle-class Education (for which, in my opinion, there is more demand than for elementary education) has been extended to the outlying portion of the Collectorate. Under Act VI. of 1863, several Rate Middle-class Schools were established, and other Middle-class Schools have been set up since by the Local Fund Board. Several of these have been fairly successful, and the others need only time and judicious measures to be equally so. The amount of progress now attained is the result of years of labor and of considerable expenditure.

8. It is now virtually proposed to undo that work, and to reduce Canara to the state in which I found it in 1859, when Mangalore was the one spot that shone in the midst of the surrounding darkness. Canara has no indigenous school-system like Malabar has, and the Result-grant and Inspecting-Schoolmasters System has, therefore, been a failure there as regards even elementary schools. Middle-class Schools in Canara are entirely the creation of the Salary System,

and I venture to say that, without a system of which fixed salaries form at least some part, few, if any, men of attainments, sufficient for Middle-class Education, will be found to accept masterships. Practically, then, Middle-class Education will be starved out, save in Mangalore. If this is the object of Government, good; but if not, the scheme should at once be disallowed. For elementary schools, it is not a good modification of the existing Result-grant Rules, and Middle-class Schools it will destroy.

9. Some points in the scheme still require notice, and that somewhat in detail:—

(1.) Nearly all the Union Middle-class Schools are old "Rate Schools." Surely the Local Fund Board, in taking these over, contracted, to some extent, a responsibility to keep them up as long as they did fairly.

(2.) Take the case of men who entered the service of Rate Commissioners, expecting that a *quasi* Government institution will have some permanency, and who all now find themselves without a service, their income rendered scanty and utterly insecure. Surely their case is a very hard one!

(3.) I may further point out that the principle of Capitation Grants was condemned when the existing Grant-in-aid Rules were first under consideration.

(4.) I have also to ask, and this is especially worthy of consideration, who is to pay the Result Grants to Middle-class Schools? The Board proposes to adopt the "existing system." But by that system the payment of all Result Grants to Middle Schools falls upon Provincial Funds. If this is what is contemplated, it is simply asking Government to take over all the existing Union Middle-class Schools.

(5.) Let the scheme be brought to the test of the following calculations:—

An attendance of forty may be taken as a very fair average attendance for a Middle-class School in a district where, as in South Canara and Malabar, the population does not collect in large towns and villages. This forty will practically be found to form three classes (of about ten, fourteen, and sixteen in numbers), and to require at least two masters. The fees now levied (and to raise them is dangerous) are, taking the above numbers (30+28+16 = 74 Annas), Rupees 4-10-0 per mensem, and the Capitation Grant would be 40×2 Annas 8 Pies = Rupees 6-10-8, or together Rupees 11-4-8 per mensem. Allowing Rupees 4 per month (a moderate calculation) for the rent, the scheme proposes to charge for house and furniture, etc., and a margin of 1 Rupee for irregularity of attendance, non-payment of fees in the vacations and other losses, we have about Rs. 6 per mensem of income to support, pending the receipt of a grant (alleged to be "precarious and inadequate"), two men who must be supposed to be men of good attainments and fair skill as teachers. That men can be got to accept such terms I see no grounds for presuming. As said before, the scheme narrowly considered tends merely to close Middle-class Schools altogether, or to hand them over to Government.

(6.) The idea of selling outright buildings that have cost from Rupees 1,000 to 2,000 to men noted for their lack of means is a typical instance of the impracticable character of this scheme.

(7.) I have attempted to show that the scheme is unsuited for Middle-class Education. It remains to be considered whether it will work fairly for elementary schools. In the first place, it makes no provision for such schools being taught by trained teachers. Men will not attend a Normal School to prepare themselves for a profession in the first year of what (see Clause II. of the Scheme) they are to maintain themselves on such scanty fees as can be collected in a newly opened school, and when future years hold out no prospect beyond a precarious income with but little chance of rising in life. But without some means of gradually introducing trained teachers into elementary schools, little can be effected in the way of the improvement of elementary education.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
7th July 1874.

(8.) Again, it is open to question whether the scheme will diminish much the cost of elementary schools. The monthly expense on the Salary System of an elementary school of, say, fifty boys, as shown in the margin*, is Rupees 21-8-0 (and this is pitching it rather high), which gives Rupees 258 per annum; and deducting fees (at one Anna per mensem a boy), Rupees 37-8-0 per annum, we have Rupees 220-8-0 net. The Canara Board's scheme would give the masters Rupees 100 Capitation Grant, and such a school, even on the moderate computation that there pass only half the pupils of the upper classes and two-thirds of the lowest, would get a grant of Rupees 117, making a total of Rupees 217 against Rupees 220-8-0.

*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Head Master	12	0	0
Second do.	7	0	0
Contingencies	2	8	0
Total ..	21	8	0

Class.	Strength.	Passed.	Rate.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.
III...	10	5	9	45
II	16	8	4	32
I	24	16	2½	40
Total ..	50	29	...	117

(9.) The scheme, therefore, seems to offer little saving, unless that saving is effected by diminishing the number of schools and the efficiency of the teaching. Private enterprise is not much to be relied on with Natives, at least in Canara; few schools will, therefore, be carried on, and those by men more or less inefficient and unable to work their schools up to earn a good grant. In this way, therefore, a saving may be effected, but the task of educating the people will be left almost untouched.

10. It would not be proper for me to offer an opinion as to what should be done to meet the circumstances. I have not been asked to do so by any one, and as the case of Canara is not solitary, for there must be other districts where the loss of Union Funds is equally felt. Government may probably have already taken under consideration the means of restoring the financial equilibrium. Both in Malabar and Canara I think some savings might be effected; but unless the wholesale abolition of the schools, irrespective of their efficiency, is contemplated, I do not see how the schools can be carried on, unless the income on which, first as rate, next as house-tax, they have for years depended, been in some shape or other restored.

11. I beg to apologise for troubling you with this lengthy communication, but my excuse must be that I consider that the educational existence of a whole district is jeopardized. I should have been glad to say a few words on the President's letter (No. 339 of the 13th instant) to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue—a letter some of the statements in which I consider as erroneous, as the reasoning is fallacious; but I fear to trespass further on your attention, and shall gladly leave the letter to be dealt with by your abler hands.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) E. B. POWELL,
Director of Public Instruction.

These papers will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Local Fund Board of the South Canara Circle, assenting to a proposal of the President, have resolved (with the consent of Government) to have no more Local Fund Schools, *i.e.*, schools in which the schoolmasters' fixed salaries and the other expenses are paid from the Local Fund, and to support education only by the usual Results Grants-in-aid, supplemented by Capitation Grants of Rupees 2 a-head per annum for boys attending the school during the period required by the Grant-in-aid Rules.

3. There are twenty-five Local Fund Schools now in existence. Eleven* of these were Rate Schools under the repealed Act No. VI. of 1863, and six would probably have been added to the number if the Act had remained in force a little longer than it did. The schools, formerly Rate Schools, enjoy a grant from Government of Rupees 1,870 per annum. Some of the schools are held in buildings erected expressly for the purpose, and costing one or two thousands of rupees.

* Nine principal, two subsidiary.

4. The new scheme was prepared, discussed, and adopted, without consulting Mr. Garthwaite, the Inspector of Schools, and this is sufficient to cause it to be distrusted. The Board are of opinion that no such scheme should be prepared without first ascertaining the views of the educational authorities.

5. Mr. Garthwaite believes the scheme would be ruinous in its effects on education (more especially Middle-class Education) in South Canara; and he has addressed the Board direct, and through the Director of Public Instruction, who agrees with him, and holds that the adoption of the scheme "would involve something very like a breach of faith towards the schools which were formerly Rate Schools."

6. There is one point in Mr. Garthwaite's argument on which the Board do not agree with him. He seems to anticipate that, under existing rules when the Local Fund Schools, which are of the middle class, cease to be Local Fund Schools, the grants-in-aid will have to be paid out of Provincial Funds; but in a special case like this, there can be no doubt but what the Local Fund Board would readily pay such grants-in-aid, and feel themselves bound to do so. The question, under what rules Government would pay their grants, which are now fixed on an average of payments made previous to the repeal of Act VI. of 1863, is another matter.

7. On all other points, the Board agree with Mr. Garthwaite. He shows that the present system following on the Rate-school System is working well, has extended Middle-class Education to outer parts of the Circle, and is the result of years of labor and considerable expenditure; and that the new system, by abolishing fixed salaries, will drive all good schoolmasters away, stop men from getting trained to teach at Normal Schools, damage elementary education, and destroy Middle-class Education altogether.

8. The opinion of the Collector of the district does not carry so much weight as usual in this case; because, in the first place, he has not discussed the matter with officers of the Educational Department; and because, in the second place, he holds strong views against the educational policy of Government, as is shown by his report on the incidence of taxation (letter to Government, 30th December 1872).

9. The chief reason given for the Local Fund Board's belief that Local Fund Schools should be abolished is that, in some instances, the attendance at Union Schools has fallen off *even* since the house-tax was stopped. From this

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
7th July 1874.

they gather that they have established schools too hastily in places where they are not wanted, and that the reluctance of parents to send their children to school proceeds more from a wish to get work out of them in the fields than from discontent about taxation. This inference does not seem to be warranted by the premises. When a parent had to pay house-tax, he naturally felt inclined to get something in return, and sent his children to school. When the tax was discontinued, this motive vanished, and the children, "in some instances," ceased to be sent to school.

10. The Local Fund Act was meant to foster education beyond what had been previously attempted, and it will be a deplorable result if the Act be so manipulated that education will retrograde and schools become fewer than they were under the repealed Act VI. of 1863.

11. The Board are strongly of opinion that, unless it is clearly made out that the Local Fund cannot bear the charge, no Local Fund School hitherto established should be set adrift, until it ceases to attract scholars; and in the case of the old Rate Schools, they consider that the Local Fund Boards are burdened with a responsibility which they cannot disown.

12. If Government determine to allow the schools to be set adrift, they must issue orders as to how their grants-in-aid to the old Rate Schools are to be calculated and paid. The schools will, in all probability, cease to be stable institutions where boys are taught by qualified masters.

13. It is observed that, in G.O., 11th July 1873, No. 971, Government give South Canara a grant of Rupees 600 from Provincial Funds for schools to be newly opened. In separate Proceedings the Board have inquired whether these grants are to be continued in future years. If not, the South Canara Local Fund Board cannot be asked to set up schools which they will have to abolish for want of means next year.

(True Copies and Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
for Secretary.

No. 73. From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., President of the Local Fund Board, Canara Circle, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Mangalore, 23rd September 1873, No. 542.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th August 1873, No. 1587, I have the honor to submit an extract from the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board of this Circle, dated the 22nd instant, desiring to be allowed to address Government again on the subject before orders are passed on the proposals submitted to them.

2. To avoid delay I have taken the liberty to address Government direct, a copy of this letter having been simultaneously forwarded to the Board of Revenue.

3. I beg to state that the above Resolution was passed at the general meeting convened for the consideration of the budget.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
1th July 1874.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Local Fund Board, Canara Circle, held at Mangalore at 3 P. M., on Monday the 22nd September 1873.

* * *

3. Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th August 1873, No. 1587, submitting, for the orders of Government, the educational scheme proposed by the Local Fund Board, with remarks deprecating the proposal.

The Local Fund Board desire that the Government will be pleased to pause before passing orders on these Proceedings so as to allow the Local Fund Board to address them again on a subject on which they are singularly unanimous, and that the papers be meanwhile circulated by the President for the consideration and opinion of the members.

* * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. S. THOMAS,
President.

No. 74. From H. S. THOMAS, Esq, President of the Local Fund Board, Canara Circle, to J. STURROCK, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Hannar, 20th December 1873, No. 677.

In reply to your official memorandum, No. 281, dated 10th December 1873, I have the honor to state that, since my letter to Government, dated 23rd September 1873, No. 542, was addressed, the Local Fund Board of this Circle have been furnished by Mr. Garthwaite, the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, and Member of the Board, with a fresh revised educational scheme. This second scheme was laid before the Local Fund Board at its last meeting, and I have only to-day learnt has received its approval. It will be submitted to Government through the Board of Revenue immediately after the Christmas holidays.

2. Under these circumstances the submission of the further report alluded to by you has been deferred.

No. 75. From the same Officer, dated Mangalore, 3rd February 1874, No. 52.

With reference to your official memorandum, No. 281, dated 10th December 1873, and my letter dated 20th December 1873, No. 677, I have the honor to state that I have this day submitted to Revenue Board the educational scheme for this Local Fund Board.

No. 76. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd March 1874, No. 648.

Read the following letters :—

From E. B. POWELL, Esq., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 31st October 1873, No. 2,206 :—

I HAVE the honour to send, for the information of the Board, the papers specified in the margin, and to make the following remarks thereon.

* Letter from L. Garthwaite, Esq., to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1,159, dated 16th October 1873, with 7 enclosures.
* Letter from L. Garthwaite, Esq., to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1,182, dated 22nd October, with 5 enclosures.
* Requested to be returned.

2. The Budget-estimate for the South Canara Circle was not prepared in communication with the officers of the Education Department, nor were the officers in question (Mr. Garthwaite and K. Santappa) present at the Meeting at which the Budget-estimate was passed.

3. Paragraph 45 of Mr. Thomas's letter to the Board states, that as the officers of the Education Department were of opinion that certain modifications in the establishment and management of the schools were necessary, the Deputy-Inspector was, on the 9th August, appointed a member of the Budget Committee; that that officer excused himself on the ground of ill-health; that Mr. Garthwaite, who was in Malabar, was informed of the Budget Meeting, but that he was unable to attend; that, though there was ample time, neither Mr. Garthwaite nor the Deputy-Inspector submitted his views in writing; and that, under the circumstances, an estimate almost similar to that of the previous year is submitted.

4. Considering the radical changes proposed by Mr. Garthwaite, I would remark that the Deputy-Inspector, for several reasons, was not the proper officer to put them forward, and that it is a pity the attendance of Mr. Garthwaite, or a written communication from him, was not awaited. Mr. Garthwaite was really unable to leave Malabar in time, and, as will appear from his letter to Mr. Thomas of the 16th September, No. 1,079, there was not time to furnish a written statement.

5. Under the circumstances, I request the Board will take such steps as are necessary towards having the estimate revised and brought into such conformity with Mr. Garthwaite's views as may appear desirable to the Local Fund Board of South Canara.

6. Referring to the estimate now before the Revenue Board, I request attention to the fact that the sum of Rupees 7,240 is asked for, from Provincial Funds, as a special grant for schools. I agree with Mr. Garthwaite in considering that the amount is not required, as the resources of the Local Fund Board for the purposes of "schools," "sanitation," and "miscellaneous," are ample without it.

Mr. Garthwaite, in his letter of the 22nd October, No. 1,182, gives the receipts and expenditure of the General Fund thus:—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Expenditure*	Rs.
One-third Land Cess	28,577	Grant II.	17,940
Ordinary School Grant	2,780	Grant III.	10,930
Sale of Books	2,000	Grant IV.	2,160
School Fees...	1,280		
Bungalow Fees	400	Total...	31,030
Miscellaneous	100	Difference	4,107
Total...	35,137	Total...	35,137

Showing a balance, in favour, of Rupees 4,107, although the special grant of Rupees 7,240 is not taken into account as a receipt. As, however, the estimate reserves Rupees 3,850 from the General Fund, the balance of Rupees 4,107 is reduced to Rupees 257.

7. Following the figures in the estimate thus:—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.
One-third Land Cess	28,577	Grant II.	17,940
Ordinary School Grant	2,780	Grant III.	10,930
Special do.	7,240	Grant IV.	2,160
Fees	1,280		
Sale of Books	2,000	Total...	31,030
Bungalow Fees	400	Difference	11,347
Miscellaneous.	100		
Total...	42,377	Total...	42,377

The result is a balance, in favour, of Rupees 11,347. Deducting from this the reserve of Rupees 3,850 on the General Fund, the balance is Rupees 7,497, which is still in excess of the special grant of Rupees 7,240 by Rupees 257.

8. Under the above circumstances, I cannot but agree with Mr. Garthwaite in considering that the special grant has been asked for under a misconception. If, therefore, the Revenue Board decide upon accepting the present estimate, it will be necessary to strike out the sum of Rupees 7,240.

9. I have carefully gone through paragraph 43 of Mr. Thomas's letter to the Revenue Board, but I am unable to discover how the sum of Rupees 1,640 is arrived at. It is true "Statement III., Receipts and Charges," shows Rs. 1,640; but this is a sum preceded by *minus*, and cannot, therefore, be described "as available from the General Fund for expenditure on Local Fund schools." I can only suppose that the sum devoted out of the land cess towards Grants II., III., and IV., is not Rupees 28,577, or one-third, but a sum considerably less.

10. I shall now turn to Mr. Garthwaite's letter, dated the 18th October, and addressed to Mr. Thomas. I am generally in favour of the proposals made by Mr. Garthwaite for re-organizing the educational arrangements in South Canara; but, of course, they should be fully discussed by the Local Fund Board before they are adopted. It will be seen that Mr. Garthwaite reduces the entire expenditure under Grant II. to Rupees 17,434, and thereby shows a balance of Rupees 3,333 in favour:—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.
One-third Land Cess	28,577	Grant II.	17,434
Ordinary School Grant	2,780	Grant III.	10,930
Amount of sale-proceeds of books ...	2,000	Grant IV.	2,160
Bungalow Fees	400		
Miscellaneous	100	Total...	30,524
		Difference	3,333
Total...	33,857	Total...	33,857

The above statement, it will be seen, excludes from receipts the special grant of Rupees 7,240 and the school fees Rupees 1,280. The latter, it has been arranged by the Local Fund Board, shall be divided among schoolmasters.

Enclosures Nos. 1 to 14.—Correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction, Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, and the President of Local Fund Board, Canara Circle.

From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., President of the Local Fund Board, Canara Circle, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 3rd February 1874, No. 40.

Since addressing to the Board of Revenue my letters noted in the margin on the subject of a new educational scheme proposed by this Local Fund Board, a fresh scheme has been received from the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, and I beg to submit herewith a copy of his letter, together with the Local Fund Board's Resolution thereon, and the marginally noted papers bearing on the same subject.

13th June 1873, No. 339, embodied in Revenue Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1873, No. 1,587.
23rd September 1873, No. 542, recorded in Board's Proceedings, 2nd October 1873, Miscellaneous No. 6,575.
Enclosure 1.
Do. 2.
Minute of the President.
Remarks on do. by Inspector of Schools, with the President's Notes on them.
Minute of the Vice-President.
Letter of the District Engineer.

2. This second scheme having been worked out by Mr. Garthwaite in considerable detail, and being ready to be put in force, the Local Fund Board has resolved to adopt it for the ensuing year, 1874-75.

3. The adoption of this scheme renders a revision of the educational portion of the Budget, submitted to the Board with my letter, dated the 23rd September 1873, No. 543, necessary, both because some of the former items must be modified, and because the result is a difference in the assets and an excess in the expenditure, besides the absorbing into educational assets of the small Road Fund balance (Rupees 1,310) and of the general reserve (Rupees 3,850), both which appropriations are directly contrary to the rules. But such is the resolution which it becomes my duty to forward.

4. To make a revision of the Budget is not properly within my competency. It should have been done by the Local Fund Board itself. But as the calling of a Meeting and the renewal of the discussion for the purpose would entail an amount of delay which it is highly desirable to avoid (I having received a reminder from Government), I can only make suggestions calculated to aid the Revenue Board in disposing of this matter. With this view I submit the marginally noted statements in lieu of those previously forwarded. These will show the financial position.

Statement IA., IB., III., IIIA., and Appendix to Statement IIIA.; General Fund Statement; Abstract of Budget.

5. Passing by the irregularity above shown (paragraph 3) of the appropriations of Road Fund balance and of general reserve, so as to make up an *educational* asset of Rupees 17,940, still the financial part of the Resolution amounts, as I read it, to this, that Rupees 17,940 are to be "re-distributed" so as to equal Rupees 19,050, and still leave a balance of Rupees 506. This is a financial puzzle to which I am unequal.

6. It seems to me that the Resolution leads us to a net deficit of Rs. 2,780 made up as explained below :—

Estimated Receipts.		Rs.	*Estimated Expenditure.*	Rs.
1. Balances—			Grant I.	1,44,650
Road Fund...		4,580	Grant II.	19,050
2. Allotments from General Revenue—			Grant III.	10,930
Provincial Funds.			Grant IV.	2,160
For Roads... ...	Rs. 47,350		Total...	1,76,790
,, Schools ...	,, 2,780		Deduct Receipts	1,74,010
Special Funds ...	,, 2,300		Deficit ..	2,780
		73,130		
3. Rates and Taxes—				
Cess on land ...	Rs. 85,730			
Tolls	,, 6,110			
		91,840		
4. Fees in Schools		1,690		
5. Miscellaneous		2,500		
Total...		1,74,010		

7. As shown in the Budget already before the Board, the present cost of the educational expenditure of this Circle amounts to Rupees 17,940, while that of the new scheme is Rupees 19,050, or Rupees 1,110 in excess of the present figure as detailed below :—

Expenditure under Grant II.

As proposed in the Budget.	Rs.	*As now adopted by the Local Fund Board.*	Rs.
(a.) Payment for Inspection	1,000	(a.) Payment for Inspection	.....
(c.) Union Schools—		(c.) Union Schools—	
Salaries	Rs. 10,689	Salaries—	
Servants	,, 876	Middle class (fixed)...	Rs. 6,624
Miscellaneous ...	,, 1,375	Elementary (do.)...	,, 1,752
	12,940	Middle class on results	,, 1,694
(d.) Grants-in-aid—		Elementary on do. ...	,, 3,450
Results Grants	2,000	Servants, middle class only	,, 540
(f.) Purchase of books for sale at Local Fund Book Depôts	2,000	Miscellaneous do. ...	,, 990
Total...	17,940		15,050
		(d.) Grants-in-aid— Results Grants	2,000
		(f.) Purchase of books for sale at Local Fund Book Depôts ...	2,000
		Total...	19,050

8. In order to meet the present expenditure of Rupees 17,940, it was found necessary to apply to Government for a continuance of the special grant sanctioned for the current year from the Provincial Funds, and the present scheme of the Inspector of Schools in no way supersedes the necessity for such grant.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 7th July 1874.

9. The proposed conversion of some of the existing middle-class schools into elementary ones and the improvement of the teachers' staff in others disturbs the existing arrangements under which educational grants have hitherto been claimed and drawn for these schools; and while grants will not be required in future for some middle-class schools to be reduced to elementary, increased grants will be due to others to be improved. At the same time, it seems doubtful, adverting to the existing orders of Government on the subject, whether the four schools noted in the margin, which have not drawn any grants hitherto, but are well attended, and are now proposed to be strengthened and retained as middle-class schools, will also receive similar grants. At the suggestion of the Inspector of Schools, adopted by Resolution of this Local Fund Board, however, grants are estimated for all these schools, the aggregate of the sums amounting to Rs. 4,000 and the individual sums being calculated in accordance with the Grant-in-aid Rules. The former grant for middle-class schools in this Circle was Rupees 2,780, calculated under the same rules.

Tonse, Puttur, Uddiyawar, and Baindur.

10. Even after the inclusion of these grants, of which Rupees 1,700 is doubtful, not being in accordance with G. O., dated 6th April 1872, No. 469, Financial Department, and after including an allotment from General Funds of Rupees 7,360, there is still a further sum of Rupees 6,000* required to keep up the equilibrium between the available assets and the proposed expenditure under the General Funds, and, at the same time, to secure a moderate reserve to meet unforeseen contingencies in the course of the year; and, under the existing state of the financial position of this Circle, I see no other means to carry into execution the scheme approved by this Board than by an application to Government for a special grant of Rupees 6,000 from the Provincial Funds in aid of the general educational expenditure of this Circle.

General Fund, Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
* Estimated ordinary grant for Schools	4,000	
Avenue clippings	300	
One-third Land-Cess ...	28,580	
Miscellaneous sale of books, School, and Bungalow Fees.	4,090	
		36,970
Proposed Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
	9,300	
Grant I.	19,050	
Do. II.	10,930	
Do. III.	560	
Do. IV.	3,130	
General Reserve		42,970
Deficit...	6,000	

11. I beg, moreover, to draw the attention of the Board to the fact that, while the resources of this Circle are so limited and additional funds are required to enable us to keep up the present schools, the Local Fund Board has resolved to open eight new schools in the next year, and in one of the same Resolutions accepted the responsibility of training twenty more normal students for a like number of elementary schools proposed to be opened in 1875-76. This Resolution seems to be premature.

12. Thus we are by these Resolutions placed in the presence of an immediate deficit of Rupees 2,780, calling for a Government ordinary grant to schools of Rupees 4,000 and a special grant of Rupees 6,000, besides the prospect of the increased responsibilities shown in the preceding paragraph.

13. Under these circumstances, I would venture to suggest another solution of the difficulty. This Circle appears to have undertaken more than it is equal to, or even called on to do. It has at present fourteen *middle-class* schools, whereas its proper business is with *elementary* education only. Some of these middle-class schools were taken up under the impression that we were bound in honour to keep up the old rate-schools, and the others in the desire to make full use of the House-tax Funds. But since both rates and house-tax have disappeared, I do not think it can any longer be expected of the Local Fund Board to maintain these middle-class schools. If the Government will take these middle-class schools off the hands of this Local Fund Board, it will then be in a position to provide for its elementary education without seeking any aid at all from Government. The cost of these fourteen middle-class schools is Rs. 10,017 as per Budget already submitted.

14. It should here be mentioned that the Inspector proposes to reduce five of these middle-class schools to elementary schools. This would still leave nine middle-class schools, the cost of which, as now proposed, is Rupees 9,848,—a sum pretty nearly equivalent to the deficit, so that the taking up by Government of only these nine middle-class schools would make this Circle just solvent educationally, and enable us to tide over the coming year.

15. If the Government remove the nine from our list, we can then apply the new scheme of mixed stipends and results grants to elementary schools; and with reference to these it will be for the Revenue Board and Government to decide whether the principle followed shall be that of the Local Fund Board masters as embodied in the Local Fund Board's Resolution, or of private institutions as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Inspector's Notes on my Minute and in my remarks on that paragraph.

Enclosure No. 1.—Copy of letter from the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, to the President, Local Fund Board, Canara Circle, dated 18th October 1873.

Enclosure No. 2.—Proceedings of Local Fund Board, dated 8th December 1873.

Enclosure No. 3.—Minute of the President.

Enclosure No. 4.—Remarks on the Minute of the President by Inspector of Schools with the President's Notes on them.

Enclosure No. 5.—Minute of the Vice-President.

Enclosure 6.—Copy of letter of the District Engineer.

Enclosure No. 7.—Revised Budget-estimate.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. In their Proceedings of the 16th August 1873, No. 1,587, the Board submitted to Government a scheme proposed by the Local Fund Board of South Canara for supporting education by grants-in-aid instead of by paying school-

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
7th July 1874.

masters fixed salaries. The result seemed to the Revenue Board to be that the services of efficient masters would no longer be permanently secured and the schools would die out.

3. As the question was still under discussion when the Budget for 1874-75 was framed, the educational part of it was drawn out in accordance with the existing system; but Mr. Garthwaite, the Inspector of Schools, has since prepared a scheme which has received the *general* approval of the Director of Public Instruction, subject to discussion by the Local Fund Board, and which, having been laid before the Local Fund Board, has been accepted by them.

4. At the Meeting at which Mr. Garthwaite's proposals were laid before the Local Fund Board, a Minute by the President, Mr. Thomas, was read. He approves of Mr. Garthwaite's proposals as being mature and ready for introduction, and the only reason the Board have for directing special attention to the Minute is that it corrects what may have been misapprehensions in Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1873, No. 1,587. Mr. Thomas shows that he wrote what he did write as the mouth-piece of the Local Fund Board, and that the scheme was intended in good faith to carry out the educational policy of Government.

5. The Local Fund Board now propose to discontinue the employment of the two Inspecting Schoolmasters as no longer required; to reduce the middle-class schools from fourteen* to nine, and double the fees in them; to continue the other fifteen Local Fund schools as elementary schools; to establish eight new elementary schools in 1874-75 and twenty more in 1875-76; and to pay the masters partly by results grants, which, in the middle-class schools, are to be given under special rules and amount to the school fees, and which, in the elementary schools, are to be given under the ordinary rules and amount to Rupees 150 a-school, which sum is to be supplemented by the school-fees of the school.

* In the report for 1872-73, it is stated that the number of middle-class schools is eleven.

6. Mr. Garthwaite has persuaded the Director of Public Instruction and the Local Fund Board,—but not the President,—that all these measures can be effected without an extra grant from Government; but this is the result of great ignorance of the Budget rules, and involves the following assumptions:—

(1.) That Grant I. is synonymous with the Road Fund, and that G. O., dated 28th March 1873, No. 426, directs that one-third of the land cess shall be spent exclusively on Grants II., III., and IV., whereas Grant I. contains allotments for "general purposes," which, in the case of the South Canara Budget for 1874-75 (as prepared by the Local Fund Board), amount to Rupees 9,300.

(2.) That the Road Fund balance may be applied to general purposes, whereas under the Local Fund Act and the Budget rules it is restricted to roads and communications.

(3.) That there need be no General Fund reserve, whereas Local Fund Rule XIX. (which has the force of law) requires that ten per cent. of the General Fund receipts shall be devoted to this purpose.

7. Whether Mr. Garthwaite's proposals are adopted by Government, or the existing system is continued, a large extra grant from Government is necessary, so that the "Budget" argument may be left out of consideration altogether.

8. The Board of Revenue approve of the proposed reduction in the number of middle-class schools, of the doubling of the school fees in them, and of the payment of schoolmasters partly by fixed stipends and partly by results grants; but they altogether disapprove of the dismissal of the Inspecting Schoolmasters, and of increasing the number of elementary schools at present: they think the middle-class schools will be very expensive, and they are sure that the elementary schools will not be able to get Rupees 150 per annum under the ordinary Results Grants Rules.

9. The Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the Local Fund Board held on the 8th December 1873 will be discussed one by one. The first is as follows:—

RESOLUTION I.

"1. That in April 1874, eight new elementary schools be established at the following places, viz., Kumbla, Tanur, Termal, Mundkur, Panimangalore, Uppenangudy, Beltangudy, and Perar.

"2. The masters, conditionally on their being passed and trained men and their schools having an attendance of not less than thirty boys, to receive stipends of Rupees 6 per mensem, and to be further eligible to results grants calculated according to the Government Results Grant Rules for the time being, the maximum grant allowable (which shall be fixed annually) being, for 1874-75, Rupees 150; and the Board to be at no further expense for these schools, except that where the attendance is over 40 one passed and trained Assistant may be allowed on a stipend of Rupees 4 per mensem.

"3. Also, that the Board's present elementary schools be placed on the above footing, save that the stipends shall be allowed even to unpassed and untrained masters, provided they have made good schools and continue to do well.

"4. Also, that the Board's middle-class schools at Bainur, Malpi, Barkur, Manjeshwar, and Hossdurg, be reduced to elementary schools on the above footing.

"5. Also, that at Manjeshwar, Baindur, and Gangolli, school-sheds should be erected at a cost not exceeding Rupees 150 out of the current year's savings in educational buildings.

"6. Also, that the Inspector of the Division be requested to have trained twenty more Normal Students for that number of elementary schools which it is contemplated opening in 1875-76."

10. To this must be added, as the Board gather from other papers, that the masters of the elementary schools are to provide for furniture, books, thatching and sundries, or all the expenses of the school, out of their stipends; that the stipends (including the Rupees 150 results grants) are to amount to Rs. 222 a school when there is one master and to Rupees 270 when there are two; that the school-fees are to be given to the masters; and that the average number of scholars in a school is expected to be 222÷6=37.

11. With regard to paragraphs 1 and 6 of the Resolution, the Board have simply to observe that the Circle has not the means to set up any new schools now, and there is no prospect that they will be able to do so in 1875-76.

12. In paragraphs 2 and 3 it is resolved that the masters shall have fixed stipends of Rupees 6 a-month and results grants besides. This seems to be judicious; but when it is estimated that the results grants obtained in accordance with the Government rules will amount to Rupees 150 per annum, the Local Fund Board are far too sanguine. That thirty-seven boys in an elementary school should get Rupees 150 is possible, but most improbable, and the Board are satisfied that Rupees 100 a-year for each school is all that need be provided in the Budget on this account. The expense of each school with from 30 to 40 boys and one

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
7th July 1874.

master will then be Rupees 172, and the Board think this is quite enough. Each master will then get (on the average)—

	Rs.
Stipend	72
Results Grants	100
School Fees, say, ...	26
	198

and will have a sufficiency for himself after providing for furniture, books, sundries, etc.

13. The reduction of the schools said to be unsuccessful as middle-class schools to elementary schools is judicious.

14. In paragraph 5, it is resolved to build three school-sheds at Manjeshwar, Baindur, and Gangolli, at a cost not exceeding Rupees 150 each out of savings in the current year. The Board observe that out of the sanctioned estimate of Rupees 1,250 Rupees 240 is provided for a school-shed at Manjeshwar in the current year's Budget. They await a definite application for a transfer in the case of the other two school-sheds.

15. The following entries will be made in the Budget for 1874-75 on account of the fifteen elementary schools:—

		Rs.
Receipts.		
School Fees		410
Expenditure.		
Fixed stipends of Masters	Rs.	1,180
Results Grants	,,	1,500
School Fees...	,,	410
		3,090

16. The second Resolution is as follows:—

RESOLUTION II.

"1. That henceforth schoolmasters in the Board's middle-class schools shall be graded in four grades according to the classes they shall be put in charge of, and that maximum and minimum salaries be assigned to each grade as follows:—

Grades	Minimum. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.
1st or lowest (in charge of the 1st class)	10	12½
2nd (do. 2nd ,,)	12½	15
3rd (do. 3rd ,,)	15	20
4th (do. 4th ,,)	20	25

the salaries to rise in five years to the maximum by equal increments of one rupee in the two higher and half a rupee in the two lower grades; the master in charge of the highest class of the school to be the head-master, and to be in charge of the whole school, and responsible for the efficiency of every class, and, therefore, to receive as head-master an extra allowance of 50 per cent. on the pay of his grade. Also, that the masters of middle-class schools shall, in addition to these fixed monthly salaries, be entitled also to annual payments fluctuating with the results of the annual inspection by the officers of the Educational Department, such payments to be met from the General School Fee Fund of the Board, and the amount of such payments to be regulated according to the following scale:—

[Here is entered the Scale.]

"2. That the Board do hereby recommend to the President that existing incumbents be graded as follows :—

[Here is entered a list.]

"3. That the previous services of the present incumbents under the Board in a position equal to the grade assigned them be allowed to count for increments.

"4. This determines the teaching staff for each school with the following results :—

	Monthly Salary.				Total annual Amount.	
	First Master.	Second Master.	Third Master.	Fourth Master.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mulki	33	18	13½	11½	912	
Buntwal	32	18	13½	11½	900	
Kundapur	32	17	13½	11	882	
Puttur	30	17	12½	10	834	
Tonse	30	18	12½	10	846	
Udayawar	22½	13½*	10	...	532	* In Mr. Garthwaite's "proposed Statement III-A.," this is given as 17, but 13½ seems to be in accordance with the Resolution of the Local Fund Board.
Gangolli	22½	12½	10	...	540	
Baindur	25½	12½	10	...	576	
Mudbidri	22½	12½	10	...	540	
Total...	...	...	..	...	6,562	

"5. That the last-named three schools shall be reduced to the rank of elementary schools from the end of 1874-75, unless the attendance rises to forty pupils.

"6. That school-sheds be at once provided at Gangolli and Baindur.

"7. Resolved, also, that as soon as the schools are provided with the above establishment, the following fees be demanded :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Class V.	1	0	0
,, IV.	0	8	0
,, III.	0	6	0
,, II.	0	4	0
,, I.	0	2	0

"8. That after the new fees are introduced the highest class in any school shall not be less than eight pupils, nor the next less than twelve, nor the others less than twenty, * * * but that this rule shall not apply to schools on trial.

"9. To ask Government for a grant for all these schools."

17. *Paragraph* 1.—Mr. Garthwaite expects that these somewhat complicated arrangements will result in giving the masters salaries fluctuating somewhere about Rupees 40, 20, 15, and 11. The details of the maximum salaries which will probably be obtained are as follow :—

—	Head-Master.	Second Master.	Third Master.	Fourth Master.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed stipend (maximum) ...	32½	20	15	12½
Results Grant	9	4½	3	1½
Total...	41½	24½	18	14

18. These salaries seem to the Board to be too high, but Mr. Garthwaite is convinced that they are not, and the Director of Public Instruction appears to agree with him. The salaries are certainly larger than are generally given even in taluq schools, but high salaries are, the Board believe, found necessary on the Western Coast. It rests with Government to decide the question, for they will have to supply the funds, as is shown at length in the Board's review of the South Canara Local Fund Budget for 1874-75. The Board are not in a position to dispute views advanced on such a matter by high educational authority.

19. The results-payment scale is modelled on that which has been approved for Malabar, and seems to be judicious; but the Board suggest that it ought to be laid down that no pupil shall be allowed to earn a results-payment twice in the same grade, except perhaps in the highest grade, and even in that the number of times should be limited. A note to the scale limits payments to the amount of the School Fee Fund.

20. *Paragraph* 5.—The placing of three middle-class schools on their trial seems to be judicious.

21. *Paragraph* 6.—This is embodied in the first Resolution also.

22. *Paragraph* 7.—The raising of the fees, if practicable, and the Local Fund Board are the best judges on that point, is judicious.

23. *Paragraph* 8.—This rule seems to be too inelastic. It surely cannot be intended that a school is to be abolished immediately the stated proportion between the classes is disturbed by boys leaving the school unexpectedly or otherwise.

24. *Paragraph* 9.—The Government grants at present and those which the Local Fund Board ask for are as follow :—

—	Given at present.	Asked for.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kundapur	420	500
Basnur	320	...
Gangolli	270	400
Buntwal	430	500
Mulki	810	500
Mudbidri	270	400
Manjeshwar	270	...
Puttur	...	450
Tonse	...	450
Baindur	...	400
Udayawar	...	400
Total...	2,790	4,000

25. It is unnecessary to point out that, under existing rules, the Local Fund Board cannot claim to have the school grant raised, because the state of the finances is such that Government will have to contribute to the General Fund of the Circle the full amount which the middle-class schools cost it and more; and if they cannot do this, some of the schools (or dispensaries) must be closed.

G. O., dated 6th April 1872, No. 469.

26. The entries in the Budget, with reference to the 9 middle-class schools, will be as follows:—

			Rs.
Receipts.			
School Fees			1,690
Expenditure.			
Payments to Masters—			
Fixed stipends	Rs.	6,560	
Results Grants	,,	1,690	
		8,250	
Servants		540	
Miscellaneous		1,040	
			9,830

27. Excluding the results grants, which will be paid from the school fees, the cost of these schools to the Local Fund will be Rupees 8,140. The cost of the same nine schools under the existing system is given, in the 1873-74 column of the Budget for 1874-75, as Rupees 7,150.

28. The third Resolution is as follows:—

RESOLUTION III.

"That, on the recommendation of the Inspector of the Division, the appointment of 'Inspecting Schoolmasters' be done away with from the end of the current official year, "* * *."

29. The only reason given for this Resolution, which provides for the abolition of a grade which is thought essential in other parts of the Presidency, is that set forth in paragraph 16 of Mr. Garthwaite's letter. He says the schools under his system "being in charge of trained men will not need Inspecting Schoolmasters to organize them, and with the services of that class of officers,—a class that has been found not adapted to the educational circumstances of the district, except in the town of Mangalore,—I propose to dispense." A reference to the first and second Resolutions of the Local Fund Board shows that they intend to keep the same masters as they have now, so that Inspecting Schoolmasters will be none the less wanted on this account. Moreover, if every master were a thoroughly trained man, Inspecting Schoolmasters would still be wanted to visit them from time to time, and see that the schools were worked properly and the returns sent in by the masters accurate. There is no other means by which the Local Fund Board can supervise distant schools, for the single Deputy-Inspector of the district could give very little time to this matter. Again, there are a large number of private schools receiving results grants. In 1872-73, Rupees 1,662 were paid in this way to thirty-three schools (according to the Local Fund Report). In the Budget of 1873-74, Rupees 2,000 were provided, and the allotment is repeated in the Budget for 1874-75. The system of results grants perhaps modified and improved is probably the only way in which Local Fund Boards can promote education over a *wide* area, but no such system can be worked without Inspecting Schoolmasters to visit the schools from time to time, direct studies, advise as to books, and generally to prepare the school for the examination which will be held by the Deputy-Inspector. The Board are strongly of opinion that the services of the Inspecting Schoolmasters should be retained.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
7th July 1874.

30. The Budget which the Board are about to submit to Government will be modified in accordance with these views.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

No. 77. ORDER THEREON, 7th July 1874, No. 1126.

Mr. Garthwaite's scheme, which has been accepted by the Local Fund Board, is summed up by the Board of Revenue as follows:—

(1.) To discontinue the employment of the two Inspecting Schoolmasters as no longer required.

(2.) To reduce the Middle-class Schools from fourteen to nine and double the fees on them.

(3.) To continue the other fifteen Local Fund Schools as elementary schools.

(4.) To establish eight new elementary schools in 1874-75 and twenty more in 1875-76.

(5.) To pay the masters partly by Result Grants, which in the Middle-class Schools are to be given under special rules and amount to the school-fees, and which in the elementary schools are to be given under the ordinary rules and amount to Rupees 150 a school, which sum is to be supplemented by the school fees of the school.

2. As Mr. Garthwaite's financial views have been dealt with by the Board of Revenue and amended in the budget lately passed, they need not be further alluded to here; and as his scheme is based on the principle of a combination of fixed stipends and Result Grants, somewhat similar to that adopted in Malabar, it has already received the general approval of Government, special orders being necessary only in a few matters of detail.

3. The Board of Revenue entirely disapprove of the proposal to dispense with the Inspecting Schoolmasters—"a grade which is thought essential in other parts of the Presidency."

4. Mr. Garthwaite is of opinion that the schools under his system will not require them. The Board of Revenue, however, with whom the Government concur, think that they will be required, and also remark that these are private schools drawing Result Grants. This latter point Mr. Garthwaite does not appear to have overlooked, but he seems to doubt whether there is any advantage to be gained by endeavoring to extend private schools in Canara. In paragraph 9 (*a*) of his letter, he says that "the indigenous schoolmaster-class is in Canara very small, and its masters mostly very incompetent. Of the few there are, all capable of improvement, are already aided under the ordinary Result Grant Rules." The latter clause of this sentence seems to Government to be too sweeping. Possibly if the Inspecting Schoolmasters in Canara worked as well as they have done in Malabar under Mr. Garthwaite's immediate supervision, they might find more schools capable of improvement, and more masters of a fairly efficient character. Under Mr. Garthwaite's scheme, when fully developed, there are to be no permanent Local Fund

Schools with an attendance of less than thirty, but with the scattered population of Canara, and the limited number of children in the rural tracts, who would avail themselves of a school even if established, there are many localities where the immediate establishment of a Local Fund School of thirty boys is an impossibility. In such case private attempts seem deserving of encouragement and improvement by means of Results Grants, and doubtless such a beginning would occasionally lead to the eventual establishment of a Local Fund School on the combined system. For work of this kind Inspecting Schoolmasters are required. The existence or establishment of a private school, on however humble a scale, should be reported by the village officers to the Tahsildar who could communicate with the Inspecting Schoolmaster, and the Local Board should insist on the latter visiting the spot within a reasonable time and seeing what can be done towards bringing the school under inspection. It is observed that provision for the retention of the Inspecting Schoolmasters has been made in the sanctioned budget.

5. The proposal to reduce the Middle-class Schools from fourteen to nine, and double the fees on them, seems unobjectionable under the circumstances reported, as is also the resolution to continue the other fifteen Local Fund Schools as elementary institutions; but the Government concur with the Board of Revenue in considering that the estimate of the amount to be earned as a Result Grant may be reduced to Rupees 100.

6. With reference to the proposal to establish eight new elementary schools in 1874-75 and twenty more in 1875-76, the Government would merely observe that the Local Board must restrict their educational operations to their means. The question of making any addition to the grant from Provincial Funds can only be considered in connection with a general scheme for the wants of the Presidency as a whole. The Government, however, will not object to the Local Board utilizing for the purpose any portion of the general reserve which they think can be spared.

7. The fifth proposal, as summed up by the Board of Revenue, is "to pay the masters partly by Results Grants which in the Middle-class Schools are to be given under special rules and amount to the school-fees, and which in the elementary schools are to be given under the ordinary rules and amount to Rupees 150 a school, which sum is to be supplemented by the school-fees of the school."

8. In the case of the Middle-class Schools, the details of the *maximum* salaries which will probably be obtained under Mr. Garthwaite's carefully thought out, but somewhat complicated, scheme are thus estimated by the Board of Revenue.

—	Head Master.	Second Master.	Third Master.	Fourth Master.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Maximum fixed stipend	32 8 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	12 8 0
Result Grants	9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
Total ...	41 8 0	24 8 0	18 0 0	14 0 0

9. These salaries certainly seem high as remarked by the Board of Revenue, but the Government do not think that their interference is called for.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
7th July 1874.

25

10. Attention is called by the Board of Revenue to the third paragraph of the Local Fund Board's Resolution, viz., "That after the new fees are introduced, the highest class in any school shall not be less than eight pupils, nor the next less than twelve, nor the others less than twenty." Regarding this, the Board of Revenue remark—"This rule seems to be too inelastic. It surely cannot be intended that a school is to be abolished immediately the stated proportion between the classes is disturbed by boys leaving the school unexpectedly or otherwise."

11. The Local Board do not say how they mean to work the rule. Possibly it is only meant for a guide to yearly revisions of establishment, but at any rate it does not seem advisable that any such hard and fast line should be brought into immediate adoption.

12. In conclusion, the Government must express their satisfaction with the very careful attention which has been given to the subject by Mr. Garthwaite, and by the Local Fund Board generally.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
" President of the Local Fund Board, Canara.
" Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. W. H. French.

27

Extract from the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board, Canara (circle), dated 2d. June 1873.

× × ×

2. Read Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, dated 18th April 1873, No. 553, passing orders on the Local Fund Budget for 1873-74. In para 2 of this order, the Government desire the Local Board to consider the new Educational arrangements which will be necessitated by the discontinuance of the House Tax.

Resolved that, with the sanction of Government, the following scheme be introduced in this Circle from the Commencement of April 1874.

That the Cuttoris be abolished and the existing result grant System substituted

Govt. of Madras.

FINANCIAL.

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

Dated July 7th.

Read.

Read.

G. O., 7th July 1874, No. 1128.

JULY.
Nos. 72—77.

Canara Circle.—Orders passed on the Revenue Board's review of Mr. Garthwaite's educational scheme for this Circle.

with the addition of a capitation allowance of Rs 2 a year for each boy shewn to be in regular attendance for the same number of days in each month as is required by the Result grant rules.

That to a newly opened school no capitation allowance be granted till it has been examined and then the allowance be paid in arrears from the time of application for examination. That when once a school has been examined and pronounced up to the mark, the capitation be paid monthly if desired, leaving the result payment only to be made in a lump on examination

That

That the school masters be left perfectly free to charge what attendance fees they like.

That the existing buildings and furniture be sold outright to schoolmasters or rented at 5 per cent of their actual cost as the schoolmasters may prefer.

That a book depot be maintained at each Taluk Cutcherry, an almirah & Rs 3 a month being provided by this Board for the purpose of a clerk being in attendance during the 1st week in each month, for the disposal of indents from the several schools & Inspecting schoolmasters, and the keeping of accounts.

× × ×

Rs 20 × 2 = 40 ÷ 12 = 3 1/3 × 400 = 1333 1/3 Rs

a schoolmaster educates 20 boys (Mr Campbell - that can be effected in a month) 400 boys (in a year) By 3-4-0 × 400 = 1333 1/3 Rs

Rs 2 1/2

Mr Campbell

Mr. Thomas.

True Extract,

Resident

No 542 President's Office, Mangalore.
23d Sept. 1873.

From,

H. S. Thomas Esq
President, Local Fund Board, Tanjore

To,

The Hon'ble. B. Hudleston,
Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George.

Sir,

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 16th August 1873, No 1587, I have the honor to submit an extract from the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board of this Circle dated the 22d instant desiring to be allowed to address Government again on the subject before orders are passed on the proposals submitted to them.

2. To avoid delay I have taken the liberty to address Government direct a copy of this letter having been simultaneously forwarded to the Board of Revenue.

3. I beg to state that the above resolution was passed at

Enclosure in letter from President Local Fund Board dated 23d Sept 1873 No 339

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue Land Revenue Settlement & Agriculture dated 16th August 1873 No 1587

Read letter from the President Local Fund Board dated 23d Sept 1873 No 339 forwarding an extract from the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board of that date requesting permission to address Government again on the subject before orders are passed on the proposals submitted to them.

Ordered that the Secretary do address the President Local Fund Board in reply to his letter dated 23d Sept 1873 No 339 forwarding an extract from the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board of that date requesting permission to address Government again on the subject before orders are passed on the proposals submitted to them.

Ord. No 1587/73

the General meeting convened for the
Consideration of the budget.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt Servt

M. Rocmat.

President

Mont

7 8c/35

Extract from the Proceedings of a general meeting of the Local Fund Board, Lanark Circle, held at Maryhill at 3 P.M. on Monday the 22nd September 1873.

× × ×

3. Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 16th August 1873 No. 1587 submitting for the orders of Government the Educational Scheme proposed by the Local Fund Board, with remarks deprecating the proposal.

The Local Fund Board desire that the Government will be pleased to pause before passing orders on these Proceedings so as to allow the Local Fund Board to address them again on a subject on which they are singularly unanimous, and that the papers be meanwhile circulated by the President for the consideration & opinion of the members.

× ×

I am Extract,
Sir, Your obedient Servant,
W. Moncrieff.
President

1873
Examined Dickson
Sam. Brown. Aug. 1/74
Recd. 22 Sept. 1873.
Sent to the Chief Clerk for Entry & Report.

Entd 23rd
Rec'd 25 Sept. 1873.

Answd 1196

B/1768 Bristo
Recd. 22 Sept. 1873

No 304/74

Submits extract of P. 273 obtaining to be laid before Parliament Papers in the Educational Scheme submitted by them.

No. 1/35

Encl: in a letter from
the Board of Revenue
to the Govt. dated
Fort St. George
23. Dec. 1873.

Copy of Circular
No. 9 of Board of Revenue
Circuit dated 22nd Dec.
1873.

Encl: 2. Copy of Circular No. 9 of Board of Revenue Circuit 1873.

8

No 677.

South Canara Collr's Office on
Circuit Kannar in Kundapur
Taluk 20th December 1873

From

H. S. Thomas Esqre.
President. Local Fund Board
Canara Circle

To

J. Sturrock Esqre.
Ag Under Secretary to Government
Public Vt. Department, Fort St. George

Sir,

In reply to your Official Memorandum No. 281 dated 18 December 1873, I have the honor to state that since my letter to Government dated 23rd September 1873, No. 542, was addressed, the Local Fund Board of this circle have been furnished by Mr. Garthwaite, the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division and member of the Board with a fresh revised Educational Scheme. This second Scheme was laid before the Local Fund Board at its last meeting, and I have only today learnt had received its approval. It will be submitted to Government through the Board of Revenue immediately after the Christmas Holidays.

2. Under these circumstances the submission of the further report alluded to by you has been deferred.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obt. Servant

H. Thomas

President.

Compd
A.P.

9 10

a/39

No. 52

Local Fund Board office
Canara Circle
Mangalore 3d Feby 1874

From

H. S. Thomas Esqr
President of the L. F. Board
Canara Circle

To

J. Sturrock Esqr
Ag Under Secretary to Govt
Educational Department
Fort St George.

Sir,

With reference to your official Memorandum No. 281 dated 10th December 1873 and my letter dated 20th December 1873, No. 677, I have the honor to state that I have this day submitted to Revenue Board the Educational Scheme for this Local Fund Board.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt Servt

H. Thomas.
President

Rd 4/2

Filed 1874 Dept.
From Board of Revenue
Canara Circle
Dated 3 Feby 1874
Rec'd 20 Feby
Read
Ans. 20 Feby
Dispatched 21 Feby
No 677. Board
Educational.

Refer to the received Educational Estimate forwarded to Board of Revenue and this day received the approval of the Board with recommendation for submission to Govt for Xmas Instructions.

H. Thomas
President

764-4/73

Proc.ᵍˢ July 1874
Financial Department.

1873.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 16TH AUGUST 1873, No 1,587.

Dep.ᵗ 28 Aug.ᵗ 1873
Encl. 1 in

Received 1st Sept.r 1873

AUGUST.

No. 1,587.

Local Fund Schools—in South Canara Circle.—Letters from President of Local Fund Boards, Director of Public Instruction, and Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, on proposal of Local Fund Board that schools in which schoolmaster's fixed salaries and other expenses are paid from Local Funds should be abolished and education supported only by usual results grants-in-aid, etc., submitted to Government, with remarks adverse to proposal.

Copy to the President of the Local Fund Boards, Canara Circle.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" " the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

No 72

25 aug.ᵗ 1873 — 168-189 — 196
Dep.ᵗ 18 April 1873. — No 78.79. Fin.
" 7 May 1873. — " 28.29 Edl.
" 11 July 1873 — " 71. Fin.
Rec.ᵈ 27 February 1873. — 87.88 Fin.
Rep. 28 March 73. 200
" 28 April 71. No. 583. Pub.

No 55

P. No. 282. & 30 - of 1874.
Dt. 1768 & 1541 - of 173.
Pros 25 March 73 - 200. no
4 - 6 April 1872 - 145 - 146. 84.
& all the papers pub. of with
C No. 1541.

1874.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 23RD MARCH 1874, No. 648.

Encl. 2.

Received 22 April

MARCH.

No. 648.

Educational Scheme—proposed for Canara Circle by Inspector of Schools, Mr. Garthwaite, and approved by Director of Public Instruction and Local Fund Board.—Letter from Collector forwarding — together with correspondence connected therewith, submitted for orders of Government, with remarks.

No 76. —

Financial Department

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following ~~letter~~ papers:-

Pros: of the Bd: of Revenue, d/ 16th Augt. 1873, No 1,587.
Letter from Secrt. to G. to Bd. Canara d/ 23d Septr. — " — 542
20 Decr 73 + 3 Feb 74 — 673 & 52.
+ Pros: of the Bd: of Revenue — d/ — 23d March 1874, No 648.

Order thereon d/ 7th July 1874
No 1126.

Mr Garthwaite's scheme, which has been accepted by the Local Fund Board, is summed up by the Board of Revenue as follows:—

(1). To discontinue the employment of the two Inspecting School-masters as no longer required.

(2). To reduce the middle class schools from fourteen to nine, and double the fees in them.

(3). To continue the other fifteen Local Fund Schools as elementary schools.

(4) To establish eight new elementary

elementary schools in 1874-75 and twenty more in 1875-76.

(5). To pay the masters partly by result grants, which in the middle class schools are to be given under special rules and amount to the school fees, and which in the elementary schools are to be given under the ordinary rules and amount to Rs 150 a school, which sum is to be supplemented by the school fees of the school.

2 As Mr Garthwaite's financial views have been dealt with by the Board of Revenue, and amended in the budget lately passed, they need not be attended to here, and as his scheme is based on the principle of a combination of fixed stipends and result grants, somewhat similar to that adopted in Malabar, it has already received the general approval of [illegible] special orders being necessary only in a few matters of detail.

The Board of Revenue entirely disapprove of the proposal to dispense with the Inspecting Schoolmasters "a grade which is thought essential in other parts of the Presidency".

Mr Garthwaite is of opinion that the schools under his system will not require them. The Board of Revenue, however, with whom the Jt. concur, think that they will be required, and also remark that these are private schools drawing Result Grants. This latter point Mr Garthwaite does not appear to have overlooked, but he seems to doubt whether there is any advantage to be gained by endeavouring to extend private schools in Canara

Canara. In para 9 (a) of his letter he says that "the indigenous schoolmaster class is in Canara very small, and its masters mostly very incompetent. Of the few there are, all capable of improvement are already aided under the ordinary result grant rules."
The latter clause of this sentence seems to [illegible] be ~~rather~~ too sweeping. Possibly if the Inspecting School-masters worked ~~as well as they~~ they might find more schools, and more masters of a fair capable of improvement and more masters of a fair efficient character.
Under Mr. Garthwaite's scheme when fully developed, there are to be no permanent Local Fund Schools with an attendance of less than thirty, but with the scattered population of Canara and the limited number of ~~the population~~ children in the rural tracts who would avail themselves of a school even if established, there are many localities where

Ans.
There are private schoolmasters in the rural tracts whom the educational authorities have never heard of, one reason being that there have been no Inspecting schoolmasters for the whole district.
Quite so. Canara is fairly provided as is Malabar but I do not think private tutors there village School masters - class are [illegible] have done in Malabar under Mr. Garthwaite's immediate supervision

where the immediate establishment of a Local Fund School of thirty boys is an impossibility. In such case private attempts seem deserving of encouragement and improvement by means of Results grants, and doubtless such a beginning would occasionally lead to the eventual establishment of a Local Fund School on the combined system. For the work of this kind Inspecting Schoolmasters are required.
The existence or establishment of a private school, on however humble a scale, should be reported by the Village officers to the Tahsildar who could communicate with the Inspecting Schoolmaster, and the Local Board should insist on the latter visiting the spot within a reasonable time and seeing what can be done towards bringing the school under inspection. ~~Indigenous schools~~

A

~~School-masters cannot are,~~
~~probably, as stated by Mr~~
~~Spottiswoode, matters very un-~~
~~necessary for any good, but~~
~~if he had been able to ex-~~
~~press as immediate surpri-~~
~~sion on the inspecting~~
~~School-masters there as are~~
~~the same class of officers~~
~~in Madras, he might~~
~~not have arrived at so de-~~
~~cided a conclusion regarding~~
~~the unsatisfactoriness of inspec-~~
~~tion of the indigenous~~
~~schools. The inspecting~~
~~School-masters should therefore~~
~~be retained as proposed~~
~~by the Board of Revenue.~~

It is observed that provision for the retention of the inspecting School-masters has been made ~~fourteen~~ in the sanctioned budget.

The proposal to reduce the middle class schools from fourteen to nine, and double the fees on them seems unobjectionable under the circumstances reported, as is also the resolution to

to continue the other fifteen Local Fund Schools as elementary institutions, but the Govt concur with the Board of Revenue in considering that the Result grant may be reduced to Rs 100.

With reference to the proposal to establish eight new elementary schools in 1874-75 and twenty more in 1875-76, the Govt would observe that the Local Board must restrict their educational operations to their means. The question of making any addition to the grant from Provincial funds can only be considered in connection with a general scheme for the wants of the Presidency as a whole. The Govt however will

Cuddalore

The grant sanctioned for education in the budget for 1874-75 was Rs 10,220 against Rs 9,420 last year. This will do more than cover the whole cost of the Middle Class schools. The Board of Revenue amended the budget in suppression that their views regarding the Tanjore scheme would be adopted - and the budget was passed as submitted pending consideration of these papers.

I wish to know what grant to allow for Provincial Deds?

not object to the Local Board utilizing for the purpose any portion of the general ~~Reserve~~ Income which they think can be spared.

The fifth proposal as summed up by the Board of Revenue is "to pay the "masters partly by results "grants which in the middle "class schools are to be "given under special rules, "and amount to the school "fees, and which in the ele- "mentary schools are to be "given under the ordinary rules "and amount to Rs 150 a "school which sum is "to be supplemented by "the school fees of the "school."

In the case of the middle class schools the details of the maximum salaries which will probably be

cannot be given upon Otherwise asked in my former Note.

Ans.- There is a General Reserve of Rs 3520 - i.e. 10 per cent of the receipts. - The rule directing the retention of this reserve was partly based on the usual P.W. practice but experience General fund works are rare and H.E. the Governor has more than once remarked on the absence of any receipts for so large a General fund Reserve. - Last year in adjusting the budget in this office after the disallowance of the House-tax the General reserve was fully utilized and no inconvenience resulted.

JL

be obtained under Mr. Garthwaite's careful thought out, but somewhat complicated, scheme are thus estimated by the Board of Revenue:-

—	Head Master	Second Master	Third Master	Fourth Master
Maximum fixed stipend	32 1/2	20	15	12 1/2
Result Grants	9	4 1/2	3	1 1/2
	41 1/2	24 1/2	18	14

These salaries certainly seem high as remarked by the Board of Revenue but the Govt do not think "their interference" is called for.

Attention is called by the Board of Revenue to the third para of the Local Fund Board's resolution, viz: "That after the new fees are introduced, the highest class in any school shall not be less than eight pupils

nor

nor the next less than twelve,
nor the others less than
twenty". Regarding this
the Board of Revenue remark
"This rule seems to be
"too inelastic. It surely
"cannot be intended that
"a school is to be abolished
"immediately the stated pro-
"portion between the classes
"is disturbed by boys leaving
"the school unexpectedly
"or otherwise."

The Local Board do
not say how they mean
to work the rule. Possibly
it is only meant for a
guide to yearly revisions of
establishment, but at any
rate it does not seem ad-
visable that any such
hard and fast line should
be brought into immediate
adoption.

In conclusion the
Govt must express their
satisfaction

satisfaction with the very
careful attention which
has been given to the subject
by Mr Gartlwaite, and by
the Local Fund Board gene-
rally.

H
18/6

To the Board of Revenue
with Enclosures
The Secretary of the L. F.
Board, Canada
Director of Public Instruction
Dir. of Revenue

dup 7/5

57 & 408

Govt. of [illegible] Madras.

From

To

The Board of Revenue

Dated 7th July
Recd. 1874, No. [illegible]

Subject

Nos. 72-77-

Common Circle. Orders
passed on the Revenue
Board's review of the
Ganjam schools' educational
scheme for this Circle.

Resubmitted for the consideration of H.E. the Governor with the explanation that the marginal note to para 6 of the draft refers to the provincial grant and which was fixed in the Local Fund budget at Rs 10,000 for education. The necessary amendment has been made to para 5.

C.H.
1/7

Cog/E 26/7

53

I concur in the letter of the Govt. that conducting schools are necessary - and should retain them.

I also concur in the Govt. that 100 Rs (instead of 150 Rs as proposed by Govt. for the unit) is sufficient provision for Normal Grants in the Elementary schools.

In other respects I consider Govt.

for the working scheme will de
serving of a trial. to
for the existing schools are en
-tirely. Want of funds deserves
it mentioned to establish any
new schools.

The share of the Fund
Cess available from Education
Sanitation Dr. is only Rs 28.577-
while the Vernacular Education
charges alone amount to Rs 19.050-
leaving but Rs 9527- for all the
other purposes of the above Dr.
It cannot yet be ascertained whether

he can afford any grant.
to the L. F. Board are en-
titled to be relieved of the
charges for all but elementary
education. in the 9 middle
class schools that are retained.

I would inform the L. F.
Board that at the most
this ~~calculation~~ operation is only a rough
-ly as not to exceed the funds
at their disposal.

L. D. S
6/5

I think that
Dr. Thomas should
be rebuked for
submitting his
proposals in this
form. He holds
personal views, which
are at variance with
the General Educational
policy of Government
- if that is to be
maintained under
altered conditions - &
has apparently in
the absence of the
Educational Member

DBB
Since this was written an at
least further hearing has come in
and he must await - do Elliott

of the Committee – who has an Ex-officio Seat at the Board, in order that he may watch over the interests of Education – placed his own views before some members of the Local Board – not named – and carried them as worthy of the sanction of Government. Whatever the value of these views, I think that they should have been deliberated & discussed by him with Government before being thrust on them in this form.

Mr. Thomas's Conduct was noticed in the Board's Proceedings Para 4, which practically invites the reproof of Government and solicits practical instructions of a general character.

This correspondence, however, strongly illustrates, I venture to think, the urgent need on the part of Government of adopting some broad and well defined programme of action – legislative, administrative & financial – in this important matter – A Compass in fact to steer by with certainty and consistency, and to

to guide our Executive Officers, who are as much at sea as I confess Imyself feel, under our new conditions.

The recent action of this Government, which has placed in abeyance the ways and means, has practically placed the execution of the programme of the late Government in abeyance also. And I cannot agree to that part of the draft, which endorses it, for Continued – probably impossible – Execution without adequate means

means for doing so.

I am not sorry, however, to see the way opened for the reconsideration of a programme for the primary instruction of the rural masses, by this Government, for I cannot say that programme of the late Government was otherwise than insufficiently discussed, for no scheme whatever was placed before the Legislature, when the Bill was under discussion- and the scheme emanated without general Consideration; nor do I think that it is

is perhaps suited
to the Country and to the
Conditions of rural
Society.

It may, I think,
be reasonably doubted
whether an Indian
rural village-Communal
Society will, for many
years, welcome a
novel Educational
Unionism-adjusted
by Survey areas, and
pay willingly for the
Cross-grained measure
in addition in many
cases to maintaining
their old village
institutions and
wise habits of mind
and society, which, I
think, we shall sooner
or later run disturbing
without

without sufficient
cause. I therefore
venture to think that
the late Government
programme might
have proved impract-
icable and unsound
on the whole and
perhaps more unintelli-
gible and distasteful
to the rural population
than the local taxation
connected with it

For this last is an
immemorial form
of taxation open to
present abolition,
which is in consonance
with the old Common
Law and usage of
the Country; and its
assignment to popular
requirements instead of,

as

as heretofore, to
Imperial purposes
was a valuable
Concession to the
people's wants.

I think therefore
that the novel scheme
more than the taxation
may lie at the root
of the natural aversion
that has been evoked.
But I cannot find
that another well-defined
programme has
been adopted in
its place, and I think
that the time has
come for such careful
discussion on the
basis probably of
past & useful
Experience.

I see no fair
grounds

grounds to hope
that we can instruct
the millions of children
of a vast homely rural
population without
some broad well-advised
& gradual Execution -
System, which shall
be well suited to the
Society with which
we have to deal;
nor can we do it, I
fear, without sufficient
money. And I venture
to submit that future
Embarrassments may
be very rapidly arising
from perhaps letting
the Country drift into
the notion that we
can or will attempt
to do either, or that
we can or will take
either from State
resources

resources or from the
long-and-well-allotted
ways and means for
the purpose. Embarrassing
indications of this
natural tendency
of the popular mind
are already arising
I fear.

New wants and
duties have, I submit,
been recognized and
we must meet them
— as has for long been
foreseen — on a well-
-considered, suitable
and strongly administered
plan; and we must
have money for that
purpose, from well-defined,
sufficient and liberal
Sources — Sources, which
are in some measure
now

now devoted to this
purpose by the rural
population — for a
large number of
village schools exist
and are supported
all over the country
— but are wasted on
inefficient and
antiquated systems
and men. Unless
this is done, we shall,
I fear, find the people
withdrawing from
acknowledged parental
obligations and
throwing new and
impossible duties
on the State.

The policy of
Government has
for years lain in
this direction and
partial

partial measures
— Executive & Legislature —
have long been in
operation with this
object. And lastly
the recent Despatch
of the Secretary of State
— which should, I submit,
be at once brought
under earnest in
consideration of
Government — clearly
invites such action
and indicates at least
the financial solution

This matter of
Rate Schools in
Canara & Malabar,
which came into
existence under
the provision of Act VII
of 1863, illustrates

in one respect what
I venture to consider
the confusion, which,
I fear, may be before
us. Act VII of 1863
was enacted to keep
alive the primary
village Schools
established some
years before in
Godavery on the model
of the then North-west
Province & Punjab plan
and to enable the
extension of that system.

But the Educated
and intelligent people
of large sections of
these two advanced
Districts — where the
village system scarcely
Exists — availed
themselves of the Law
to establish a few
Cooperative

Cooperative middle
Class Schools, to which
the inhabitants of
large areas were
voluntarily subscribing,
when the Law was recently
abrogated. The
Legislation of 1871
and pledges of
Government avowedly
limit prevention
— so far as local
taxation is concerned —
to primary popular
instruction — reserving,
it is true, the few
existing higher-class
Rate Schools — those
still surviving in
Godalming alone continue,
I believe, to be primary
Village-schools — for
Compulsory support
by the local tax-payers.

And I scarcely see
how primary instruction
can go on at the expense
of Local Funds, as the
Law now stands, where
there are large central
higher class Schools
exist. The prescription
area of these Rate
Schools lapse in most
cases over many
proposed primary
districts (as per late-
Government's pro-
gramme) and we
cannot, I fear, require
the tax-payers to maintain
both upper & lower
Schools over the same
area and amongst
the same population;
so that the existence
of a higher class School
— however desirable

as

as a Central higher
class institution for
more advanced in
instruction – however
interesting as an
evidence of the
rise of a Co-operative
spirit amongst the
more intelligent classes,
whom we have wisely
Educated – maintained
on Local Funds, abrogates,
as it seems done,
the primary object of
the Law and intention
of Government.

As regards the
primary Schools
in General – whether
popular Village School
or late – Government
Union Schools – ale
is now necessarily
in

in abeyance, awaiting
some definite action
of the Government and
the supply of adequate
ways and means. Several
very valuable and
important reports
on the existing Educational
Conditions of the rural
population of certain
Districts have recently
been before Government,
on which definite instructions are clearly
needed. I would therefore
invite early and full
popular – the subject
is a popular one and
we can only succeed
by enlisting the valuable
popular sympathy
which our higher Education
has prepared – and

Special

special discussion of the whole subject with a view to the adoption of a clear and well-defined System and the arrangement of possible means of extending sound primary instruction to the Children of the Rural masses. In this respect the North-West Province, Punjab and Godavery Systems may be found suggestive.

21/10 W.R.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 23rd of March 1874.

I agree with the Board that Inspecting School masters must be maintained. If the mode Mr. Gatherwaite proposes which are adopted by the Local Fund Board should - so far as funds are available - have a trial

Mr. Gatherwaite's Expectations are sanguine, but the plan combines fixed salaries to teachers, fees from parents and result payments - the Covenant it is expected

expected by the Fee fund
and thus it meets
several obvious desiderata.
But the sudden increase
of fees will no doubt
(temporarily at least)
check attendance and
I would not adopt
the rules as to minimum
attendance as proposed
by Mr Gatherwright, at
all events until the
change is tried for
a year or so.

Elementary Schools. Since
Middle class schools
- more or less failures
in that class - will
be transferred by the
Local Fund Board
to be placed on a
more economical footing.
This will relieve
the

the State grant to a
certain extent in the
year and these sums
will doubtless fall next
year under the increased
fee & attendance test.
I would limit the
operations of the Local Fund
Board strictly, as suggested
by Mr Lino, to the funds
at their disposal. This
I conceive to be a
little above the half
share of the 1/3d land-cess
plus fee fund and
any Education receipts
as possible. I gather that
this has already been
expended.

Middle Class Schools. These
are the old state schools
maintained by the people
under Act VI of 1863; the
House

House-tax was substituted for the rates by act of the Legislature and these last have in their turn been suspended by the Government; and now the point seems to be - Who is to keep these up? They are now apparently supported by partly by Government and partly by the Local Fund Board. So at least I gather was the case in 1871/72 (Vide table). But it is proposed to improve them at the cost of the State and a further grant is sought. The sum granted in Canara from Provincial Funds seems large - Mangalore Provincial School is very costly - and the charges in 4 Government Taluq Schools far exceed the receipts. Still the proposal will improve a very useful class of School; and we are now drawing 50 of these Taluq Schools (and more next year) on the Local Fund Board. I would therefore sanction the additional grant sought.

19

15/6 HB.

Mr. Garthwaite's educational Scheme for Louth Canara

81

Mr. Garthwaite's scheme which has been accepted by the Local Fund Board is summed up by the Board of Revenue as follows

1) To discontinue the employment of the two Inspecting Schoolmasters as no longer required.
2) To reduce the middle class schools from fourteen to nine and double the fees in them.
3) To continue the other fifteen Local Fund schools as elementary schools.
4) To establish eight new elementary schools in 1874-75 and twenty-one in 1875-76.
5) To pay the masters partly by result grants which in the middle class schools are to be given under special rules and amount to the school fees, and which in the elementary schools are to be given under the ordinary rules and amount to Rs 150 a school, which sum is to be

supplemented & the school fees
off the school.

As Mr Garthwaite's financial views
~~recently~~ have been printed and dealt with
& the Board of Revenue and
amended in the budget lately
passed, they need not be altered
here. ~~He adopts rather curious~~
~~& puts up as it has gone to~~
~~Press & be printed but it~~
~~probably will not be required~~
and as he
~~As Mr Garthwaite's scheme~~
bases
is on the principle of a com-
bination of paid & spend
and result & ~~it has~~ It is presumed such orders
~~are required as matter of~~
detail only. To take them
in the order above given

XI The Board of Revenue
entirely dis approve of the
proposal to dispense with the
Inspecting Schoolmasters "a
grade which is thought es-
sential in other parts of the
Presidency"

Mr. Garthwaite is of opinion
~~as guided & the Board of Revenue~~
~~is~~ that the schools under his system

will not ~~need~~ require them. The Board of
~~however~~ think they will, and also
~~Mr Garthwaite~~ reasons that they are popular schools
drawing Result Grants & This
latter point he & Mr Garthwaite does
not appear to have ever looked into
he seems to doubt whether there is
any advantage to be gained &
endeavouring to extend private
schools in Canara ~~Taluka Local~~
~~Fund schools are private institutions~~
~~as he affirms in his note on the~~
~~Proceedings of Board~~). In para 9(a)
of his letter he says that "the in-
spectors schoolmasters class is
in Canara very small and
the masters mostly very in-
different - of the few there are
all capable of such improvement
are already aided under the ex-
isting result grants rules" The
latter clause of this sentence is
rather too sweeping. The
Inspecting School as they worked
by ~~write~~ write and never
schools capable of improvement.
Under Mr Garthwaites ~~scheme~~
scheme when fully developed ~~perhaps~~
there are ~~Land rights~~
Mr no permanent Local Fund
schools with an attendance of
less than thirty - but with the

Kennedy Kennedy with whom
the Govt concur thinks that they
will be required and also
seems to doubt it

~~previously~~

similar ~~which~~ adopted in Madras
~~& Govt~~ require the approval of
Govt ~~and recorded~~ in
special orders being
necessary only in a few
matters of detail

scattered population of Canara and the limited number of the population who would avail themselves of a school even if established there are many localities where a real Rural school of this kind is an impossibility, but private attempts at such a beginning would occasionally lead to the eventual establishment of a Real Rural school on the continued system. For this work the Inspecting Schoolmasters are required to encourage the existence or establishment of any such private schools to be reported by the Shanbogue to the Tahsildar who should communicate with the Inspecting Schoolmaster and the Local Board should insist being visited

on the Inspecting Schoolmaster visiting the spot within a reasonable time and seeing what could be done towards bringing the school under inspection. In Canara Inspectors usually travel on horseback over very mountainous and very bad roads and if the Inspecting Schoolmaster has not been very well mounted (never have been) and of late the Inspector had been also to exercise as much supervision over them as ever the same class of officers in Malabar he might not have arrived at so decided a conclusion regarding the incapability of impoverished Hindu people to support schools. As it is however, retained as proposed by the Board of Revenue, the Inspecting Schoolmasters retained, or even that their number be increased the Local Board do not object on reconsideration.

the Inspecty Schoolmasters should therefore be retained

that provision has been made for them in the sanctioned budget

~~The next point for consideration~~
~~is the proposal to~~

1) To reduce the middle class schools from fourteen to nine and double the fees in them.

This seems unobjectionable
Of the five only two existed under
Act VI of 1863 viz Basrur
and Kanjeshwara. The first
was ~~built~~ as a branch of the
Kundapur school, and Kan-
jeshwara has been unsatisfactory
from the commencement and
would never have ~~been~~ renewed
its existence for a second period
under Act VI of 1863. Middle
class schools ~~as~~ were
established at Kalpe and
Barkur as Private
schools were taken over which
professed to teach English and
it seemed hard to impose a
special educational burden
and pivileges than had been
obtained without it. Kasdrug
has to never been more than
nominally a middle class
school.

The doubling of the fees is a
move in the right direction
and it is submitted that

Basrur
Kalpe
Barkur
Kanjeshwara
Kasdrug

seems unobjectionable under the circumstances of parts,

as is also the resolution

proposal (2) may be accepted
as recommended by the Board
of Revenue.

Not continue the three first ~~Anglo~~ Vernacular
schools as elementary schools,
under the Government pro-
vide the cost of such schools
as follows

	Rs
Stipend	72
Result Grant	150
Fees (say)	26
	248

~~The Board of Revenue~~
~~propose to reduce the Result Grant~~
~~to Rs 150~~

	Rs
Stipend	72
Result Grant	100
Fees (say)	26
	198

The cost would
thus be Rs 192.

It is submitted that
the recommendation of the
Board of Revenue may be
accepted.

with reference to the proposal (3)
~~to~~ to establish eight new
elementary schools in 1874-75
and twenty more in 1875-76

Cost then would be Rs 100
should be reduced to Rs 100

Cost can cover with the
Result Grant Maximum

Costs
The Masters are to
provide furniture,
thatching and
contingencies
Rs

Costs
+ when the attendance
is over 40, which
would be seldom
then would be an
assistant of Rs 4
The cost would
then be Rs 220.
Rs

This has been disallowed by the Board of Revenue as the Local Fund Board have no money. - If the Govt are disposed to make a grant (and money is available this year) Rs 3440 may be assigned for the purpose. With such an assignment however there is an implied undertaking that it will be repeated annually if possible. The question of the transfer schools for 1875-76 is more difficult as it appears that notice is required for transfer - The question might be deferred at any rate until the result of Govt aid to the five Local Fund schools has been more definitely decided. It may be remarked in passing however that it seems very doubtful whether Circle schools would be available for a series of years at all the places proposed.

The fifth proposal (as to the Local Fund Board must restrict their educational operations to their means, they propose the question

I doubt this. I understood Mr Sandeston to say that unless the Entrance fee be funded the 2 Lucs I sent us would be in danger of difficulties.

I D.P.

of spending any additional sum already granted from provincial funds can only be considered in connection with a scheme for the wants of the Circle as a whole. The procedure as above Govt however will not object to the Local Board to utilize for the purpose any portion of the Local Revenue which the Board

I would like discretionary power to adopt the modifications proposed by Mr. Sheppard Similarly that respecting rate of the salaries of the Middle class schools

The proposed expenses & especially those for apparatus seem for Govt aid will be required, & not clearly

Maximum fixed Salaries of Circle Inspectors

3

named as the Board of Revenue is "to pay" 89

"to pay the masters partly
"by result grants which in the
"middle class schools are to
"be given under special
"rules and amount of the
"school fees and which in
"the elementary schools are
"to be given under the ordi-
"nary rules and amount
"to Rs 150 a school which
"sum is to be supplemented
"by the school fees of the school.

dividing them into
a) Middle class schools
b) elementary schools

a) Middle class schools / Middle Class
In the case of the details of the maximum
salaries which will probably be obtained under the foregoing rules carefully thought out but somewhat complicated scheme are thus estimated by the Board of Revenue

Head Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
32½	20	15	12½
9	4½	3	1½
41½	24½	18	14

Those salaries the Board of Revenue think are high as a rule and certainly larger than are generally given in Taluq schools, but they remark that they believe high salaries are found necessary in the Western coast. It may be mentioned also that the Bellari school is far superior to any Taluq school in Canara, and the Kundapur school formed by the same.

Attention is also called by the Board of Revenue to the 8th para of the Local Fund Boards resolution viz, "That after the new fees are introduced the highest class in any school shall not be less than eight pupils, nor the next less than twelve, nor the third less than twenty ---" Regarding this the Board of Revenue remark "This rule seems to be too inelastic - It would cannot be intended that a school is to be abolished"

certainly

Regarding the Use of Revenue
to the Local Boards distributed
in the Province called for.

Hon'ble Mr. Nelson

Estimated Local Fund Revenue
(including a Cess on
Taluq schools) of the
Rs 190 50 for
1874-5. How far
can this be met
out of the 1/3 Local
Cess, and for How
soever? The 1/3rd
Local Cess is in round figures
Rs 28,000: and
I do suppose that
at least half of this
might well be given
to Education. But
the Budget for 74-5
has been
before me, I have no

of collected in
the point.

Hon'ble Mr. Nelson
That
reported was not
more than Rs 5000,
and this I estimate
should be increased to six.

Your Provincial
estimates, as they stand
will not admit of
such a grant (which
I do not suppose is
the case) I do not
think it the cost of
one less important object
should certainly cannot be

immediately the stated
proportion between the
classes is disturbed by
having the school un-
pecuniary or otherwise.
It is noticed that the
Local Board may
how the means to work the
rule - Possibly it is only
for a period of 5 years
revisions of establishments

The part of the proposal
is fault with, strong
disapproved of.

But at any rate
it does not seem
advisable that any such hard
and fast line should be brought
into immediate adoption.
In conclusion I must
express the satisfaction with the
very careful attention which has
given to the subject by the Local
and Local Fund Boards generally

Hon'ble Mr. Nelson

Did we not make a grant last year to Canara for elementary educn?

How much was it? And is it included as a receipt in the Budget Estimate for 1874-5?

[illegible]

The grant sanctioned in the Budget which is framed on the supposition that the Board of Revenue's views of the Canara case will be accepted amounts to Rs 10,000 against Rs 9420 last year. The grant is thus more than the whole cost of the Middle Class schools.

[illegible]

C20-4-2 16/5/74

In orders

Mr Garthwaite's Educational Scheme for South Canara

[illegible]

C Appropriated in para 96 of P.C.

[illegible]

Financial Department 93

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 16th August 1873 No 1597

Order thereon.

The scheme now submitted by the Canara Local Fund Board must be at once condemned on the principle stated in para 10 of the Board's proceedings namely that the Local Fund Act was meant to foster education beyond what had been previously attempted and the Canara Local Fund Board will now be informed through the Board of Revenue that the Govt cannot sanction any Educational scheme which

[illegible]

I.O.

which does not provide
for the permanent contin-
-uance of the old Rate
schools in at least their
present state of efficiency,
and that any grant re-
-ceived from Provincial
funds must be expend-
-ed on permanently
established schools alone.
Beyond this, the Govt.
are not inclined to lay
down any fixed rule
but they certainly did
not anticipate that
any scheme submitted
by a Local Board
would have had for
its avowed basis the prin-
-ciple of not pressing
education on those who
do not at all desire
it or indeed require
it for any practical
good it can do them"
~~& it now seems possible~~
that

It was originally intended that
Result grant should, as a
General, be dropped from
the General fund - hence the
abolition of the Home-Lay fee
fe gives no claim said
from Provincial funds for a
Result grant scheme

This had better
be omitted - it
is not necessary
and involves a
long & indefinite
Memo

J.D.S.

Certainly see note -

that G.O dated 28th March
1873 No 426 may in some
quarters have been mis-
-construed, therefore
it to be distinctly under-
-stood that the general
policy enunciated in
G.O dated 28th April 1871
No 563 has been in no
way abandoned, though
altered financial arrange
-ments will necessitate
its slower and more res-
-tricted development.
The Local Boards may
not now be able to give
every villager a school
within two and a half
miles of his house but
the Govt still hope to
see a centrally situated
elementary Local Fund
School available for
every important section
of the tax payers.

The

The mode in which the necessary funds are to be provided has been pointed out in G.O dated 28th March 1873 No 426 and G.O. d/25th August 1873 No 1201.

In the case of Canara the Govt observe that the estimated expenditure on Local Fund schools in the current years budget amounts to Rs 13790. To meet this, there is a fixed grant of Rs 2780 and an income from fees estimated at Rs 1339, while the contributions for training schools and inspection* to be set free under the operation of para 8 of G.O dated 28th March 1873 No 426 amount to Rs 2950 thus leaving only Rs 6730 to be otherwise provided in the event of all the existing

3/4 add contribution from 1/3 Land Cess & Road Fund

* Inspection 2410
From Municipality 530
1880

Training schools 1070
2950

already included

Better omit this too - and simply deal with the case per se

DoS

Not - if this money for the remaining middle-class schools is given (as stipulated) to elementary education. There will then still remain the aforesaid deficit (Rs 6730) caused (as I understand) by the abolition of the House Tax: and there will shortly be (as I presume) a fresh loan to provide for

Provincial Funds

existing schools being maintained in 1874-75 ~~and even this amount would be materially reduced by the adoption of the recommendations of Govt in para 2 of G.O dated 18th April 1873, leaving that middle class education should be confined to the old vernacular schools.~~

With reference to para 13 of the Board's proceedings the Govt [illegible] remark that the sum of Rs 600 granted in G.O dated 11th July 1873 No 971 was in place of an allotment for a new school building disallowed in G.O dated 18th April 1873 No 503, and not an account of an annually recurring item of expenditure.

J.

Govt. of {187 } Madras.

To _____

Dated } 187 , *No.*
Recd. }

Nos.