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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	10-12	Press
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75-76		75-76
Dated	8-5-18	18

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
8th May 1875.*

Local Funds—Education.

No. 75. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd April 1875, No. 1012:—

Read the following letter from Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 3rd April 1875, No. 678:—

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Board, a letter, No. 574, of the 29th ultimo, from the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, pointing out that the schools referred to in paragraph 25 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 17, of the 4th January 1875, differ in some essential points from Local Fund Schools, and that there are reasons why it is inexpedient to give them that appellation.

2. It will be observed that the question has arisen in connection with the annual returns now under preparation, and it is desirable that it should be disposed of as soon as possible.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From L. GARTHWAITE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, to Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, dated Cannanore, 29th March 1875, No. 574.

In reference to the instructions on the back of the new form of quarterly return just received from your office, I have the honor to inquire whether the elementary schools in Malabar, originally indigenous schools, and not originally established by the Local Fund Board, but which receive aid in the shape of a small stipend as well as the usual result grant, are to be classed as Government schools or private schools. I consider them to all intents and purposes private schools; the masters are not appointed or removed by the President, the fees are a matter entirely in their hands, and the Board has no concern with them; the instruction is only so far regulated by this department that the inspecting officers see that the studies of the result grant standard are introduced; the buildings* are either private property or are school-sheds erected by the Board for Local Fund Schools which were never actually set on foot or were abandoned and which have been lent to the masters of the present schools, the furniture is the property of the masters, and in fact the Board has no more to do with these schools than Government has with a Mission School which it might choose to aid with grants on a combined system of salaries and result payments. Nevertheless the Board of Revenue says, in paragraph 25 of its Proceedings printed with G. O., dated 4th March 1875, No. 496, that "the Moplah Schools and twenty of the Hindu Schools to which it is intended to give fixed stipends are in all, in the most essential points, Local Fund Schools, and should all be shown in the revised statement."

* The building in the case of one Moplah School was specially erected for it by the Board.

2. Now I consider it would, on many grounds, be very inexpedient to adopt this view. What the Local Fund Boards in Malabar, acting on my advice, has been endeavouring to do, is to utilize the existing indigenous private schools, whether Hindu or Moplah. It is by acknowledging and respecting the independence of the indigenous "Gurunathas" and "Mullas"—the Hindu and Mahomedan private masters—by endeavouring to improve their schools without suddenly transforming their schools into something quite foreign to their own style that we have succeeded in getting under inspection the great majority of the Hindu Schools and a large proportion of the Moplah Schools, and in effecting in all cases some improvement and in many cases a very remarkable degree of improvement. The Moplah Schools being mostly under men unable to teach Malayalam (Arabic and the Quran having been their only studies), a small stipend of Rupees 4 is given them to enable them to employ a qualified assistant. And to encourage the Hindu

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Schoolmasters to study and improve themselves, stipends of the same amount have been given to indigenous schoolmasters who pass the Teachers' Certificate Examination. The stipend is in both cases in addition to the usual result grant.

3. Now had we gone to these men in the first instance and said we are going to make your schools Local Fund Schools, they would have objected, and the parents would have objected, and I submit that we have no right now, without even asking the opinion of these men, to call their schools Government schools. In fact, in the case of the Moplah Schools, I think it would be a very dangerous proceeding, and would arouse that flame of fanaticism which never ceases at least to smoulder in the Moplah's breast. Every Mulla who allowed his school to be called a Government school would be regarded as joining in a plot with Government to pervert the children entrusted in his care. Moreover it must be remembered that the Quran is taught in the Moplah Schools; * So in Canara the Hindu Schools are often held in a temple. that the mosque is the regular school-house; * that in the Hindu Schools various works of a religious character are taught, and works too which contain what we, on other grounds, consider objectionable. By calling these Government schools we shall either expose ourselves to the charge of directly teaching Mahomedanism or Hinduism in Government schools, or we must, against the express contract we made with these schools when we took them under inspection, interfere with the indigenous instruction, and that on its religious side, thereby exciting an amount of odium and suspicion among the people which may end very disastrously.

4. On these grounds I submit that these schools never have been Local Fund Schools, are not such now, and that it would be both unjust and impolitic to begin henceforward to call them Local Fund, and therefore Government, schools.

5. There are a few (about fifteen) schools originally established by the Board with salaried masters, Local Fund buildings, furniture, &c. But last year these were put on the same footing as the schools just mentioned, a small stipend was allowed and the use of the building and furniture, but the master is to depend mainly on the result grant. The Board, on my return to India after a few of these schools had been established, listened to my representations that elementary education in Malabar would be best extended by improving the very large number of indigenous schools; not by the costly process of setting up opposition schools of its own. These reduced schools were not intended to be in any wise different from those of the certificated indigenous schoolmasters, and they too should, I think, be classed as what they were intended to be, private schools. But, as there is no breach of faith in their case, and no danger to be apprehended in calling them Government schools, if the Board think they should be called Local Fund Schools, they might be entered as such. Still, for the sake of uniformity, I would prefer to see them entered as private schools.

SUBMITTED for the orders of Government.

2. The Director of Public Instruction forwards a letter from the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, inquiring whether the Moplah Schools established in Malabar on the system of combined fixed salaries and results grants are to be classed in the educational returns as private schools, aided, or under Government Schools, as being schools belonging to Local Fund Boards. In their review of the budget for 1875-76, the Board entered the charges under Local Fund Schools.

3. The two questions are not necessarily connected. The head "Local Fund Schools" is the most convenient one in the present Local Fund forms for the exhibition of the charges in question, but it does not follow that the schools should be put under the same class in the general educational statistics.

4. There is, however, an important point of principle involved which the Board wish to see generally recognized, and which they have urged in separate Proceedings (dated 2nd April 1875, No. 795), in reviewing certain reports on

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
8th May 1875.*

the results grant system. It is that in introducing the combined system the Local Boards should interfere as little as possible with the internal management of the schools, but confine themselves to securing a certain efficiency of instruction and regulating their aid accordingly. This is of especial importance where indigenous schools are brought under the system; and even when buildings and furniture for such schools are provided, or entirely new schools and masters started, the Board would regard the buildings, &c., as lent, and the schools as being the masters', not the Local Fund Board's. In short, the Board would have the schools treated as far as possible as private schools aided, believing that such treatment is the most likely to conduce to their success. If the combined system becomes more extended than at present, the forms of budget and account can easily be altered so as to provide a separate head for the charges of the schools.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 76.

ORDER THEREON, 8th May 1875, No. 1012.

The remarks of the Board of Revenue with reference to the Local Fund Accounts are approved.

2. As regards the educational statistics, all that the Government desire is that there may be no confusion regarding the source from which the funds of the school are derived, as in the case of the Sydapett and Palghaut Schools, to which they drew attention in paragraph 9 of G.O., dated 13th July 1874, No. 247, reviewing the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1872-73.

(True Extract.)

Officiating Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.

„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

Schools.—The remarks of the Board of Revenue regarding the head in the educational statistics under which schools established on the combined system of fixed salaries and results grants should be classified, concurred in.

MAJ.
Nos. 75-76.

G.O., 8th May 1875, No. 1012.

FINANCIAL.
THE BOARD OF REVENUE.
Madras.

Dated May, 8th.
 Forwarded
 Recd.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 23rd April 1875.

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standard are introduced; the buildings* are either private property or are school-sheds erected by the Board for Local Fund Schools which were never actually set on foot or were abandoned and which have been lent to the masters of the present schools, the furniture is the property of the masters, and in fact the Board has no more to do with these schools than Government has with a Mission School which it might choose to aid with grants on a combined system of salaries and result payments. Nevertheless the Board of Revenue says, in paragraph 25 of its Proceedings printed with G. O., dated 4th March 1875, No. 496, that "the Mappila Schools and twenty of the Hindu Schools to which it is intended to give fixed stipends are in all, in the most essential points, Local Fund Schools, and should all be shown in the revised statement."

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2. The Director of Public Instruction forwards a letter from the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, inquiring whether the Moplah schools, established in Malabar on the system of combined fixed salaries and results grants, are to be classed in the educational returns as private schools aided, or under Government schools, as being schools belonging to Local Fund Boards. In their review of the Budget for 1875-76, the Board entered the charges under Local Fund Schools.

3. The two questions are not necessarily connected. The head Local Fund Schools is the most convenient one in the present Local Fund forms for the exhibition of the charges in question, but it does not follow that the schools should be put under the same class in the general educational statistics.

4. There is, however, an important point of principle involved which the Board wish to see generally recognized, and which they have urged in separate

Proceedings (dated 2nd April 1875, No. 795,) in reviewing certain reports on the results grant system. It is that in introducing the combined system the Local Boards should interfere as little as possible with the internal management of the schools, but confine themselves to securing a certain efficiency of instruction and regulating their aid accordingly. This is of especial importance where indigenous schools are brought under the system; and even when buildings and furniture for such schools are provided, or entirely new schools and masters started, the Board would regard the buildings, etc., as lent, and the schools as being the masters', not the Local Fund Board's. In short, the Board would have the schools treated as far as possible as private schools aided, believing that such treatment is the most likely to conduce to their success. If the combined system becomes more extended than at present, the forms of Budget and account can easily be altered so as to provide a separate head for the charges of the schools.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

Copy to the Director of Public Instruction.

.. .. the President of the Local Fund Boards, Malabar District.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

9
Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter pro-
ceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 23rd April 1875 N-1012.

Order thereon 8 May 75 No 1012.

The remarks
of the Board of
Revenue with reference
to the Local Fund
Accounts are ap-
proved

As regards the
educational statis-
tics all that the
Government desire
is that there may
be

4 March 1875 No 1012-45-

Financial Dept.
Kont. Fund. Revenue
1875.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 23RD APRIL 1875, No. 1,012.

Order 10 May 75

Encl.

Received 2nd May 75
No 1012 202

APRIL.
No. 1,012.

Moplah Schools—established in Malabar on
the combined system of fixed salaries and
result grants.—Letter from Director of Public
Instruction forwarding one from the Inspector
of Schools, 6th Division, inquiring whether
such schools are to be classed in educational
returns as private schools aided, or as Govern-
ment schools belonging to Local Fund Boards,
submitted for orders of Government with
remarks.

The members of the Board of Revenue
with reference to the Local Fund Accounts
are approved.

As regards the educational statistics
all that the Govt desire is that the
returns of the Local Fund Accounts be
submitted in the way in which we con-
sider regarding the same from which
the funds of the school are derived as in the
case of the said private and schools with
patronage schools which shall be
submitted in form of a S. D. 17/10/75
No 24) regarding the report of the Director
of Public Instruction for 1872-73.

2 H

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garding the source
from which the funds
of the school are
derived as in the
case of the Laid-
pett and Palghat
schools to which
they drew attention
in para 9 of G.O.
dated 13th July 1874
N^o 247 reviewing the
report of the Direc-
tor of Public In-
struction for 1872-73

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575

To the Board of Revenue
-- Director of Pub Instruction
-- Accountant General

Classification of
Museum specimens
in Educational Notes

Cont. of 1875 }
Financial

To _____

Dated 8 May }
Recd. 1875. No. 1012

Nos. 75-6

Schools. The remarks of
the Board of Trustees
regarding the board
in the Educational
Matters under which
schools established on
the intrinsic system
of fixed salaries and
rents to parents should
be classified, concurred
in.

1875/12/2