M.R.O. 1—77,008—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 12

(2) Date of repair 28-9-62

(3) Initials of the Referencer

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

## Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

| G.O. No. | 12-69 | Press Mis. |
|---|---|---|
| 132-133 | | 132-133 |
| Dated | 12-6- | 1875. |

899

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

**Local Funds—Education.**

No. 132. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th May 1875, No. 1361:—

Read the following letter from Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction (through Board of Revenue), to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 12th April 1875, No. 753:—

I HAVE the honor with reference to G.O., No. 1,120, of the 7th July 1874, to report that the system under which all certifying memoranda, whether payable from Provincial or Local Funds, are forwarded to this office for countersignature is not working satisfactorily, and to recommend that it be modified.

2. Under the most favorable circumstances it is productive of great delays. A packet of certifying memoranda takes several days to travel down from distant districts such as Ganjam or South Canara, and as many to travel back again, and it frequently happens that the papers are detained for several days in this office. Special instructions were issued this year to the Deputy Inspectors to complete their examination of the schools in time to admit of the grants being paid within the official year, but the result was that they came pouring in in shoals, not only up to the last day preceding the Easter holidays, but during the whole of the holidays, and they are still coming in. It is therefore quite certain that a very large number of bills which might have been paid within the official year, if they could have been passed by the Local Fund Boards or the Inspectors of Schools, must, if paid at all, be paid in the official year which has now commenced

3. The work done in this office in connection with these memoranda is almost purely mechanical. A clerk checks the figures and makes certain entries relating to them in a register kept for statistical purposes. If it is a lower-class school he makes a copy of the memorandum, and if it is a middle-class school he prepares a bill. The countersignature is generally a mere form, as the Director of Public Instruction cannot possibly know anything about most of these schools.

4. The only cases in which any difficulty arises is when there are doubts as to whether a school belongs to the lower or the middle class, or when frauds are reported in connection with the examinations.

5. The attainment of the fourth standard is considered in a general way as marking the line of demarcation between a lower and a middle class school, but under G.O., No. 94, of the 4th April 1872, the accidental passing of two or three boys for the fourth standard does not entitle a school to be transferred to the middle class, and in cases of a doubtful nature, the decision of the Director of Public Instruction is to be binding upon the Local Fund Boards. This is rather indefinite, and different interpretations are placed on this rule in different localities. A school which would be placed in the lower class by one Inspecting officer, is placed by another in the middle class and *vice versâ*, and although it is open to the Director to alter the classification, there is no absolute standard to which reference can be made, and there are many cases in which it is difficult, in the absence of a standard, to say whether a school should be ranked as a lower or as a middle class school. The Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipal

Commissions are not always willing to abide by the decision of the Director, and several cases have occurred in which the time of Government has been taken up with long correspondence relating to these petty appeals. The fact is that neither the President of the Local Fund Board nor the Director of Public Instruction is altogether a disinterested party in the matter. The former knowing how urgently local funds are needed for various purposes, is naturally anxious to see as much thrown as possible on Provincial Funds; the latter has precisely the same motive for lightening the burden on Provincial Funds. Some definite rule is very much required. At the conference of Inspectors held in January 1874, it was agreed that a school should not be ranked in the middle class unless it passed at least six pupils under five of the eight heads of the fourth standard, Arithmetic being one of the standards. This is, of course, far in advance of what was originally intended, but it shows the direction in which the departmental classification of schools is tending. Even this rule, if rigidly enforced, might lead to unpleasant differences of opinion. A school might pass an entire class of, say, twelve or fifteen boys in seven out of the eight heads, but if only five boys passed in Arithmetic, the school would still be a lower-class school. I am myself inclined to think that native schools, which aspire to be middle-class schools, and in which English is taught, should be subjected to an altogether different set of rules, and that the present fourth standard, if slightly modified and restricted to the Vernacular, is not too high a standard for a village school; but viewing the question in the form in which it presents itself now, I think the simplest solution of the difficulty will be to make all grants earned by boys under the first, second, and third standards payable from Local and Municipal Funds, and all grants earned under the fourth standard payable from Provincial Funds, and to transfer the duty of countersigning certifying memoranda for grants under the first, second, and third standards to the Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipal Commissions, while the Inspectors of Schools might deal with certifying memoranda relating to grants earned under the fourth standard.

6. As regards inquiry into cases of fraud, I concur with the Cuddapah Local Fund Board in considering that the Local Fund Boards are better able to deal with such questions than an officer stationed at the Presidency, who must wait until the Inspector of the division has time to go and hold an inquiry or trust to the Deputy Inspector, who may himself be a party to the fraud.

7. I cannot agree with Mr. Powell in thinking that a Local Fund Board is "very little more than a financial assembly." It is of the highest importance that the members of these Boards, and more especially the Presidents, should be induced to take an active interest in the diffusion of elementary education, but this can hardly be expected, if they are allowed no voice in the disposal of matters in which their local knowledge must often be of the highest value.

8. In the event of this proposal being sanctioned, a copy of every sanctioned bill will, of course, be required for record in this office.

---

SUBMITTED to Government.

2. Colonel Macdonald proposes with reference to G.O., Financial Department, dated 7th July 1874, No. 1,120, that the formality of countersignature by the



Director of Public Instruction, precedent to payment upon certifying memoranda for results grants, shall be abolished; and that Local Boards and Municipal Commissions shall be empowered to sanction such grants provided that copies of sanctioned bills are forwarded to the Director for record.

3. This is the course proposed by the Board in Mr. Grose's letter recorded in the Government Order above quoted. The only danger is that the Result Grant Rules may be departed from, but the local Educational Officers must be enjoined to see to this.

4. The Director makes a further proposal, *viz.*, that all grants earned under the fourth standard shall be payable from Provincial Funds, and those under the first, second, and third from Local Funds, and that Inspectors of Schools be authorized to deal with the former. This is intended as a remedy for the difficulty sometimes felt in classifying schools as middle and lower class.

5. It appears to the Board that this would introduce worse confusion than at present exists. Double bills would be introduced, and it might happen that funds might run short for the payment of one or other of the two. They think it will be better to leave the classification of the schools to the Inspectors of Schools, and to accept the risk of an occasional wrong or disputed classification rather than the trouble of double bills and payments in many cases where there is no dispute. The point, however, is one on which the Board offer an opinion with much diffidence.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

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

---

No. 133. ORDER THEREON, 12th June 1875, No. 1269.

Government accept the recommendation of the Board of Revenue as to the abolition of the formality of countersignature by the Director of Public Instruction of certificates of result grants.

2. As regards the Director's further proposal for the separation and payment of grant according to class by Provincial and Local Funds, respectively, the Government will postpone a decision pending the discussion of the general question.

(True Extract.)

*Officiating Chief Secretary.*

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 1,361.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th May 1875.

ıd the following letter from Colonel R. M. MACDONALD. Director of Public

Financial DEPARTMENT.

No. 1275.

From The Board of Revenue.

Dated 19 May 1875.

FOR ORDERS.

I would accept the Director of Public Instruction's proposals in regard to Countersignature of Certificates - The Board of Revenue approve

On the other subject, if I understand it, I entertain doubts more especially as amplified by Mr Hudleston and would wish it discussed in Council before any orders are issued.

I am much opposed in this early stage of popular Education to force a separation of Schools & division of labor which Col. Macdonald's proposal to fix Specific Elementary Standard at the foot of 3 Standard at the head of Lower Schools - and to secure that the proper course & adoption & permit of subsequent tuition in schools of such & obtain results from Inspection & to permit grants to be given for results in these lower Standards - out of Provincial funds - The result to be

Govt. of India 1875 3rd
FINANCIAL.
To
THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated June, 12th.
Issued
Recd.
Encl.

G.O., 12th June 1875, No. 1269.

JUNE.
Nos. 132 133.

*Local Funds, Education.*—The Revenue Board's recommendation to abolish the formality of the countersignature of the Director of Public Instruction to certificates of results grants, accepted, but consideration of the further proposal to separate the payment of grants according to classes, by Provincial and Local Funds, respectively, deferred.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th May 1875.

d the following letter from Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public

*Local Funds, Education.*—The Revenue Board's recommendation to abolish the formality of the countersignature of the Director of Public Instruction to certificates of results grants, accepted, but consideration of the further proposal to separate the payment of grants according to classes, by Provincial and Local Funds, respectively, deferred.

Nos. 132-133.

cast all

Elementary educ? & that
Dy. authority as Hmn.
& L. Fds. to restrict
the Expends of Prov. Fds
to Middle & Higher Educ?
Exception as far as grants
can reach to Hmn & L. Fds

But I fear this is impracticable
now. That be can already
H. & L. Fds & applied
to Prov: & schools in
places. Last the old Rate
schools are dependent
on Hmn.

However I imagine
that Prov: & L. F. schools
can both the results
grant system - but
can be maintained
entirely by L. Fds. & Hmn. Fds

which belongs to an
advanced organization - when
provision is made in Each
locality for the different Scales
of instruction by suitable
Grades of schools.

Our Municipal
Local Fund schools are
mixed schools in which
all Scales of
instruction are
met & do I think should
be on a result grant schools
whether rural or Munic:
aid for the present.
There may be a want
of precision - some
apparent confusion in
having examinations held
(in the same school for
all standards, but I
cannot conceive any
practical difficulty -
An Inspector arrives at
a School & examines for
Hmn. Fds) Each Standard for
which pupils offer

and passes certificates
accordingly - the certificates
being issued by Local or
Provincial Funds respectively
according to the Standard
passed.

As regards debiting
all to Standard Bills against
Provincial & all below against
Local - I see no serious
objection but (question)
Shall we not be charged
with devoting too much
from Provincial Funds to
higher Education.

I would like to
Consult Managers of
result grant schools
E.g. Immanuel (Church
Mission) Madras & Bellore
(True church) & others as well
as Local Fund Boards &
Municipal Commissioners

I St. ask the D. P. I. & Ex.
Bd. whether they see any
real objection to bringing
down the rule

that no result grant shall
be given from L. & Hmn. Fds
for standards higher than
the 3d.

that no result grants
shall be given from Prov. Fds.
funds for standard
lower than the 4th

that no school shall
be able to compete for
both Prov. grant & L.
Hmn. & L. Fds. but
must elect by which class
it will be aided

& L.

how regard the existing
case of Prov. Fds. aided

No. 1,361.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th May 1875.

Read the following letter from Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction (through Board of Revenue), to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 12th April 1875, No. 753:—

I HAVE the honor with reference to G. O., No. 1,120, of the 7th July 1874, to report that the system under which all certifying memoranda whether payable from Provincial or Local Funds are forwarded to this office for countersignature, is not working satisfactorily, and to recommend that it be modified.

2. Under the most favorable circumstances it is productive of great delays. A packet of certifying memoranda takes several days to travel down from distant districts such as Ganjam or South Canara, and as many to travel back again, and it frequently happens that the papers are detained for several days in this office. Special instructions were issued this year to the Deputy Inspectors to complete their examination of the schools in time to admit of the grants being paid within the official year, but the result was that they came pouring in in shoals not only up to the last day preceding the Easter holidays, but during the whole of the holidays, and they are still coming in. It is therefore quite certain that a very large number of bills which might have been paid within the official year, if they could have been passed by the Local Fund Boards or the Inspectors of Schools, must, if paid at all, be paid in the official year which has now commenced.

3. The work done in this office in connection with these memoranda is almost purely mechanical. A clerk checks the figures and makes certain entries relating to them in a register kept for statistical purposes. If it is a lower-class school he makes a copy of the memorandum, and if it is a middle-class school he prepares a bill. The countersignature is generally a mere form, as the Director of Public Instruction cannot possibly know anything about most of these schools.

4. The only cases in which any difficulty arises is when there are doubts as to whether a school belongs to the lower or the middle-class, or when frauds are reported in connection with the examinations.

5. The attainment of the fourth standard is considered in a general way as marking the line of demarcation between a lower and a middle-class school, but under G. O., No. 94, of the 4th April 1872, the accidental passing of two or three boys for the fourth standard does not entitle a school to be transferred to the middle-class, and in cases of a doubtful nature, the decision of the Director of Public Instruction is to be binding upon the Local Fund Boards. This is rather indefinite, and different interpretations are placed on this rule in different localities. A school which would be placed in the lower class by one Inspecting officer, is placed by another in the middle class and *vice versâ*, and although it is open to the Director to alter the classification, there is no absolute standard to which reference can be made, and there are many cases in which it is difficult in the absence of a standard to say whether a school should be ranked as a lower or as a middle-class school. The Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipal Commissions are not always willing to abide by the decision of the Director, and

FOR ORDERS.

Recd Grant

12

Hudleston's proposal would be
We had better discuss the question
in Council — 19/5

several cases have occurred in which the time of Government has been taken up with long correspondence relating to these petty appeals. The fact is that neither the President of the Local Fund Board nor the Director of Public Instruction is altogether a disinterested party in the matter. The former knowing how urgently local funds are needed for various purposes, is naturally anxious to see as much thrown as possible on Provincial Funds; the latter has precisely the same motive for lightening the burden on Provincial Funds. Some definite rule is very much required. At the conference of Inspectors held in January 1874, it was agreed that a school should not be ranked in the middle class unless it passed at least six pupils under five of the eight heads of the fourth standard, Arithmetic being one of the standards. This is, of course, far in advance of what was originally intended, but it shows the direction in which the departmental classification of schools is tending. Even this rule, if rigidly enforced, might lead to unpleasant differences of opinion. A school might pass an entire class of, say, twelve or fifteen boys in seven out of the eight heads, but if only five boys passed in Arithmetic, the school would still be a lower-class school. I am myself inclined to think that native schools, which aspire to be middle-class schools, and in which English is taught, should be subjected to an altogether different set of rules, and that the present fourth standard, if slightly modified and restricted to the Vernacular, is not too high a standard for a village school; but viewing the question in the form in which it presents itself now, I think the simplest solution of the difficulty will be to make all grants earned by boys under the first, second, and third standards payable from Local and Municipal Funds, and all grants earned under the fourth standard payable from Provincial Funds, and to transfer the duty of countersigning certifying memoranda for grants under the first, second, and third standards to the Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipal Commissions, while the Inspectors of Schools might deal with certifying memoranda relating to grants earned under the fourth standard.

6. As regards inquiry into cases of fraud, I concur with the Cuddapah Local Fund Board in considering that the Local Fund Boards are better able to deal with such questions than an officer stationed at the Presidency, who must wait until the Inspector of the division has time to go and hold an inquiry or trust to the Deputy Inspector, who may himself be a party to the fraud.

7. I cannot agree with Mr. Powell in thinking that a Local Fund Board is "very little more than a financial assembly." It is of the highest importance that the members of these Boards, and more especially the Presidents, should be induced to take an active interest in the diffusion of elementary education, but this can hardly be expected, if they are allowed no voice in the disposal of matters in which their local knowledge must often be of the highest value.

8. In the event of this proposal being sanctioned, a copy of every sanctioned bill will, of course, be required for record in this office.

---

SUBMITTED to Government.

2. Colonel Macdonald proposes with reference to G. O., Financial Department, dated 7th July 1874, No. 1,120, that the formality of countersignature by the Director of Public Instruction, precedent to payment upon certifying memoranda for results grants shall be abolished; and that Local Boards and Municipal Commissions shall be empowered to sanction such grants provided that copies of sanctioned bills are forwarded to the Director for record.

3. This is the course proposed by the Board in Mr. Grose's letter recorded in the Government Order above quoted. The only danger is that the result grant rules may be departed from, but the local educational officers must be enjoined to see to this.

4. The Director makes a further proposal, *viz*, that all grants earned under the fourth standard shall be payable from Provincial Funds, and those under the first, second, and third from Local Funds, and that Inspectors of Schools be authorized to deal with the former. This is intended as a remedy for the difficulty sometimes felt in classifying schools as middle and lower class.

5. It appears to the Board that this would introduce worse confusion than at present exists. Double bills would be introduced, and it might happen that funds might run short for the payment of one or other of the two. They think it will be better to leave the classification of the schools to the Inspectors of Schools, and to accept the risk of an occasional wrong or disputed classification rather than the trouble of double bills and payments in many cases where there is no dispute. The point, however, is one on which the Board offer an opinion with much diffidence.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

H Elton

Acting Secretary.

To the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. W. H. French

Financial Department
Local Funds. Grants

1875.

# Board of Revenue,

## MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 19TH MAY 1875, No. 1,361.

Dup 25 May 75

Encl.

Received 28.

No 1275

MAY.

No. 1,361.

*Results Grants*—Letter from Director of Public Instruction, proposing that the formality of countersignature by him precedent to payment upon certifying memoranda for — be abolished, and that Local and Municipal Boards be empowered to sanction such grants provided that copies of sanctioned bills are forwarded to him for record, and suggesting that all grants earned under the fourth standard be payable from Provincial Funds, and those under first, second, and third from Local Funds, and that Inspectors of Schools be authorized to deal with the former, submitted to Government with remarks.

To the Board of Revenue
Dup 23/5

Forwarded

W. Morden

Local Funds

Cotacamund. 12 June 1875. No. 1269

Govt accept the recommendation of the Board of Rev. as to the abolition of the formality of countersignature by the Director of Public Instruction of certificates of result grants —

As regards the Director's proposal for the separation of payment of grant according to class by Provincial & Local Funds respectively Govt will postpone a decision pending the discussion of the general question as to the

Funds respectively defined—

2819

Govt. of {1875} Madras.

Financial

G.O., 12 June 1875. No. 1269

Nos. 132-3

Local Funds - Education. The Revenue Board's recommendation to abolish the formality of the Director's countersignature to certificates of Medalls grants, accepted, but consideration of the further proposal to separate the Management of grants according to Classes, by Provincial and Local