

INDEXED.
Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1940. M

DATED 13-11-96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Administration Report

*Communicating to the Kumbha-
Konaui Munc. Council the remarks
of the Director of Public Instruction on
para 4. of the G.O. reviewing the
of the Munc. Council for 1895-96.*

BACK PAPERS.

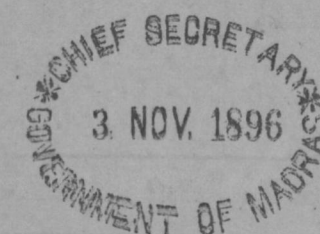
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Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 2988M



From the Secy of Pub. Instruction,
Madr.

Misc

Order. No. 1940 KCM d/13-11-96

The Director's remarks will be communicated to the municipal council, Kumbakonam.

V.R.
11/11/96

[Signature]

No. 11830

Dated 30 October 1896.

Received

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Enclosures one.

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SUBJECT.

Re: Some remarks

on paragraph 4 of L.O. No. 1505-M. of 5 September 1896 reviewing the Administration Report of the Kumbakonam Municipal Council for 1895-96

To The Chairman, M.C., Kumbakonam,
(with extract para. 11 of Instructions applicable to the Grants and Code).

Supd. 16/11/96

11/11/96
5A

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE
GRANT-IN-AID CODE

OF

1895-96.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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INSTRUCTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE
OF 1895-96.

Definition of poor pupils and poor schools (Chapter II, Article 4).—The changes made in Article 4 (i) of Chapter II in the definition of "poor" pupils generally and in the application of the expression to scholarship grants should be noted. Muhammadan schools are entitled to the concession provided in the code for "poor" schools, but not to that provided for schools for backward classes and in backward localities, except in respect of the age limits laid down in Chapter IV. The term "backward and indigent classes" should be held to apply to the different tribes or classes mentioned in the list appended to clause (ii) of Article 4, Chapter II, including recognized sub-divisions, and the term "backward localities" to the localities declared backward by Government and hereto appended for ready reference.

2. Payment of salary grants (Chapter III, Article 17).—All salary grants are payable monthly, and the managers of salary grant schools should be impressed with the necessity of drawing these grants regularly. Salary grants due for any one year and allowed to fall into arrears will not, except in very special circumstances, be sanctioned in the ensuing year, as such arrear payments seriously disturb the budget arrangements of the latter year.

3. Average daily attendance of pupils (Chapter IV, Article 1).—The expression "average daily attendance throughout the period since the previous examination" should be taken to mean average daily attendance for the whole period intervening between the date fixed for examination and the date of last examination and not for every month during this period; in other words, the average daily attendance referred to in the article is the total number of attendances for the whole period, divided by the total number of school meetings during this period.

4. Continuity of school-work (Chapter IV, Article 2).—A break of one or two months in the continuity of school-work should not be considered a bar to the examination of a school, if it has met on 150 school days since the previous examination, or in the case of new schools, since the date of application.

5. Qualifications of teachers (Chapter IV, Article 4).—In dealing with the qualifications of teachers in results schools, approved service, as laid down in Section II of the Educational Rules, must be allowed to count and compensate for want of certificates. This indulgence is absolutely necessary to save many Primary schools of long standing from losing recognition and aid.

6. Age limits for pupils (Chapter IV, Article 5).—Age in the admission register should represent age at last birthday, fractions of a year being ignored for the purpose of passing results grants. The Inspecting officers will be allowed discretionary power in determining the age of pupils in very doubtful cases; but every facility should be given to managers to prove the correct age of pupils.

7. Age limits for Muhammadans and Mappillas (Chapter IV, Article 5).—Muhammadan and Mappilla male pupils will be exempted from the age limits for pupils, because they commence secular studies late in life and the prescribed limits would operate against them.

8. Selection of schools for aid (Chapter IV, Article 8).—In recommending schools for admission to aid, the Inspecting officers should see that the schools they recommend are recognized and that they have a place in the Permanent or Temporary Section of the General School List. Such of the unrecognized schools as have made an attempt to satisfy the conditions of recognition or have a fair chance of securing the privilege before the date of the grant examination may be admitted provisionally to the Temporary Section of the General School List and

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included in the list of schools proposed to be aided. But the managers of such schools should be given distinctly to understand that the grant of aid to them will be contingent upon their schools being duly recognized and placed in the Permanent or Temporary Section of the General School List before the dates fixed for the examination.

Schools or classes which, notwithstanding the efforts of the managers to comply with the rules, have no prospect of being recognized before the dates fixed for their examination, but which, in the opinion of the Inspecting officers, deserve exemption from the operation of the recognition rules for another year, may also be admitted into the aided list, with the reasons for their exemption briefly and clearly noted in each case in the "remarks" column of the lists. A separate list of such schools should also be submitted to the Director as soon as possible, so as to enable him to seek the sanction of Government for their exemption before the publication of the results lists. Indiscriminate recommendations for exemption should, however, be most carefully avoided. No leniency should be shown to schools the managers of which have made no serious attempt to conform to the rules. Inspecting officers should lose no opportunity of impressing upon managers of unrecognized schools the necessity of rendering their schools eligible for recognition and should offer them all possible help in their endeavours to fulfil the conditions.

Indiscriminate admissions into the aided list should also be most carefully avoided. Petty, ill-conducted, and adventure schools, the stability of which is uncertain, should be induced to seek amalgamation with more efficient schools in their neighbourhood. Where the number of schools in a locality far exceeds the demand, only such of the schools should be recommended for aid as are efficient, well-equipped and of long standing, and as would, in the opinion of the Inspecting officers, fully meet the educational wants of the locality.

9. *Communication of budget sanction for results grants (Chapter IV, Article 8).*—The Director will communicate to the Inspecting officers towards the close of February or early in March the allotments finally entered in the Provincial, Local and Municipal budgets for expenditure on results grants. The figures so communicated must be taken as the full amount at the disposal of the sanctioning authority.

10. *Assignment how to be fixed (Chapter IV, Article 9).*—To regulate aid in accordance with the financial needs of each institution, to prevent schools from being conducted for private profit, and to offer all possible help and encouragement to schools for backward and indigent classes or in backward localities,—these are the main advantages which the assignment system is especially intended to secure and which its predecessor, the estimate system, had failed to command. It is with a view to enable the Inspecting officers to correctly gauge the claim of each school for aid that a conference of the Sub-Assistants, under the presidency of the Inspector or the Assistant Inspector, is specially provided for in the code. The Director trusts that the grant examination of schools in all the districts will be finished by the beginning of March next and that the Inspecting officers will find it possible to fix an early date in the month of March for the deliberations of the required conference. The conference should go carefully through the applications received from managers, should satisfy itself as to the correctness of the cost of staff and the income from fees as shown by the managers, should take into careful consideration the requirements of the locality and the pecuniary help which each school eligible for aid requires, and then fix for each school such an assignment as it considers necessary, due regard being had to the funds at the disposal of the sanctioning authority. Certain managers of schools have showed a natural tendency to under-estimate their income or to over-estimate their expenditure. In calculating the net cost of a school, the scale of salaries hereinafter prescribed should generally be adopted as a guide. The scale fixed being the maximum, it is open to Inspecting officers to reduce it where necessary or expedient. Even under a lower scale of salaries tentatively laid down for 1894-95, it was not found possible to assign more than 40 to 60 per cent. of the average net cost to schools in any district, schools for backward and indigent classes or in backward localities excepted. The Director does not, therefore, consider it advisable to raise the scale higher than he has done in view of the

complaints urged against the scale of 1894-95, because a higher scale would have the effect of benefiting a few schools at the expense of a large number of schools conducted on economical lines. The claims of schools for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities should receive the first and foremost consideration. The full amount of the net cost should, if possible, be assigned to such schools, should there be a high probability of their earning the amount; but when such schools are not expected to earn the full amount of the net cost, and when there is no approximation whatever of their actual earnings for the current year to their net cost, twice the amount of their probable earnings at the special rates allowed in the code, or such higher sum as may be considered absolutely necessary for the upkeep of the schools, should be assigned to them, subject to the limit of their net cost. The balance of the allotment should be distributed among the other schools eligible for aid, schools in rural tracts receiving more liberal treatment than those in *kaspa* stations, and schools in *kaspa* stations than those in municipalities. The total of the assignments recommended for schools proposed to be aided in a district, whether from Provincial, Local or Municipal funds, should, on no account whatever, exceed the respective budget allotments. Where the total of the net cost of schools proposed to be aided in a district exceeds the sanctioned allotment for the district, such a proportionate amount only of the net cost should be recommended for each school as will bring down the total of the assignments recommended to the budget allotment. Such reductions should take the form of a general reduction applicable to particular classes of schools or to schools in particular localities. An arbitrary reduction for individual schools, based merely on the earnings for the previous years, should be avoided.

11. *Publication of lists of schools admitted to and excluded from aid (Chapter IV, Articles 10 and 12).*—With a view to enable the Director to publish the lists of schools admitted to and excluded from aid by the date prescribed in the code, the lists should be submitted without fail before the appointed date. The E list should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet only. Separate lists for European, Art and Industrial, and Technical schools should be submitted. For convenience of reference schools in municipalities should be entered first, those in rural tracts arranged according to taluk boards following. The order in the General and Special School Lists should, as far as practicable, be followed in the D and E lists. No delay should occur in furnishing local boards and municipal councils with the necessary extracts, as otherwise the publication of the consolidated lists would be delayed. With a view to enable the Director to see that schools which have, for some years, been regularly in receipt of results grants have not, without sufficient grounds, been excluded from the list, information as to the number of consecutive years during which aid was given to them should be shown in a separate column opened for the purpose.

12. *Standard scale of pay for teachers in results schools (Chapter IV, Article 13).*—The following will be the maximum scale of salaries for teachers in the different results standards:—

I.—Standard rates.

(A) For rural tracts in the following eight districts, viz., Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nilgiris, and for special tracts in the other districts, declared backward:—

Standard.	For teachers holding			Minimum qualification required for the standard.
	General education certificate only.	Untrained teachers' certificate.	Trained teachers' certificate.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Infant and I	5	7	9	Primary Grade certificate.
II and III	7	9	12	
IV	10	15	20	Lower Secondary Grade certificate.
V, VI and VII	20	25	30	Upper Secondary Grade certificate.

(B) For municipal towns in the eight districts enumerated in clause A, for the town of Madanapalle and for rural tracts in the remaining 13 districts—

Standard.	For teachers holding			Minimum qualification required for the standard.
	General education certificate only.	Untrained teachers' certificate.	Trained teachers' certificate.	
Infant and I ...	Rs. 4	Rs. 6	Rs. 8	} Primary Grade certificate. Lower Secondary Grade certificate. Upper Secondary Grade certificate.
II and III ...	6	8	10	
IV ...	9	12	15	
V, VI and VII ...	15	20	25	

(C) For Madras and the municipal towns in the 13 districts not included in clause (A)—

Standard.	For teachers holding			Minimum qualification required for the standard.
	General education certificate only.	Untrained teachers' certificate.	Trained teachers' certificate.	
Infant and I ...	Rs. 4	Rs. 6	Rs. 8	} Primary Grade certificate. Lower Secondary Grade certificate. Upper Secondary Grade certificate.
II and III ...	6	8	10	
IV ...	8	10	12	
V, VI and VII ...	12	16	20	

II.—Special rates.

(1) 150 per cent. higher for teachers in schools for blind and deaf and dumb children.

(2) 100 per cent. higher—

- for schoolmistresses employed in girls' schools;
- for teachers in schools for poor Europeans;
- for teachers in European schools situated in hill tracts;
- for teachers in schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars.

(3) 50 per cent. higher—

- for masters employed in girls' schools;
- for teachers in schools for non-European pupils in hill tracts;
- for teachers in European schools generally in the plains;
- for teachers in schools for pupils belonging to the classes enumerated in Article 4 (ii) of Chapter II of the Revised Code and in Mappilla schools in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks.

(4) 25 per cent. higher—

- for teachers in Muhammadan boys' schools in the plains, not being schools for Mappillas in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks;
- for teachers in non-European poor schools for boys in the plains.

13. *Subjects of examination (Chapter IV, Article 14).*—(i) The code is intended to provide for the grant examination being held in two languages only at a time, one language being brought up as a compulsory subject and the other as an optional subject. Two languages will not be allowed to be brought up as optional subjects in one year.

(ii) The grant examination of a school should be held in all standards and subjects of instruction, even though the assignment sanctioned for the school might be just sufficient to pay only one or two standards or for a few subjects only. This is necessary to enable the Department to ascertain to what extent each subject is taught in results schools and with what degree of efficiency. In the case of schools for the blind the following special concessions have been sanctioned.

(i) Grants may be paid for pupils who have passed in reading and arithmetic only.

(ii) The arithmetic may be mental.

(iii) The examination in object lessons should be conducted by placing before the pupils certain objects and by requiring the pupils to touch those objects.

(iv) In examining in geography reference to maps should not be insisted on until special maps are devised.

14. *A standard to be examined only once (Chapter IV, Articles 16 and 17).*—A standard will be examined only once in the year whether the examination is conducted by an Inspecting officer or by a board. Managers must present all the eligible pupils at one and the same examination, and postponement of examination till towards the close of the year for the sake of a few pupils admitted late will not generally be allowed.

15. *Protection from small-pox (Chapter IV, Article 18).*—Protection from small-pox is not a condition of aid under the revised code, and no information as to protection has, accordingly, been required to be given in the nominal rolls. But Government has directed the re-imposition of this condition from 1st April 1896. The Inspecting officers should inform managers of this fact at the next inspection, so that they may take steps to get their pupils vaccinated in time.

16. *Minimum attendance of pupils (Chapter IV, Article 21).*—No minimum attendance is now required to render a pupil eligible for grant. But it is provided that no pupil shall earn a grant under any standard unless he has been studying in it during the six months preceding examination. It is with a view to enable the Inspecting officers to satisfy themselves that a pupil was not only nominally on the rolls, but has put in a fair attendance and may thus be considered to have been studying in that standard, that the actual attendance of each pupil is required to be shown in column 4 of Form F (Nominal roll of pupils), which has to be presented to the Inspecting officers by each manager before the commencement of the grant examination.

In the case of a pupil who has been studying in two or more recognized schools during the six months preceding examination, a question may arise as to whom the grant earned by the pupil is to be given. As the distribution of the grant among the several teachers concerned would lead to no small amount of correspondence and confusion, as the full amount of grant earned by all the pupils of a school is not given to the manager except in cases where such amount is equal to or falls short of the assignment, and as it would be very difficult to determine to whose teaching the pupil owes his pass, the manager presenting the pupil will be allowed the full benefit of the grant.

17. *Increased rates of grant for Drawing (Chapter IV, Article 25).*—The attention of managers of results schools should be invited to the enhanced rates of results grants provided for Drawing in the new code. The Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools are requested to furnish themselves with the standard text-books in the subject and regulate their examinations properly. Where it is possible, they may receive help from teachers who have passed a public test in the subject.

18. *Grants for Cadets.*—The grant of Rs. 6 for each European or Eurasian cadet under Government Order, No. 28, dated 22nd January 1894, Educational, will be given for the calendar year, provided that he has been on the rolls of the institution for not less than six months during the year, and that the conditions specified in the Government Order quoted above are satisfied. The grant for cadets will be sanctioned on the manager applying for it in the prescribed form and forwarding the commanding officers' certificates for perusal and return. No results grants for gymnastics and drill can be claimed on behalf of cadets for whom this special grant is drawn.

19. *Exceptional rates for Mappillas (Chapter IV, Article 26).*—Attention is drawn to the increased rates of grants provided for Mappillas in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of Malabar. For Mappillas in the other taluks, grants will be passed at the rates provided for Muhammadans.

20. *Exceptional rates not to be construed so as to give a double benefit (Chapter IV, Article 26).*—The exceptional rates payable under Article 26 of Chapter IV shall not be construed so as to give a double benefit. The special rates must in each case be held to represent the excess over the standard rates in Article 25, and not over any other special rate in Article 26. For a poor pupil in a poor school, for instance, the manager is entitled to an excess grant of 25 per cent. under clause (i) (5); for a poor girl he will get only an excess of 75 per cent. over the standard rate under (i) (3), but not an excess of 75 per cent. plus 25 per cent. under (i) (5).

21. *Limit of aid to schools for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities (Chapter IV, Article 26).*—Though the code permits of the full amount of assignment being paid as grant to schools for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities, it was not intended that the concession should be indiscriminately applied. A school of the above description should not be allowed, subject to the limit of assignment, more than double the earnings at the exceptional rates. Where a larger grant is considered necessary, a recommendation should be made in each case to the Director, with particulars as to the numbers presented and passed under each standard, the qualifications of the teachers, and the grant which the Inspecting officer would propose.

22. *Issue of certifying memoranda (Chapter IV, Article 27).*—In Upper Primary and Lower Secondary Results schools, where one or more standards are tested by the public examinations, to wit, by the Primary Examination Board or by the Lower Secondary Examination, and where the other standards are examined by the Inspecting officers in their annual inspection tours, the Director sees no objection to the Inspecting officers issuing certifying memoranda for the standards examined by them, if the results of the public examinations will not be available for about two months or more after the grant examination has been concluded. Fractions of an anna should be omitted from the calculation.

23. *Lists of schools registered for examination for the Fourth and Seventh Standards (Chapter IV, Article 27).*—Immediately after the publication of the consolidated lists of results schools, the Inspecting officers should furnish the Chairmen of the Primary Examination Boards with lists of schools registered for grant examination for the Fourth standard and the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations with lists of schools registered for grant examination for the Seventh standard. The Commissioner will be requested to arrange for the marks of pupils in schools presenting pupils for the Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations being communicated as soon as possible to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the case of boys' schools and to the Inspectresses in the case of girls' schools, so that certifying memoranda may be issued without delay.

24. *Grant passed not to be distributed among standards (Chapter IV, Article 27).*—In filling up the last column "amount passed" of the certifying memorandum form, the total amount passed for payment should be entered against "total" at foot, the remaining portion of the column being left blank. Should the total amount earned equal or exceed the assignment, the amount of assignment should be shown as the amount passed for payment. But if the aggregate amount earned be less than the assignment, the actual amount of earnings should be entered under the head. It should be distinctly understood that in no case should grants be passed in excess of the assignment.

25. *Exceptional rates passed how to be shown (Chapter IV, Article 27).*—With a view to enable the countersigning officer to check the accuracy of the entries in the certifying memoranda relating to special rates of grants, a slip should be attached to the certifying memoranda in all cases in which special rates have been allowed, showing particulars of the number and description of pupils and the standard and subjects which they passed.

26. *Encashment of certifying memoranda (Chapter IV, Article 27).*—Managers of schools are required to present certifying memoranda for payment at the nearest treasury within one month of receipt by them. Under instructions from the Government no penalty has been prescribed for delay. But to avoid undue delay in the encashment of such memoranda, Treasury officers will be requested to return

to the managers concerned such memoranda as have not been presented in time, for special sanction of the Inspector or the Inspectress for payment of the grant. Managers should be clearly informed at the time of the inspection that, except for good and sufficient reasons, such special sanction will not generally be accorded.

27. *Utilization of lapses in the sanctioned assignments (Chapter IV).*—The grant examination is expected to be completed by the close of February. At the end of February, the Assistant Inspectors of Schools and, in the Nilgiris, the Sub-Assistant Inspector, should prepare a statement showing the total amount of lapses from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds respectively, and forward copies immediately to the Director, to the Presidents of Local Boards, or to the Chairmen of Municipal Councils, as the case may be. The schools which have for want of funds been allowed an assignment less than the ascertained net cost have the first claim on these lapses. The total amount of lapsed grants should, accordingly, be distributed among such schools in proportion to the total of the difference between the net cost and the sanctioned assignment of the schools concerned. Any balance available will be apportioned among the schools supplementally recommended for aid in proportion to their net cost. Supplemental certifying memoranda should be issued promptly so that the amount of lapses may be drawn before the close of the year. Care should be taken to see that the sanctioned budget limit for results grants is in no case exceeded through miscalculation. In order that the Inspecting officers may keep themselves informed of the progress of expenditure on results grants they must keep a register in the annexed form:—

Serial number.	Name of school.	Infant.		First.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.		Fifth.		Sixth.		Seventh.		Estimated net cost.	Assignment proposed.	Amount earned.	Amount passed.	Lapse.	Excess.
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.						
		P. M.		O. M.		O. M.		O. M.		O. M.		O. M.		O. M.		O. M.		O. M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Entries in this register must be made as each certifying memorandum is issued and must be totalled each month. In the case of schools presenting candidates for the Primary or the Lower Secondary Examination for grants, the amount of lapse, if any, will not be available for expenditure unless it is certain that certifying memoranda will not be issued for the Fourth or Seventh standard before the close of the year. Lapses in the case of other schools will be available for distribution in the manner above set forth.

28. *Restriction of scholarship grants to poor pupils (Chapter V).*—The important changes made in the award of scholarship grants (as well as scholarships) in institutions for general education should be carefully noted. Special attention should be paid to see that candidates recommended for scholarship grants belong to the backward classes specified in the code or satisfy the conditions as to poverty.

29. *Building grants for village schools (Chapter VII, Article 7).*—The word "qualified" has been substituted for "certificated" with a view to enable managers of schools in which uncertificated teachers of approved service under the Educational Rules are employed to provide their schools with better accommodation. Managers should be informed of this concession.

30. *Furniture grants for village schools (Chapter VIII, Article 7).*—The concession as to eligibility for building grants referred to in the preceding paragraph has been extended to furniture grants also. This should enable managers of such schools to provide them with the necessary articles of furniture.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 11th February 1895.

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

Localities recognized as backward.

- Ganjdm.*—The whole district, excepting municipal towns.
Vizagapatam.—The whole district, excepting municipal towns.
Góddavari.—Agency taluks, Pithápuram and Tuni divisions and Yernagúdem taluk with the exception of the towns of Pithápuram, Tuni and Tállapúdi.
Kistna.—Nandigáma, Vinukonda, Palnad and Narasaraopet taluks, and Nuzvid and Vissannapet divisions and the Bezwada taluk (town of Bezwada excepted).
Kurnool.—The whole district, excepting the municipal town.
Nellore.—The whole district, excepting municipal towns.
Chingleput.—Ponnéri taluk and the Sathiavedu portion of the Tiruvallúr taluk including the Madarpak division of the Kálahasti zemindari.
Bellary.—The whole district, excepting municipal towns.
Anantapur.—The whole district, excepting the municipal town.
Cuddapah.—The whole district, excepting Cuddapah and Madanapalle towns.
North Arcot.—Polur, Wandiwash and Palmanér taluks, Punganúru and Kangundi zemindaris, Karvetnagar zemindari (Puttúr and Tirutani divisions) and Kálahasti zemindari.
South Arcot.—Kallakurchi and Tiruvannámalai taluks.
Coimbatore.—Bhaváni, Kollegal and Satyamangalam taluks, excepting Bhaváni and Satyamangalam towns.
Nilgiris.—The whole district, excepting municipal towns.
Salem.—Uttankarai, Hosur, Tiruchengódu and Atur taluks.
Tanjore.—Tirutturaippúndi and Pattukóttai taluks, and the portions of the Tanjore taluk to the south of the railway line running from Trichinopoly to Negapatam, and 14 villages to the north of the line, viz., Ammapet, Puthur, Udaiyarkovil, Salyamangalam, Pundi, Pulavarnatham, Mariammankovil, Melaveli, Reddipalaiyam, Kalivarayanpettai, Chitragudi, Morneri, Bondarpalaiyam and Hasharaf Shakadu Tekkal.
Trichinopoly.—Perambalúr and Udaiyarpalaiyam taluks and Turaiyur zemindari in the Musiri taluk.
Madura.—Ramnad and Sivaganga zemindaris and Tirumangalam and Mólúr taluks (excepting the towns, Ramnad, Sivaganga and Tirumangalam) and Kambam valley of the Periyakulam taluk, i.e., those parts lying to the south of the Téní and the Vaigai with the exception of the towns of Bódináyakkanúr, Uttamapálaiyam and Chinnamanúr.
Tinnevely.—Sattúr, Sankaranayinárkoi, Ottapidáram and Srivilliputtúr taluks, excepting Srivilliputtúr town.
Malabar.—Wynaad and Cochin, excepting Cochin municipality.
South Canara.—Uppinangadi and Coondapoor taluks.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 30 October 189 . 6

No. 11830

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.SC., I. L.D.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

Referring to the last sentence of paragraph 4 (2) of G.O.No 1505 M, dated 5th September 1896, reviewing the Administration Report of the Kumbakonam Municipal Council for 1895-96, I have the honour to submit herewith a printed copy of my "Instructions applicable to the Grant-in-Aid Code" which I issued under the authority vested in me in Article 10 Chapter I of the Code. From paragraph 11, Government will be pleased to observe that I have taken the necessary precautions to safeguard the interests of long-standing and well-conducted schools. The hard and fast restriction as that proposed by the Chairman at the end of paragraph 30 of his Report seems inexpedient and unnecessary and the Inspecting officers may safely be relied upon to see that the schools they recommend for aid are efficient and well equipped ones fully deserving of the aid recommended on their behalf.

2. I do not quite understand the "dodge" referred to by the Chairman in the last sentence but one of paragraph 30 of his report. In recognising schools under the Educational rules and in admitting them to state aid this department takes into account not the qualifications of the Managers but the qualifications, Educational and professional, of the teachers actually employed in them. I am therefore unable to comprehend how a "dodge" could possibly be practised by

unqualified teachers of results schools by placing their schools under a qualified Manager, or why the fact of the same man appearing as the manager of several schools should be regarded as "most objectionable!"

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Duncan

Director of Public Instruction,

L. & M.
P. 009-3-8-94.

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READ AGAIN G.O., No.
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