

# REPORT

ON

# EDUCATION IN COORG

FROM

1834—1882,

DRAWN UP UNDER ORDERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NO. 191, HOME DEPARTMENT  
DATED 9TH MARCH 1882,

BY

LEWIS RICE, Esquire,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MYSORE AND COORG.



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## APPENDIX.

### Grant-in-Aid Rules.

The local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each district as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government), will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise, to any school under adequate local management, in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the vernacular tongue.

2. In respect of any such school for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points:—

- 1st. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the school will depend for support.
- 2nd. The proposed monthly expenditure in detail.
- 3rd. The average number of pupils to be instructed.
- 4th. The persons responsible for the management.
- 5th. The nature and course of instruction.
- 6th. The number and salaries of masters or mistresses.
- 7th. The nature and amount of aid sought.

3. Any school to which aid is given, together with all its accounts, books and other records, shall be at all times open to inspection and examination by any officer appointed by the local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not interfere with the actual management of a school thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not; and it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be, for any considerable period, unfavourably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants-in-aid, the following principles will be observed:—

- (a) The Government will always endeavour so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.
- (b) Grants will be given to those schools only (with the exception of normal schools and girls' schools) at which fees of reasonable amount are required from the scholars.
- (c) In no case will the Government grant exceed in amount the sum to be expended on a school from private sources.
- (d) For schools educating up to the University entrance standard, the Government grant will not, as a rule, exceed one-half of the income guaranteed from local sources.
- (e) For other schools in which the expenditure is more than ₹30 per mensem, the Government grant will not, as a rule, exceed two-thirds of the income guaranteed from local sources.
- (f) The proportional amounts above laid down for Government grants are *maximum* amounts; and it must not be assumed that the *maximum* will, in all cases, and as a matter of course, be sanctioned.
- (g) The conditions of every grant will be subject to revision periodically.

6. It is to be distinctly understood that grants-in-aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

7. The erection, enlargement and repairs of school-houses are included among the objects for which aid may be given, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 5c. Whenever a building grant is asked for, a plan and estimate of the building, and the number for whose accommodation it is required, should accompany the application.

8. In the event of any building towards the erection, purchase, enlargement or repair of which a grant may have been made by Government, being devoted to any other than educational purposes, the Government shall have the option of purchasing the building at a valuation to be determined by arbitrators, credit being given for the amount of the grant which may have been made by Government.

L. RICE,

Director of Public Instruction,  
Mysore and Coorg

BANGALORE,  
The 1st May 1873.