GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

(RAILWAY BOARD)

REPORT

ON

Educational Facilities for the Children of Subordinates provided by the North Western, East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways

BY

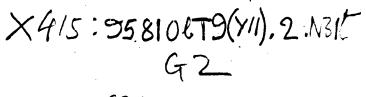
Mr. W. E. SMITH

1st May 1932



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Report on Educational Facilities for the Children of subordinates provided by the North Western, East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

INTRODUCTION.

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1. Terms of Reference.—The nature and scope of the further enquiry entrusted to me is explained in the following terms of reference, dated the 31st August 1931 :—

- "(1) I am directed to request that you will make an investigation into the cost of giving assistance to railway employees on the North Western Railway towards the education of their children and report to the Railway Board in the manner indicated in their letter No. 4233-E., dated the 3rd January 1931, and in their Memo. bearing the same number and date.
- (2) After framing estimates of cost in respect of the North Western Railway, the Board desire that you should prepare an approximate estimate of the cost of the scheme in respect of the other State-managed Railways, namely, the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.
- (3) The Board also desire that you should at intervals during your extended tenure, inspect the railway schools with a view to making recommendations for the introduction of improvements in the existing methods of administration as required in their letter and memorandum quoted above.
- (4) Finally the Board would be glad to have your recommendations on the lines laid down in paragraph 4(c) of their Memorandum No. 4233-E., dated the 3rd January 1931, as to what principle should be followed in regulating the grants-in-aid to other than railway schools during the period that the old and new principles of assistance are in force."

2. The report now submitted thus forms a continuation of my main report dated the 5th August 1931 and my supplementary report dated the 14th August 1931 which dealt with educational facilities provided by the Eastern Bengal Railway and also with the general questions of—

- (a) recurring grants-in-aid by railways to non-railway schools, and
- (b) the administration of railway schools.

3. The facilities referred to are in respect of general education in the usual school curricula and do not relate to instruction or training in technical or professional subjects.

4. The information collected in the course of the educational census held on the North Western Railway on the 26th October 1931 relates to the children of both permanent and temporary subordinates (excluding Labourers and Inferior Servants).

But for reasons given on pages 77, 79 and 80 of my earlier main report the estimates of the cost to the N. W., E. I. and G. I. P. Railways for parental educational assistance under the New Rules of September 1930 are in respect of *permanent* subordinates only (excluding labourers and inferior servants). The numbers of such permanent subordinates were approximately :---

North Western Railway (on 26th October 1931)	••	••	18,769
East Indian Railway (on 31st March 1931) Great Indian Peninsula Railway (on 31st March	— 1931)	••• • •	19,425 14,697
Total		••	52,891

5. At this point in elucidation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of my present terms of reference, it may be stated that it was considered of doubtful validity to calculate the cost of parental educational assistance for these 52,891 men from the estimates for 8,396 Eastern Bengal Railway permanent subordinates prepared from the data of the E. B. Railway educational census of the 16th February 1931. The N. W. Railway educational census thus enabled one to investigate a larger sample, in an entirely different area and with a different pattern of communities. The results on the North Western Railway for the three lowest ranges of remuneration which contain 99% of the subordinates were found to agree quite well with the Eastern Bengal Railway results. It thus became possible to calculate the averages of the costs on the N. W. and E. B. Railways per 100 men of each community and to apply these averages to known numbers of subordinates, by community, on the E. I. and G. I. P. Railways.

6. I wish to acknowledge the abundant assistance which I have continuously received from the Railway Board and from the Administrations of the N. W., E. I. and G. I. P. Railways. In particular the completion of the Educational Census on the North Western Railway in the short space of 61 working days would not have been possible except for the assiduous co-operation of the Chief Personnel Officer and the Divisional Personnel Officers of that Railway. My cordial thanks for information supplied are due also to the Imperial Census Commissioner (for figures of the 1931 Census in advance of publication), to the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, to the Directors of Public Instruction of the nine Provinces concerned, to the Committees of the seventy Railway schools and to the Heads of ninety-six non-Railway Schools aided by the Railways.

SECTION ONE.

Parental Educational Assistance.

CHAPTER I.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. OLD RULES. PRESENT COST AND PROBABLE SAVINGS AFTER FIVE YEARS.

7. Current Rules.—A brief review of the Old Rules for each Railway is necessary not merely to complete the picture of Parental Educational Assistance, but also because the cost of that assistance five years hence depends not only on fresh expenditure under the New Rules of the 25th September 1930 but also upon the savings that may then be anticipated on expenditure by the Railways under the Old Rules.

The current Old Rules on the N. W. Railway, which will be found at Appendix I, are very similar to the Old Rules for Hill School assistance for E. B. Railway subordinates and for pre-1925 O. & R. Railway subordinates. There is a list of schools similarly classified as A, B or C according to the fees charged, but any recognized European Boarding School at any hill station (including Quetta) but not East of Mussoorie may be attended. Oakgrove School where the Boarding and Tuition fee for a N. W. Railway child is Rs. 49 per mensem is included in the list of schools and treated naturally as a B Class school. The similarity in rules extends to :--

- (a) the parent's share of fees in relation to his total emoluments,
- (b) outfit advance, and
- (c) classification of items as assistable and non-assistable.

But in the following respects the N. W. Railway rules present differences :--

- (i) No exception is made in favour of enrolment at Plains schools.
- (ii) The assistance need not cease when a child reaches the age of eighteen (unless he has passed the Senior Cambridge examination or is in a class beyond the High School classes).
- (iii) The admissibility of assistable items (other than Tuition and Board) is dealt with in great detail, charges for French and compulsory Science being admissible and charges for entrance, for examination fees and Dentistry being not admissible. Further definite fee-rates for the assistable and non-assistable items are prescribed.
- (iv) As is the case on the G. I. P. Railway the parent pays the school bills and on presentation of the receipts gets from the Railway a refund of the Railway's share of the cost. There are still about 50 employees, however (viz., those whose children were being educated at Oakgrove before the 1st January 1922), who have elected to continue to pay on the system then in vogue.

By that system the N. W. Railway accepts from the E. I. Railway a debit of Rs. 49 per child per mensem and recovers from the parent school-fees at the following rates which are those applicable to children of subordinates of the E. I. Railway proper-

	One child.	Two children.	Three children.	Four children.	Each addi- tional child.
Density of De 010	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Re.
Parents on salaries of Rs. 210 and under Parents on salaries of Rs. 211	14	26	36	45	9
to Rs. 324	19	34	48	60	12
Parents on salaries of Rs. 325 and over	21	37	52	66	14

TABLE	No.	1.
TURF	TIO.	

As was mentioned in my report for the E. B. Railway there is nothing in the Old Rules which formally excludes Indians from participation though the small number of European Hill Schools which admit Indians as boarders is an almost complete hindrance. On the N. W. Railway for some years past a few Indian employees have received assistance; during 1930-31 besides one Parsi (with 3 boys), four Hindus (with 5 children), were assisted under the Old Rules. The schools concerned were the Lawrence College, Ghora Gali; Bishop Cotton School, Simla; and St. Denys' College, Murree.

8. Cost to the Railway.—The figures for the past five years are given below. It may be convenient at this point to mention that prior to 1920 any actual expenditure by the North Western Railway on Hill School assistance, Railway schools and non-Railway schools in excess of the annual grant from revenue of Rs. 60,000 was adjusted at the end of the financial year by debit to the Fine Fund. Railway Board's letter No. 780/E. 19, dated the 12th November 1920, sanctioned an increase of the grant from revenue from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,20,000, all subsequent educational expenditure of the kind referred to has been met entirely from revenue.

TABLE NO. 2.

		Amount of grant.							
Year. 1		Total. 2	To Europeans and Anglo- Indians. 3	To Indians.					
1926- 27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30		• Rs. 1,30,448 1,54,922 1,42,417 1,36,871	Rs. 1,29,615 1,53,327 1,41,297 1,34,991	Rs. 833 1,595 1,120 1,880					
1929-30 1930-31		1,38,229	1,36,066	2,163					

N. W. Railway. Cost to Railway revenue of parental educational assistance under the Old Rules.

5

The following remarks may be made on the expenditure :---

(a) Some of the expenditure in Columns 3 and 4 is due to the cost of Karachi Tramway tokens for the benefit of European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Railway children residing at Kiamari but attending schools in Karachi, e.g.-

					and L	aropean Anglo- ndian ildren.	Indian children.
•			-			Rs.	Rs.
1929-30	••	••	••	••	••	394	346
1930-31	••	••	••	••	••	363	447

- (b) The remaining expenditure in Column 4 is for Hill School assistance. The small amount of the cost is explained at the end of paragraph 7 above.
- (c) As regards the expenditure on Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Column 3 not more than a quarter of the employees of these communities who are otherwise eligible qualify for assistance by sending their children to Hill Schools. The proportion is the same as on the E. B. Railway.
- (d) Some fluctuation of cost is inevitable owing to changes in the number of children boarding and the class of school attended, but it may be concluded that the cost to the Railway under the Old Rules has passed its highest point though the rate of diminution in cost will be slower than on the E. B. Railway owing to the slower rate of retirement on the N. W. Railway (as judged by the experience of the past five years) of subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.

9. Fuller details for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities for the year 1930-31 are given in Table No. 3 below. During that year 359 men (i.e., 24% of those eligible in the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities) The total assistance were in receipt of assistance in respect of 624 children. given by the Railway was Rs. 133,236 which amounts to 46% of the total fees, or expressed in another way to 12% of the total emoluments of the men receiving benefits. The annual cost to the Railway per child was Rs. 214. Any parents' share of the fees for his child(ren) varied of course from $7\frac{1}{2}$ % of his emoluments to 15%+Rs. 24 according to the number of children and the class of school attended; but on the average the parents' share of fees amounted to 14% of their total emoluments, or expressed in another way amounted to 54% of the total fees. MIOSD(Rys.)

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TABLE NO. 3.

North Western Railway 1930-31. Subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities receiving parental educational assistance under the Old Rules and children (all school boarders) in respect of whom assistance was given.

Serial No.	Range of emoluments.	No. of employ- ecs assist- ed.	Average monthly emolu- menta.	Average monthly fees for Tuition and Board includ- ing other	Average monthly cost to Rail- way of assist- ance under Old	Average monthly share of cost to parents.	Average number of children (school boarders) in respect o whom assistance was given.		t of
				assist- able items.	Rules.		Boys.	Girls.	Tıtal.
, 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 2 3 4 5 5 7 8 9 10 11 12	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 18 47 87 55 33 21 7 6 4 	Rs. 661 1,499 7,417 19,698 16,864 11,431 8,308 2,762 1,868 2,349 91,368	Rs. 683 515 2.844 4.981 5.086 4.383 2.571 1.961 590 242 335 24,071	Ra. 537 345 1.722 2.333 2.184 1.937 950 716 198 47 134 	Rs. 146 170 1,122 2,528 2,902 2,446 1,621 1,245 1,925 201 12,968	9 12 48 81 69 59 300 23 13 23 4 4 	12 6 28 β1 70 48 22 4 2 2 3 274	21 18 76 139 139 107 68 45 17 4 7 624

N.B.-1. The apparent discrepancy between the numbers of parents and children against range 10 is due to the number of children leing average numbers, attendance not being complete throughout the 12 months.

2. The annual cost to the Railway from Column 6 is 12 × Re. 11,103, or Re. 133,236, which is Re. 2,830 less than the figure of Re. 1,36,066 shown for 1930-31 in Table No. 2. The difference is accounted for by the fact that the figures in Table No. 3 are taken from the actual school hills for April 1930—March 1931, while the figures in Table No. 2 are for sums brought to account in those months.

It will be seen that assistance is most called for in the ranges Rs. 301-450. Attention is invited to paragraphs 6 and 41 of my report of the 5th August 1931 in which is emphasised the need for a corresponding extension of the benefits of the *New* Rules to men whose remuneration is over Rs. 300.

10. Savings under the Old Rules after Five Years.—Although the confirmations of permanent subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities over the past 5 years have been more numerous than the retirements, it seems desirable to estimate the savings in expenditure under the Old Rules that would result after 5 years if retirements continue at the same rate. The following figures for retirements (due to age-limit, death, dismissal, transfer to other railways, etc.), were compiled from the Provident Fund Registers.

TABLE No. 4.

North Western Kailway. Statement showing the number of permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (i.e., Europeans, Jews, Armenians, Parsis), retired for any cause during the five years 1926-27 to 1930 31.

Range of emolu- ments.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928- 2 9.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Totals.
Rs.						
(1) Not>100	31	• 20	16	. 6	11	84
(2) 101-200	32	31	14	18	17	112
(3) 201300	6	18	5	15	5	49
(4) 301350	. 9	6	14	7	14	50
(5) 351-400	6	10	8	11	4	39
.(6) 401—450	1 11	3	1	5	4	24
(7) 451500	10	8	4	- 7	8	37
(8) 501—550	3	2	5	7	3	20
(9) 551600	2	2	3	9		16
(10) 601650			2	2	2	6
(11) 651700	/	2	1	1	1	5
(12) 701—750				1		1
Totals	110	102	73	89	69	443

By calculation from the average monthly assistance under the Old Rules during 1930-31 for men in the various ranges of remuneration as set out in Columns 3 and 6 of Table No. 3 the savings in respect of these 443 men can be determined. The results are shown in the following table.

TABLE NO. 5.

North Western Railway. Monthly savings on expenditure under the Old Rules after five years, due to the probable retirement by that date of 443 permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.

Range of emoluments.	No. of men now eligible for assis- tance under Old Rules.	No. of men receiving assis- tance under the Old Rules in 1930-31.	Column 3 as a per cent- age of Column 2.	Probable No. of men retired after five years.	Probable No. of men re- tired after 5 years who would have been receiving assis- tance under the Old Rules by calcula- tion from Columns 4 and 5.	Monthly cost of emis- tance under the Old Rules per IOO men during 1930-31, from Columns 3 and 6 of Table No. 3.	Monthly eost of assis- tance under the Old Bules for the No. of men abown in Column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. (1) Not>100 (2) 101-200 (3) 201-300 (4) 301-350 (5) 351-400 (6) 401-450 (7) 461-500 (8) 501-550 (9) 551-600 (10) 601-650 (12) 701-750	140 325 341 209 167 110 92 45 31 21 15 4	12 18 47 81 75 55 33 21 7 6 4	9 6 14 39 45 50 36 47 23 29 27	84 112 49 50 39 24 37 20 16 6 5	8 7 20 18 12 13 9 4 2 1 	Ra. 4,475 1,917 3,664 2,860 2,913 3,522 3,679 3,410 2,829 763 3,350 	Re. 358 134 256 576 524 423 374 307 113 16 34
Totals	1,500	359	24	443	106		3,115

Thus after 5 years the expenditure under the Old Rules on parental educational assistance should be less by $12 \times \text{Rs.} 3,115$ or Rs. 37,380 per annum, i.e., by about one quarter of the present expenditure of Rs. 1.38 lakhs.

CHAPTER II.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. EDUCATIONAL CENSUS OF THE 26TH OCTOBER 1931.

Procedure and Main Results.

11. Enumerators for Form A and instruction of Enumerators.—I arrived at Lahore on the 19th of September and at a meeting there on the 22nd September attended by Divisional Personnel Officers, officers from Headquarters and Extra-Divisional officers, the procedure for the Census was determined and 43 large-station areas (comprising 64 stations) were selected at each of which it would be necessary to appoint more than one Enumerator, viz., a Chief Enumerator to supervise and co-ordinate with one or more Sub-Enumerators to do the detailed work. Out of the 1,075 stations open in October 1931 there were thus 1,011 small stations where the Station Master acted as Enumerator for subordinates of all branches at his station. The officers present at the meeting then arranged (a) to select and notify the names of the Enumerators for the 43 large-station areas, Headquarters office and Extra-Divisional offices, and (b) to detail men to instruct the Enumerators, *i.e.*, Head clerks for the offices and Inspectors for the stations, a length of about 60 miles being assigned to each Inspector.

Full particulars of the procedure and instructions with a copy of Form A and of two specimen completed Forms supplemented by lists of Inferior Servants and Labourers were published as Notification No. 48 in the North Western Railway Gazette No. 28 of 1931, dated the 28th September, *vide* Appendix II.

After visiting Calcutta to arrange for the collection of statistics for the E. I. and G. I. P. Railways, I proceeded to Lahone, Moghalpura, Karachi, Quetta, Multan, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Lahore and at these places between the 3rd and 15th October I met groups of the Inspectors referred to above in order to elucidate their difficulties, to get each man to fill up a trial form for himself and to assure myself that these men understood how to proceed in their work of instruction of Enumerators during the 11-23 days that would elapse before the actual date of the Census. In all there were 202 instructors (Head clerks, Assistant Staff Wardens, Traffic, Loco. and other Inspectors).

Meanwhile 35,000 copies of Form A and of the specimen completed forms had been printed and 29,200 of each (stapled in bundles of a 100) had been distributed to the officers present at the meeting held on the 22nd September. The forms were despatched in sufficient time to put each subordinate concerned in possession of his blank Form A and specimen completed forms a fortnight before the date of Census. The balance of the Forms were used to instruct coders. The wording of the items of Form A was practically that used in the E. B. Railway Census, except that the children for whom particulars were required were specified as those aged 6 years 0 months 0 days to 16 years 11 months 31 days. The item No. 11 for children not yet at school but whom father intends to send to school at once was left in, not for estimate or record purposes but to encourage parents to include all their children of the specified ages. A full list of Chief and Sub-Enumerators at the 43 large-station areas (for the use of instructors and of myself later) was published as Notification No. 51 of the N. W. Railway Gazette No. 29 of 1931, dated the 12th October. It is too long for reprinting. There were in all 1,487 Enumerators made up as follows :---

At small stations	••	•••	••	••		1,011
At large stations in the D	elhi Div	vision	••	••	••	113
At large stations in the R	awalpin	di Division		••	••	44
At large stations in the K	arachi l	Division	••	••	••	43
At large stations in the Q	••	••	••	10		
At large stations in the L	•••		••	63		
At large stations in the F	••	••		28		
At large stations in the M	••			52		
In Workshops Division, I	••	••		14		
In Headquarters offices	• •	••	••	••	••	45
In Extra-Divisional Offic						
(i) Stores Branch	••	••		••	••	35
(ii) Bridges Branch	••	••	••	••	••	20
(iii) Electrical Branch	••	••			••	6
(iv) Signals Branch	••	••	••	••	••	3
			3	lotal	 	1,487

There we e thus altogether 1,487 Enumerators for the 19,847 returns or an average of one Enumerator for every 14 subordinates censused.

12. Census.—There were 27 duplicate Returns from different stations for the same individuals, chiefly for employees sent for instruction to the Walton Training School, but these were detected during Card-Sorting and the necessary corrections made. Some Enumerators did not in the first instance furnish particulars in respect of the *parents* stated to be absent on the day of Census. Otherwise no particular difficulties were encountered.

The Returns were due by the 7th November and by that date 54 per cent. of them had been received (including those from the Rawalpindi, Delhi, Quetta and Karachi Divisions). By the 13th November 95 per cent. of the Returns were to hand. The last Returns were received between the 17th November and the 2nd December from the Chief Accounts Officer and the Chief Auditor.

Out of the 1,075 stations open on the day of Census there were no subordinates at 21 small stations, mainly Wharf, Cabin and Goods-yard stations.

13. Coding Returns A and Punching the Cards.—Each Return A on receipt was stamped with a serial numbering stamp and this number formed the employee's Code Number. The Returns relating to men of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities were withdrawn and coded by my own clerks

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in view of the entries that had to be made of the figures of assistance under the Old Rules obtained from Headquarters and Divisional Accounts Offices and in view also of the more difficult calculations of assistance under the New Rules. Each Return after Coding was checked independently by another clerk and each Card after punching was verified independently. The Returns were stapled in bundles of twenty-five and each bundle was allotted a number and stamped for subsequent entry (with date) of the Coders' numbers after completion of Coding, Code-checking, Punching and Punch-Verification; and a register was maintained in which the history of any bundle could be followed.

For the Hollerith 45-column Card the same over-printed headings were used as for the E. B. Railway Census. To expedite Punching and Punch-Verification 37 Key-Punches were employed, kindly lent by various administrative offices (N. W. Railway 31, Railway Clearing Accounts Office 4, E. B. Railway 2) while 10 Verification Key-Punches were lent by the N. W. Railway and two were hired from the British Tabulating Machine Company. In order fully to utilise these machines two shifts of six hours a day were worked.

The instructions for Coding and for Caid-Punching, the procedure for Card-Sorting and Tabulating and a Diagrammatic Scheme for Card-Sorting and Tabulation will be found in Appendices III, IV, V and VI.

Thirty N. W. Railway clerks, surplus to requirements, were employed for a month in Coding the Returns for Indians and in Punching the Cards. As they were without previous experience of this work, except for two men who were Punchers, the first 15 days were occupied in giving them instructions in these processes, using the trial forms filled up by Inspectors. The Compilation Officer, North Western Railway, was good enough to lend me the services of Mr. Harbans Lall to take charge of the Punching operations; subsequently he did further useful work for some weeks in connection with Tabulation. As regards the work done by the thirty clerks, the average out-turn per man per day of six hours was—

(i) in Coding	••	••	••	221 Returns.
(ii) in Code-Checking	••	••	••	278 "
(iii) in Card-Punching	••	••	••	269 Cards.
(iv) in Punch-Verification	••	••	••	316 "

Altogether 19,847 Returns produced 29,828 Cards in respect of the 19,847 employees and their 19,121 children. A further 28,000 Cards were used for practice by the clerks during their training and in replacement of spoilt Cards.

The Returns A were eventually detached from the bundles, sorted and stapled by stations and employee's Code Numbers and on the 23rd December were handed over for record to the Compilation Officer together with the 29,828 Cards arranged in community order viz., (1) Hindus including Sikhs, (2) Muslims (3) Indian Christians and (4) Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.

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14. Time-Table of Census-

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•		Duration.	
Operation.	From	То	No. of working days.
Instruction of Inspectors-Appoint-			
ment of Enumerators	3rd October	20th October	12
Training of 30 men as Coders and Punchers	21st October	6th November	15
Coding and Checking 19,847 Re- turns-Punching and Verifying	21st October	ota november	10
29.828 Cards	7th November	25th November	14
Machine Sorting and Tabulating Dissection of printed tabulations	26th November	4th December	8
into estimates and other tables	5th December	18th December	12
Total			61

CHAPTER III.

North Western Railway. Educational Census of the 26th October 1931. Principal Data regarding Subordinates (excluding Labourers and Inferior servants) and their Children of School-Age 6-16 years.

15. Main data.—Of the 19,847 subordinates on the day of Census 18,769 or 94.6 per cent. are permanent in service and only 1,078 or 5.4 per cent. temporary (2.5 per cent. with three or more years' continuous service and 2.9 per cent. with less than three years' continuous service). Further it may be noted that of the 17,047 permanent employees in the three lowest ranges of remuneration (*i.e.*, all who are eligible under the *present* New Rules) 79 per cent. draw not over Rs. 100, 11 per cent. draw from Rs. 101—200 and 3 per cent. draw from Rs. 201—300.

The statistics for the 18,769 permanent subordinates and their children including estimates of Parental Educational Assistance per 100 men under the New Rules, are in Appendix VII. The statistics for temporary subordinates and their children (but without estimates) are in the two following Appendices, viz., those for 504 temporary men with three or more years' continuous service in Appendix VIII and those for 574 temporary men with less than three years' continuous service in Appendix IX.

The numbers of men of each of these three types of service are given by four communities, twelve ranges of emoluments and two varieties of rules for Parental Educational Assistance, viz., Old and New. The community categories are (1) Hindus, (2) Muslims, (3) Indian Christians, (4) Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (i.e., Europeans, Jews, Armenians and Parsis). For purposes of the North Western Railway estimates and application of them to the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways there is no need for separate details relating to Sikhs and they have been included under Hindus. Goanese in accordance with Imperial Census practice are included under Indian Christians. For convenience of estimate purposes all Indians have been treated as coming under the New Rules. It was explained to the staff that this did not take away from pre-February 1929 men the option, exercisable individually until the 31st December 1931, of electing to come under either the Old or New Rules, but that in 1930-31 only five out of over 17,000 Indians permanent in service had qualified for assistance under the Old Rules and it did not seem that the mere introduction of the New Rules would increase the number of Indians qualifying for benefits under the Old Rules.

16. Particulars regarding employees.—For ease of reference the numbers of subordinates by community, range of emoluments and type of service have been abstracted from Appendices VII, VIII and IX and are brought together in Table No. 6 below. It may be assumed that there are no material omissions or errors in the particulars relating to employees. The instruction of Enumerators by Inspectors was well done, there was an average of one Enumerator for every 14 subordinates and all the Returns passed for scrutiny through the hands of Divisional or Headquarters Personnel Officers or of Extra-Divisional Officers.

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Range of emoluments.	Permanent	en 2	Temporary <3 years.	Total.	Permanent.	eo ".	Temporary <3 years.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary 3 or more years.		Total.		e .:	Temporary <3 years.	Total.	Permanent.	5 .	Temporary <3 years.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary 3 or more years.	Temporary <3 years.	Total.
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	9,920 9,020 909 67 93 22 15 4 1 1 1	305 32 8 9 	319 32 4 • • • • •	10,544 2,084 321 71 23 29 15 6 1 1 1 1	8,433 945 153 17 13 7 7 8 	115 14 8 	138 17 	3,686 976 155 17 13 7 8 	84 39 20 9 5 5 	4 	6 :9 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	94 39 22 9 5 5 	140 325 341 809 167 110 92 45 31 21 15 4	14 4 1 1 1	5 	159 329 343 209 167 110 93 45 31 21 15 4	59 46 19 12 8 4 3 1 1 1 	1	16 21 6 1 1 1 	76 68 25 13 8 4 1 2 5 	13,636 3,375 - 842 314 216 148 113 60 33 22 16 4	439 51 11 1 2 	484 70 13 5 1 1 	14.559 3.496 866 319 216 148 115 52 34 22 16 4
Totala	19,383	347	359	13,089	4,571	131	155	4.857	162	•		174	1,500	20	6	1.526	153	2	46	201	18,769	504	574	19,847

North Western Railway Subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) on 26th October 1931, by community, Range of Emoluments and Type of Service.

TABLE NO. 6.

17. Fuller particulars regarding employees of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.—Out of the 1,727 subordinates of all types of service of these communities, 1,526 come under the Old Rules (viz., Anglo-Indians 874, Europeans 570, inclusive of 1 Maltese, Jews 22, Armenians 2, Parsis 58) while 201 come under the New Rules (viz., Anglo-Indians 101, Europeans 63, Jews 8, Parsis 28, Chinese 1).

So far as the 1,653 permanent employees are concerned-

- (a) the 1,500 Old Rules men are 94 per cent. of the men recruited before the 1st February 1929 who have elected to come under the Old Rules,
 (b) the 153 New Rules men comprise—
 - (i) 58 men recruited on the 1st February 1929 or later, who have no choice.
 - (ii) 95 being 6 per cent. of the pre-February 1929 men, who have elected to come under the New Rules. These are chiefly men on pay not exceeding Rs. 300 who to judge from their Census Returns intend to take advantage of the relatively lower Boarding and Tuition fees prevailing in *plains* schools, for which on the North Western Railway assistance is not given under the Old Rules.

The numbers of permanent employees classified by emoluments and Old or New Rules are given in Table No. 7.

For the sake of completeness a similar classification of the temporary men is given in Table No. 8 though it should be remembered that neither the Old nor the New Rules entitle *temporary* men to Parental Educational Assistance.

TABLE NO. 7.

North Western Railway. Permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities on the 26th October 1931, arranged according to emoluments, and eligibility for assistance under the Old or New Rules for Parental Educational Assistance.

Range of emolumente.	Total No. of men.	No. of men recrui- ted on 1st February 1929 or later who thus come under New Rules.	February 1929 men who have elected New Rules.	Total No. of men under New Rules. Totals of Columns 3 and 4.	who have elected Old Rules.	No. of men re- ceiving assistance under the Old Rules in 1930-31.	Column 7 as a percent- age of column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.							
(1) Not>100	199	21	38	59	140	12	9
(2) 101-200	371	20	26	46	325	18	9 6 14
(3) 201-300	360	7	12	19	341	47	14
(4) 301350	221	4	8	12	209	81	39
(5) 351-400	175	2	6	8	167	75	45
(6) 401-450	114	3	1	4	110	55	50
(7) 451-500	95	••	3	3	92	33	36
(8) 501-550	46	1	••	1	45	21	47
(9) 551-600	32	••	1	1	31	7	23
(10) 601-650	21		••	••	21	6	29
(11) 651-700	15			••	15	4	27
(12) 701750	4		••		4		••
Totals	1,653	58	95	153	1,500	359	24

TABLE No. 8.

North Western Railway. Temporary subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities on the 26th October 1931 arranged according to emoluments, and Old or New Rules but ineligible for assistance as being temporary.

Range of emoluments,	Total No. of men.	No. of men recruited on lst Febru- ary 1929 or later who thus come under	No. of pre- February 1929 men who have elected New Rules.	Total No. of men under New Rules. Totals of Columns 3 and 4.	No. of pre- February 1929 men who have elected Old Rules.
1	2	New Rules. 3	4	5	6
Men with 3 or more years' Continuous Service. Rs. (1) Not>100 (2) 101-200 (3) 201-300	15 5	::	1	1	14
(4) 301350 (5) 351400 (6) 401450 (7) 461500 (8) 501550	1 	 	 	 	··· ··· ··· ··
(9) 551-600 (10) 601-650 (11) 651-700 (12) 701-750		 	·· ·· ··		
Totals Men with less than 3 years	22		2		20
Continuous Service. Rs.	1				
(1) Not>100 (2) 101-200 (3) 201-300 (4) 301-350	21 21 7 1	12 12 5 1	4 9 1	16 21 6 1	5 ··· 1 ···
(6) 401450 (7) 451500 (8) 501550 (9) 551600		··· ·· ·· 1	··· ·· 1 ··	 1	••
(10) 601650 (11) 651700 (12) 701750		 :: 	 	 	••
Totals	52	31	15	48	8

18. The numbers of N. W. Railway children returned at the Census are given in Table No. 9 below, arranged by age and sex (as well as by community). As remarked in my report of the 5th August 1931, when we come to particulars regarding the children we are dependent on parents' statements rarely capable of verification by Enumerators and the data in this table need further consideration.

TABLE NO. 9.

North Western Railway. Number of children on 26th October 1931 by age, sex and community.

Age		All com toget		Hin	dus.	Musl	ims.	Ch	lian ris- ns.		[. & C.s	Totals.
Уеагя.		м.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	M.+F.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 7 8 9 10	•••	1,594 1,273 1,217 1,078 1,087	1,270 1,102 1,073 904 911	1,079 821 791 734 700	846 735 740 592 602	424 338 338 255 304	313 279 246 228 214	11 11 8 10 6	13 8 10 16 9	80 103 80 79 77	98 80 77 68 86	2,864 2,375 2,290 1,982 1,998
11 12 13 14 15 16	•••	880 961 723 700 723 575	771 702 529 523 309 216	575 629 477 450 489 383	525 472 371 328 177 129	229 263 185 183 184 151	182 158 107 128 78 50	8 6 5 5 3	7 5 8 6 9 3	68 63 55 62 45 38	57 67 43 61 45 34	1,651 1,663 1,252 1,223 1,032 791
Total	••	10,811	8,310	7,128	5,517	2,854	1,983	79	94	750	716	19,121
Totals		19,	121	12	,645	4,8	37	1	73	1,4	66	

Turning first to the correctness of the ages returned, in Census Returns for ages (general population) there is a tendency to prefer round numbers like 10 and 15 and in the case of girls there is a preference for the age 12. The present N. W. Bailway Returns come well out of this test. It will be seen that there is an accumulation of numbers round age 10 only in the case of Hindu girls and Muslim boys; and round age 15 only in the case of Hindu boys and Muslim boys; while there is no clustering round the age of 12 (girls). A closer comparison of this Table with Table No. 8 for E. B. Railway children indicates that the ages of the E. B. Railway children were rather more accurately stated than those of the N. W. Railway children.

Turning now to the question of Sex-Ratios it will be seen that taking all communities together the proportion of N. W. Railway boys to girls (ages 6-16) is 10,811 to 8,310 or 100:77. Now, as I showed in my report of the 5th August 1931 (Table No. 9), the ratio of boys to girls for age ranges 5-10, 10-15 and 5-15 is extraordinarily uniform for any one community from Census to Census (All India); and further, taking the 1921 British India Census figures as a guide, that the ratio of boys to girls for age range 6-16 is 100:89. The understatement of girls, at the Census of 26th October 1931, thus revealed, was anticipated, after experience of a similar understatement at the E. B. Railway Educational Census; and in the course of instruction of N. W. Railway Enumerators their attention had been drawn to this probability of understatement and to the necessity of censusing all the Railway children aged 6-16 even if not now at school, never at school or married. Their efforts in this direction even if not completely successful have borne fruit, since the understatement of N. W. Railway girls is much less than was the understatement of E. B. Railway girls (Tables No. 10 for each Railway may be compared)—for example taking all communities together on the E. B. Railway the number of girls per 100 boys was returned as 53 only.

As it is proposed to correct this understatement of girls at the Census of the 26th October 1931 by reference to the 1921 British India Imperial Census figures it is desirable to exhibit the Sex-Ratios separately by communities and also by the age-ranges which correspond to the Primary/Middle *plus* High/ Primary *plus* Middle *plus* High grades of school instruction. This is done in Table No. 10 below.

TABLE NO. 10.

North Western Railway. Children on the 26th October 1931 by Sex, Community and Age-ranges.

(a) 6-11 years corresponding to the Primary stage of school instruction.

(b) 11-16 years corresponding approximately to the Middle and High stages of school instruction.

		No	s. of child	Sex Ratios. No of girls per 100 boys.			
Community.	Age- ranges.	Total M. + F.	Males.	Females	N.W. Railway from columns 4 & 5.	British India 1921 Census.	
. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. All communities together	6—11	11,509	6,249	5,260	84	94	
	11—16	7,612	4,562	3,050	67	85	
	6—16	19,121	10,811	8,310	77	89	
2. Hindus	6—11	7,640	4,125	3,515	85	94	
	11—16	5,005	3,003	2,002	67	84	
	6—16	12,645	7,128	5,517	77	89	
3. Muslims	6-11	2,939	1,659	1,280	77	91	
	11-16	1,898	1,195	703	59	81	
	6-16	4,837	2,854	1,983	69	87	
4. Indian Christians	6—11	102	46	56	122	98	
	11—16	71	33	38	115	93	
	6—16	173	79	94	119	97	
5. Anglo-Indian and Domi- ciled Communities.	6—11 11—16 6—16	828 638 1,466	419 331 750	409 307 716	98 93 95	data for Anglo Indians only available.	

(c) 6-16 years.

NOTE (a) The age-range 6-11 includes children aged 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

(b) The age-range 11-16 includes the rest.

The numbers of Indian Christian children, viz., 173, are too few for conclusions, but it may be added that the Indian Christian girls on the E. B. Railway were similarly more numerous than the boys for the age-ranges 6—11 and 11—16. No Sex-Ratio data are available for the combined class of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities but the figures of Column 6 do not, so far as one can judge, need correction for understatement. When we turn to Hindu and Muslim children, however, the comparison of Columns 6 and 7 leaves no doubt that the number of girls has been understated at the N. W. Railway Census, especially for the older girls aged 11—16, an age-range which considerably overlaps the marriageable age.

19. N. W. Railway children corrected for understatement of Hindu and Muslim girls.—The correction made in Table No. 11 below consists in adding to the number of girls returned the number required to reconcile those figures with the general population Sex-Ratios. The correction is necessary for subsequent calculations of the percentage of children (of various communities and age-ranges) enrolled as pupils at school. If the correction of the numbers of children were not made the percentages of enrolment would be unreasonably high, since the Educational Census figures for *pupils* (grades of school, fees. etc.), have not of course been altered.

TABLE NO. 11.

Con	Community.		Ago- ranges.	Males.	Factor of correction from column 7 of Table No. 10 to be applied to Males to give next column.	Females. Corrected.
- <u></u>	1		2	3	4	5
Hindus	••		6—11 6—16	4,125 7,128	× 94÷100 × 89÷100	3,878 6,3 44
Muslims	••		611 616	1,659 2,854	$\begin{array}{r} \times 91 \div 100 \\ \times 87 \div 100 \end{array}$	1,510 2,483

North Western Railway. Number of children corrected for understatement of Hindu and Muslim girls.

20. Average size of a N. W. Railway family.—This cannot be completely determined but the figures are interesting because an investigation of them leads again to the conclusion that there has been an understatement of Hindu girls and probably also of Muslim girls. In this connection paragraph 13 and Table No. 12 of my report on the E. B. Railway may be consulted.

The following table No. 12 shows for each community the number of N. W. Railway subordinates with 0, 1, 2, 3.....10 children apiece. It will be noted that over half the men have no children aged 6—16 and that very few of the remainder have more than five children each. In completing the table the Returns for 1,157 men who were absent on leave were not taken

into account as they contained particulars of the men as employees only and no details regarding children.

TABLE NO. 12.

North Western Railway. Number of subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of all classes of service and on all scales of pay, with the following number of children of school age 6-16 inclusive.

Community.	o Child.	t Child.	16 Children.	e Children.	 Children. 	er Children.	e Children.		e Children.		5 Children.	Total employ- yees.	Total child- ren.
l. Hindus	6,944	2,373	1,914	1,175	518	144	20	1				13,089	12,645
2. Muslims	2,590	828	684	467	208	72	8	••				4,857	4,837
3. Indian Chris- tians.	105	16	22	18	8	3	2	••				174	173
4. Anglo-Indian and Domici- led Communi- ties.	1,068	233	209	106	.76	23	9	2		•••	1	1,727	1,466
Totals of em- ployees	10,707	3,450	2,829	1,766	810	2 42	39	3			1	19,847	<i>19,121</i> ohild- ron.

Thus the 9,140 employees (*i.e.*, 19,847 minus 10,707) who have children of school age have 19,121 such children or an average of $2 \cdot 09$ children apiece. The separate averages for the various communities are :--

1. Indian Chris	stians	••	••	••	••	2 ·51
2. Anglo-India	n and Domic	ciled Com	munities	••	••	2 ·22
8. Hindus		••	• •	••	••	2.06
4. Muslims			••	••	••	2.13

The sample of Indian Christians (69 parents and 173 children) is too small to permit of deductions. In the case of Hindus and Muslims if to the above figures we add 2 to represent the father and mother we get as an average size of family (excluding children 0-5 years) $4\cdot06$ persons for Hindus and $4\cdot13$ for Muslims. As the size of such families is rather over $4\cdot1$, it becomes of interest to correct Table No. 12 for understatement of Hindu and Muslim girls. We then obtain the following :---

TABLE	No.	13.

North Western Railway on the 26th October 1931.—Employees (not on leave) by Community, and children by community, sex and age-ranges after correction for understatement of Hindu and Muslim girls.

	Employee ma		Chile	dren.	Children	No. of
Community.	no return of children.	a return of children.	6—11 years.	1116 years.	M.+F. 6—16 years.	children per employee of column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Hindus	6,944	6,145	M. 4,125 F. 3,878	$\left. { 3,003\atop 2,466} \right\}$	13,472	2.19
2. Muslims	2,590	2,267	M. 1,659 F. 1,510	$1,195 \\ 973$	5,337	2.35
3. Indian Christians	105	69	M. 46 F. 56	33 38	173	2.51
4. Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communi- ties.	1,068	659	M. 419 F. 409	331 307}	1,466	2.22
5. All communities to- gether.	10,707	9,140	M. 6,249 F. 5,853	4,562 3,784 }	20,448	2.23
6. Total employees not on leave.	18,69	0				
7. Add employees on leave.	1,15	7	-			
8. Total employees	19,84	7]			l

The last column of Table No. 13 gives figures for the number of children per employee of those employees who included children in their returns. The figures $2 \cdot 19$ for Hindus and $2 \cdot 35$ for Muslims are high enough to assure us that there is no understatement of *male* children : we cannot, however, deduce from this that the Hindu and Muslim Railway families average as high as $4 \cdot 19$ and $4 \cdot 35$ persons respectively, since in calculating them we have assigned the understated girl children to employees who inc uded children in their returns whereas a good number of the understated girls are likely to be in respect of employees who showed no children in their returns.

It is interesting to compare the results from the two educational censuses of the number of children per employee :—

			All com- munities together.	Indian Christians.	A. I. and D. Cs.	Hindus.	Muslims.
N. W. Railway E. B. Railway	••	••	2·23 2·53	$2 \cdot 51 \\ 2 \cdot 44$	2 · 22 2 · 19	2·19 2·57	2·35 2·46

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The most useful statistical deduction from Table No. 13 is that in respect of 18,690 subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of all communities and all types of service there are :---

- (a) 12,102 children aged 6 to 11.
- (b) 20,448 children aged 6 to 16.

21. Number of N. W. Railway children at school.—Table No. 14 below gives the particulars by sex, community and grade of instruction attended. No corrections have of course been applied to these data or to any other particulars supplied by parents, e.g., fees, type of scholar (day-scholar, school boarder, etc.).

TABLE	No.	14.
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North Western Railway.	Number of children attending schools on the 26th October
1931, by sex,	community and grade of instruction attended.

	1	<u> </u>		1			1			1
		Primar	y.		Middl	в.		High	•	
Community.	In Indian Schools.	In European Schools.	Total.	In Indian Schools.	In European Schools.	Total.	In Indian Schoola.	In European Schools.	Total	Totala
1. Hindus $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} M \\ - \end{array} \right\}$	4,104		4,104	1,747		1,747	823		823	6,674
LF.	3,507	<u> </u>	3,507	422	<u> </u>	422	50		50	8,979
Total	7,611	• • •	7,611	2,169		2,169	873		873	10,653
2. Muslims \ldots	1,606	2	1,608	652		652	248	••	248	2,608
F.	864	2	866	76		76	9		9	951
Total	2,470	4	2,474	728		728	257		257	3,459
3. Indian Chris-	30	13	43	13	6	19	4	1	8	67
tians.	36	18	54	8	7	15	4	2	8	75
Total	66	31	97	21	13	34	8	3	11	142
4. Anglo-Indian (M. and Domiciled (26	427	453	10	123	133	2	51	53	639
Communities. F.	28	416	444	10	111	121		26	26	591
Total	54	843	897	20	234	254	2	77	79	1,230
5. All Communi-	5,766	442	6,208	2,422	129	2551	1,077	52	1,129	9,888
ties [F.	4,435	436	4,871	516	118	634	63	28	91	5,596
Total	10,201	878	11,079	2,938	247	3,185	1,140	80	1,220	15,484

22. Pupils boarded away from the parents' station.—Assistance in respect of such pupils is admissible when there is no school of the requisite standard at the station, or when admission to a school of the requisite standard at the station has been refused. The reasons may be classified under eight heads and

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the following Table No. 15 shows for each head the number of children by community in respect of whom assistance was claimed. It will be observed that assistance is claimed for 1,747 children in all out of 15,484 at school, *i.e.*, for 11.4% of the pupils.

TABLE NO. 15.

North Western Railway. Educational Census of the 26th October 1931. Number of children by Community in respect of whom employees under the New Rules claimed it to be necessary to send the child away from the parent's station to board at a distant school. The employees referred to are subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of all types of service.

		Num	ber of clildre	n,	•
Reason.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Indian Chris- tians.	A. I. & D. Cs.	Total children. All com- munities.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Primary school for Indians not available at station					
2. Middle school for Indians	492	72	3	• •	567
not available at station 3. High school for Indians	308	56	1	••	365
not available at station 4. Primary school for Anglo-	205	46	••	••	251
Indians not available at station 5. Middle school for Anglo-	1			47	- 48
Indians not available at station 3. High school for Anglo-	•			17	17
Indians not available at station J. School of employees' reli-	••		••	2	2
gious denomination not available at station Suitable school available at station but admission has	181	90	8	14	293
been refused on grounds of lack of vacancy Suitable school available at station but admission has been refused for some	20	9		••	29
reason other than lack of vacancy	130	37	4	4	175
Totals	1,337	310	16	84	1,747
Fotal numbers of children at school by community	10,653	3,459	142	1,230	15,484
Claims for assistance as % of pupils.	12.6%	9.0%	11.3%	6.8%	11.4%

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23. Tuition and Boarding Fees paid by N. W. Railway children.—The average monthly fees for school boarders and for pupils boarding with relations or friends of employees are given below in Table No. 16, arranged according to the grade of instruction and the parents' emoluments.

Rule 3, Note 1, of the New Rules recognizes the claims of European and Anglo-Indian/Indian children to attend European/Indian schools respectively and, as the fees charged in Indian and European schools differ, the rates of fees are given for such schools separately in the table.

It is an interesting comment on the relative standards of living in Northern India and in Bengal that, while the rates for European schools attended by North Western Railway children are two or three rupees below the rates for school@attended by Eastern Bengal Railway children, the rates for Indian schools attended by North Western Railway children are 50% above the rates for schools attended by Eastern Bengal Railway children :---

. ^	•			Average	cost of tui for school	tion and bos boarders.	arding fees
.3	Railway.			Primary as	ad Middle les.	Primary, High g	Middle and rades.
•				European schools.	Indian schools.	European schools.	Indian schools.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Re.
N. W. Railway E. B. Railway	 	••	••	41 44	26 18	44 46	26 19

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TABLE NO. 16.

North Western Railway. Average monthly tuition and boarding fees, for various types of boarders, by grade of Instruction as reported by employees on the 26th October 1931.

		Indian em	ployees.			4	Employ	vees of the	Anglo-In mu	dian and nities.	Domiciled	Com-	
Prim	ary.	Mic	ldlø.	Hi	gh,		Prin	nary.	Mid	dle.	Hig	уh	
"School boarders,	Boarders with rela- tions or friemds,	esSchool boarders.	Boarders with rela- tions or friends.	enSchool boarders	Boarders with rela- contains or friends.	Range of emoluments. 7	o.Sahool boarders.	Boarders with rela- c tions or friends.	School boarders.	L Boarders with rela- tions or friends.	58chool boarders.	Boarders with rela- tions or friends.	
Rs. s. 10 2 12 7 25 2 29 5 65 10 142 10 28 8	Rs. a. 4 8 3 10 7 7 2 11 2 3 9 13 	Rs. a. 13 5 14 10 30 5 21 11 33 7 113 6 22 11	Rs. a. 8 2 7 2 13 0 12 5 5 7 1 10 20 3 67 13 9 11	Rs. a. 18 8 18 2 25 0 29 8 40 5 30 0 161 7 26 15	Rs. s. 11 8 11 13 14 11 15 13 14 0 6 8 	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rs. a. 30 10 26 7 26 7 41 7 40 0 43 10 45 11 42 2 53 10 35 16 33 15 43 8 39 12	Rs. s. 7 13 24 4 11 0 14 7 5 8 5 0 9 8 31 0 13 5 45 0 166 13 16 11	Rs. a. 32 15 34 4 35 13 40 13 46 0 49 7 43 11 54 0 24 8 55 3 44 13 461 7 41 15	Rs. a. 3 0 15 0 36 11 5 0 59 11 14 15	Rs. a. $32 0$ 32 13 47 10 43 11 51 5 58 0 56 2 50 10 65 0 45 0 61 0 60 0 603 3 50 4	Rs. a. 	
			Rs. 26		• .	Average cost of tuition and board- ing fees, school-boarders, for all 3 grades of instruction.			Rs. 4	14.			
			Rs. 26			A verage cost of tuition and boarding fees, School boarders, for the Prim- ary and Middle grades of instruc- tion.			Rs. 4	1.			

CHAPTER IV.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. ESTIMATES OF IMMEDIATE COST UNDER THE New Rules.

24. The Terms of Reference involve estimates under a variety of conditions :---

(1) Four standards or grades of school instruction :---

- A. Primary plus Middle (as in the present form of the Rules).
- B. Primary plus Middle for men up to Rs. 200 and High for men on pay above Rs. 200.
- C. Primary plus Middle for men up to Rs. 100 and High for men on pay above Rs. 100.
- D. Primary plus Middle plus High.

(2) Two scales of assistance, referred to as D_1 and D_2 :---

- D₁---the scale of the present New Rules (half fees up to a pay of Rs. 100, then one-third fees up to Rs. 200, then one-quarter fees up to Rs. 300).
- Dg-a more liberal scale (half fees up to a pay of Rs. 200, then onethird fees up to Rs. 350, then one-quarter fees).
- (3) Two over-riding maxima per child, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.
- (4) Twelve ranges of remuneration.

A great variety of estimates result and these are in tabular form below Table No. 17. They are compiled from Columns 34 to 41 of Appendix VII.

- 25. Remarks on the Estimates.-
 - (1) The immediate cost under the present New Rules is Rs. 30,660 per annum (i.e., Rs. 3,066 per month paid for 10 months out of the 12).
 - (2) This figure is much below the cost as originally estimated by the N. W. Railway. In Agent's letter to the Railway Board, No. 843-E./7, dated the 5th September 1929, the cost of meeting one-half, one-third and one-quarter fees (boarding and tuition) of children of subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 100, Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 respectively, with a maximum of Rs. 15 per child per mensem, was given as Rs. 12,43,930 per annum.
 - (3) The effect of the more liberal scale D_2 and of the extension of assistance for High School pupils to successive scales of pay beyond Rs. 100 is, of course, to enhance the cost.

- (4) If the over-riding maximum per child is raised to Rs. 20, then-
 - (a) Indian Christians and Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities would derive no extra benefit.
 - (b) Hindus would benefit under Standard D.
 - (c) Muslims would benefit under Standards A, B, C and D.
- (5) All communities would of course benefit under scale of assistance D_2 .
- (6) However the maximum of the immediate cost (i.e., if Subordinates on all ranges of remuneration are given the D_2 scale of assistance up to and including the High School stage with an over-riding maximum of Rs. 20) is only Rs. 45,220 per annum, or Rs. 14,560 more than under the present New Rules.
- (7) It is important to add as I did in the case of the corresponding estimates for the Eastern Bengal Railway that while the estimates of cost in Table No. 17 are based on the employees' own statements and claims (revised by me when it was clear that the reason for the claims was inadmissible) it would be a misnomer to call the figure Rs. 30,660 (under the present New Rules) an immediate *liability* since so far very few claims for assistance have been received by the N. W. Railway Administration. The reasons for this I have dealt with previously: briefly they are as follows:--
 - (a) While the New Rules are fairly well known by now to men at large stations, the men eligible for assistance are all at small stations.
 - (b) Many employees do not realize that the New Rules are now in force and indeed have been since September 1930. When questioned some alleged the use of the word *provisional* and of the future tense in the New Rules and said they had assumed that the Rules would come into force, with modifications, at the end of my special duty.
 - (c) Very few of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities necessarily come under the New Rules and still fewer have as yet children of school-boarding age. As regards pre-February 1929 Indians there is an innate distrust of any New Rules and a reluctance to cut themselves off from the prospect (an extremely remote prospect) of assistance under the Old Rules. There are many thousands of Indian subordinates on the N. W. Railway who have up to the middle of March 1932 exercised no option at all.
- (d) There is a definite lag about these schemes of parental educational assistance: this was illustrated with reference to the E. B. Railway and G. I. P. Railway schemes in paragraph 32 of my report of the 5th August 1931.

TABLE NO. 17.

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1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -

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North Western Railway. Estimates of the cost of assistance to subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) permanent in service. Immediate cost under the New Rules in Rupees per mensem. The annual cost will be ten times the cost per mensem.

D1. D2. Over-riding maxima. Over-riding maxima. Over-riding maxima. 15 & 40 20 & 40 15 & 40 20 & 40 AAssistance limited to the Middle standard for- Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. (a) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300- Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Muslims 2,454 2,454 2,540 2,540 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities. 2,454 2,454 2,569 2,569 (b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 350- 3,066 3,076 3,225 3,225 (b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 350- 43 43 50 5 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Muslims 43	g Na Na Katalan (na Santa)		Scale of a	sistance.	
Over-riding maxima. Over-riding maxima. 15 & 40 20 & 40 15 & 40 20 & 40 AAssistance limited to the Middle standard for		Di	•	D	·····
A Assistance limited to the Middle standard for Rs. Status Status <th>•</th> <th>Over-ridin</th> <th>g maxima.</th> <th>Over-ridin</th> <th>g maxima.</th>	•	Over-ridin	g maxima.	Over-ridin	g maxima.
A Assistance limited to the Middle standard for Rs.					
A.—Assistance limited to the Middle standard for— a) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300— 2,454 2,454 2,540 2,540 Muslims 2,454 2,454 2,540 2,540 Muslims 43 43 50 55 Indian Christians 43 43 50 55 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities. 46 61 6 J Subordinates drawing not more than Rs: 350— 3,066 3,076 3,225 3,24 J Subordinates drawing not more than Rs: 350— 2,479 2,479 2,569 2,569 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,300 C) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400— 2,484 2,484 2,574 2,57 Muslims 523 533 574 58		15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 4 0	20 & 4 0
A.—Assistance limited to the Middle standard for— a) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300— 2,454 2,454 2,540 2,540 Muslims 2,454 2,454 2,540 2,540 Muslims 43 43 50 55 Indian Christians 43 43 50 55 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities. 46 61 6 J Subordinates drawing not more than Rs: 350— 3,066 3,076 3,225 3,24 J Subordinates drawing not more than Rs: 350— 2,479 2,479 2,569 2,569 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,300 C) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400— 2,484 2,484 2,574 2,57 Muslims 523 533 574 58	•••				
AAssistance limited to the Middle standard for				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
standard for— (a) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities. 43 Totals Totals Muslims Totals Subordinates drawing not more than 2,479 Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Subordinates drawing not more than 2,479 Rs. 350— 43 Hindus Subordinates drawing not more than 2,479 Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims 523 Sold State 50 Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400— Hindus Sold State Sold State Subordinates drawing not more than 2,484	A - Assistance limited to the Middle		Rs.	Ra.	Ra.
Rs. 300 Hindus 2,454 2,454 2,540 2,540 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 55 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities. 46 46 61 6 Totals 3,066 3,076 3,225 3,22 b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 350 2,479 2,479 2,479 2,569 2,569 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Muslims 86 86 101 10 Totals 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 3,131 3,141 3,294 <td>standard for-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td>	standard for-			•	
Hindus 2,454 2,454 2,540 2,54 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 43 50 55 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities. 46 46 61 6 6 Totals 3,066 3,076 3,225 3,22 b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 350— 2,479 2,479 2,569 2,569 Muslims 623 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Muslims 2,479 2,569 2,569 2,569 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400— 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
Muslims 523 633 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities. 46 46 61 6 Totals 3,066 3,076 3,225 3,23 b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs: 350— 2,479 2,479 2,569 2,569 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Indian Christians 86 86 101 10 Totals 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400— 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5	Tindua	2,454	2,454	2,540	2,54
Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities. 46 46 61 6 Totals 3,066 3,076 3,225 3,22 b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs: 350 2,479 2,479 2,569 2,569 Muslims 623 533 574 58 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Muslims 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 86 86 101 10 Totals 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 523 533 574 2,574 43 43 50 5	Muslims ,		533	574	58
munities. Totals 3,066 3,076 3,225 3,24 b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 350 2,479 2,479 2,669 2,569 Hindus . . 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians . . 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities . . 86 86 101 10 C) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400 . . 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400 . <	Indian Christians	. 43	43	50	5
b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 350- Hindus 2,479 2,479 2,569 2,569 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities 86 86 101 10 Totals 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400 2,484 2,484 2,574 2,57 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Judian Christians 523 533 574 2,574 Judian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities 100 100 115 11		1- 46	46	61	6
Rs. 350 Hindus 2,479 2,479 2,569 2,569 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domioiled Communities 86 86 101 10 Totals 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than 523 533 574 2,574 Muslims 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than 523 533 574 2,574 Indian Christians 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5	Totals .	. 3,066	3,076	3,225	3,22
Hindus 2,479 2,479 2,669 2,569 Muslims 43 43 50 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 58 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 86 86 101 10 Totals 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400 Hindus 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 2,484 2,674 2,574 2,574 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Junities 100 100 115 11	b) Subordinates drawing not more tha	n			
Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domioiled Communities 86 86 101 10 Totals 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400 2,484 2,484 2,574 2,57 Hindus 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 munities 100 100 115 11	TT:- 7	. 2.479	2.479	2,569	2,56
Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 86 86 101 10 Totals 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400 2,484 2,484 2,574 2,574 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 100 100 115 11	M1!				584
munities 86 86 101 10 Totals 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400 Hindus 2,484 2,484 2,574 2,574 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities 100 100 115 11					5
Totals 3,131 3,141 3,294 3,30 c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400 Hindus 2,484 2,484 2,574 2,574 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 munities 100 100 115 11	Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com	r -		,	
c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400	munities	- 86	86 -	101	10
c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400 Hindus 2,484 2,484 2,574 2,574 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities 100 100 115 11	Totals .	. 3,131	3,141	3,294	3,30
Rs. 400 Hindus 2,484 2,484 2,574 2,57 Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 100 100 115 11					
Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 100 100 115 11	Rs. 400			•	
Muslims 523 533 574 58 Indian Christians 43 43 50 5 Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 100 100 115 11	Hindus	. 2.484	2.484	2.574	2,574
Indian Christians4343505Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities10010011511	Muslims				584
munities 100 100 115 11	Indian Christians	. 43		50	50
munities 100 100 115 11	Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com	- I			
	munities	1 100	100	115	11
1otals 3,150 3,160 3,313 3,32		. 3,150	3,160	3,313	3,32

			Scale of ass	istance.	
		1	D ₁ .	D	2.
		Over-riding	g maxima.	Over-ridin	g maxima.
		15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
	lle stan-				
dard for—concld.) Subordinates drawing not mor Rs. 450—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindus		9 494	9/184	2,574	9 574
Muslims	••	2,484 52 3	2,484 533	2,074	2,574 584
Indian Christians	••	43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domicile	l Com-			•••	
munities	••	156	156	171	171
Total	s	3,206	3,210	3,369	3,379
Subordinates drawing not mor Rs. 500—	e than		- 		
Hindus		2,485	2,485	2,575	2,575
Muslims		523	533	574	584
Indian Christians		43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domicile munities	d Com-				•
munities	••	156	156	171	171
Total	s	3,207	3,217	3,370	3,380
All subordinates-					
Hindus	••	2,485	2,485	2,575	2,575
Muslims Indian Christians	••	523	533	574	584
Anglo-Indian and Domicile		43	1. 43 .	50	50
munities	a Com-	156	156	171	1 171
Total	s	3,207	3,217	3,370	3,380
-Assistance limited to the	Middle				
Standard in the case of subo drawing up is Rs. 200 with a	rdinates-				
up to the High School Standard) Other subordinates drawing n than Rs. 300—	ot more		• •		.1
Hindus		2,477	2,477	2,572	2,572
Muslims	••	528	538	2,572	591
Indian Christians		43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domicile	d Com-				
munities	••	46	46	61:	· 61
Total	s	3,094	3,104	3,264	3,274
		1	1	4	

29[.]

		Scale of	assistance.	
	Dı		Dg	
	Over-riding	maxima.	Over-ridin	g maxima.
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
B.—Assistance limited to the Middle Stan	-			
dard in the case of subordinates draw- ing up to Rs. 200 with assistance up to the High School Standard for—contd. b) Other subordinates drawing not more	. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
than Rs. 350	2,507	2,507	2,608	2,608
Muslims	1 200	538	581	591
Indian Christians		43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domioiled Com		0.0	101	101
munities	. 86	86	101	101
Totals .	. 3,164	3,174	3,340	3,350
c) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400-				
Hindus	2,516	2,516	2,617	2,617
Muslims	528	538	581	591
Indian Christians		43	50	50
munities	100	100	115	115
Totals	3,187	3,197	3,363	8,373
d) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 450	,			
Hindus	2,516	2,516	2,617	2,617
Muslims	528	538	581	591
Indian Christians	43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	120	156	171	171
Totals	3,243	3,253	3,419	3,429
e) Other subordinates drawing not more				
than Rs. 500	2,524	2,524	2,625	2,625
Muslims	528	538	581	591
Indian Christians	43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	·			171
munities	156	156	171	171
Totals	3,251	3,261	3,427	3,437

			Scale of as	sistance.	
]]	D ₁ .	D ₂	• •
		Over-riding	g maxima.	Over-riding	g maxima.
		15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
3.—Assistance limited to the 1 dard in the case of subordin up to Rs. 200 with assistan High School Standard for f) All other subordinates—	rates drawin nce up to th	g Rs.	, Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindus Muslims Indian Christians	·· ·	. 528 . 43	2,524 538 43	2,625 581 50	2,625 591 50
Anglo-Indian and Dom munities	iciled Com	. 156	156	171	171
r r	Fotals .	. 3,251	3,261	3,427	3,437
Standard in the case of drawing up to Rs. 100 wh up to the High School Stan (a) Other subordinates drawi	th assistant dard for—	0e			
than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians	·· ·	. 2,571 . 565 . 43	2,571 575 43	2,717 639 50	2,717 649 50
than Rs. 300 Hindus Muslims	niciled Corr	. 2,571 . 565 . 43	575	639	
than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities	iciled Com	. 2,571 . 565 . 43	575 43	639 50	649 50 61
than Rs. 300 Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (b) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 350	niciled Com	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225	575 43 46	639 50 61	649 50 61
than Rs. 300	niciled Com	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e 2,601	575 43 46 3,235 2,601	639 50 61 3,467 2,753	649 50 61 3,477 2,753
than Rs. 300	niciled Com	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e . 2,601 . 565	575 43 46 3,235 2,601 575	639 50 61 3,467 2,753 639	649 50 61 3,477 2,753 649
than Rs. 300	niciled Com	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e . 2,601 . 565 43	575 43 46 3,235 2,601	639 50 61 3,467 2,753	649 50 61 3,477 2,753
than Rs. 300	niciled Com	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e . 2,601 . 565 43	575 43 46 3,235 2,601 575	639 50 61 3,467 2,753 639	649 50 61 3,477 2,753 649 50
 than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (b) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities 	niciled Com	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e . 2,601 . 565 . 43	575 43 46 3,235 2,601 575 43	639 50 61 3,467 2,753 639 50	649 50 61 3,477 2,753 649 50 101
 than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (c) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 400— 	niciled Com	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e 2,601 565 43 . 565 43 . 86 . 86 . 3,295	575 43 46 3,235 2,601 575 43 86 3,305	639 50 61 3,467 2,753 639 50 101 3,543	649 50 61 3,477 2,753 649
 than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (b) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (c) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 400— Hindus 	niciled Com Fotals . 	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e . 2,601 . 565 . 43 . 565 . 43 . 86 . 3,295 e . 2,610	575 43 46 3,235 2,601 575 43 86 3,305 2,610	639 50 61 3,467 2,753 639 50 101 3,543 2,762	649 50 61 3,477 2,753 649 50 101 3,553 2,762
 than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities b) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (c) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 400— Hindus Muslims 	niciled Com Fotals . 	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e . 2,601 . 565 . 43 . 3,295 . 86 . 3,295 . 2,610 . 565	575 43 46 3,235 2,601 575 43 86 3,305 2,610 575	639 50 61 3,467 2,753 639 50 101 3,543 2,762 639	649 50 61 3,477 2,753 649 50 101 3,553 2,762 649
 than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (b) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 350— Hindus Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (c) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 400— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians 	niciled Com	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e 2,601 565 . 43 . 3,295 . 3,295 . 3,295 . 565 . 43	575 43 46 3,235 2,601 575 43 86 3,305 2,610	639 50 61 3,467 2,753 639 50 101 3,543 2,762 639	649 50 61 3,477 2,753 649 50 101 3,553 2,762 649
 than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (b) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Dom munities (c) Other subordinates drawi than Rs. 400— Hindus Muslims 	inciled Com	. 2,571 565 43 . 46 . 3,225 e 2,601 565 . 43 . 3,295 . 3,295 . 3,295 . 565 . 43	575 43 46 3,235 2,601 575 43 86 3,305 2,610 575	639 50 61 3,467 2,753 639 50 101 3,543 2,762 639 50	649 50 61 3,477 2,753 649 50 101 3,553 2,762

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•

	Scale of assistance.			
• • • •	D ₁ .		Dg. Over-riding maxima.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
C.—Assistance limited to the Middle Stan- dard in the case of subordinates drawing up to Rs. 100 with assistance up to the	ks.		Rą.	Rø.
High School Standard for (d):Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. \$50	2,610 565 43	2,610 575 43	2.762 689 50	£ ,762 649 50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	156 8.374	156 3,884 ·	171 8 .622	171
e) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 500— Hindus	2,618 565	2,618 575	2,770 639 •	<u>2.770</u> 649
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	43 156	43 156	50 a 171 a	50 171
Totals	3,382	3,392	3,630	3,640
f) All other subordinates Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	2,618 565 43 156	2,618 575 43 156	2,770 639 50	\$ 2,770 649 50 171
Totals	3,382	3,392	8,630	3,640
J.—Assistance up to and including the High School Standard for— a) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300—				
Hindus Muslims Indian Christians	3,265 747 43	3,273 747 43	3,411 821 50	3,419 829 50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	46	46	61	61
Totals	4,101	4,109	4,343	4,359

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	Scale of assistance.			
· · · · · ·		D ₁ .	D ₂	;•
	Over-ridir	g maxima.	Over-ridin	g maxima.
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
 D.—Assistance up to and including the High School Standard for—contd. b) Subordinatos drawing not more than Re. 350 — 	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindus	3,295	3,303	8,447	3,455
Muslims	747	747	821	829
Indian'Christians	43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-]		
munifics	86	86	'101	101
	4,171	4,179	4,419	4,43
Rs. 400-				
Hindus	3,304	3,312	3,456	3,464
Muslims	747	747	821	829
Indian Christians	43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	100	100	115	118
Totels	4,194	4,202		
d) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 450-		4,202	4,442	4,458
Hindus	3,304	3,312	9 450	9.404
Muslima	747	747	3,456 821	3,464
Indian Christians	43	43	50	829
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-		10	50	50
munities	156	156	171	171
Totals	4,250	4,258	4,498	4,514
e) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 500				
Hindug	2 2 10	9 900	9.464	• ·
Muslims	3,312 747	3,320 747	3,464	3,472
Indian Christians	43	43	· 821 · 50	829
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	1 3	*3	00	50
munities	156	156.	<u></u> 171	171
Totals	4,258	4,266	4,506	4,522
f) All subordinates	-			
Hindus	3,312	3,320	3,464	o
Muslims	747	747	3,404 821	3,472
Indian Christians	43	43	50	829
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-		1		50
munities	156	156	171	171
Totals	4,258	4 966	1 500	
10tais		4,266	4,506	4,522

CHAPTER V.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. ULTIMATE COST UNDER THE NEW RULES.

26. Remarks on the Estimates.—.

- (1) The estimates of immediate cost in the previous chapter are in respect of the following number of permanent subordinates (not all with "qualifying" children) under the New Rules :--Hindus 12,383, Muslims 4,571, Indian Christians 162, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 153 (Total 17,269). The estimates of ultimate cost in Table No. 18 below are got by adding to the immediate cost the extra cost, under the New Rules, which will be incurred when the present 1,500 permanent subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities at present under the Old Rules are succeeded by an equal number of men but under the New Rules. The school enrolment and fees (tuition and board only) of the present children of the present 1,500 Old Rules employees form the basis for calculation of the extra cost.
- (2) It will be seen that the ultimate cost under the present New Rules will be Rs. 43,310 per annum and that the maximum cost (i.e., if subordinates on all ranges of remuneration are given the D₂ scale of assistance up to and including the High School stage with an over-riding maximum of Rs. 20) will be Rs. 92,430 per annum.
- (3) All communities would of course benefit under scale of assistance D₂.
- (4) If the over-riding maximum per child is raised to Rs. 20, then-
 - (a) Indian Christians would derive no extra benefit.
 - (b) Hindus would benefit under Standard of Education D.
 - (c) Muslims and Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities would benefit under Standards A, B, C and D. A glance at the figures for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities will show the importance of the higher over-riding maximum to the members of these communities.
- (5) Variations of the ultimate cost due to variations from the present numbers of subordinates of the different communities can readily be computed from the average estimates of cost per hundred employees (of the community and scale of pay concerned) given under Columns 34-41 of Appendix VII.
- (6) By the time that the cost of Parental Educational Assistance under the New Rules has risen to the ultimate figure of Rs. 43,310 or 92,430 per annum, the cost under the Old Rules will have fallen from its present figure of about Rs. 140,000 per annum to zero.

TABLE No. 18.

North Western Railway. Estimates of the cost of assistance to subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) permanent in service. ULTIMATE cost under the New Rules in Rupees per mensem. The annual cost will be ten times the cost per mensem.

		Scale of assistance.		
	D	.•	[.] D ₂	
	Over-riding	g maxima.	Over-riding	g maxima.
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Assistance limited to the Middle stan				
dard for- (a) Subordinates drawing not more than	1	:		
Rs. 300	- 2,454	2,454	2,540	2,540
Muslims	800	533	574	2,540
Indian Christians	49	43	50	50
• Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-				
munities	1,311	1,357	1,519	1,635
Totals	4,331	4,387	4,683	4,809
(b) Subordinates drawing not more than				
Rs. 350-				
Hindus	6 600	2,479	2,569	2,569
Muslims Indian Christians	49	533 43	574 50	584 50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com		43	00	50
munities	0.007	2,058	2,323	2,488
Totals	5,052	5,113	5,516	5,691
(c) Subordinates drawing not more than				
Rs. 400-	-			1
Hindus		2,484	2,574	2,574
Muslims		533	574	584
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com	. 43	43	50	50
munities	0.407	2,555	2,811	2,98
Totals .	5,545	5,615	6,009	6,19

		Scale of a	ssistance.		
	D ₁ . Over-riding maxima.		D ₂ .		
			Over-riding maxima		
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 4 0	
A—Assistance limited to the Middle stan- dard for—contd. d) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 450—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	2,484 523 43	2,484 533 43	2,574 574 50	2,574 584 50	
munities	3,092	3,155	3,438	3,617	
Totals	6,142	6,215	6,636	6,825	
e) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 500	2,485 523 43 3,577 6,628	2,485 533 43 3,644 6,705	2,575 574 50 3,964 7,163	2,575 584 50 4,147 7,356	
f) All subordinates Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	2,485 523 43 3,840	. 2,485 533 43 3,907	2,575 574 50 4,243	2,575 584 50 4,427	
Totals	6,891	6,968	7,441	7,636	
 3.—Assistance limited to the Middle Standard in the case of subordinates drawing up to Rs. 200 with assistance up to the High School Standard for— a) Other subordinates drawing not more than R4. 300— 		ŧ.			
Hindus	2,477 528	2,477 538	2,572. 584	2,572	
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com	42	43	: 501	t 50	
munities	. 1,428	1,474	1,654	1,777	
Totals	4,476	4,532	4,857	4,990	

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	1	Scale of assi	stance.	
	D1		D ₂	•
	Over-riding	g maxima.	Over-riding	maxima.
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
B-Assistance limited to the Middle Stan-	Rs.	Re.	 Rs.	Rs.
 dard in the case of subordinates drawing up to Rs. 200 with assistance up to the High School Standard for—contd. (b) Other subordinates drawing not more 	115.	118.	115.	173.
than Rs. 350-				
Hindus	2,507	2,507	2,608	2,608
Muslims	528 43	538	581 50	591 50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	43	43	00	00
munities	2,161	2,213	2,498	2,67
Totals	5,239	5,301	5,737	5,92
(c) Other subordinates drawing not more) 			
than Rs. 400-			1	
Hindus	2,516	2,516		2,61
Muslims Indian Christians	528 43	538 43	581 50	59 5
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	. 40	40	00	l °
munities	2,741	2,803	3,078	3,26
Totals	5,828	5,900	6,326	6,52
(d) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 450—				
Hindus	2,516	2,516		2,61
Muslims Indian Christians	528	538		59
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	43	43	50	5
munities	3,376	3,441	3,743	3,93
Totals	6,463	6,538	6,991	7,19
(e) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 500-				
Hindus Muslims	2,524	2,524		2,62
Indian Christians	528 43	538		59
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	10	10		
munities	3,924	3,993	4,332	4,53
Totals	7,019	7,098	7,588	7,79

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	. Scale of assistance.			
		D1.	D2.	
	Over-riding maxima.		Over-riding maxima	
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
	<u>.</u>			
B.—Assistance limited to the Middle Stan- dard in the case of subordinates draw- lay up to R3.200 with assistance up to the High School Standard for—concld. f) All other subordinates—	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.
Hindus	2,524	2,524	2,625	2,625
Muslims	528 43	538 43	581 50	591 50
Indiah Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	40	#J		
munities	4,213	4,282	4,651	4,853
Totals	7,308	7,387	1,907	8,119
Assistance limited to the Middle Stan- dard in the case of subordinates drawing up to Re. 109 with assistance up to the High School Standard for				
a) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300-		• •		
Hindus	2,571	2,571	2,717 639	2.717
Muslims Indian Christians	565 43	575 43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	10			
munities	1,455	1,501	1,879	1,80
Totals	4,634	4,690	5,085	5,210
b) Other subordinates drawing not more				
than Rs. 350 Hindus	2.601	2.601	2.753	2,753
Muslims	2,601	2,001	639	649
Indiah Christians	43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	n 1 00	2.240	2,523	2,700
	2,188		<u> </u>	6,15
Totals	5,397	5,459	5,965	
c) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400				
Hindus	2,610	2,610	2,762	2,762
Muslims	565	575	639 50	649 50
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	43	43		
Augo-Indian and Domiched Com-	2,768	2,830	3,103	3,29(
munities	_,			

	E	scale of assi	stance.	
	Di		D ₂	
	Over-riding	maxima.	Over-riding	maxima.
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
		· ·		
.—Assistance limited to the Middle Stan- dard in the case of subordinates draw- ing up to Rs. 100 with assistance up to	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
the High School Standard for—contd. d) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 450—				
Hindus	2,610	2,610	2,762	2,762
Muslims	565	2,010	639	649
Indian Christians	43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	1			
munities	3,403	3,468	3,768	3,960
Totals	6,621	6,696	7,219	7,421
e) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 500-				
Hindus	2,618	2,618	2,770	2,770
Muslims	565	575	639	649
Indian Christians	43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	3,951	4,020	4,357	4,553
Totals	7,177	7,256	7,816	8,022
f) All other subordinates—				
Hindus	2,618	2.618	2,770	2,77(
Muslime	565	575	639	649
Indian Christians	43	43	50	50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-				
mynities	4,240	4,309	4,676	4,870
Totals	7,466	7,545	8,135	8,34
D.—Assistance up to and including the High School standard for—	1			
(a) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300				
Hindus	3,265	3,273	· ·	3,419
Muslims	747	747		82
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	43	43	50	5
munities	1,470	1,517	1,694	1,81
Totals	5,525	5,580	5,976	6,11

		Scale of a	ssistance.	
	D1.		D ₂ .	
	Over-ridin	ng maxima.	Over-riding	g maxima.
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
D.—Assistance up to and including the High School standard for—contd. (b) Subordinates drawing not more than	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.
Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians	3,295 747 43	 3,303 747 43 	3,44 7 821 50	3,4 55 829 50
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	2,203	2,256	2,538	2.716
Totals	6,288	6,349	6, 85 6	7,050
(c) Subordinates drawing not more than				
Rs. 400— Hindus	3,304	3,312	3,456	3,464
Muslims	747	747	821	829
Indian Christians	43	43	50	50
munities	2,783	2,846	3,118	3,306
Totals	6,877	6,948	7,445	7,649
(d) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 450-				
Hindus	3,304	3,312	3,456	3,464
Muslims	747	747	821	821 50
Indian Christians	43	43	50	80
munities	3,418	3,484	3,783	3,976
Totals	7,512	7,586	8,110	8,319
(c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 500-				
Hindus	3,312	3,320	3,464	3,472
Muslims	747	747	821	829 50
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	43	43	50	00
munities	3,966	4,036	4,372	4,569
Totals	8,068	8,146	8,707	8,920

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	Scale of assistance.			
	D ₁ Over-ridin		D ₂ Over-ridin	g maxima.
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40 ,
D.—Assistance up to and including the High School standard for—concld.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
 All subordinates— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 	3,312 747 43 4,255	3,320 747 43 4,325	3,464 821 50 4,691	3,472 829 50 4,892
Totals	8,357	8,435	9,026	9,243

CHAPTER VI.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. ESTIMATES OF COST UNDER THE NEW RULES AFTER FIVE YEARS.

27. The cost after five years will be-

- (a) The immediate cost for the 17,269 permanent subordinates now under the New Rules (Indians 17,116, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 153), plus
- (b) The extra cost in respect of such subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities as may be confirmed during the next five years.

We shall assume no change in the number of Indian employees. The savings in respect of 443 permanent subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities now under the Old Rules, whose retirement may be expected to take place in the next five years, have been estimated in paragraph 10 of Chapter I above; but that is a separate matter.

The number of subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (excluding labourers and inferior servants) confirmed during the past 5 years was arrived at by a search of the Provident Fund Registers and the figures so obtained are in the following Table :---

TABLE No. 19.

North Western Railway. Statement showing the number of permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (i.e., Europeans, Jews, Armenians, Parsis) confirmed for any cause, during the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31.

Range of emoluments.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Totals.
Rs. (1) Not > 100 (2) 101 -200 (3) 201 -300 (4) 301 -350 (5) 351 -400 (6) 401 -450 (7) 451 -500 (8) 501 -550 (9) 551 -600 (10) 601 -650 (11) 651 -700 (12) 701 -750	61 35 12 6 1 2 1 1 	28 24 15 7 1 	47 34 27 3 · 1 1 1 · · · ·	35 22 9 4 3 1 1 1	28 30 5 5 3 3 2 1 	199 145 68 25 8 6 6 2 1 1 1 1
Totals	119	76	114	76	77	462

Assuming that a similar number of men (viz. 462) of these communities will be confirmed and come under the New Rules in the course of the next five years, we now proceed to estimate the cost for them in the following table. Two estimates are given :—

- (i) in Column 3 for the present New Rules,
- (ii) in Column 4 for the most liberal modifications of the New Rules that have been suggested.

TABLE No. 20.

Monthly cost under New Rules to North Western Railway of parental educational assistance after five years in respect of the 462 men of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities shown in Column 2 likely to be confirmed and under the New Rules by that date.

			the second s
Range of emoluments.	Probable num- ber confirmed after five years.	Monthly cost for men in Column 2 under present New Rules (Scale D ₁ , O. M. Rs. 15 assistance up to Rs. 300 for Primary and Middle school stäges) : Calculated from rate per 100 men from Column 34 of Ap- pendix VII.	Monthly cost for men in Column 2 under Scale D ₂ , O. M. Rs. 20 assistance for all sub- ordinates for Primary, Middle and High School stages : Calculated from rate per 100 men from Column 41 of Ap- pendix VII.
1	2	3	4
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
(1) Not > 100 .	. 199	277	354
(2) 101-200 .	. 145	108	164
(3) 201-300 .	. 68	165	227
(4) 301-350 .	. 25		103
(5) 351-400 .	. 8		28
(6) 401-450 .	. 6		33
(7) 451-500 .	. 6		39
(8) 501-550 .			9
(9) 551-600 .	. 1		1
(10) 601-650 .	. 1		2
(11) 651-700 .	. 1		
(12) 701-750 .			••
Total	462	550	960

We now proceed to add the above costs Rs. 550 and Rs. 960 (for the 462 additional men of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities) to the *immediate* costs of Table No. 17, viz.,—

- (a) Rs. 550 to Estimate A(a), first column (Col. 2 below).
- (b) Rs. 960 to Estimate D (f), last column (Col. 3 below).

TABLE No. 21.

North Western Railway. Monthly cost of parental educational assistance under the New Rules after five years.

·Community. 1	Monthly cost under present New Rules (Scale D ₁ , O. M. Rs. 15, assistance up to Rs. 300 for Primary and Middle school stages). 2	Monthly cost under scale D ₂ , O. M. Rs. 20, assistance for all subordi- nates for Primary, Middle and, High School stages. 3
1. Hindus	Rs. 2,454	Rs. 3.472
2. Muslims	523	829
3. Indian Christians	43	50
4. Anglo-Indian and Domi-	46	171
ciled Communities.	550	960
Total Monthly cost	3,616	5,482

The yearly cost after 5 years may, therefore, be estimated at from Rs. 36,160 to Rs. 54,820 according to the scale of benefits. No estimates of the cost to the Railway under the New Rules after 10 years have been made as they could only be based on very dubious speculations as to future retirements.

44.

CHAPTER VII.

THE EXTENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AMONG NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CHILDREN COMPARED WITH THAT AMONG CHILDREN OF THE SAME COM-MUNITIES IN BRITISH INDIA AND IN THE PROVINCES TRAVERSED BY THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

28. Object and general Results.—In Chapter X of my report on the E. B. Railway I stated as follows:—"In the discussions and reports on the education of the children of Railway employees it appears to have been tacitly accepted that, owing to the conditions of employment and frequent transfers of their parents, these children are under such serious disabilities in the matter of access to schools that their education is in a backward condition relatively to that of non-Railway children. It seemed desirable to obtain definite figures on this point to determine whether in fairness to Railway servants very special additional measures are called for to facilitate and improve the enrolment at school of Railway children".

The results of the investigation are set out in Tables Nos. 22 to 29 below and lead to the same satisfactory conclusions as on the E. B. Railway.

29. Procedure.—We cannot adopt the usual course of stating enrolment as a percentage of the population (all ages), since there is no means of determining 'Railway population'. It becomes necessary to find the number of boys and girls aged 6—11 and 6—16 in the general population of British India and of the Provinces traversed by the N. W. Railway.

In Table No. 22 by taking 4/5 of the population aged 5---10 plus 1/5 of the population aged 10---15 we calculate the population 6---11 years, by community and sex as percentages of the total population (all ages). By applying these percentages in Table No. 23 to the population (all ages) of British India in 1931 we get the number of British India boys and girls aged 6---11 by community (Column 5). The rest of the columns explain themselves. It should be added that the N. W. Railway children in Column 9 of Table No. 23 include children at the stations situated in the 13 Indian States traversed by the N. W. Railway.

Again in Table No. 24 we calculate for each of the 6 provinces the number of Hindu and Muslim boys and girls aged 6—11 (general population). Age-ranges for Indian Christians and for Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities for the provinces are not published. In Table No. 25 the comparison of enrolment by provinces is made. No comparison is possible in the case of the 13 Indian States traversed by the N. W. Railway since these States do not publish the necessary educational statistics nor are their population figures by age-ranges available. For this reason the N. W. Railway children and Railway pupils at stations in those Indian States are excluded from Table No. 25. The States referred to are Baghat, Bahawalpur, Bikaner, Faridkot, Jind, Kapurthala, Kashmir and Jammu, Keonthal, Khairpur, Malerkotla, Mandi, Nabha and Patiala.

In the same way when dealing with the Primary, Middle and High grades of school instruction (taken together, corresponding to the age-range 6-16) Tables Nos. 26 and 27 (British India) go together, and also Tables No. 28 and 29 (Provinces). The population aged 6-16 has been taken as 4/5 of the popu-MIOSD(Rys) G lation 5-10 years plus the population 10-15 years, plus 2/5 of the population 15-20 years: the fraction 2/5 rather than 1/5 has to be taken since in the Imperial Census Tables a person aged 16 means one aged 16 years 0 months and 0 days while in the Educational Census on the N. W. Railway children "aged 16' included all up to 16 years 11 months 31 days. Finally as regards Table No. 27 to forestall any suggestion that the comparison in favour of the N. W. Railway children has been put in the most favourable light by considering only Railway stations in British India, in Column 9 of Table No. 27 have been included also children at the stations situated in the 13 Indian States traversed by the N. W. Railway.

30. Comparison of enrolment in Primary classes of Schools (Age range 6-11 years)-

(i) Comparison with British India, vide Table No. 23, Columns 7 and 11.— The ratio of the percentage enrolment of N. W. Railway children : percentage enrolment of children of the same community and sex in British India is :--

for Hindu	• •	boys	••	••		86	2	ŧ	1	
for Hindu	••	girls	••	••	••	66	61	:	1	
for Muslim	••	boys	••	••	••	86	2	:	1	
for Muslim	••	girls	••	••	••	84	41	:	1	
for Indian Christian	••	boys		••	••	84	3	:	4	
for Indian Christian	••	girls	••	••	••	86 >	- 1	:	1	
for Anglo-Indian and European		boys ar	nd girls (ogether	••	88 >	- 3	:	4	

The figures for Hindu and Muslim boys are very satisfactory and even more striking in the case of Hindu and Muslim girls. Not much importance can be attached to the results for Indian Christian boys owing to the smallness of the sample, viz., 46 boys, but the relatively poor enrolment of the Anglo-Indian and European Railway children in Primary classes is a matter for disquiet : the enrolment of E. B. Railway children of the Anglo-Indian and European Communities is far more satisfactory.

(ii) Comparison with the six Provinces traversed by the N. W. Railway, vide Columns 5 and 8 of Table No. 25.—In only two out of the twenty-four categories tabulated (viz., Hindu males and females in the North-West Frontier Province) is the percentage enrolment of children of the general population superior to that of the N. W. Railway children.

It may be remarked that in the North-West Frontier Province while the percentage enrolment of Muslim boys and girls is abnormally low, viz., $27 \cdot 1\%$ and $2 \cdot 9\%$, the enrolment of Hindu boys is stated to be $94 \cdot 8\%$ which is more than double the percentage enrolment for British India as a whole, while the enrolment of Hindu girls is stated to be $63 \cdot 5\%$ which is nearly six times the percentage enrolment for British India as a whole. The explanation given of these abnormalities, viz., that the small Hindu population in the North-West Frontier Province is wealthy, keen on education and resident only in towns and large villages, does not seem adequate. Again, that the percentage enrolment of Hindu girls in Baluchistan (general population) should be higher than that of Hindu boys in Baluchistan in the case of primary pupils and more than four times the percentage enrolment of Hindu females for British India as a whole, is another anomaly for which I have not been able to get a reasonable explanation.

In the other 22 categories of Table No. 25, the ratio of the percentage of enrolment of N. W. Railway children : per centage enrolment of children of the same community and sex in the six Provinces—

for Hindu boys ranges	From	$2 \cdot 4 : 1$	(United Provinces).
	to	1.6:1	(Delhi Province)
for Hindu girls ranges	from	11.3:1	(United Provinces).
0 0	to	1.4:1	(Baluchistan).
for Muslim boys ranges	from	7.6:1	(Baluchistan).
• •	to	1.3:1	(Delhi Province).
for Muslim girls ranges	from	38.3:1	(Baluchistan).
6	to		(Delhi Province).

31. Comparison of Enrolment in Primary, Middle and High classes of schools taken together (age-range 6-16 years)-(i) Comparison with British India, vide Columns 7 and 11 of Table No. 27.—It will be seen that the ratio of enrolment of N. W. Railway children : percentage enrolment of children of the same community and sex in British India is—

for Hindu	••	boys	••	••	••	aa >	3]	:	1
for Hindu	••	girls	••	••	••	88	10	:	1
for Muslim	•••	boys	••	••	••	88	3·8	:	1
for Muslim	••	girls	••	••		8.8	7	:	1
for Indian Christian	••	boys	••	••	••	88	1.4	:	1
for Indian Christian	••	girls	••	••	•••	8.8	2	:	1
for Anglo-Indian and European		boys	••	••	••	8.5	1.6	:	1
for Anglo-Indian and European		girls	••	••	•••	848 <	: 1		1

In other words, when Secondary School education is taken in account, the superiority of enrolment of N. W. Railway children of the category censused is even more marked than when Primary classes alone are considered.

(ii) Comparison with the six Provinces traversed by the N. W. Railway, vide Columns 5 and 8 of Table No. 29.—In every province, for the whole school age-range 6—16 years, there are relatively more boys and girls at school of N. W. Railway subordinates than of the general population.

The ratio of the percentage of enrolment of N. W. Railway children : percentage enrolment of children of the general population in the six Provinces—

for Hindu boys ranges	from	4.5: 1 (United Provinces).
	to	1.5:1 (North-West Frontier Province).
for Hindu girls ranges	from	26.7 : 1 (Punjab).
	to	1.4 : 1 (North-West Frontier Province).
for Muslim boys ranges	from	14.8 : 1 (Baluchistan).
	to	2.6 : 1 (Delhi Province).
for Muslim girls ranges	from	
•	to	4.9:1 (Delhi Province).

It will be understood that the comparisons of School-enrolment in the foregoing relate to the children of the one particular category of N. W. Railway subordinates censused, viz. those who are not labourers or inferior servants in all about 20,000 men. If the question is raised as to the school-enrolment of the children of the 89,000 other N. W. Railway subordinates in comparison with that of children of the general population, while no definite ratios can be stated the comparisons would doubtless be favourable to the Railway children because (1) the average annual pay of these Railway servants is higher than the average annual income of individuals of the general population in British India, (2) and secondly the labourers and inferior servants are distributed between large and small stations in the same proportions as other subordinates, so that railway subordinates of all categories are in an equally favourable position in the matter of access to schools for their children : this statement is based upon the following figures :—

		Posted.in October 1931						
Class of subordinates.	Total.	At 64 stations in the 43 large station areas referred to in paragraph 11 of Chapter II.	At the 1,011 smaller stations.					
1. Labourers	74,330 13,799	56,835 or 76 % 10,645 or 77%	17,495 or 24% 3,154 or 23 %					
. Factory staff	.1,345 19,847	1,345 or 100 % 15,037 or 76 %	4,810 or 24%					
Totals	109,321	83,862 or 77%	25,459 or 23%					

The data for Items 1, 2 and 3 were compiled from the Hours of Work Enquiry and the data for Item 4 from the N. W. Railway educational census of the 26th October 1931.

Community and	P Community and sex. 19		Population 5—10 years, 1921 Census,	Population 10—15 years, 1921 Census.	10—15 years, 4/5 of population 5—10 years.		Approximate population 6—11 years. Total of Columns 5 & 6.	Percentage Column 7 to Column 2.	tion 6-11 years, No.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindus	Males	110,626,596	15,947,197	13,686,290	12,757,757	2,737,258	15,495,015	14-1	100
	Females	105,611,201	15,426,083	11,327,411	12,340,866	2,265,482	14,606,348	13.8	94
Muslims	Males	85,592,846	5,635,896	4,514,110	4,508,717	902,822	5,411,539	15-2	100
	Females	82,389,848	5,273,149	8,487,589	4,218,519	697,518	4,916,037	15-2	91
Indian Christians	Males	2,456,628	839,432	309,858	271,546	61,972	333,518	13.6	100
	Females	2,297,309	336,075	286,279	268,860	57,256	326,116	14.2	98
Anglo-Indians	Males	56,668	7,220	7,549	5,776	1,510	7,286	12.9	100
	Females	56,422	7,279	7,001	5,823	1,400	7,223	12.8	99,
Domiciled Com-	Males	24,146		not av	ailable.	-	•		
munities.	Females	24,042		not av	ailable.				

TABLE No. 22.All-India. Numbers of children of Primary School age, 6-11 years, by Community and Sex.

Norg.—The figure 48,188 for Domiciled Communities (European and Allied Races, including Armenians) is arrived at by deducting the number of those born in Europe, America and Australia, viz., 125,869 from the total number of Europeans and Allied Races, viz., 174,057—vide Comers of India 1921, Volume I, page 231.

TABLE No. 23.

Primary school grade of Instruction—Pupils (by Community and Sex) as percentages of children of school age 6-11 years percentages for British India as compared with percentages for North Western Railway children (on 26th October 1931).

Community.	Ser.	British India Total Population All ages. 1931.	British India Population 6-11 years as a percent- age of Column 3 from column 8 of Table No. 22.	British India Approx. Population 6-11 years by calcula- tion from Columns 3 and 4.	British India Pupile in Primary Bchool Classes, 1929-30.	British India percentage enrolment Column 6 as a percent- age of Column 5.	British India Population 6-11 years. No. of Girls per 100 boys of same com- munity.	N. W. Rail- way child- ren 6—11 corrected for under- statement of females in the case of Hindus and Muslims.	N. W. Railway pupils in Primary School cleases.	N. W. Railway children percent- age enrol- ment. Column 10 as a per- centage of Column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	. 8	9	10	11
1. Hindus	Males	92,849,217	14·1	13,091,740	5,832,546	44·0	100	4,125	3,598	87 · 2
	Females	88,028,170	13·8	12,147,887	1,405,363	11·0	93	3,671	2,688	73 · 2
2. Muslims	Males	85,253,443	15- 2	5,358,523	2,161,244	40 · 3	100	1,659	1,353	81 · O
	Females	81,832,067	15-2	4,838,474	491,707	10 · 2	90	1,427	657	46 · O
3. Indian Chris-	Males	1,426,165	13·6	193,958	199,506	102-9	100	46	84	73-9
tians.	Females	1,374,538	14·2	195,184	126,311	64-7	101	56	87	66-1
4. Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Males Females	258,917* 	12·85* 	\$3,271* 		99·1 	::	419 409	823 817	77 - 1 77 - 5

Norms .-- 1. Sikhs, Ad-Dharmis, Jains, Buddhists and Brahmos are included under Hindus.

2. The figures in Column 2 for Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians and Europeans are for 1921, the 1931 figures being not yet available.

3. Column 4 is derived from Column 8 of Table No. 25 of my report on E. B. Railway Schools.

4. The figures in Column 6, kindly communicated by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, comprise classes 1 to 5.

5. The starred figures * are for males and females together.

· Community.	Sex.	Population all ages. 1931.	Population 5—10 years. 1931.	Population 10—15 years. 1931.	4/5 of population 5—10 years.	1/5 of population 10—15 years.	Approximate population 6—11 years. Totals of Columns 6 and 7.	Population 6-11 years No. of Girls per 100 boys of same community.	(Colun centag	on 6—11 year in 8) as a per- e of total po- on (Column 3).	
1	2	3	· 4	5	6	. 7	8	8		10	
BALUCHISTAN. . Hindus	Males	35,829	Figures not	yet available		••	3,655	100	10.2	Assumed a	
	Females	14,071	Do	. `		••	1,857	51	13-2	for North	
. Muslims	Males	228,389	De	D.			31,974	100	14.0	West Fron tier Pro	
•	Females	176,920	De	0.			23,353	73	13.2	·2	
Bombay, Sind only. Hindus	Males Females	578,380 456,544	Da Da	-			80,97 3 68,938	100 85	14·0 15·1		
. Muslime	Males	1,589,735	D	0.			240,050	100	15.1	(1921).	
DELEI PROVINCE.	Females	1,241,065	D	0.	••	••	182,437	76	17.7		
l. Hindus	Males	238,736	24,912	25,601	19,930	5,120	25,050	100	10.5		
	Females	172,985	20,689	19,988	16,551	3,998	20,549	82	11.9		
. Muslims	Males	120,926	13,582	13,284	10,866	2,657	13,523	100	11.2		
	Females	86,034	11,506	10,525	9,205	2,105	11,310	84	13-1		

TABLE NO	. 24.
British India-Provinces in NW. Railway area-Number of	children of primary school age, 6–-11 years, by Community and Sex.

Community.	Sex.	Population all ages. 1931.	Population 5-10 years. 1931.	Population 10-15 years. 1931.	4/5 of population 5—10 years.	1/5 of population 10—15 years.	Approximate population 6—11 years Totals of Columns 6 and 7.	Population 6—11 years. No. of Girls per 100 boys of same community.	Population 6-11 years (Column 8) as a per- centage of total po- pulation (Column 3).
1	. 2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PRO- VINCE.					· ·				
I. Hindus	Males	110,644	11,515	10,553	9,212	2,111	11,323	100	10.2
	Females	74,845	10,159	8,579	8,127	1,716	9,843	87	13-2
2. Muslims	Males	1,196,120	171,728	152,709	137,382	30,542	167,924	100	14-0
	Females	1,031,183	140,525	115,946	112,420	23,189	135,609	81	13-2
PUNJAB. 1. Hindus	Males	5,190,626	898,113	867,474	718,490	173,495	891,985	100	17-2
	Females	4,243,113	772,271	708,430	617,817	141,680	759,503	85	17-9
2. Muslims	Males	7,241,612	1,095,547	992,593	376,438	198,519	1,074,957	100	14.8
UNITED PRO- VINCES.	Females	6,090,848	941,274	807,732	753,019	161,546	914,565	85	15-0
1. Hindus	Males	21,552,273	2,729,602	2,549,331	2,183,682	509,866	2,693,548	100	12.5
	Females	19,468,443	2,348,832	2,060,900	1,879,066	412,180	2,291,246	85	11-8
8. Muslims	Males	3,780,453	503,226	446,690	402,581	89,338	491,919	100	13-0
	Females	3,401,474	437,849	381,410	350,279	76,282	426,561	87	12· 5

Notes.—1. Sikhs, Ad-Dharmis, Jains, Buddhists and Brahmos are included under Hindus.
 S. For Indian Christians and Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (i.e., Europeans, Anglo-Indiane, Jews, Armenians and Pareis) figures by age-ranges are not available.

TABLE NO. 25.

British India—Provinces in N. W. Railway area—Primary School grade of Instruction—Pupils (by Community and Sex) as percentages of children of school age 6-11 years-percentages for the Provinces as compared with percentages for N. W. Railway children (on 26th October 1931).

Community.		Sex.	Provinces population 1931, 6—11 years from column 8 of Table No. 24-	pupils in Primary School	Provinces Percent- age enrol- ment column 4 as percen- tage of column 3.	N. W. Railway children 6-11 cor- rected for under- statement of females of Hindus and Mualims.	N W. Railway pupils in Primary School classes.	N. W. Railway children percent- age enrol- ment. Column 7 as per- centage of column 6.
1		2	3	4	5	6 6	7	8
BALUCHISTAN	e.							
1. Hindus		Males	3.655	1.433	39.2	192	160	83.3
	i	Females	1,857	877	47-2 8-9	151* 50	103 34	68-2 68-0
2. Muslims	•••	Males Females	31,974 23,353	2,836 288	1.2	37	17	45.9
BOMBAY, SIND C	NLY.			j				
1. Hindus		Malee	80,973	47,277	58• 4	680	610	89 · 7 86 · 2
2. Muslims		Females Males	68,938 240,050	18,272 58,981	26.5 24.6	578 143	498 120	83.9
a. maninia	••	Males Females	182,437	12,583	6.9	107	56	62·2
Dalhi Prov.	INOB.							
1. Hindus		Males	25,050	13,083	52·2 25·9	211 173	17 2 113	81·5 65·3
2. Muslims		Females Males	20,549 13,523	5,316 7,156	52.9	104	72 34	69 · 2 39 · 5
		Females	11,310	2,021	17.9	86	34	
NORTH-WEST I	BON-							
1. Hindus	••	Males	11,323	10,735	94·8 63·5	112 96	91 81	81·3 63·1
2. Muslims		Females Males	9,843 167,924	6,250 45,535	27.1	60	47 17	78·3 35·4
		Females	135,609	3,889	2.9	48	11	
PUNJAB.								
1. Hindus	•••	Males Females	891,985 759,503	391,505 87,289	43.9 11.5	2,469 2,099	2,164 1,634	87 • 6 77 • 8
2. Mualime		Males Females	1,074,957 914,565	431,374 90,769	40 · 1 9 · 9	1,106 940	925 480	83·6 51·1
UNITED PROVIN	(OBS.							
1. Hindus		Males	2,693,548	913,562	33.9	142	11 3 68	79-6 56-2
2. Muslims		Females	2,291,246 491,919	115,582 194,770	5.0 39.6	121 84	47	56-0
	••	Females	426,561	20,956	4.9	72	25	34.7

Norms.-1. Sikhs, Ad-Dharmis, Jains, Buddhists and Brahmos are included under Hindus.

For Indian Christians and Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (i.e., Europeans Anglo-Indians, Jews, Armenians and Parsis) figures by age-ranges are not available.

The figure starred in column 6 represents the actual number of Hindu girls aged 6-11 in Baluchistan. No correction for under statement was necessary in this case.

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Community.	Sex.	Population all ages.	Population 5—10 years.	Population 10—15 years.	Population 15—20 years.	4/5 of population 5—10 years.	2/5 of population 1520 years.	Approximate population 6—16 years. Totals of Columns 7, 5 and 8.	Popula- tion 6—16 years. No. of Girls per 100 Boys of same commu- nity.	Popula- tion 6—16 years (Column 9) as a percentage of total population (Column 3).
1	2	3	·4·	5	• 6	7	8 .	9	10	11
l. Hindus	Males	119,060,360	17,033,273	14,713,587	10,059,186	13,626,618	4,023,674	32,363,879	100	27.2
•	Females	113,638,642	16,475,338	12,239,548	9,034,719	13,180,270	3,613,888	29,033,706	90	25.5
2. Muslims	Males	35,592,846	5,635,896	4,514,110	2,980,642	4,508,717	1,192,257	10,215,084	100	28.7
	Fomales	32,389,848	5,273,149	3,487,589	2,852,320	4,218,519	1,140,928	8,847,036	87	27.3
3. Indian Christians.	Males	2,456,628	339,432	3 09 , 858	2 25,277	271,546	90,111	671,515	100	27.3
walls.	Females	2,297,309	336,075	286,279	213,203	268,860	85,281	640,420	95	27.9
4. Anglo-Indians	Males	56,668	7,220	7,549	6,082	5,776	2,433	15,758	100	27.8
	Females	56,422	7,279	7,001	6,474	5,823	2,590	15,414	98	27.3
5. Domiciled Communities.	Males Females				vailable. vailable.					•

TABLE No. 26.

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All India 1921-Population 6-16 years (by Community and Sex) as a percentage of the total population.

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Nors.-1. Sikha, Ad-Dharmis, Jains, Buddhists and Brahmos are included under Hindus.

TABLE No. 27.

Primary, Middle and High School Grades of Instruction taken together-Pupils (by Community and Sex) as percentages of children of school age, 6-16 years-percentages for British India as compared with percentages for North Western Řailway children (on 26th October 1931).

Community.	Sex.	British India. Total population All ages 1931.	British India. Popu- lation 6—16 years as a percentage of Column 3 from Column 11 of Table No. 26.	British India. Approximate population 6—16 years by calculation from Co- lumns 3 and 4.	British India. Total No. of pupils in Primary, Middle and High School classes. 1929-30.	British India percentage enrolment 1929-30 Column 6 as a percent- age of Column 5.	British India population 6—16 years, No. of Girls per 100 Boys of same community.	N. W. Rail- way child- ren 6-16 years correc- ted for un- der-state- ment of females in the case of Hindus and Muslims.	N. W. Railway children in Primary, Middle and High classes of Schools.	N. W. Railway children percentage enrolment Column 10 as a per- centage of Co- lumn 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
l. Hindus	Males	92,849,217	27·2	25,254,987	6,619,041	26·2	100	7,128	6,658	93 · 4
	Females	88,028,170	25·5	22,447,183	1,441,081	6·4	89	6,343	3,974	62 · 7
2. Muslims	Males	35,253,443	28·7	10,117,738	2,332,222	23 · 1	100	2,854	2,505	87·8
	Females	31,832,067	27·3	8,690,154	495,031	5 · 7	86	2,454	948	38·6
3. Indian Chris-	Males	1,426,165	· 27·3	389,343	230,605	59·2	100	79	66	83·5
tians.	Females	1,374,538	27·9	383,496	142,730	37·2	98	94	72	76·6
4. Anglo-Indians	Males	162,746	27·8	45,243	23,962	53·0	100	750	640	85 · 3
and Europeans.	Females	96,171	27·3	26,255	23,210	88·4	58	716	594	83 · 0

Norres.-1. Sikhs, Ad-Dharmis, Jains, Buddhists and Brahmos are included under Hindus.

2. The figures in Column 3 for Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians and Europeans are for 1921, the 1931 figures being not yet available.

3. The figures in Column 6, kindly communicated by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, comprise classes

TABLE	No.	28.
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British India—Provinces in N. W. Railway area—Number of children of whole school-age, 6—16 years, by community and sex.

•	Community.	Sex.	Population all ages. 1931.	Popula- tion 5—10 years. 1931.	Popula- tion 10—15 years. 1931.	Popula- tion 15-20 years. 1931.	4/5 of po- pulation 5—10 years.	2/5 of po- pulation 15—20 years.	Approxi- mate popula- tion 6-16 years. Totals of Columns 7, 5 and 8.	Popula- tion 616 years: No. of girls per 100 boys of same com- munity.	Population 6—16 years (Column 9) as a percentage of total population (Column 3).
_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
•	BALUCHISTAN. 1. Hindus	Males	35,829	Figures	not yet do.	available. do.	· · · ·		8,026 3,715	100 46	22.4 Assumed as 26.4 for North-
	3. Muslims	Females Males Females	14,071 228,389 176,920	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	 	··· ··	63,264 45,468	100 72	West From- 27.7 tier Pro- 25.7 vince.
	BOMBAY, SIND OFLY.										
	1. Hindus	Males Females	578,380 456,544	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.	••		152,114 118,245	100 78	26·3 25·9 }(1921).
	9. Muslims	Males Females	1,589,735 1,241,065	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.	••		424,459 300,338	100 71	26·7 24·2
	Dales PROVINCE.										
	1. Hindus	Males Females	238,736 172,985	24,912 20,689	25,601 19,988	25,928 19,123	19,930 16,551	10,371 7,649	55,902 44,188	100 79	23-4 . 25-5
	2. Muslims	Males Females	120,926 86,034	13,58 <u>2</u> 11,506	13,284 10,525	12,766 9,025	10,866 9,205	5,106 3,610	29,256 23,340	100 80	24·2 27·1

NORTH-WEST FROM- TIEB PROVINCE.			1							
1. Hindus .	Males	110,644	11,515	10,553	12,514	9,212	5,006	24,771	100	22·4
	Females	74,845	10,159	8,578	7,580	8,127	3,032	19,737	80	26·4
2. Muslims	Males	1,196,120	171,728	152,709	103,440	137,382	41,376	331,467	100	27·7
	Females	1,031,183	140,525	115,946	90,408	112,420	36,163	264,529	80	25·7
PUNJAB.]						
l. Hindus .	Males	5,190,626	898,113	867,474	696,611	718,490	278,644	1,864,608	100	35·9
	Females	4,243,113	772,271	708,430	563,528	617,817	225,411	1,551,658	83	36·6
2. Muslims .	Males	7,241,612	1,095,547	992,593	737,411	876,438	294,964	2,163,995	100	29 · 9
	Females	6,090,848	941,274	807,732	618,670	753,019	247,468	1,808,219	84	29 · 7
United Provinces.										
1. Hindus	Males	21,552,273	2,729,602	2,549,331	1,946,203	2,183,682	778,481	5,511,494	100	25·6
	Females	19,468,443	2,348,832	2,060,900	1,692,728	1,879,066	677,091	4,617,057	84	23·7
2. Muslims	Males	3,780,483	503,226	446,690	344,912	402,581	137,965	987,236	100	26·1
	Females	3,401,474	437,849	381,410	312,243	350,279	124,897	856,586	87	25·2

NOTES .-- 1. Sikhs, Ad-Dharmis, Jains, Buddhists and Brahmos are included under Hindus.

2. For Indian Christians and Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (i.e., Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Jews, Armenians and Parsis), figures by age-ranges are not available.

TABLE No. 29.

British India-Provinces in N. W. Railway area-Primary, Middle and High School Grades of Instruction taken together-Pupils (by Community and Sex) as percentages of children of whole school age, 6-16 years, by Provinces as compared with percentages for N. W. Railway children (on 26th October 1931).

Community.	Sex.	Provinces. Population 6—16 years 1931, from Column 9 of Table No 28.	Provinces. Total No of pupils in Primary Middle and High School classes. 1930-31.	Provinces. Percentage enrolment 1929-30, Column 4 as a percent- age of Column 3.	N. W. Railway children 6-16 years corrected for understate- ment of females in the case of Hindus and Muslima.	N. W. Railway children in Pri- mary, Middle and High classes of Schools.	N.W. Railway ohildren. Percent- age enrolment, column 7 as a percentage of column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BALUCHISTAN.	Males	8,026	2,189	27 · 8	820	287	89-7
1 Hindus	Females	3,715	950	25 · 6	238*	159	66-8
2 Muslims	Males	63,264	3,503	5.5	81	66	81 · 8
	Females	45,468	302	0.7	58	22	37 · 9
BOMBAY-SIND ONLY.	Males	152,114	58,272	38 · 3	1,116	1,074	96·2
1 Hindus	Females	118,245	19,798	16 - 7	868	710	81·8
2 Muslims	Males	424,459	62,790	14-8	211	187	88-6
	Females	300,338	12,614	4-2	149	72	48-3
DELEI PROVINCE.		·					
1. Hindus	Males	55,902	18,46 8	33.0	362	832	91·7
	Females	44,188	5,795	13.1	286	181	63·3
2 Muslims	Males	29,256	9,038	30 · 9	163	131	80 · 4
	Females	23,340	2,123	9 · 1	130	59	45 · 4
NOBTH-WEST FRONTLEB			•				
PBOVINCE.	Males	24,771	15,100	61·0	180	16 2	90·0
1 Hindus	Females	19,737	6,890	34·9	143	70	48·9
2 Muslims	Males	331,467	54,150	16·3	116	104	89 · 7
	Females	264,529	4,036	1·5	93	22	23 · 7
PUNJAB.	Males	1,864,608	518,219	27 · 8	4,324	4,070	94·1
1 Hindus	Females	1,551,658	40,533	2 · 6	3,598	2,492	89-3
2 Muslims	Males	2,163,995	515,946	23-8	1,937	1,732	89 · 4
	Females	1,808,219	41,920	2-3	1,619	70 6	43 · 6
UNITED PROVINCES.							
l Hindus	Males	5,511,494	1,042,648	18-9	235	198	84-3
	Females	4,617,057	118,447	2-6,	197	92	46-7
3 Muslims	Males	987,236	220,141	22 · 3	146	107	73-3.
	Females	856,586	21,384	2 · 5	127	32	25-2.

.

Norzs.-1. Sikhs, Ad-Dharmis, Jains, Buddhists and Brahmos are included under Hindus.
 For Indian Christians and Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (s'z., Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Jews, Armenians and Parsis) figures by age-ranges are not available.
 The figure starred in column 6 represents the actual number of Hindu girls ages 6-16 in Balus, ohistan. No correction for understatement was necessary in this case.

CHAPTER VIII.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY STATIONS. AVAILABILITY AND PROXIMITY OF Schools.

32. In the previous chapter it was shown that [except for primary school-age children (1) of the Hindu Community in the North-West Frontier Province only, and (2) of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities] North Western Railway children are well in advance of other children, whether in British India or in the N. W. Railway Provinces separately, in the matter of school enrolment.

It remains to consider how many stations of the N. W. Railway have no school within a reasonable distance. So far as Indian Schools are concerned the school-less stations are all small road-side stations, but so far as European Schools are concerned the school-less stations are not road-side stations.

33. European Schools.—At 16 stations on the N. W. Railway there are in all 30 recognized European Schools. They are all in British India, there being no European Schools in the 13 Indian States traversed by the Railway. By grades of instruction 10 are High Schools, 10 are Middle Schools and 10 are Primary Schools. There are boarding arrangements at 13 of the schools.

From the point of view of management :---

- (a) 5 are Primary, Mixed Day Schools under N. W. Railway management at Kotri, Rohri, Moghalpura, Saharanpur and Ghaziabad.
- (b) 22 are maintained by religious denominations, chiefly High Schools and Middle Schools.
- (c) 3 are Army Schools—Primary, Mixed Day Schools at Ambala, Rawalpindi and Summer Hill.

The 5 railway schools are dealt with in detail in Chapter XV. The names, location, grade, etc., of the 25 non-railway schools are given in Table No. 30 below.

Subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities are posted at 91 stations on the N. W. Railway. Thus at 75 stations, or at 82 % of the stations where there are men of these communities there is not even a Primary School for their children. These 75 school-less stations are not small road-side stations with one or two employees, but include large stations like Amritsar, Bahawalpur, Bhatinda, Ferozepore, Jind, Kalka, Khanewal, Kundian, Lala Musa, Ludhiana, Mach, Samasata, Sibi, Sukkur and Wazirabad where there are considerable numbers of Anglo-Indians and Europeans. Even Delhi is singularly ill-provided with European Schools, there being no High School.

TABLE No. 30.

Non-Railway recognized European Schools located at places on the North Western Railway.

H=High. M=Middle.

	·						Prim			
	Province, station and name of the	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Mixed Schools.			Total	•
	School.	н.	н.	м.	н.	м.	P .	н.	М.	P.
	Baluchistan. Grammar School, Quetta St. Joseph's Presentation Convent, Quetta.	 		'i•				1	 1	
3. 4.	Bombay (Sind). St. Joseph's Convent School, Karachi Grammar School, Karachi	::	1• 		l 'i	::		1	 	
	Delhi Province. St. Therèse's Day School, Delhi Convent Day School, Delhi		::	::		1	'i	::	1	. .
7.	N. W. F. Province. Convent Day School, Peshawar Canton- ment.				`	1			1	
9. 10. 11. 12.	Punjab. Station School, Ambala St. Anthony's School, Lahore Jesus and Mary Convent School, Lahore Cathedral School, Lahore St. Mary's Convent School, Multan Presentation Convent School, Rawai-	··· ··	··· ··· ···	 'i• 	 	· · · · · · · · ·	1	1	 1 1 1 1	
15. 16. 17. 18.	pindi. Station School, Rawalpindi Jesus and Mary Convent School, Sialkot Bishop Cotton School, Simla Auckland House School, Simla		 1• 1•	 	 	"i• 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· i · · ·	1
20. 21. 22. 23.	Loretto Convent School, Simla Jesus and Mary Convent, Simla St. Edward's Day School, Simla Mayo School, Simla Christ Church School, Simla Summer Hill School, Summer Hill	··· 1 ···]*]* 	 	••• ••• ••• •••	••• ••• ••• •••	··· ·· 1	1 1 	 1 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
25.	United Provinces. St. John's School, Meerut		••			1			1	
	Totals	4	5	3	1	7	5	10	10	5

* The 13 schools with provision for boarding are starred.

34. Schools for Indians-

(a) The N. W. Railway maintains three Middle Schools for Indians, at Lahore (Hadow School for Sindhi employees), at Samasata, and at Sukkur (for Punjabi employees).

- (b) Experience with the E. B. Railway had shown it to be easier to get from Station Masters a list of recognized schools from the point of view of the distance of the schools from Railway stations than it would be to get such a list from the 19 Educational Authorities concerned (in 6 Provinces and 13 Indian States).
- (c) Accordingly Station Masters were requested (in Notification No. 52 published in the N. W. Railway Gazette No. 30 of 1931, dated the 26th October 1931, vide Appendix X) to state in Form B supplied with the Notification whether within 5 miles by rail or by road there was a recognized Primary/Middle/High School under :--
 - (i) Public management (Government, or District Board, or Municipality).
 - (ii) Private management-
 - (1) Undenominational or non-communal.
 - (2) Denominational—Catholic.
 - (3) Denominational—Protestant.
 - (4) Denominational-Hindu.
 - (5) Denominational—Muslim.
 - They were also asked, in the case of each such grade and type of school available within 5 miles, to give the distance from the stations of the *nearest* school by rail or by road. By way of assistance in completing Form B, Station Masters were supplied with a specimen completed form with an explanation of the entries in it.
- (d) There was no need to secure lists of schools—
 - (i) for certain large stations where schools for Indians are known to be abundant, viz: Delhi Junction, Rawalpindi, Karachi City, Hyderabad Junction, Quetta, Lahore Junction, Amritsar Junction, Ferozepore City Junction and Multan City: nor for stations distant from them not more than 5 miles. This eliminates 52 stations out of the 1,073 stations open on 30th November 1931.
- (ii) for 14 small cabin, wharf and flag stations.
- (e) The returns from the 1,007 remaining stations were due on the 9th November 1931 and had all been received by the 9th December. The entries were revised with the aid of such Educational Department returns as could be obtained, viz., for Sind, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and the United Provinces. Very few alterations were necessary.
- (f) Appendix XI contains the tabulated particulars for the 1,007 stations, i.e., the grade and type of schools for Indians--recognized MIOSDRys

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by the proper Educational Authority—nearest to the station within 5 miles by rail or by road and the distance in miles of the school from the station in each case. Where in the case of any one grade or type of school there are entries both by rail and by road the reference is to separats schools. Where the distance is given as 0 it may be taken that the school is in the immediate neighbourhood of the station.

- (g) Scrutiny of the tabulation shows that there are 173 stations which have no primary undenominational school, whether under public or private management, within 5 miles by rail or road.
- (h) However at 19 of the 173 stations there are 26 denominational schools under private management, viz.—
 - (1) Hindu High Schools at Ambala City, Chak Pirana, Dinga, Gujari Khan, Kairon, Karika, Majitha, Nowshera Thana, Sukho.
 - (2) Muslim High Schools at Ambala City, Chak Pirana, Gujari Khan, Mekta Suja, Nowshera Thana.
 - (3) Christian High School at Majitha.
 - (4) Hindu Middle Schools at Gobind Garh, Mangwal and Pandu Pindara.
 - (5) Muslim Middle Schools at Gurmani, Malerkotla and Sukho.
 - (6) Hindu Primary Schools at Maur, Pirawalla and Sajuma.
 - (7) Muslim Primary School at Majitha.
 - (8) Christian Primary School at Kot Sujan Singh.
 - These schools of course admit children of other denominations. Out of these 19 stations 13 are in the Punjab, 5 are in Indian States and 1 is in the N. W. F. Province.
- (i) There are thus 154 stations out of 1,073 which have no recognized school within 5 miles. The percentage, viz., 14%, considering Indian conditions, is not high and the 154 school-less stations are all small road-side stations.
 - In the Punjab and Sind only 7% of the stations are school-less, in the United Provinces 9%, in the North-West Frontier Province 18%, but in Indian States 28% and in Baluchistan 60%.
 - The particulars of N. W. Railway stations and school-less stations by Provinces and States will be found in Table No. 31 below.
- (j) In connection with the 14% of school-less stations it may be added that Indian subordinates at the educational census of the 26th October 1931 claimed assistance for 12% of their children at School (for 1,663 pupils out of 14,254 pupils) on the ground that there was no school of the requisite standard at the employee's station.

TABLE NO. 31.

•		•					
Area.	No. of stations open—30th Novem- ber 1931.	Total No of (1) stations where schools of all types are available (2) stations within 5 miles of the foregoing and (3) Cabin and flag stations.	No. of stations (Column 2 minus Co- lumn 3) from which Return B of schools was obtained.	No. of stations in Column 4 which have no Primary Undenominationals school under Private or Public man- agement within 5 miles by rail or road.	Column 5 as a percentage of Column 4.	No. of stations in Column 4 at or near which there are other types of schools, viz., Denominational.	Stations with no schools of any type (within 5 miles) as a % of stations open on 30th November 1931 i.e. Column 5 minuse Column 7 se a % of Column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Baluchistan	66	3	63	38	60		60
2. Bombay-Sind	-131	19	112	8	7		7
3. Delhi Province	20	16	4				
4. North-West Frontier Province	60	1	59	12	20	1	18.
5. Punjab	589	22	567	55	10	13	7
6. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	24	2	22	2	9		9
7. Indian States	183	3	180	57	32	5	28
Total	1,073	66	1,007	173	17	19	14

North Western Railway. Availability of Indian schools (December 1931) within 5 miles by rail or by road of railway stations, by provinces and States.

35. Proximity of Schools for Indians.—For reasons given in paragraph 31 of Chapter XI of my report of the 5th August 1931, I have suggested in paragraph 34 of Chapter XII of that report that the following be added to Rule 3 of the New Rules as :--

NOTE 1.—An employee may claim, with reference to any school distant more than 5 miles by rail or more than 3 miles by road from his station, that his child or children cannot obtain education of the "requisite standard" at the station.

A calculation has been made for the schools in Appendix XI under Public management and Private management (undenominational or non-communal) distant from North Western Railway stations not more than 5 miles by road. The average for the distance of such a school from a station is 1.35 miles. Further, if one takes into consideration only the schools within 3 miles by road, instead of those within 5 miles by road, then the average distance of such schools from a station is 1.13 miles.

CHAPTER IX.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY. OLD RULES FOR PRE-1925 SUBORDINATES OF THE OLD OUHH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY: PRESENT COST AND PROBABLE SAVINGS AFTER FIVE YEARS. "OLD RULES" FOR OTHER SUBORDINATES OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

36. Current Old Rules.—Parental educational assistance is confined to permanent subordinates on any scale of pay (excluding labourers and inferior servants) who formed part of the establishment of the old Oudh and Rohilkund Railway before its amalgamation with the E. I. Railway. *i.e.*, to pre-1925 men.

The assistance is given in respect of both (i) school boarders and (ii) dayscholars (the latter at Lucknow only) :---

- (i) The rules regulating assistance for school boarders will be found in Appendix XII. The rules are very similar to the Old Rules of the E. B. Railway except that no age or examination limit is laid down. The schools recognized are both Hill Schools (twelve at Mussoorie and six at Naini Tal) and Plains Schools (four at Lucknow and one at Dehra Dun). Oakgrove is included as a B class school and a fixed fee of Rs. 49 per child for the class of children concerned is levied.
- (ii) Assistance towards the payment of day-school fees is given to subordinates of the class mentioned, who are stationed at Lucknow, for children attending either of two European Schools there (St. Agnes Loretto Day School and Loretto Convent Day School) or attending either of two Indian Schools there (Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit High School and the Kanya Kubja Intermediate College). The amount of assistance per child is Rs. 2 p.m. at a European School and As. 8 p.m. at an Indian School. These rates are irrespective of community, thus the assistance for a child of an Indian employee reading in one of the European Schools is at the rate of Rs. 2 p.m.

The employee fills up the following concession form—"Certificate of contribution to Local Schools.—I certify that my son/daughter named....... attended theDay School during the month of ... 19... and the Railway contribution of Rs. 2/As. 8 is due to the said school for that month. Signature of parent....Designation....Signature of District Officer....Station....Date...." When paying the fees the employee submits this form countersigned by his immediate superior to the schools authorities who then charge him Rs. 2 or As. 8 less than the ordinary rates. Every month the school submits a bill to the Divisional Accounts Officer supplemented by these concession certificates as vouchers. Payment is then made subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m. in the case of the Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit High School and to a maximum of Rs. 40 in the case of the Kanya Kubja Intermediate College. The maximum does not often operate, but when it does the school authorities generally issue concession certificates only to the extent of the maximum permissible grant.

37. Cost to the Railway.—The figures for the past five years are given in Tables Nos. 32 and 33 below. The number of men concerned is not large and is steadily diminishing.

TABLE NO. 32.

East Indian Railway. Cost to Railway Revenue of parental educational assistance under the Old Rules (pre-1925 Oudh and Rohilkund Railway subordinates only).

	Amount of assistance in the following years.								
Nature of assistance.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.				
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For boarders at Hill Schools For boarders at Plains Schools ` For day scholars at 2 Lucknow Schools at Rs. 2 per child per mensem.	43,791 10,661 976	42,632 10,468 778	44,248 6,451 974	32,156 4,699 786	35,532 6,365 .704				
Total for Anglo-Indian and Domioiled commu- nities. Indiane.	55,428	53,878	51,673	37,641	42,601				
For day scholars at 2 Lucknow Schools at As. 8 per child per mensem.	529	686	836	572	362				
Total for all Communities	55,957	54,564	52,509	38,213	42,963				

TABLE NO. 33.

East Indian Railway. Details of the grants (included in Table No. 32) given to the four day schools at Lucknow to meet the cost of fee remissions to children of pre-1925 Oudh and Rohilkund Railway subordinates.

		Cost during						
Name of School.	Rate of grant.	1926- 27.	1927- 28.	1928- 29.	1929- 30.	1930- 31.		
*****		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. St. Agnes Loretto Day School.	Rs. 2 p.m. per child + Rs. 30 p.m. bus hire.	884	778	894	786	686		
2. Loretto Convent Day School.	Rs. 2 per child per men- sem.	92		80		18		
Total for	European Schools	976	778	974	786	704		
3. Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit High School.	As 8 p.m. per child upto a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m.	449	407	429	431	361		
4. Kanya Kubja Intermediate College.	As 8 p.m. per child upto a maximum of Rs. 40.	- 80	279	407	- 141			
Total	for Indian Schools	529	686	836	572	361		

The following remarks may be made on the expenditure :---

(a) During the 5 year period the Railway expenditure on Hill School boarders has fallen by 19%, that on Plains School boarders by 40% and that on day-scholars at Lucknow by 29%. (b) The subsidies are chiefly for subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and

Domiciled Communities and the number of such men on the 31st March 1931 was only 337: their numbers by ranges of emolu-

ments will be found in Col. 1 of Table No. 36.

38. Fuller details for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities for the year 1930-31-are given in Table No. 34 below. During that year 91 men (i.e., 27% of those eligible in the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities) were in receipt of assistance in respect of 134 children. The total assistance given by the railway, viz. Rs. 39,800, amounts to 50.4% of the total fees, or expressed in another way to 10.8% of the total emoluments of the men receiving benefits. The annual gost to the Railway per child was high, viz. Rs. 297. The parents' share of the total fees was of course $49 \cdot 6\%$ (as compared with 54% on the N. W. Railway), or expressed in another way amounted to 10.6% of their total emoluments (as compared with 14% on the N. W. Railway).

TABLE NO. 34.

East Indian Railway 1930-31-Subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (pre-1925 Oudh and Rohilkund Railway employees only) receiving parental educational assistance under the Old Rules and children (all school boarders) in respect of whom assistance was given.

Range of emoluments.	f employees assis.	l emoluments for year.	Tuition and Board including other assist able items.	ance from the way under Old	Employees' share of cost.	pect	iren dere) i of stance	mber of (school n res- whom was
م الدين المي من م الربي الدي	No. of ted.	Total the y	Tuition includi able ite	Assistance Railway Rules.	Empl.	Boys.	Girle.	Total.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs.		Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
(1) Not>100	8	2,880	1,310	957	353	2	1	8
(2) 101200	7	13,644	2,240	1,091	1,149	2	2	
(3) 201-300	33	98,040	30,702	18,209	12,493	30	24	54
(4) 301-350	13	53,654	10,126	5,588	4,538	12	6	18
(5) 351-400	10	45,825	7,629	8,174	4,455	6	8	14
(6) 401-450	1 1	24,354	3,177	678	2,499	3	2	8
(7) 451-500	8	45,720	11,587	6,144	5,443	1 7	11	18
(8) 501-550	2	13,200	1,141	236	905	1	2	2 11
(9) 551-600	7	49,200	7,438	3, 05 3	4,384	1 2	2	1
(10) 601-650	1 8	23,100	3,569	670	2,900		2	°
(11) 651-700	1 ···	L	1 : • • · ·		••			1
(12) 701-750	. * *	•			••	••	••	
Totals	91	3,69,617	78,919	39,800*	•39,119	72	62	134

'N. B. The figure K8. Re.

The difference of Rs. 2,801 is explained below :

(1) Grant given to two European Day Schools at Lucknow

(2) Amount erroneously included by the Accounts Office ...

=2,097 2,801

704

2. The apparent discrepancy between the numbers of parents and children against range 2 is due to the number of children being average numbers, attendance not being complete throughout the 12 months.

Attention is invited once more to Column 9 as showing the need of assistance in the higher ranges, in this case from Rs. 201 to Rs. 500.

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39. Savings under the Old Rules after five years.—The estimate of savings is in respect of subsidies for school boarders only, but these subsidies form 98% of the total expenditure under the Old Rules. As was done for the E. B. and N. W. Railways the first step was to ascertain from the Provident Fund Registers the numbers of eligible subordinates of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities who had retired during the past five years : the number of such casualties is given in the following table.

TABLE NO. 35.

East Indian Railway. Statement showing the number of such permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior Servants) of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (i.e., Europeans, Jews, Armenians, Parsis) of the late Oudh and Rohilkund Railway as were appointed prior to the 1st January 1925 and Retired for any cause during the five years 1926-27 to 1930-1931).

Range of emoluments.		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Totals.
Rs.		· · · ·		1			· · · · · · ·
(1) Not>100	••		F .	_	5	. 1	11 - 1
(2) 101-200	: ••	3	6	8	5	2	24
(3) 201-300	••	1	4	2	4	5	16
(4) 301350		1	4	2	2	1	10
(5) 351-400		4	5	5	5	. 3	22
(6) 401-450		· 1		1		1	. 3 (;
(7) 451-500		••	3	1		1	5
(8) 501550		1	1	2	· • •	•••	4
(9) 551600		••	•••	-+	·		e - 1 1-0
(10) 601-650		• •			·	• ••	
(11) 651—700		••	÷.	· • •		••	
(12) 701—750		•••••••	·	·		••	1 7 (2) ••
. ;							
Totals		. 15	23	22	21	14	95
_ ÷			l ,		 		1

The next step is to assume that an equal number of men, viz. 95, will retire during the next five years and to calculate the resulting savings from the average monthly assistance under the Old Rules during 1930-31 for men in the various ranges of remuneration as set out in Columns 2 and 5 of Table No. 34. The results are shown in the following table,

TABLE No. 36.

East Indian Railway. Annual savings on expenditure under the Old Rules after five years, due to the probable retirement by that date of 95 permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities recruited to the old Oudh and Rohilkund Railway before 1925.

Range of emolument	of men eligible for assistance under the	Number of men receiving assistance under the Old Rules in 1930-31.	Column 3 as a per- contage of Column 2.	Probable Number of men retired after five years.	Probable Number of men retired siter 5 years who would have been receiving casistance under the Old Rules by calcu- lation from Columns 4 & 5.	Cost of assistance under the Old Rules per 100 men during the year 1930-31.	Annual sost of assistance under the Old Bules for the Number of men shown in Column 6.
. Re.			4	8	6	7	
	. 24	3	18	11	1	Re. 31,900	Re. 819
(\$) 101200 .	. 53	7	18	- 24	3	15,586	408
(3) 201300 .	. 93	33	- 35	16	. 6	55,179	· 8,811
(4) 301—350	. 49	13	27	10		42,985	1,290
(5) 351400 .	. 44	10	23	22	5	81,740	1,587
(6) 401-450	. 8	5	63	3	2	13,560	· 271
(7) 451—500 .	. 23	8	. 35	5	2	76,800	1,536
(8) 501—550	. 7	2	29	•	1	11,800	118
(9) 551—600	. 12	7	58		,	43,614	·
(10) 601650 .	. 24	3	13			22,333	
(11) 651—700	• •			• ••			·
(12) 701-750	• •						
Totals .	- 337	91	27	95	23		8,900

Thus after five years the expenditure under the old Rules on boarders at Hill Schools and Plains Schools should be less by Rs. 8,900 per annum, *i.e.*, by about one-fifth of the present expenditure of Rs. 42,000. 40. The meaning of "Old Rules" and "New Rules" for Subordinates of the East Indian Railway.—Previous to the introduction of the Railway Board's New Rules of the 25th September 1930, the E. I. Railway did not give subsidies to employees for the education of their children (except to the particular class of pre-1925 Oudh and Rohilkund Railway subordinates dealt with above). Instead the E. I. Railway maintained and still maintains a large number of schools (at present 50 schools in addition to Oakgrove—21 European schools in Railway colonies, and 29 schools for Indians in Railway colonies, including the 16 schools at the Giridih Collierjes). Four of the Indian schools have hostels (Asansol, Dinapore, Tundla and Sahibganj) and the one European Hill School, Oakgrove, is a boarding institution. Parents with children at Oakgrove are charged the specially low fees shown in Table No. 1 of Chapter I above. For children of N. W. Railway employees and of pre-1925 O. & R. Railway employees at Oakgrove a higher flat rate of Rs. 49 per child obtains.

It is hot likely that any pre-1925 O. & R. Railway employee of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities will elect the New Rules, for under his Old Rules he can get assistance for the attendatice of his children at the comparatively cheap boarding schools of Lucknow and Dehra Dun, if he cannot afford the more expensive Hill Schools. Again the few pre-1925 O. & R. Railway employees at Lucknow are likely to elect the Old Rules under which day-school fees are paid at Lucknow.

I presume that men of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities who come under the New Rules (*i.e.*, pre-February 1929 men who elect them and later recruited men who have no choice) will, when they get assistance for a child at Oakgrove, be charged at the flat fee-rate of Rs. 49 and not at the low rates of Table No. 1, as there seems no justification for both low fees at Oakgrove and assistance for attending there. Otherwise even the pre-February 1929 men of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities on not more than Rs. 300 will elect the New Rules.

For Indian employees of the E. I. Railway (except the few pre-1925 O. & R. Railway subordinates at Lucknow) the term 'Old Rules' for parental educational assistance means nothing, and their choice of the New Rules should be automatic.

I am not sure, however, that all the above implications are clear or have been explained to the staff.

41. Estimates of Immediate Cost under the New Rules.—There is evidently difficulty in getting the pre-February 1929 staff to declare their choice as the Administration have not yet been able to send me the numbers of men under New Rules and Old Rules which I asked for in September 1931. I have not, therefore, been able to prepare an estimate of the immediate cost under the New Rules. I have ascertained, however, that up to the 29th February 1932 only 72 applications for assistance under the New Rules had been received by Divisions and only 33 had been sanctioned. Table No. 37 below contains the particulars of applications by community and range of emoluments. MIOSDRys

TABLE NO. 37.

East Indian Railway. Statement showing the number of employees who has applied for/been granted parental educational assistance under the New Rules up to the end of February 1932.

		Community.								
Range of emoluments.		Hindus.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.	Total.				
Rs. (1) Not>100		42/23	91	1/1		49/24				
(1) $Not > 100$ (2) $101 - 200$	••	4/1	3/ 2/1	1/1	3/ 4/	10/2				
(3) 201300		4/1 2/2			10/5	12/7				
4) 301-350	••									
5) 351-400	••			1	1/	1/				
6) 401 and above	••	•• *			••	••				
Totals]	48/26	5/1	1/1	18/5	72/3				
	1			1						

Moreover the total expenditure under the New Rules up to the 31st December 1931 has been only Rs. 1,719. In these circumstances an estimate of the immediate cost seems unnecessary.

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CHAPTER X.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY. ESTIMATES OF THE ULTIMATE COST UNDER THE NEW RULES.

42. Method of Estimating.

- (1) The first step is to compare the ultimate cost per 100 men (by community, range of emoluments, two scales of assistance and two over-riding maxima) as determined separately from the data furnished by the N. W. Railway Educational Census of the 26th October 1931 and the E. B. Railway Educational Census of 16th February 1931.
- The costs are put side by side in Table No. 38 below and it will be seen that (except for the small number of Indian Christians) there is very fair agreement for the three lowest ranges of remuneration which contain 99 per cent. of the subordinates concerned.
- (2) The next stage is to calculate the average cost per 100 men not by taking the arithmetic mean of the N. W. Railway and E. B. Railway costs but by allowing a proper weightage for the relatively larger number of N. W. Railway subordinates. This is done in Table No. 39 below.
- (3) Then the number of permanent East Indian Railway subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) by scales of pay on the 31st March 1931, as kindly furnished by Mr. K. M. Hassan, were relegated to the 12 ranges of emoluments adopted in my reports by means of Formula (2) of Fundamental Rule 9 (31) for calculating the average cost of time-scales of pay, with the aid of data for average age of entry in grade supplied to the Railway Board by the E. I. Railway Administration in February 1931.
- The results by community and range of remuneration are in Table No. 40.
- (4) Next, in Table No. 41 will be found the result of applying the average cost per 100 men of Table No. 39 to the establishment figures of Table No. 40.
- (5) The final stage is found in Table No. 42 where the data from Table No. 41 are grouped by Standard of Education and ranges of remuneration.

TABLE NO. 38.

Parental Educational Assistance. Railway Board's scheme of the 25th September 1930. Estimated ultimate cost to the N. W. and E. B. Railways per 100 subordinates permanent in service (excluding labourers and inferior servants), by Community, range of emoluments and eight alternatives, viz :---

- (a) Assistance for Primary and Middle stages of school education.
- (b) Do. Primary, Middle and High do.
- (c) Scale of assistance D₁, i.e.-

1/2 fees for emoluments not over Rs. 100.

then 1/3	Do.	Rs. 101-200.
then 1/4	Do.	Rs. 201 and over.

⁽d) Scale of assistance D₂, i.e.

1/2 fees for	emoluments not gyer Rs. 200	
--------------	-----------------------------	--

then 1/3	Do.	Rs. 201-350.
then 1/4	Do.	Rs. 351 and over.

(e) Over-riding maximum per parent of Rs. 40 per mensem.

Do. maxima per child of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per mensem.

Norg.-1. The estimates are in Rs. per mensem. The annual cost (in view of the School year of ten months) will be ten times the cost per mensem.

2. The figures in brackets after the names of each railway are the numbers of subordinates in respect of whom the estimates per 100 men were made.

		Primary	and Middle		Prima	ry, Midd	Middle and High			
	D		Ď	2.	D	•	D			
Community . and tange c emoluments.	f 0. M. 15		о. м. 15	0. M. 20	0. M. 15	0. M. 29,	0. M. 15	0. M. 20		
	1.	2	3	4	5	q	7	8		
HINDUS.	Re.	Ra.	Ŗe.	Rs.	Ra.	Ŗs.	Ra.	Ra.		
I. Not more than Rs. 100- N. W. R (9,920 E. B. R (5,220) 22·9) 25·3	22 · 9 25 · 3	22.9 25.3	22-9 25-3	29-9 32-8	29-9 32-9	29-9 82-8	20-0 22-8		
2. Rs. 101—200— N. W. R (2,02) E. B. R (85)		6·7 19·4	10-2 29-0	10·2 29·0	11 · 3 25 · 1	11·3 20·1	17·4 37·4	17+4 28+1		
1. Rs. 201-300- N. W. R (304 E. B. R (125		16·2 21·7	19·7 27·9	19·7 27·9	23-6 21-7	23 · 6 21 · 7	20·1 27·9	30 · 1 27 · 9		
4. Rs. 301-350- N. W. R		87·7 	43∙8 23∙1	43∙8 23•1	44·8 	44-8	53 · 7 23 · 1	53.7 23.1		
5. Rg. 351-400- N. W. R		21.7	21.·7	21 · 7 	39·1	39·1	39·1 	39·1 		
6. Rs. 401—450— N. W. R (22 E. B. R (15		::			::	 				
7. Rs. 451-500- N. W. B (16 E. B. R (4		6-7	6-7	6·7 	53-3 	53·3	53·3	59.3 		
8. Rs. 501-550- N. W. R (4 E. B. R			::	 	::		::	 		
9. Rs. 551600 N. W. R (1 E. B. R (1			·	::	::		::	••		
0. Rs. 601-650- N. W. R (1 E. B. R (1	}	::	1,900.0	 .;	::	••	1.900.0	1,900·0		

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		Р	rimary an	d Middle.	•	Primary, Middle and High.				
a	t tange of	D _{1.} D			2.	D	¹ 1.	۵ 	2.	
Community and emolume		U. M. 15	0. M 20	О. М. 15	О. М. 20	O. M. 15	0. M. 20	О. М. 15	О. М. 20	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Rø.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	
. Rs. 651—700- N. W. R. E. B. R.	- (1) (-)		 	 	 		 	 	 	
R. Rs. 701—750- N. W. R. E. B. R.	_ (-) (-)			 		••• ••	 	 		
MUSLIMS. I. Not more than N. W. R. E. B. R.	Rs. 100	11.9 14.5	12·2 14·5	11·9 14·5	12·2 14·5	17+2 19+2	17·2 19·4	17·2 19·2	17·4 19·4	
E. B. R. N. W. R. E. B. R.	(945) (109)	10·2 47·7	10·2 47·7	14·9 71·5	14∙9 71∙5	14 · 1 54 · 1	14 · 1 54 · 1	21·1 80·7	21 · 1 80 · 7	
. Rs. 201-300- N. W. R. E. B. R.	(153) (8)	12 · 4 50 · 0	12·4 50·0	16-3 62-5	16.3 62.5	15+7 50+0	15·7 50·0	20 · 9 62 · 5	20 · 9 62 · 0	
. Rs. 301—350- N. W. R. E. B. R.	- (17) (1)	::	 	 	 	 	 	 		
. Rs. 351-400- N. W. R. E. B. R.	- (13) (1)			300.0	300-0			300-0	300-0	
. Rs. 401-450- N. W. R. E. B. R.	(7) (-)	::	×	 	 	 	::			
. Rs. 451-500- N. W. R. E. B. R.	- (3) (-)	 	::		•••		::	 	::	
i. Rs. 501550 a N. W. R. E. B. R.	and above (-) (-)	::		 	••		· · ·			
INDIAN CHRISTL		ł					ł	}		
Not more than R N. W. R. E. B. R.	(84) (22)	23.8 113.6	23·8 113·6	23.8 113.6	23-8 113-6	23.8 136.4	23.8 136.4	23.8 136.4	23-4 136-4	
Rs. 101-200- N. W. R. E. B. R.	(39) (7)	7.7 85.7	7·7 85·7	10+ 3 128+6	10+ 3 128+6	7.7 128.6	7.7 128.6	10·3 200·0	10-3 200-0	
Rs. 201-300- N. W. R. E. B. R.	(20) (6)	268-6	266·6	366-6	366-6	266.6	366-6	 366∙6	366-6	
Rs. 301-350 N. W. R. E. B. R.	(9) (-)	100·0	100-0 	130+0 	130·0	100-0 	100·0 	130·0 	130-0	

				74						
		P	rimary ar	d Middle.		Prim	ary, Midd	lie and l	H.	
Community and Range of		D _{1.} D _{2.}			2.	I	h.		D,	
emoluments.	-	о. М. 15	0. M. 20	0. M. 15	0. M. 20	0. M. 15	0. M. 20	О. М. 18	О. М. 20	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		Re.	Re.	Re.	Ba	Re.	Re.	Re.	ŀ	
5. Rs. 351-400- N. W. B E. B. R	(5) (-)									
6. Rs. 401-450- N. W. R E. B. B	(5) (-)	 	 	 		::	::			
7. Rs. 451-500 and abo N. W. R E. B. R	**	::					::			
Anglo-Indian and Dom	1 -								l	
CILED COMMUNITIES. 1. Not more than Rs. 10	00					• e= -			ĺ	
N.W.R E.B.R	(199) (75)	98-0 	117-1	98·0	117-1	105-5	125-1	106-8	l	
	(371) (147)	71-4 49-0	73∙6 59∙2	88-4 57-1	101 · 1 68 · 7	78-7 61-9	80-9 70-1	96·1 70·1		
	(360) (108)	236·4 251·9	236 · 4 252 · 8	276+7 300+0	285- 3 313-0	268-9 287-0	268 · 9 288 · 9	314-2 344-4		
	(221) (100)	314·9 	317·2	363 • 8 380 • 0	386-0 408-0	3 31 · 7	334·4 	381-9 399-0		
5. Rs. 351-400- N. W. R E. B. B	(175) (82)	278·9	284-0 	278-9 539-0	284 · 0 545 · 1	3 31 · 4	837·1	331-4 630-5		
6. Rs. 401–450 N. W. R E. B. R	(114) (30)	52 3 ·7	526·3	550-0 483-3	554-4 493-3	557-0 	559∙6 	583-3 546-7		
7. Rs. 451500 N. W. R E. B. R	(95) (34)	510·5 	514·7	553 · 7 976 · 5	657 · 9 988 · 2	576·8	581·1 	620-0 1,106-9		
8. Rs. 501550 N. W. R E. B. B	(46) (28)	360·9 	360 · 9	393 · 5 392 · 9	397 · 8 421 · 4	384-8	384·8	450-0 507-1		
9. Re. 551-600- N. W. R E. B. R	(32) (8)	143·8 	143·8 	143-8 650-0	143-8 687-5	143·8 	143·8	143·8 775-0		
10. Rs 601—650— N. W. R. E. B. B.	(21) (7)	242 · 9 . ·	242 · 9 	242 · 9 	242 · 9 	242 · 9 	242-9 	242-9 400-0		
1L. Ra. 651700 N. W. R E. B. R	(15) (4)		 	 		••		850-0		
12. Rs. 701-750 N. W. B E. B. R	(4) ()				••	375-0	375-0	3 75-0		

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TABLE NO. 39.

Parental Educational Assistance. Railway Board's scheme of the 25th September 1930. Estimated ultimate cost to the N. W. and E. B. Railways for subordinates permanent in service (excluding labourers and inferior servants) by Community, range of emoluments and eight alternatives, viz :--

- (a) Assistance for Primary and Middle stages of school education.
- (b) Do. Primary, Middle and High do.
- (c) Scale of assistance D_1 , *i.e.*
 - 1/2 fees for emoluments not over Rs. 100.
 - then 1/3
 do.
 Rs. 101-200.

 then 1/4
 do.
 Rs. 201 and over.

(d) Scale of assistance D_2 , *i.e.*—

1/2 fees for emoluments not over Rs. 200.

then $1/3$	do.	Rs.	201 -	350).
then $1/4$	do.	Rs.	351	and	over.

(e) Over-riding maximum per parent of Rs. 40 per mensem.

Do. maxima per child of Rs. 15 and 20 per mensem.

Note.—1. The estimates are in Rs. per mensem. The annual cost (in view of the School year of ten months) will be ten times the cost per mensem.

2. The figures in brackets after the name of each railway are the numbers of subordinates in respect of whom the estimates were made. An average figure of cost per 100 subordinates has also been calculated from the total subordinates of the two railways by Community and Range of Emoluments.

	1	Primary a	nd Middle.	Prim	Primary, Middle and High.					
Community and range of		Г	91.	D _{2.}		D _{1.}		D2.		
emoluments		О. М. 15	О. М. 20	О. М. 15	О. М. 20	0. M. 15	О. <u>М</u> . 20	О. М. 15	О. <u>М</u> . 20	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Hindus.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Not more than Re	. 100—									
N. W. R E. B. R	(9,920) (5,220)	2,269 1,322	2,269 1,322	2,272 1,322	2,272 1,322	2,963 1,710	2,971 1,710	2,966 1,710	2,974 1,710	
Total	(15,140)	3,591	3,591	3,594	3,594	4,673	4,681	4,676	4,684	
Per 100		23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	30.9	30.9	30-9	30.9	
2. Rs. 101-200-						·				
N.W.R E.B.R	(2,020) (854)	135 166	135 166	207 248	207 248	229 214	229 214	352 319	352 325	
. Total	(2,874)	301	301	455	455	443	443	671	677	
Per 100		10-5	10.5	15-8	15.8	15.4	15-4	23.3	23.6	

		- 1	Primary a	nd Middle	•	Prim	ary, Mide	ile and l	High.
		D	91.	D	<u>ي</u>	Г	P1.	.1)2.
Community and of emolume	ł range nte.	О. М. 15	0. M. 20	0. M. 15	О. М. 20	0. M. ' 15	0. M. 20	0. M. 15	U. 20
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	P
	- 	50 28	50 28	61 36	61 36	73 26	7 3 28	93 86	
	. (438)	78	78	97	97	101	101	129	
Per 1	·	17.8	17.8	22 · 1	22 · 1	23.1	28.1	29.5	2
4. Rs. 301-350- N. W. R.	- . (67) . (26)	25 	25 	29 6	29 6	30 	3 0	36 6	
Total	(93)	25	25	85	35	30	30	42	
Per 1	00	26.9	28.9	37.6	37.0	32 · 3	32 . 8	45.2	•
5. Rs. 351-400- N W. R. E. B. R	. (23) (12)	5 	5	 		9	9	9	
Total	. (35)	5	5	5	5	9	9	9	
Per	100	14.3	14.3	14 · 3	14.3	25.7	25 · 7	25 · 7	2
6. Rs. 401-450- N. W. R. E. B. R.	. (22) . (13)					::		1	.
Total	. (35)			1	1			1	
Per l	00			2.9	2.9	•		2.9	
7. R. 451-500									
	. (15)	• 1	1						<u> </u>
Total	. (19)	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	<u> </u>
Per 1	00	5.3	5.3	5.3	<u> </u>	42.1	42.1	42.2	
8. Ra. 501-550-	• • •							}	1
É. B. R.									
	. (5)							<u></u>	<u> </u>
Per 1	00								
9. Rs. 551-600-									Į. –
Ń.W.R. E. B. R.†	(1)								
Total	. (2)				ļ <u></u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Per l	00								(·

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		I	rimary an	d Middle.		Prima	ry, Midd	le and H	ligh.
• * 		h	h. 1	d 1	2.	b	1. 1.	D	
Community and of emolumente	range	О.∙ М. 15	О. М. 20	О. М. 15	о, м. 20	О. М. 15	О. М. 20	О. М. 15	О. <u>М</u> . 20
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Re. 601-650-		Řs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
N. W. R. E. B. R.	(1)			 19	 19	::	•••	 19	
Total	(2)			19	19		•••	19	19
Per 100	••			950·0	950·0			950.0	950.0
1. Rs. 651-700- N. W. R. E. B. R.	(1) (—)	::					 ::		•••
Total	(i)				 				
Per 100								<u></u>	••
2. Rs. 701-750- N. W. R. E. B. R.	E.			•••		 	 	 	
Total									
Per 100							<u> </u>		
MUSLINS.		<u> </u>			<u></u>				
1. Not more than R.	. ino								
N. W. R E. B. R	(3,433) (1,342)	408 195	418 195	408 195	418 195	590 258	590 260	590 258	598 260
lotal	(4,775)	603	613	603	613	848	850	848	858
Per 100		12.6	12.8	12.6	12.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.0
2. Rs. 101-200- N. W. R. E. B. R.	(945) (109)	96 52	96 52	141 78	141 78	133 59	133 59	199 88	199 88
Total	(1,054)	148	148	219	219	192	192	287	287
Per 100	••	14.0	14.0	20.8	20.8	18.2	18.2	27.2	27.2
3. Re. 201-300-									
N. W. R. E. B. R.	(153) (8)	19 4	19 4	25 5	25 5	24 4	24 4	32 5	32 5
Total	(161)	23	23	30	30	28		37	37
Per 100		14-3	14-3	18.6	18.6	17.4	17.4	23.0	23.0
4. Rs. 301-350-									
N. W. R. E. B. R.	(17) (1)		 	•••		••	••	::	
Total	(18)		••				••••		[
Per 100			••						 .:
MIOSDRys,							L	1	1

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		1	Primary a	nd Middle	•	Prim	ary, Midd	le and High.			
		I	ખ.	I)z.	I	91.	Ľ	*		
Community and of emolumen	range te.	0. M. 15	0. M. 20	о. м. 15	0. M. 20	.0. M. 15	0. ML 20	0. M. 15	0. M 20		
		1	2	8	•	8	6	7	8		
		Re.	Ra.	Re.	Re.	Ra.	Ba.	Ba.	Ba.		
5. Rs. 351-400- N. W. R E. B. R	(13) (1)	 		8		::	:	· . ,			
Total	(14)			• 8	8			3			
Per 10)		••	21.4	21.4	••		81-4	8 1·		
6. Rs. 401-450-											
N. W. B E. B. B	(7) (—)	::	::	••	::	::	:	::			
Total	(7)		•••	••	•• .			••	••		
Per 10)						••	••	••		
7. Rs. 451500											
N. W. R E. B. B	(3) (—)	::						::	::		
Total	(3)			••	••		•••				
Per 100	••••				••						
8. Rs. 501-550 and	above			•		1.					
Indian Christi			,								
L. Not more than R											
N. W. R E. B. R	(84) (22)	20 25	20 25	20 25	20 25	20 30	20 30	9 0 30	. 3		
Total	(106)	45	45	45	45	50	50	50	5		
Per 100		42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	47.2	47.2	47-2	47.1		
2. Rs. 101-200-											
N. W. R E. B. R	(39) (7)	3 6	3 6	4 9	4	3 9	3 9	4 14	. 14		
Total	(46)	9	9	13	13	12	12	18	18		
Per 100	••	19-6	19-6	28·3	28.3	26-1	26 · 1	3 9·1	39-1		
3. Rs. 201300											
N.W.R E.B.R	(20) (6)	20 16	20 16	26 22	26 22	20 16	20 16	26 22	26 21		
Total	(26)	36	36	48	48	36	36	48	48		
Per 100		138.5	138-5	184-6	184-6	138-5	138-5	184-6	184-6		

			F	rimary an	d Middle.		Prim	ary, Mid	dle and ;	High.
Community a	and a	range	D	l.	D	2.	Γ	91.	D	2.
of emolur	nente		O. M. 15	О. М 20	О. М. 15	О. <u>М</u> . 20	О. М. 15	О. М. 20	о. м. 15	0. M. 20
			1	2	8	4	•5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Re.
4. Rs. 301-350-										
N. W. R. E. B. R.	••	(9) (—)	••	 	••				 	
Total	••	(9)		•••	••		••	•••		••
Per	100	••	••	••	••	••		••		••
6. Rs. 351-400-		• .								
N. W. R. E. B. R.		(5) (—)	••		••					•••
Total	•• _	(5)	••		••			••		••
Per	100	••	••		_ ••			••		
6. Rs. 401-450-	-									
N. W. R. E. B. R.		(5) (—)	••	::	••	::		•••		••
Total .	•• _	(5)		••		••	••	••		
Per	100	·		••		 				
7. Rs. 451-500 a Anglo-Indian an ciled Commu	D D	OMI-	••	••				••		••
1. Not more than										
N. W. R. E. B. R.	••	(199) (7,5)	195 	233 	195	233	210 	249	210 	249
Total		(274)	195	233	195	233	210	249	210	249
Per	100	•••	71.2	85.0	71.2	85.0	76·6	90.9	76-6	90-9
2. Rs. 101-200-	_									
N. W. R. E. B. R.	••	(371) (147)	265 72	273 87	829 84	375 101	292 91	300 103	353 103	398 116
Total	•• _	(518)	337	360	412	476	383	403	456	514
Per	100	••	65 • 1	69 · 5	79.5	91 • 9	73.9	77 • 8	88-0	99-2
3. Rs. 201300	-									
N. W. R. E. B. R.	::_	(360) (108)	851 272	851 273	996 324	1,027 338	968 310	968 312	1,131 372	1,169
Total	•• _	(468)	1,123	1,124	1,320	1,365	1,278	1,280	1,503	1,558
Per	100		240.0	240.0	282.1	291.7	273-1	273.5	321-2	332.1

		•	• •	rimary at	ad Middle.	,	Prime	ary, Midd	ile and H	ligh.
			D	1.	I I	·····	E	<u>n</u> .	D _{2.}	
	Community and a of emoluments		0. M. 15	0. M. 20	о. М. 15	о. м. , 20	0. M. 15	0. M. 20	О. <u>м</u> . 15	0. M. 20
		:	4	k a			•		,	
	Re. 301-350-		Rs.	. Re.	Re.	Rø.	Rø.	Ba.	Re.	Re.
	N. W. R E. B. R	(221) (1 0 0)	6 96	701	804 \$80	853 408	733	739	844 899	90 43
	Total	(321)	696	701	1,184	1,261	733	739	1,248	1,83
	Per 100	••	216-8	218-4	368-8	392-8	228.3	230-2	867 . 2	415-
5.	Rs. 351-400- N. W. R E. B. R	(175) (82)	488	497	488 442	497 447	5 80	590	· 580 617	- 8 9 52
•	Total	(257)	488	497	930	944	580	590	1,097	1,11
	. Per 100.	. . .	189-9	193-4	361-9	367-8	225.7	229.6	428.0	432 -
6.	Rs. 401-450- N.W. R. E. B. R.	(114) (30)	597	600	627 145	632 148	635	638	665	67
	- Total	(144)	697	600	772	780	635	638	829	83
	Per 100	••	414-6	416-7	536·1	541-7	441-0	443.1	676·7	581·1
7.	Rs. 451500 N. W. R. E. B. R.	. (95) (34)	485	489	526 332	530 336	548	562	· 589 376	693 381
	Total	(129)	485	489	858	866	548	552	965	974
	Per 100	••	376-0	379; 1	665-1	671,-3	424-8	427.9	748-1	766-0
	Rs. 501-550-	(46)	. 166	166	181	183	. 177	177	207	211
	N.W.R . E. B. R	(28)			110	118			142	- 154
,	Total	(74)	166	166	291	301	177	177	349	300
·	Per 100	••	224.3	224.3	393 • 2	406-8	239.2	239 - 2	471-6	493-2
9.	Rs. 551-600- N. W. R. E. B. R.	(32) (8)	46	46	46 52	46 55	46	40	- 46	- 46 - 63
	Total	(40)	46	46	98	101	46	46	108	108
	Per 100		115.0	115-0	245.0	252.5	115-0	115-0	270.0	270.0
). ີ	Rs. 601-650-									
	N.W. R. E. B. R.	(21) (7)	51 	 	51	⁵¹	51	: 51. 	51 28	51 28
ş	Total	(28)	61	51	51	51	51	51	79	79
	Per 100		182.1	182-1	182.1	182.1	182.1	182 · 1	282 . 1	282 - 1

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		P	rimary an	d Middle.	·	Primary, Middle and High.					
Community and ran	σA	D _{1.}		D ₂ .		D	1.	D _{2.}			
of emoluments.		О. М. 15	о. м. 20	О. М. 15	О. М. 20	О. М. 15	О. М. 20	О. М. 15	О. М. 20		
		1	2	8	4	5	6	7	. 8		
11. Rs. 651—700—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.		
N. W. R E. B. R	(15) (4)	••			·	, 	••	 34			
Total	(19)	••			• ••		· · ·	34	34		
Per 100	•••	••						178-9	178 • 9		
12. Rs. 701—750— N. W. R E. B. R	(4) ()					.15	15	15	15		
Total	(4)	••			••	15	15	15	15		
Per 100			• ••	•••	•••	375.0	375.0	375-0	375∙0		

TABLE NO. 40.

East Indian Railway. Subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior scrvants) permanent in service on the 31st March 1931, by community and range of emoluments, compiled from statements prepared by K. M. Hassan, Esq., Special Duty Officer, Railway Board.

Range	of emoluments.		All commu- nities to- gether.	Hindus, including Sikhs.	Muslims.	Indiaņ Christiaņs.	Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (Europeans Jews, Armenians and Parsis).
	1.		2	3	4	5	6
(1) No.	Da 100		14,707	11,504	2,979	119	105
(1) Not (2) Re.	t Rs. 100 101—200	۰.	2,469	1,272	259	31	907
	201-300	••	1,298	381	37	5	875
	301-350		366	49	5	ĭ	311
	351-400		215	41	3	2	169
	401-450		. 81	8	l ī		72
	451-500		109	7	l ī		101
	501-550		60	· ·	1 . ī		59
	551-600		50	1	ł		49
	601-650		59	1			58
	651-700		10				10
(12) Rs.	701-750	••	1	••			ì
•.	Totals		19,425	13,264	3,286	158	2,717

TABLE No. 41.

Parental Educational Assistance. Railway Board's New Rules of the 25th September 1930. Estimated ultimate cost to the East Indian Railway for subordinates permanent in service (excluding labourers and inferior servants). The estimates have been calculated for the numbers of subordinates on the 31st March 1931 given in Table No. 40 and at the rates per 100 men from Table No. 39 obtained as an average of the results of the Educational Censuses on the Eastern Bengal Railway (16th February 1931) and on the North Western Railway (26th October 1931). The estimates are set out by community, range of emoluments and eight alternatives, viz.—

(a) Assistance for Primary and Middle stages of school education.

(b) Assistance for Primary, Middle and High stages of school education.

(c) Scale of assistance D_1 i.e.-

1 fees for emoluments not over Rs. 100,

then 1 fees for emoluments Rs. 101-200,

then 1 fees for emoluments Rs. 201 and over.

(d) Scale of assistance D₂ i.e.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ fees for emoluments not over Rs. 200,

then $\frac{1}{3}$ fees for emoluments Rs. 201-350,

then 1 fees for emoluments Rs. 351 and over.

(e) Over-riding maximum per parent of Rs. 40 per mensem.

Over-riding maxima per child of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per mensem.

Note.—The Estimates are in Rs. per mensem. The annual cost (in view of the School year of ten months) will be ten times the cost per mensem.

Rail- way Subor- dinates on 31-3-31.	D 0. M. 15		D	2.	E			n
on						1.		D 3.
	וסק	0. M. 20	0. M. 15	0. M. 20	0. M. 15	0. M. 20	0. M. 15	0. M. 20
	1	2	3	4	· 5	6	7	8
	Re.	Bø.	Ra.	Rs.	Re.	Ba.	Bø.	Ba.
11,504	2,726	2,726	2,726	2,726	3,558	3,565	8,565	8,558
1,272	134	134	201	201	196	196	296	300
381	- 68	68	84	84	88	88	112	119
49	13	13	18	18	16	16	22	21
41	6	6	8	6	H	11	11	11
8					'		••	••
7	· • •				8	••	3	1
••				••	••			••
1								••
1	••		10	10			10	12
								4.013
	1,272 381 49 41 8 7 1	11,504 2,726 1,272 134 381 68 49 13 41 6 8 7 1 1 1 1	11,504 2,726 2,726 1,272 134 134 381 68 68 49 13 13 41 6 6 8 7 1 1 1 1 1 1	11,504 2,726 2,726 2,726 1,272 134 134 201 381 68 68 84 49 13 13 18 41 6 6 6 8 7 1 1 10	11,504 2,726 2,726 2,726 2,726 1,272 134 134 201 201 381 68 68 84 84 49 13 13 18 18 41 6 6 5 6 8 7 1 1 10 10	11,504 2,726 2,726 2,726 2,726 2,726 3,556 1,272 134 134 201 201 196 381 68 68 84 84 88 49 13 13 18 18 16 41 6 6 5 6 11 8 3 7 3 3 1 3 1 1 1 10 10	11,504 2,726 2,726 2,726 2,726 3,555 1,272 134 134 201 201 196 196 381 68 68 84 84 88 88 49 13 13 18 18 16 16 41 6 6 6 6 11 11 8 3 7 3 1 1 1 10 10	11,504 2,726 2,726 2,726 2,726 3,555 3,555 3,555 1,272 134 134 201 201 196 196 296 381 68 68 84 84 88 88 112 49 13 13 15 18 16 16 22 41 6 6 6 6 11 11 11 8 3 7 3 <

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ο	J

	E. I.	3	Primary a	nd Middl	,	Prime	ry, Middl	e and Hig	h
Community and range of emoluments.	Rail- way subordi- nates	D	1.	D	2.	D	l	D	2.
	on 31-3-31.	О. М. 15	О. М. 20	0. M. 15	О. М. 20	0. M. 15	О. М. 20	0. M. 15	О. М. 20
		1	2	3	. 4	5	6	7	8
		Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	 Re.		Rs.	Be.
Musilms.		1							
(1) Not more than		i							
Rs. 100	2,979	375	3 81	375	381	530	53 0	530	536
2) Rs. 101-200	259	36	36	-54	64	47	47	70	70
(3) Re. 201-300	37	δ	5	7	7	6	6	9	<u></u>
4) Re. 301-350	5		••	••	••		••		
(5) Re. 351-400	8			1	1			.1	3
6) Rs. 401-450	· 1	••	••		••				
7) Rs. 451-500	1				••		••		
8) Rs. 501-550	1	••	••	••	· ••	••	••	••	••
9) Rs. 551-600 and above				•••					•••
Totals	3,286	416	422	437	443	583	583	610	616
ndian Christians.									
1) Not more than Re. 100	119	51	51	51	51	56	56	56	56
2) Rs. 101-200	31	. 6	6	9	9	8	8	12	12
3) Re. 201—300 .	5	7	7	9	9	7	7	9	9
) Re. 301-350	1	·							
5) Re. 351—400	2			•• [†]				••	
6) Rs. 401-450 and above			••						
Totals	158	64	64	69	69	71	71	77	77
nglo-Indian 'and Domiciled Com- Munities.									
(1) Not more than Rs. 100	105	75	89	75	89	80	95	80	· 95
2) Rs. 101—200	907	590	630	721	.834	670	706	798	900
3) Re. 201-300	875	2 ,100	2,100	2,468	2,552	2,390	2,393	2,811	2,913
4) Re. 301350	311	674	679	1,147	1,222	710	716	1,204	1,291
5) Rs. 351-400	169	321	327	612	621	381	388	721	731

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, i	P	rimary an	d Middle.		Primary, Middle and High.					
Community and range	E. I. Rail- way subordi- nates on 31-3-31.	י בי ל ד		D _{2.}		D _{i.}		D _{2.}			
of emolamente.		0. M. 18	0. M. 20	0. M. 15	0. M. 20	О. М. 15	О. М. 20	0. M. 15 7	0. M. 20		
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munifiet-cont.d.		Re;	Ris.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Re.	Rø.		
(6) Rs. 401-450	72	299	200	\$86	\$ 90	\$18	\$19	615	419		
(7) Rs. 451-500	101	380	3 83	672	678	29	432	756	761		
(8) Rs. 501-550	59	132	132	232	\$40	141	141	278	29		
(9) Rs. 551-600	49	56	56	120	124	56	- 56	132	13		
10) Rs. 601—650	58	108	106	108	106	106	106	164	16		
11) Rs. 651-700	- 10			••	1 I		••	18	1		
12) Re. 701-750	1					- 4	4	•	-		
Totals	2,717	4,733	4,802	6,539	6,856	5,258	5,856	7,381	7,72		

TABLE Nd. 42.

East Indian Railway. Estimates of the cost of assistance to subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants).

Ultimate cost in Rupees per mensem. The annual cost will be ten times the cost per mensem :---

	DC6	le of assiste	nce.	
]	D ₁ .	D ₂ . Over-riding maxima.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Over-riding	g maxima.		
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
<u> </u>	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Ra.
-Assistance limited to the Middle Stan- dard for-		100.		
dard for— 2) Subbrdinates drawing not more than Rs. 390— Hindus	2,928	2,928	8,011	8,011
dard for b) Subbrdinates drawing not more than Rs. 300	2,928 416 64			
dard for— a) Subbrdinates drawing not more than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims	2,928 416 64	2,928 422	3,011 436	3,01 44

		Scale of ass	istance.		
	D	ŀ	D2	;•	
	Over-riding maxima. Over-ridin		Over-riding	ng maxima.	
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40	
A.—Assistance limited to the Middle Standard for—contd. (b) Subordinates drawing not more than	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rs. 350 Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	2,941 416 64	2,941 422 64	3,029 436 69	3,029 442 69	
munities	3,439	3,498	4,411	4,697	
Totals	6,860	6,925	7,945	8,237	
(c) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities Totals	2,947 416 64 3,760 7,187	2,947 422 64 3,825 7,258	3,035 437 69 5,023 8,564	3,035 443 69 5,318 8,865	
(d) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 450	2,947 416 64 4,059 7,486	2,947 422 64 4,125 7,558	3,035 437 69 5,409 8,950	3,035 443 69 5,708 9,255	
e) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 500	2,947 416 64	2,947 422 64	3,035 437 69	3,03 5 443 69	
munities	4,439	4,508	6,081	6,386	
Totals	7,866	7,941	9,622	9,993	

M

		Scale of	assistance.		
		D ₁ .	D	l•	
	Over-ridir	ng maxima.	Over-riding maxima		
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40	
A.—Assistance limited to the Middle Standard for—concld.	Re.	Re.	Rs.	Rø.	
(f) All subordinates—					
Hindus	2,947	2,947	8,045	8,04	
Muslims	416 64	422 64	437 69	4	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	VI		60		
munities	4,733	4,802	6,539	6,8	
Totals	8,160	8,235	10,090	10,4	
drawing up to Rs. 200 with assistance up to the High School Standard for					
Hindus	2,948	2,948	8,039	3,03	
Muslims Indian Christians	417 64	423 64	438 69	4	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	••	U.			
munities	3,055	3,112	3,607	3,8	
Totals	6,484	6,547	7,153	7,3	
(b) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 350-					
Hindus	2,964	2,964	3,061	3,0	
Muslims	417	423	438	4	
Indian Christians	64	64	69	(
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	3, 765	3, 828	4,811	5,1	
Totals	7,210	7,279	8,379	8,7	
(c) Other subordinates drawing not more					
than Rs. 400	2,975	2,975	3,072	3,01	
	417	423	439	44	
Muslims	64	64	69	(
Muslims	- 1				
Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-		4 91 0	£ 590 I	E 01	
Muslims	4,146	4,216	5,532	5,85	

		Scale of ass	istance.		
	D1		D2		
	Over-riding	; maxima.	Over-riding maxima.		
·	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40	
B.—Assistance limited to the Middle Standard in the case of Subordinates drawing up to Rs. 200 with assistance up to the High School Standard for—contd. (d) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 450—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hindus	2,975	2.975	3.072	3.072	
Muslims	417	423	439	445	
Indian Christians	64	64	69	69	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	4,464	4,535	5,947	6,277	
Totals	7,920	7,997	9,527	9,863	
(e) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300-	0.050		2.077		
Hindus Muslims	2,978 417	2,978 423	3,075	3,078	
Indian Christians	64	64	69	6	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-					
munities	4,893	4,967	6,703	7,040	
Totals	8,352	8,432	10,286	10,629	
(f) All other subordinates—					
Hindus Muslims	2,978	2,978 423		3,08	
Muslims Indian Christians	64	64	1	6	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-					
munities	5,200	5,274		7,64	
Totals	8,659	8,739	10, 892	11,24	
 C.—Assistance limited to the Middle Standard in the case of subordinates drawing up to Rs. 100 with assistance up to the High School Standard for— (a) Other subordinates drawing not more 					
than Rs. 300	3.010	3.010	3,134	3,138	
Muslims	428	434	454	460	
Indian Christians	66	66	72	75	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	3,135	3,188	3,684	3,902	
	6,639	6,698	7,344	7,579	

		Scale of	assistance.		
		D ₁ .	D3. Over-riding maxima		
	Over-ridi	ng maxima.			
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40	
 C.—Assistance limited to the Middle Standard in the case of Subordinates drawing up to Rs. 100 with assistance up to the High School Standard for—contd. (b) Other subordinates drawing not more 	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	
than Rs. 350 Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	3,026 428 66	- 3,026 434 66	3, 156 454 72	8,160 460 72	
munities	3,845	3,904	4,888	5,193	
Totals	7,365	7,430	8,570	8,885	
(c) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 400-				• •-•	
Hindus Muslims	3,037 428	3,037 434	3,167 455	3,171 461	
Indian Christians	66	66	72	72	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-					
munities	4,226	4,292	5,609	5,924	
Totals	7,757	7,829	9,303	9,628	
(d) Other subordinates drawing not more				·····	
than Rs. 450	3.037	3.037	3.167	3.171	
Muslims	428	434	455	461	
Indian Christians	66	66	72	72	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-			1		
munities	4,544	4,611	6,024	6,343	
. Totals	8,075	8,148	9,718	10,047	
e) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 500-					
Hindus	3.040	3.040	3,170	3,174	
Muslims	428	434	455	461	
Indian Christians	66	66	72	72	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-		-			
munities	4,973	5,043	6,780	7,106	
Totals	8,507	8,583	10,477	10,813	

		Scale of as	sistance.	
	D	1.	D	B•
	Over-ridin	g maxima.	Over-riding	g maxima.
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
C.—Assistance limited to the Middle Standard in the case of Subordinates drawing up to Rs. 100 with assistance up to the High School Standard for—concld.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(f) All other subordinates— Hindus Muslims	3,040 428 66	3,040 434 66	3,180 455 72	3,184 461
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	5,280	5,350	7,376	72 7,718
Totals	8,814	8,890	11,083	11,432
 (a) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities 	3,839 583 71 3,140	3,839 583 71 3,194	3,963 609 77 3,689	3,967 615 77 3,908
Totals	7,633	7,687	8,338	8,567
(b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 350	3,855 583 71	3,855 583 71	3,985 609 77	3,989 615 77
munities	3,850	3,910	4,893	5,199
Totals (c) Subordinates drawing not more than Ra. 400—	8,359	8,419	9,564	9,880
Hindus Muslims	3,866 583	3,866 583	3,996 610	4,000 616
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	71	71	77	77
munities	4,231	4,298	5,614	5,930
Totals	8,751	8,818	10,297	10,623

· · ·		Scale of assistance.				
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			D ₁ .	D ₂ .		
n an		Over-riding maxima. Over-riding ma			g maxima.	
•						
• • • • • • • • • •		15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40	
D.—Assistance up to and including High School Standard for—concld	l.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(d) Subordinates drawing not more th Rs. 450	an					
Hindus		3,866	3,866	3,996	4,000	
Muslims		583	583	610	616	
Indian Christians		71	71	77	77	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Co	om-					
munities	••	4,549	4,617	6,029	6,349	
Totals		9,069	9,137	10,712	11,042	
(e) Subordinates drawing not more the	ал					
Rs. 500						
Hindus		3,869	3,869	3,999	4,003	
Muslims		583	583	610	616	
Indian Christians	<u> </u>	71	71	77	77	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Co munities	···	4,978	5,049	6,785	7,112	
Totals		9,501	9,572	11,471	11,808	
	[0,012		11,000	
(f) All subordinates	- 1					
Hindus		3,869	3,869	4,009	4,013	
Muslims		583	583	610	616	
Indian Christians		71	71	77	77	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Co	om-					
munities		5,285	5,356	7,381	7,721	
Totals	[9,808	9,879	12,077	12,427	

43. Remarks on the Estimates of Table No. 42.-

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(1) The estimates are in respect of 19,425 subordinates (Hindus 13,264, Muslims 3,286, Indian Christians 158, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 2,717) at the stage, perhaps more than 20 years hence, when all these men or their successors (including those of the present pre-1925 Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway employees) are under the New Rules.

(2) The effect of any change of strength in any community or range of remuneration can be calculated from the average cost per 100 men of Table No. 39.

- (3) It will be seen that the *ultimate* cost under the present New Rules will be Rs. 61,730 per annum and that the maximum cost (*i.e.*, if subordinates in all ranges of remuneration are given the D_2 scale of assistance up to and including the High School stage with an over-riding maximum of Rs. 20) will be Rs. 1,24,270 per annum.
- (4) The figure of Rs. 61,730 per annum (for men drawing up to Rs. 300 on the lower scale of assistance D_1 for the Primary and Middle stages of education) is much below the corresponding estimate of Rs. 8,50,000 per annum, given in Agent's letter to the Railway Board, No. A. E.-1770, dated the 26th August 1929. This estimate of 8 5 lakhs was stated to be an 'outside maximum' figure, based on every parent taking full advantage of the permissible grant for every child: it was doubtless inclusive of assistance to labourers and inferior servants.
- (5) All communities would of course benefit under scale of assistance D_{2} .
- (6) If the over-riding maximum per child is increased to Rs. 20, then
 - (a) Indian Christians would derive no extra benefit.
 - (b) Hindus would benefit under Standards of Education C (Scale D₂) and D (Scale D₂).
 - (c) Muslims would benefit under Standards of Education A, B, C and D (Scale D₂).
 - (d) Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities would benefit under Standards of Education A, B, C and D.
- (7) By the time that the cost of parental educational assistance under the New Rules has risen to the ultimate figure of Rs. 61,730 (or 1,24,270) per annum—
 - (a) the cost under the Old Rules for pre-1925 Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway subordinates will have fallen from its present figure of about Rs. 43,000 to zero,
 - (b) further, under another head (cost of railway schools) there should be very substantial savings due to the levy of fees at Oakgrove at a rate round about Rs. 49 per mensem instead of at the present low rates shown in Table No. 1 of Chapter I.

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CHAPTER XI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. OLD RULES. HISTORY AND DETAILS OF COST AND OF THE EMPLOYEES AND CHILDREN ASSISTED.

44. History of the Old Rules.-The scheme, known on the G. I. P. Railway as ' the Subsidy Scheme for the education of children in boarding schools' dates back to 1903. For some years previously the Railway had been giving a grant-in-aid to the B., B. and C. I. Railway boarding school at Mount Abu which was attended by a number of children of European and Anglo-Indian subordinates of the G. I. P. Railway. In 1903, when the school was handed over to the Rev. B. A. Skelton to be carried on as a private concern, it was decided to replace the grant to the school by a subsidy of Rs. 7 per mensem to each G. I. P. Ry. child in the school. Subsequently assistance was extended to children of the same communities in other hill boarding schools which were recognized as affording a better all-round education than local day schools : several Inspectors of European Schools had suggested that the Railway should have its own boarding schools in preference to the Railway day schools. In 1912 the grant of Rs. 7 was restricted to subordinates at stations where there was no railway or other school providing the required education : and in 1914 the grant, then given for attendance at six selected schools, was extended to apply to any boarding schools in the hills or the plains approved by the Agent : at present 368 schools in six provinces are on the approved list. In 1919 the grant was altered to 20% of the boarding and tuition fees actually paid subject to a maximum of Rs. 7 per mensem and the conditions were liberalised in other ways-a grant being claimable when there is no " good " school at the employee's station or when a Railway Medical Officer certifies that in the interest of a child's health he should go to a hill station school. In July 1919 the subsidy was extended to Indian employees and in 1921 it was raised to 50% of the fees actually paid subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 per child per mensem. The subsidy is paid on production of the school's receipt for the fees for the period October-March or April-September and is not admissible for a child more than 18 years of age. Assistance is no longer given to temporary men taken in service after the 1st July 1929, but is still continued to a few men in receipt of subsidies before that date, in accordance with Railway Board's letter No. 7434-E., dated the 12th June 1929.

The current 'Old Rules' will be found in Appendix XIII and the procedure for settling claims in Appendix XIV, which has been included in view of its possible usefulness to railways which have so far produced no form of application for parental educational assistance. The rules are more liberal than the Railway Board's New Rules in that they apply to subordinates on all ranges of emoluments, they do not reduce the fraction of assistance as the man's pay rises, they extend to enrolment in High classes of schools and take into account the quality of the local school and medical certificates. On the whole I am not in favour of the last two concessions. Nothing is stated as to how the Railway is to decide whether a local school is a "good" school or not and the provision is open to abuse. I consider also that the relaxation provided by medical certificates for attendance at hill schools is abused. Two Medical Officers informed me that they were subjected to undue pressure in the matter of these certificates : the inclusion of Bandra, Kampti and Jubbulpore as Hill Stations is at variance with the main purpose of the concession : and it is anomalous for instance that a child who is not assisted for attending a school at Nagpur can get assistance on a medical certificate for attendance at Kampti, 9 miles away.

The case of each employee receiving assistance during 1930-31 under the G. I. P. Railway Old Rules was scrutinised and it was found that if the New Rules were applied to them 58% would cease to get assistance. This reduction in the number who would benefit is mainly due to assistance now given in respect of children at stations where there are schools of the requisite standard. The figures, by communities, are given below.

Community.	Subordinates assisted in 1930-81 under the Old Rules.	No. of preceding ineligible for assistance under New Rules.	Col. 3 as a per- centage of Col. 2.
1. Hindus 2. Muslims 3. Indian Christians 4. Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.	63 5 44 328	27 3 29 194	43% 60% 66% 59%
Totals	440	253	58%

TABLE NO. 43.

45. Cost to the Railway.—The figures for the past six years are given in Table No. 44 below.

TABLE NO. 44.

G. I. P. Railway. Cost to Railway Revenue of parental educational assistance under the Old Rules.

•		Year.			Total.	Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.	Indians.
	•	1		•	2	3	4
<u></u>	<u> </u>				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26		••	••	1	58,043	50,287	7,750
1926-27			••		69,362	62,822	6,540
1927-28	••		••	[71,824	59,489	12,33
1928-29	••	••	••		79,916	67,645	12,27
929-30		••	••	1	78,977	66,240	12,73
1930-31			••	.:	91,587	75,213	16,374

The following remarks may be made on the expenditure :---

(a) In the above figures as furnished to the Railway Board the expenditure on Parsis (e.g., Rs. 3,555 during 1930-31) is included under Indians. In subsequent tables I have transferred all M10SDRys

figures for Parsis to the head Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.

(b) Attention has been drawn previously to the slow growth of this expenditure on Boarding School subsidies. Clearly it has not reached its maximum, especially for Indians. I have estimated the expenditure for the next five year period by a graph : the results are in the following table.

TABLE No. 45.

	Yea		Year.		Total.	Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.	Indians.
		1			2	3	4
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	••	•••	• •		98, 500	80,500	18,000
1932-33		••			105,500	85,500	20,000
1933-34	••	••	••		112,750	90,750	22,000
1934-35		••			119,900	95,900	24,000
1935-36					126,900	101,000	25,900

G. I. P. Railway. Estimated cost to Railway Revenue of parental educational assistance under the Old Rules.

46. Fuller details for the year 1930-31.—In the two tables which follow are given the emoluments, children's fees, assistance and employees' share of the cost for the 440 subordinates assisted (by ranges of emoluments). In Table No. 46 the particulars are for employees irrespective of community while in Table No. 47 the particulars are given separately for the four communities (Hindus 65, Muslims 5, Indian Christians 44, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 328).

The total assistance from the Railway, viz., Rs. 91,547 amounted to 40% of the total school fees or, expressed in another way, to 6% of the total emoluments of the men receiving subsidies. The G. I. P. Railway Subsidy Scheme is of course somewhat less expensive (to the Railway) than the Old Rules scheme of Hill School assistance by the N. W., O. and R. and E. B. Railways for which the assistance from the Railway varies from 43% (E. B. Railway), to 46% (N. W. Railway) and 50% (O. and R. Railway) of the total school fees for to 11% (E. B. Railway), 12% (N. W. Railway) and 11% (O. and R. Railway) of the total emoluments of the beneficiaries.

Under the Old Rules Subsidy Scheme of the G. I. P. Railway in 1930-31 the parents' share of the total school fees was 60%, or expressed in another way was 9% of their total emoluments.

It will be noted that assistance was given to subordinates on all ranges of remuneration up to and including the range Rs. 701-750 and that assistance was most called for in ranges up to Rs. 400.

the It was shown in Table 43 above that the number of men receiving benefits during 1930-31 would be reduced by 58% if the New Rules were strictly applied to them. During this scrutiny of subsidy sheets for individuals, an estimate of the cost was made with the following general results (overriding maximum Rs. 15):---

- (1) If subsidies were given to men drawing up to Rs. 300 on scale of assistance D₁ up to the Middle stage the cost in 1930-31 would have been Rs. 10,550 (Hindus 2,790, Muslims 150, Indian Christians 1,270, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 6,340).
- (2) If subsidies were given to subordinates on all ranges of remuneration but with other conditions as in (1 above, the cost would have been Rs. 20,810 (Hindus 2,790, Muslims 150, Indian Christians 1,500, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 16,370).
- (3) If subsidies were given to men on all ranges of remuneration on scale of assistance D₂ up to the High School stage the cost would have been Rs. 27,430 (Hindus 3,820, Muslims 240, Indian Christians 1,850, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 21,520).

TABLE No. 46.

Range of emoluments.	No. of employees.	Total emoluments for the year.	Tuition and board in- cluding other assistable items.	Assistance from the Railway under .Old Rules	Employees share of cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Not more than Rs. 100.	58	50,130	11,592	5,021	6,571
(2) Rs. 101-200	72	1,33,002	25,970	11.130	14.840
(3) Rs. 201-300	101	2.89.350	46,959	18.987	. 27,972
(4) Rs. 301-350	97	3,76,050	57,305	25,163	32,142
(5) Rs. 351-400	37	1,66,860	27,853	11,103	16,750
(6) Rs. 401-450	12	62,160	8,753	3,340	5,413
(7) Rs. 451-500	24	1,39,884	20,827	7,430	13,397
(8) Ra. 501-550	7	45,750	5,652	2,111	3,541
(9) Rs. 551-600	15	1,06,770	9,258	3,385	5,873
(10) Rs. 601-650	10	77,400	8,270	2,560	5,710
(11) Rs. 651-700	2	16,500	1,957	540	1,417
(12) Rs. 701—750	5	46,800	2,826	817	2,009
Total	440	15,10,656	2,27,222	91,587	1,35,635

G. I. P. Railway, 1930-31. Subordinates of all communities receiving Parental Educational Assistance under the Old Rules.

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TABLE NO. 47.

Range of emoluments.	No. of employees.	Total emoluments for the year.	Tuition and board in- cluding other assistable items.	Assistance from the Railway under Old Rules.	Employees share of cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindus.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Not more than Ra. 100,	45	39,018	9,290	3,993	5,297
(2) Rs. 101-200 (3) Rs. 201-300 (4) Rs. 301-350 and above.	14 4 	24,000 12,780 	3,185 947 	1,478 406 	1,707 541
Total	63	75,798	13,422	5,877	7,545
MUSLIMS.					
(1) Not more than Rs. 100.	2	1,620	484	235	249
(2) Rs. 101-200 (3) Rs. 201-300 and above.	3	5,520 	707	321 	386
Total	5	7,140	1,191	556	635
Indian Christians.					
(1) Not more than Rs. 100.	8	7,092	1,459	621	838
(2) Rs. 101-200 (3) Rs. 201-300 (4) Rs. 301-350 (5) Rs. 351-400 and above.	18 14 4 	32,112 40,980 15,900 	4,875 7,343 1,856	2,039 2,983 743	2,836 4,360 1,113
2.50 3.710 540 1.417	Cara 1 44 277.6 59.62 70.6 70.8 70.8 70.8 58.1 68.1 68.2	1997 96,084 95,199 188,031 977,694 077,694 077,694 08,777 (897,04 08,934	15,533 51 51 51 51 51 61 52 5	. 0000-01 . 0800-0 . 0800-0 . 0800-0	(1) (2, 1 (1) (2, 1 (2) (3) (3, 1 (3) (3, 1 (4) (4, 1 (4) (4) (4) (11) (2) (4) (12) (1) (4)
91.587 7.87.815	1.76.11	-050,01,71	011	, frioT	

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G. I. P. Railway 1930-31. Subordinates of all communities receiving Parental Educational Assistance under the Old Rules.

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Range of emoluments.	No. of employees.	Total emoluments for the year.	Tuition and board in- cluding other assistable items.	Assistance from the Railway under Old Rules.	Employees' share of cost.
1	2	• 3	4	5	6
Anglo-Indian and Do- miciled Communities.		R3,	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.
(1) Not more than Rs. 100.	3	2,400	359	172	187
(2) Rs. 101-200	37	71,370	17,203	7,292	9,911
(3) Rs. 201-300	83	2,35,590	38,669	15,598	23,071
(4) Rs. 301-350	93	3,60,150	55,449	24,420	31,029
(5) Rs. 351-400	37	1,66,860	27,853	11,103	16,750
(6) Rs. 401-450	12	62,160	8,753	3,340	5,413
(7) Rs. 451-500	24	1,39,884	20,827	7,430	13,397
(8) Rs. 501-550	7	45,750	5,652	2,111	3,541
(9) Rs. 551-600	15	1,06,770	9,258	3,385	5,873
(10) Rs. 601-650	10	77,400	8,270	2,560	5,710
(11) Rs. 651-700	2	16,500	1,957	540	1,417
(12) Rs. 701-750	5	46,800	2,826	· 817	2,009
Total	328	13,31,634	1,97,076	78,768	1,18,308

47. Details regarding the children under the G. I. P. Railway Subsidy Scheme during 1930-31.—Full particulars will be found in the three tables which follow —in Table No. 48 the cost to the Railway by Community, and in Tables Nos. 49 and 50 the numbers of children by the various grades of instruction and also by community and the parents' ranges of emoluments. The following remarks may be made on the data :—

 The number of pupils, per employee, in respect of whom assistance was given varied from community to community being 1 for Hindus and Muslims, 1-1/3 for Indian Christains, 1½ for Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities, and 1½ for all communities together.

(2) The average cost to the Railway of assistance per child was Rs. 144 for the year, being highest in the case of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities, followed by Indian Christians, Muslims and Hindus (Table No. 48).

₹1 ₩23	This is much less than the sphual cost to the Railway during 1930-31
ю., ₁	of a pupil under the Old Rules of other State Railways, iriz.,
04	Rs. 297 on the O. and R. Railway, Rs. 214 on the N. W. Railway
17 47	f_{1} and Rs. 215 on the E. B. Railway f_{1}
51 15	(3) The number of assisted pupils in Secondary classes of schools as a
10 01 - 16	m percentage of the total pupils assisted was 52% (hoys 56%,
ŀ	a girls 47%) being - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1007 1009 11 11
ι.	67% for Muslims (boys 80%, girls nil).
675	56% for Hindus 5. (boys 65%, girls 10%)]

51% for Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities.	(boys 54%, girls 48%).
	(boys 50%, girls 50%).

These figures reflect the paucity of primary day-schools for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities and are not related of course to the percentage enrolment in secondary schools of the Railway children of these communities. TABLE NO. 48.

G. I. P. Railway, 1930-31. Number of children of all communities in respect of whom assistance was given and the average annual cost of assistance per child.

Community.	No. of children in respect of whom assistance was given.	Assistance given by the Railway.	Average annual cost of assistance per child.		
1	2	8	4 -		
 Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities. 	64 6 60 505	Rs. 5,877 536 6,386 78,768	Ra. 91-8 92-7 106-4 155-9		
Totals	635	91,587	144-8		

TABLE No. 49.

G. I. P. Railway, 1930-31. Subordinates of all communities receiving Parental Educational Assistance under the Old Rules and children (all school boarders) in respect of whom assistance was given.

Range of emolu- ments.	i	Number of children in respect of whom assistance was given.										
	oyees.		Bo	y s.		Girls.						
	No. of employees.	, Primary.	Middle.	, High.	Total.	Primary.	, Middle.	High.	Total.	Grand Total		
- 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
(1) Not more than Rs. 100.	58	- 17	14	13	44	11	5	1	17	61		
(2) Rs. 101-200	72	23	16	12	51	22	12	8	37	- 88		
3) Rs. 201—300	101	36	29	11	76	36	15	7	58	134		
(4) Rs. 301-350	97	39	29	11	79	- 39	29	9	77	150		
5) Rs. 351-400	37	13	15	9	- 37	14	13	6	- 33	70		
6) Rs. 401-450	12	6	3	1	10	6	4	1	11	21		
(7) Rs. 451-500	24	9	7	6	22	13	- 9	8	25	47		
8) Rs. 501-550	7	2	4	1	7	1	2 7	2	6	12		
9) Rs. 551-600	15	4	2	1	7	6	2		14	21		
0) Rs. 601-650	10	ð	2	1	6	•	1	2	10	16		
1) Rs. 651-700	2 5	••	3	••	1	·''1	- 11	Z	3 2			
2) Rs. 701-750	0	••		••	۵			••	Z	5		
Total	• 440	152	125	66	843	155	100	37	292	635		

TABLE NO.

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G. I. P. Railway, 1930-31. Subordinates of all communities receiving Parental Educational Assistance under the Old Rules and children (all School boarders) in respect of whom assistance was given.

		Number of children in respect of whom assistance was given.								
Range of emolu- ments.	oyees.	<u> </u>	Вс) ys.		Girls.				
	No. of employees	Primery.	Middle.	High.	Total.	Primary.	Middle.	High.	Total.	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDUS.										
(1) Not more than Rs. 100.	45	16	13	12	41	4		1	б	48
(2) Rs. 101-200	14	3	3	3	9	5		••	5	14
(3) Rs. 201-300	4		3	1	4	••			•••	4
(4) Rs. 301-350 and above.			••			••		••	•	· · · `
Total	63	19	19	16	54	9	••	1	10	64
MUSLIMS.										
(1) Not more than Rs. 100.	2	1	1		2		••			2
(2) Rs. 101-200	3	•••	••	3	3	1	••		1	4
(3) Rs. 201-300 and above.			•••					••		••
Total	5	1	1	3	5	1		••	1	6
Indian Christians.										
(1) Not more than	8	•••		1	1	5	4		9	10
Rs. 100. (2) Rs. 101—200	18	7	3	1	11	4	4	1	9	20
(3) Rs. 201-300	14	7	6	2	15	6	2	2	10	25
(4) Rs. 301-350	4	1	1	1	3		2	••	2	5
(5) Rs. 351-400 and above.					••					••
Total	- 44	15	10	5	30	15	12	. 3	30	60

ь. -		Nun	aber of	children	in resp	ect of v	rhom as	sistano	was gi	ven.
Range of emolu- ments.	loyees.	<u>`</u> -	Bo	ys.	İ		Gi	ris.		
1	vs No. of employees.	ee Primary.	🖡 Middle.	en High.	a Total.	Primery.	en Middle.	e High.	5 Total.	Crowd Total
NGLO-INDIAN AND Dominiled Com- munities.										
(1) Not more than	. 3	•••	••	. .		2	1	••	8	
Rs. 100. (2) Rs. 101—200	37	13	10	5	28	12	8	2	22	5
(3) Rs. 201-300	83	, 29	· 20	8	57	30	13	5	48	10
(4) Rs. 301-350	93	38	28	10	76	39	27	9	75	15
(5) Rs, 351—400	37	13	15	9	87	14	13	. 6	83	7
(6) Rs. 401-450	12	6	3	1	10	6	4	1	11	2
(7) Rs. 451-500	24	. 9	7	. 8	22	13	. 9	. 8	25	1
(8) Rs. 501-550	7	2	· 4	1	7	1	2	. 2	5	1
(9) Rs. 551600	15	4	2	1	7	. 6	7	1	• 14	2
l0) Rs. 601—650	10	3	2	1	. 6	8	2	Ź	10	1
I) Rs. 651-700	2		1		1		1	2	3	
2) Rs. 701—750	5	••	3	•••	8	1	1	••	2	
Total	328	117	95	42	. 254	130	88	33	251	50

CHAPTER XII.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. ESTIMATES OF ULTIMATE COST UNDEB THE NEW RULES.

48. Method of Estimating.—This is similar to the method adopted in Chapter X for the East Indian Railway :—

- The basis is the average of the costs per 100 men of the N. W. Railway and E. B. Railway costs as set out in Table No. 39 by communities, ranges of remuneration, Standards of Education, scales of assistance D₁ and D₂, and over-riding maxima Rs. 15 and 20 per child.
- (2) These mean costs have been applied to the 14,697 permanent subordinates, by community, in service on the 31st March 1931 (vide Table No. 51 below).
- (3) The result of applying the average costs per 100 men of Table No. 39 to the establishment figure of Table No. 51 will be found in Table No. 52.
- (4) The final stage is in Table No. 53 where the data from Table No. 52 are grouped by Standards of Education and ranges of remuneration.

49. Remarks on the Estimates in Table No. 53 :---

- (1) It will be seen that the *ultimate* cost under the present New Rules will be Rs. 57,280 per annum.
- (2) This is higher than the figure of Rs. 26,828 given in Statement C of letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway to the Railway Board, No. 21535 R/35, dated the 7th August 1929. But that figure relates only to children actually subsidised during the half year ending the 30th September 1928 for attendance at non-railway schools and is, therefore, not comparable with my estimate of Rs. 57,280. The estimates in Statements A and B of the letter referred to are not now relevant as they relate to children in Railway schools on the then possible assumption that such schools would be transferred to non-railway agency.
- (3) Table No. 53 contains a great variety of estimates but, passing over the intermediate ones, it will be seen that if all the enhancements are made which have been suggested (viz., the improved scale of assistance D_2 up to and including the High School stage for subordinates on all ranges of remuneration and with an over-riding maximum per child of Rs. 20) then the ultimate cost will be Rs. 103,990.
- (4) By the time that the cost of Parental Educational Assistance under the New Rules has risen to the ultimate figure of Rs. 57,280 (or upto a maximum of Rs. 103,990 according to the particular enhancements approved) the cost under the Old Rules will have fallen from its present figure of Rs. 91,587 (or its subsequent maximum) to zero.

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TABLE No. 51.,

Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) permanent in service on the 31st March 1931 by community and range of emoluments, compiled from statements prepared by K. M. Hassan, Esq., Special Duty Officer, Railway Board.

Range of emoluments.		All communities together.	Hindus including Sikhs.	Muslime.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-In- dian and Domiciled Communities (Europeans, Jews, Armenians and Parsis).
1		- 2	3	4	5	6
(1) Not>Rs. 100	•••	10,441	7,908	1,207	826	500
(2) Rs. 101-200	••	2,216	1,193	276	363	384
(3) Rs. 201	••	1,378	247	32	174	925
(4) Rs. 301-350	••	331	41	6	40	244
(5) Rs. 351-400	••	109	11	7	5	86
(6) Rs. 401-450		51	. 5		3	43
(7) Rs. 451-500	••	85	4		2	79
(8) Rs. 501-550	••	22	2			20
(9) Rs. 551600	••	28	1		1	26
(10) Rs. 601-650	••	33	1		·	32
(11) Rs. 651-700	••	2				2
(12) Rs. 701-750	••	1				1
Total	••	14,697	9,413	1,528	1,414	2,342

TABLE NO. 52.

- Parental Educational Assistance. Railway Board's New Rules of the 25th September 1930. Estimated ultimate cost to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for subordinates permanent in service (excluding labourers and inferior servants). The estimates have been calculated for the numbers of subordinates on the 31st March 1931 given in Table No. 51 and at the rates per 100 men from Table No. 39 obtained as an average of the results of the Educational Censuses on the Eastern Bengal Railway (16th February 1931), and on the North-Western Railway (26th October 1931). The estimates are set out by Community, Range of Emoluments and eight alternatives, viz:--
 - (a) Assistance for Primary and Middle stages of school education.
 - (b) Assistance for Primary, Middle and High stages of school education.

(c) Scale of assistance D₁, *i.e.*-

1/2 fees for emoluments not over Rs. 100.

then 1/3 fees for emoluments Rs. 101-200.

then 1/4 fees for emoluments Rs. 201 and over.

(d) Scale of assistance D₂, *i.e.*---

1/2 fees for emoluments not over Rs. 200.

then 1/3 fees for emoluments Rs. 201-350.

then 1/4 fees for emoluments Rs. 351 and over.

(e) Over-riding maximum per parent of Rs. 40 p.m.

Over-riding maxima per child of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 p.m.

NOTE.—The Estimates are in Rs. per mensem. The annual cost (in view of the School year of ten months) will be ten times the cost per mensem.

	10 90	Pri	mary a	nd Midd	lle.	Primary, Middle and High.				
Community and range of emoluments.	subordinates	D	1.	D	2.	D		I	2.	
	I. P. Ry. 31-3-31.	O. M. 15.	O. M. 20.	О. М. 15.	0, M. 20.	O. M. 15.	О. М. 20.	O. M. 15.	О. М. 20.	
<u></u>	ື້ບ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
HINDUS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Not more than Rs. 100	7,908	1,874	1,874	1,874	1,874	2,444	2,444	2,444	2,444	
(2) Rs. 101-200	1,193	125	125	188	188	184	184	278	282	
(3) Rs. 201-300	247	44	44	55	55	57	57	73	73	
(4) Rs. 301350	-41	11	n II	15	15	13	13	19	19	
(5) Rs. 351-400	11	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	
(6) Rs. 401-450	5						'			
(7) Rs. 451-500	4			••		2	2	2	2	
(8) Rs. 501-550	2			••			••		••	
(9) Rs. 551-600	1			••					••	
(10) Rs. 601650	1			10	10		••	10	10	
(11) Rs. 651-700 and above.	 	 		• ••			••		••	
Totals	9,413	2,056	2,056	2,144	2,144	2,703	2,703	2,829	2,833	

		Pri	mary a	nd Midd	lle.	Prima	ry, Mid	die and	Higb.
Community and range of emoluments.	subordinates	I) 1.	I) <u>e</u> .	D	L•	D	+
·	G. I. P. Ry. 31-3-31.	O. M. 15.	0. M. 20.	0. M. 15.	0. M. 20.	0. M. 15.	0. M. 20.	О. М. 15.	О. М. 20.
	G, I. 31	1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8
		· Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	.R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MUSLIMS.		ļ	ļ	1]	ļ]	
(1) Not more than Rs. 100 (2) Rs. 101-200 (3) Rs. 201-300	1,207 276 32	152 39 5	154 39 5	152 57 6	154 57 6	215 50 6	215 50 6	215 75 7	217 75 7
(4) Rs. 301-350	6	· · · ·				`	[•]	l'	
(5) Rs. 351-400 (6) Rs. 401-450 and above.		•••				••	••		
Totals	1,528	196	198	216	218	271	271	298	300
.⊁			- * *						
Indian Christians.									
(1) Not more than Rs. 100	826	3 51	351	351	351	390	890	390	390
(2) Rs. 101-200 (3) Rs. 201-300	363 174	71 241	71 241	103 321	103 321	95 241	95 241	142 821	142 321
(4) Rs. 301-350	40								:
(5) Rs. 351-400	5	••	••						1
(6) Rs. 401-450 (7) Rs. 451-500	32	•••	••	••	••	••		••	
(7) Rs. 451500 (8) Rs. 501550	"	•••			•••				
(9) Rs. 551-600	1						· · ·	··· ·	1
(10) Rs. 601-650 and above.		••	••	•••					
	1,414	663	663	775	775	726	728	853	863
ANGLO-INDIAN AND DOMI-	, I							1	1
OILED COMMUNITIES. (1) Not more than Rs. 100	500	356	425	356	425	383	455	383	455
(2) Rs. 101-200	384	250	267	305	353	284	299	338	381
(3) Rs. 201-300	925	2,220	2,220	2,609	2,698	2,526	2,530	2,971	3,079
(4) Rs. 301-350 (5) Rs. 351-400	244 86	529 163	533 166	900 811	958 316	557 194	562 197	945 367	1,013 872
(6) Rs. 401-450	43	178	179	231	233	190	191	248	250
(7) Ro. 451-500	79	297	299	52 5	530	836	838	691	696
(8) Rs. 501550 (9) Rs. 551600	20 26	45	45 30	79 64	81 66	48	48 80	94	99 70
(9) Rs. 551-600 (10) Rs. 601-650	32	58	58	58	58	58	58	90	90
(11) Rs. 651-700	2							4	4
(12) Rs. 701-750	1				••	4	4	4	4
		4,126	4,222	5,438	5,718	4,610	4,712	6,105	1

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TABLE NO. 53.

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Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Estimates of the cost of assistance to sub-ordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants). Ultimate cost in Rupees per mensem. The annual cost will be ten times the cost per mensem.

i i		Scale of as	sistance.	
	D ₁	•	D	2.
	Over-riding	y maxima.	Over-ridin	g maxima.
	15 & 40	20 & 40 _.	15 & 40	20 & 4 0
•	 Rs.	Rs.	 Rs.	Rs
A.—Assistance limited to the Middle Stan-				
dard for—				
a) Subordinates drawing not more than				
Rs. 300— Hindus	2.043	2,043	2.117	2,11
Muslims	196	198	215	21
Indian Christians	663	663	775	77
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-				
munities	2,826	2,912	3,270	3,47
Totals	5,728	5,816	6,377	6,58
 b) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 350— 				
Hindus	2.054	2.054	2,132	2,13
Muslims	196	198	215	21
Indian Christians	663	663	775	77
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-				
munities	3,355	3,445	4,170	4,43
Totals	6,268	6,360	7,292	7,55
(c) Subordinates drawing not more than		;		
Ra. 400 Hindus	2,056	2.056	2,134	0 10
Muslims	196	2,000	2,134	2,13 21
Indian Christians	663	663	775	77
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-				
munities	3,518	3,611	4,481	4,75
	6,433	6,528	7,606	7,87
Totals		-	.,	

•		Scale of a	ssistance.	stance.		
		D ₁ .	D	2.		
 	Over-ridin	g maxima.	Over-ridin	g maxima.		
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40		
A-Assistance limited to the Middle Stan- dard for-contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
 d) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 450 						
Hindus	2,056	2, 05 6	2,134	2,134		
Muslims	196	198	216	218		
Indian Christians	66 3	663	775	778		
munities	3,696	3,790	4,712	4,981		
Totals	6,611	6,707	7,837	8,110		
e) Subordinates drawing not more than				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Rs. 500-	0.050		0.104			
Hindus Muslims	2,056 196	2,056 198	2,134 216	2,134 218		
Indian Christians	663	663	775	778		
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-						
munities	3,993	4,089	5,237	5,513		
Totals	- 6,908	7,006	8,362	8,640		
f) All subordinates —						
Hindus	2,056	2,056	2,144	2,144		
Muslims	196 663	198 882	216 775	218		
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	003	663	775	775		
munities	4,126	4,222	5,438	5,718		
Totals	7,041	7,139	8,573	8,855		
 Assistance limited to the Middle Stan- dard in the case of Subordinates drawing up to Rs. 200 with assistance up to the High School standard for— a) Other subordinates drawing not more then 20 200 						
than Rs. 300— Hindus	2.056	2,056	2,135	2,135		
Muslims	197	199	216	218		
Indian Christians	663	663	775	775		
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	3,132	3,22 2	3,632	3,857		
, Totals	6,048	6,140	6,758	6,965		

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				Scale of a	ssistance.	
			D	1.	D	2•
			Over-riding	g maxima.	Over-ridin	g maxima.
			15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40
P Assistance limited		<u></u>			`	<u>-</u>
B.—Assistance limited to dard in the case of Sub up to Rs. 200 with the High School Stand	ordinates dra assistance	wing up to	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(b) Other subordinates (than Rs. 350	drawing not	more				
Hindus		••	2,069	2,069	2,154	2,154
Muslims	••	••	197	199	216	218
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and	Dominilad	C	663	663	775	775
munities		сош- • •	3,689	3 ,78 4	4,577	4,870
	Totals	••	6,618	6,715	7,722	8,017
(c) Other subordinates than Rs. 400-	drawing not	more				
Hindus	••	••	2,072	2,072	2,157	2,157
Muslims	••	••	197	199	217	219
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and	 Dominiled	 Com	663	663	775	775
munities			3,883	3,981	4,944	5,242
	Totals	••	6,815	6,915	8,093	8,393
(d) Other subordinates than Rs. 450-	drawing not	more				
Hindus		••	2,072	2,072	2,157	0.157
Muslims	••		197	199	2,137	2,157 219
Indian Christians			663	663	775	775
Anglo-Indian and munities	Domiciled	Com-	4,073	4,172	F 100	E 400
		••	<u>.</u>		5,192	5,492
	Totals	••	7,005	7,106	8,341	8,643
(c) Other subordinates (than Rs. 500	drawing not	more				
Hindus	••	••	2,074	2,074	2,159	2,159
Muslims Indian Christians	••	••	197	199	217	219
Anglo-Indian and	Domiciled	Com-	663	663	775	775
munities			4,409	4,510	5,783	6,088
			·			

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		Scale of assistance.					
		D ₁ . D ₂		 2•			
		Over-ridin	g maxima.	Over-ridin	g maxima.		
		15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40		
B.—Assistance limited to	the Middle stan-						
dard in the case of sub up to Rs. 200 with the High School Star	ordinates drawing assistance up to	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.		
(f) All other subordinate	8-						
Hindus	•• ••	2,074	2,074	2,169	2,169		
Muslims Indian Christians	•• ••	197 663	199 663	217 775	219 774		
	Domiciled Com-	0.00					
munities	••	4,549	4,650	6,045	6,355		
	Totals	7,483	7,586	9,206	9,518		
up to Rs. 100 with assi High School Standard (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 200-	fo r						
High School Standard	stance up to the for rawing not more 	2,115 208 687 3,166	2,115 210 687 3,254	2,225 234 814 3,665	2 ,229 236 814 3 ,885		
 High School Standard (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and D 	stance up to the for rawing not more 	208 687	210 687 3,254	234 814 3,665	236 814 3,885		
 High School Standard (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muelims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and D munities 	stance up to the for rawing not more 	208 687 3,166	210 687	234 814	236 814		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs. 350— 	stance up to the for rawing not more 	208 687 3,166 6,176	210 687 3,254 6,266	234 814 3,665 6,938	236 814 3,885 7,164		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs, 350— Hindus 	stance up to the for rawing not more 	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244	236 814 3,885 7,164 2,248		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs, 350— Hindus Muslims 	stance up to the for rawing not more 	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128 208	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128 210	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244 234	236 814 2,885 7,164 2,248 236		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs, 350— Hindus 	stance up to the for rawing not more Domiciled Com- Totals rawing not more 	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128 210 687	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244 234 814	236 814 2,885 7,164 2,248 2,248 2,36		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians 	stance up to the for rawing not more Domiciled Com- Totals rawing not more 	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128 208	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128 210	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244 234	236 814 3,885 7,164 2,248 236 814		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs, 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I 	stance up to the for rawing not more 	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128 208 687	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128 210 687	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244 234 814	236 814 3,885 7,164 2,248 236 814 4,898		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muelims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs, 350— Hindus Muelims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (c) Other subordinates du 	stance up to the for rawing not more Domiciled Com- Totals Totals Domiciled Com- Totals	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128 208 687 3,723	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128 210 687 3,816	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244 234 814 4,610	236 814 2,885 7,164 2,248 236		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (c) Other subordinates du than Rs. 400— 	stance up to the for	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128 208 687 3,723 6,746	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128 210 687 3,816 6,841	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244 234 814 4,610 7,902	236 814 3,885 7,164 2,248 236 814 4,898 8,196		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muelims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs, 350— Hindus Muelims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (c) Other subordinates du 	stance up to the for	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128 208 687 3,723 6,746 2,131	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128 210 687 3,816 6,841 2,131	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244 234 814 4,610 7,902 2,247	236 814 3,885 7,164 2,248 236 814 4,898 8,196 2,251		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (c) Other subordinates du than Rs. 400— Hindus Muslims Muslims Muslims Muslims 	stance up to the for	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128 208 687 3,723 6,746	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128 210 687 3,816 6,841	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244 234 814 4,610 7,902	236 814 3,880 7,164 2,248 236 814 4,898 8,196 2,251 237		
 <i>High School Standard</i> (a) Other subordinates d than Rs. 300— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities (b) Other subordinates d than Rs. 350— Hindus Muslims Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and I munities 	stance up to the for	208 687 3,166 6,176 2,128 208 687 3,723 6,746 2,131 208	210 687 3,254 6,266 2,128 210 687 3,816 6,841 2,131 210	234 814 3,665 6,938 2,244 234 814 4,610 7,902 2,247 235	236 814 3,885 7,164 2,248 236 814 4,898 8,196		

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		Scale of assi	stance.		
	D1	•	D2	;•	
•	Over-riding maxima. O		Over-ridin	Over-riding maxima,	
	15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40	
	 Rs.	 Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
d) Other subordinatos drawing not more than Rs. 450	2,131	2,131	2,247	2,251	
Muslims	2,131	2,131	2,247	2,231	
Indian Christians	687	687	814	814	
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-					
munities	4,107	4,204	5,225	5,520	
Totals	7,133	7,232	8,521	8,822	
(e) Other subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 500 Hindus Muslims	2,133 208	2,133 210	2,249 235	2,253 237	
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com- munities	687 4,443	687 4,542	814 5,816	814 6,116	
Totals	7,471	7,572	9,114	9,420	
(f) All other subordinates	2,133	2,133		0.969	
Muslims	2,133	2,133	2,259 235	2,263	
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	687	687	814	814	
munities	4,583	4,682	6,078	6,383	
Totals	7,611	7,712	9,386	9,697	
 D.—Assistance up to and including the High School standard for.— (a) Subordinates drawing not more than Rs. 300— 					
Hindus	2,685	2,685	2,795	2,799	
Muslims	271	271	297	299	
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Com-	726	726	853	853	
munities	3,193	3,284	3,692	3,915	
Totals	6,875	6,966	7,637	7,866	

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			Sci	ale of assists	nce.			
]	D ₁ .	D ₃ .			
			Over-ridin	g maxima.	Over-riding maxima			
			:15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40		
an a tha an a tha an			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.		
b) Subordinates drawing Rs. 350	not more	than				1		
Hindus			2,698	2,698	2,814	2,818		
Muslims	••	•••	271	271	297	299		
Indian Christians			.726	726	-853	853		
Anglo-Indian and I munities	lomiciled	Com-	3,750	3,846	4,637	4,928		
turding and in a		• • •						
	Totals	•.• i	7,445	7,541	8,601	8,898		
c) Subordinates drawing Rs. 400	not more	than		1				
Hindus			2,701	2,701	2,817	0 ,821		
Muslims	••	••	.271	271	298	300		
Indian Christians		a	.726	726	-853	853		
Anglo-Indian and D munities	··	со <u>т</u> . 	3,944	4,043	5,004	5,300		
	Totals	••:	7,642	7,741	8,972	9,274		
l) Subordinates drawing Rs 450	not more	than						
Hindus	••		:2,701	2,701	2,817	2,821		
Muslims	••		271	271	208	300		
Indian Christians	•••	<u> </u>	726	726	-853	853		
Anglo-Indian and D munities		Com-	4,134	4,234	5,252	5,550		
·	Totals		7,832	7,932	9,220	9,524		
		••						
e) Subordinates drawing Rs. 500-		than		· ·				
Hindus	••	••	2,703	2,703	2,819	2,823		
Muslims			271 726	271 726	298 853	300 -853		
Anglo-Indian and D	omiciled (Com.	.120	120	600	0.00		
munities	•••		4,470	4,572	5,843	6,146		
•.	Totals		8,170	8,272	9,813	10,122		

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		Scale of assistance.					
		D ₁ .		Ď ₂ .			
		Over-riding	g maxima.	Over-riding maxima.			
		15 & 40	20 & 40	15 & 40	20 & 40		
		Rs.	R s .	Rs.	Rs.		
(j) All subordinatos	•••	2,703 271	2,703 271	2,829 298	2,833 300		
Indian Christians Anglo-Indian and Domiciled		726	726	853	853		
munities		4,610	4,712	6,105	6,413		
Totals	••	8,310	8,412	10,085	10,39		

CHAPTER XIII.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF PARENTAL EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE OLD RULES AND NEW RULES AFTER FIVE YEARS.

50. Cost under the Old Rules after five years.—This estimate presents a number of difficulties. In the first place it is clear that the expenditure under the Old Rules will continue to grow for some years especially in respect of Indian employees. In paragraph 45 of Chapter XI, I have estimated the cost in 1935-36 at Rs. 126,900 (Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities Rs. 1,01,000 and Indians Rs. 25,900).

From this sum have to be deducted the savings in respect of the permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) who will retire during the five year period 1931-32 to 1935-36. Assuming, in the absence of other information, that these retirements will be as numerous as in the five year period 1926-27 to 1930-31 (viz., Indians 3,663, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 869, for further details, vide Table No. 54), the resulting savings in 1935-36 have been calculated to be Rs. 31,277. This calculation is made in Table No. 55 below, using the costs under the Old Rules of known numbers of men, by ranges of remuneration, subsidised during 1930-31.

The net cost under the Old Rules after five years, i.e., in 1935-36 should, therefore, be Rs. 95,623.—There may be further savings in respect of pre-February 1929 men who elect to come under the New Rules, but no figures are available of the numbers of these men. One would say a priori that the numbers of such men electing the New Rules would be trifling since the advantages afforded by the latter in the matter of assistance, (1) for primary scholars boarding with relations or friends, (2) when attendance at the local school is incompatible with a child's religious persuasion, are outweighed by the many advantages of the Old Rules of the G. I. P. Railway which were indicated in paragraph 44 of Chapter XI.

I understand that up to the beginning of January 1932 the G. I. P. Railway had received 42 applications from subordinates for assistance under the New Rules : 33 from Hindus, 2 from Indian Christians and 7 from the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (including 2 Parsis). But 38 of these applications were from men recruited on the 1st February 1929 or later who necessarily come under the New Rules. Two of these applications have been sanctioned.

51. In the circumstances it is clear that the immediate cost of the New Rules to the G. I. P. Railway will be so small that no estimate of it is called for.

52. Cost under the New Rules after five years.—An estimate may, however, be made in respect of the subordinates who are likely to be confirmed during the next five years. The numbers of these are assumed to be the same as those confirmed during the past five years (Indians 3,615, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities 773, for further details, vide Table No. 56). The new men will all necessarily be under the Railway Board's New Rules. The resulting extra cost in 1935-36 has been estimated at Rs. 10,000 (or Rs. 15,160 if all possible enhancements of the New Rules are sanctioned)—this calculation is made in Table No. 57 from Columns 1 and 8 of Table No. 39.

TABLE No. 54.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Statement showing the number of permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of the Indian communities, (i.e., Hindus, Muslims, Indian Christians) and the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (i.e., Europeans, Jews, Armenians, Parsis) retired for any cause during the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31.

					·	<u></u>	
Range of emoluments	s. 192	26-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Totals.
Indians.							
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		718 96 28 5 7 2 2 1 	695 95 18 4 3 1 	416 76 18 3 1 2 2 1 1	402 58 15 7 2 1 4 2 2 	871 67 20 7 5 1 1 1 2 1 	3,102 392 99 26 16 8 4 5 4 2 1
Totals		859	816	520	493	975	3,663
$\begin{array}{c} Anglo-Indian and Dollar $		85 56 32 11 13 5 5 2 	53 46 29 11 13 3 6 7 2 1 	54 33 25 5 9 5 4 5 1	51 39 27 7 9 5 4 8 1 3 	100 35 28 6 8 3 7 2 2 	343 209 141 40 52 19 26 27 3 4 4 1
Totals		212	171	141	154	191	869
Grand Totals	· [1,071	987	661	647	1,166	4,532

TABLE NO. 55.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Annual savings on expenditure under the Old Rules after five years, due to the probable retirement by that date of permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of all communities.

Range of emolum	ients.	No. of men eligible for assistance under Old Rules on 31st March 1931.	No. of men receiving assistance under Old Rules in 1930-31.	Column 3 as a percentage of Column 2.	Probable No. of men retired after five years.	Probable No, of men retired after 5 years who would have been receiving assist- ance under the Old Rules-by calou- lation from columns 4 and 5.	Cost of semistance under the Old Rules per 100 men during 1930-31 from columne 2 and 5 of Table No 46.	Cost of assistance under the Old Rules for the No. of men abown in Column 6.
1		2	3	4	5	đ	7	8
TÈ a							Rs.	Rs.
Rs. (1) Not>100		10,441	58	1	8,445	34	8,656	2,943
(2) 101-200		2,216	72	3	601	18	15,458	2,782
(2) 201-300		1,378	101	7	240	17	18,799	3,196
(4) 301350		331	97	29	66	19	25,941	. 4,929
(5) 351-400		109	: 37	- 34	68	23	30,008	6,902
(6)' 401450'		51	12	24	27	6	27,833	1,670
(7) 451-500		85	24	28	30	8	30,958	2,477
(8) 501-550		22	7	32	32	10	30,157	3,016
(9) 551-600		28	15	-54	7	4	22,567	903
(10) 601—650		33	10	30	8	2	25,600	- 512
(11) 651-700		2	2	100	6.	6	27,000	1,620
(12) 701-750		1	1	100	2	2	16,340	327
<u></u>	·			<u> </u>				
Totals	••	14,697	436	3	4,532	- 149		31,277

TABLE NO. 56

Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Statement showing the number of permanent subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of the Indian communities (i.e., Hindus, Muslims, Indian Christians) and the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities (i.e., Europeans, Jews, Armenians, Parsis) confirmed for any cause, during the five years, 1926-27 to 1930-31.

				1	1	1	1	
Range of e	əmqinmetr	ts.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Totals.
IJĸIJ	IANS.							
Rs. (1) Not>100 (2) 101-200 (3) 201-300 (4) 301-350 (5) $351-400$ (6) $401-450$ (7) $451-500$ (8) $501-550$ (9) $551-600$ (10) $601-650$ (11) $651-700$ (12) $501-750$	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	959 43 14 	785 19 3 2 	682 19 3 2 	457 16 3 	585 _15 _5 _1 _1 _1 	3,468 <u>112</u> 28 5 1 1
(12) 701—750	 Totala	••	1,017	809	706	476	607	3,615
Анаго-Інд Домісцяр С			į					
Rs. (1) Not>100 (2) 101 -200 (3) 201 -350 (4) 301 -350 (5) 351 -400 (6) 401 -450 (7) 451 -500 (8) 501 -550 (9) 551 -600 (10) 601 -650 (11) 651 -700 (12) 701 -750	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	130 54 17 2 1 1 1 	115 55 16 5 4 3 	125 31 2 4 6 1 	83 38 2 	57 .4 3 4 	510 183 42 16 15 5 3
	Totals	••	205	198	169	128	73	773
Grand	Totals		1,222	1,007	875	604	680	4,388

TABLE NO. 57.

Monthly cost under New Rules to Great Indian Peninsula Railway of parental educational assistance after 5 years in respect of the 4,388 men of all communities shown in column 2 likely to be confirmed and under the New Rules by that date.

Range of emolume	ents.	Probable number confirmed after 5 years.	Monthly cost for men in Column 2 under present New Rules (Scale D ₁ , O. M. Rs. 15, assistance upto Rs. 300 for Pri- mary and Middle School stages) :calculated from rate per 100 men from Column 1 pages 7581 of Table No. 39.	Monthly cost for men in Column 2 under scale D ₂ , O. M. Rs. 20, assist- ance for all subordi- nates for Primary, Middle and High School stages: calculated from rate per 100 men from Column 8 pages 75-81 of Table No. 39.
1		2	3	4
Rs.			Ré.	Rs.
(1) Not>101	••	3,978	867	1,146
(2) 101 - 200	••	294	52	98
(3) 201300	••	70	81	113
(4) 301350	••	21	••	65
(5) 351-400	••	16	••	58
(6) 401450	••	6	••	26
(7) 451-500	••	3	••	20
(8) 501550	••	••	••	••
(9) 551-600	••	••	••	
(10) 601-650	••	••	••	l
(11) 651700	••	•,•	••	
(12) 701-750	••	••	••	
Totals	••	4,388	1,000	1,516

The annual costs will be ten times the monthly costs, *i.e.*, Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,160, respectively.

CHAPTER XIV.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE RAILWAY BOARD'S NEW RULES.

53. General.—The following comments are in continuation of Chapter XII of my report, dated the 5th August 1931.

The New Rules have a sound logical basis (Rule 3), and it is important that, whatever modifications of detail are made, they should not be such as to upset that basis. Hard cases not covered by the rules can best be dealt with by referring them to Staff Benefit Fund Committees. As I understand it, it had been represented as unfair to an employee to post him to a station where there were no proper educational facilities for his children and it is solely to remedy this grievance and mitigate difficulties inseparable from such postings that the rules were put into operation.

It may be anticipated from what has been said in paragraph 32 of Chapter XII of my report, dated the 5th August 1931, that in the early years expenditure under the New Rules will be small. The rules are fairly well known to men at large stations but the eligible men are not at large stations. I still encounter the belief that the rules are not yet in force, based on the use in the rules of the future tense and the epithet "provisional", and that the rules will come into operation with modifications at the end of my special duty. Applications are still few in number compared with the numbers of men with eligible children but it is suggestive that the applications for assistance under the New Rules are most numerous on the Railway which for 13 years has had a very similar Subsidy Scheme open to Indians.

For the next few years complaints may be anticipated from staff at large stations and not eligible for benefits that the scheme benefits only a handful of men and is a failure. I have received representations from men on matters quite outside the scope of the rules, e.g., that employees working at big stations who have their families residing at other stations should be assisted and that a share of day-school fees should be paid. It would appear that if an employee for reasons of economy or some domestic convenience deliberately leaves his children, away from his station where there are suitable schools, in some village where there are no suitable schools he can hardly claim that the Railway should remedy his self-inflicted hardship. The second proposal for payment of a proportion of the school fees of Railway children who are dayscholars is equally indefensible. A Provincial Government or a private employer would not dream of admitting any such liability in respect of the children of their employees and there seems to be no reasons why---in places where there is an adequate supply of schools-a Railway should accept liabilities which no other public or private employer is called upon to assume.

This is not to say that the rules cannot be liberalised. Undoubtedly they should be, provided it is within the framework of Rule 3. I consider that the Railway Board would be well advised to approve of extension of benefits on the higher scale D_g of assistance for the High classes of schools with an over-riding maximum of Rs. 20 per child for all permanent subordinates (excluding for the present labourers and inferior servants) and certainly at least for such subordinates whose remuneration does not exceed Rs. 500 per MIOSDRys mensem. If provision of funds for these enhancements is held to be a diffieulty I would point out that the ultimate cost of the New Rules as so enhanced will be less than the present cost under the Old Rules except possibly on the G. I. P. Railway where the expenditure under the Old Rules has not yet reached its maximum.

The exclusion of Labourers and Inferior Servants I base on the ground that (except for a very few cases of Labourers) their remuneration would not permit them to pay even half of the monthly boarding and tuition fees which are not less than Rs. 18 for Indians and Rs. 44 for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities. I do not find any employee on the G. I. P. Railway claiming educational subsidy whose pay is below Rs. 70. It should not be thought that the children of labourers and inferior servants are at a disadvantage in the matter of access to schools as compared with the children of other subordinates. All the workshop and factory staff are in large stations : further I find the percentages of the following categories of N. W. Railway subordinates in October 1931 who are posted in *large* stations areas to be as. follows :—

					Per cent.
Labourers	••	••	••	••	76
Inferior Servants	••	••	••	• •	77
Factory staff	••	••	••	• •	100
Other subordinates	••	••	••	••	77

54. Meanwhile it is important that the State Railways should use all the resources at their disposal to bring the New Rules to the notice of employees at small stations, particularly in the case of the N. W. Railway the 154 stations in Appendix XI which have no primary school within five miles and in the case of the E. B. Railway the 52 school-less stations in Appendix XIV of my report, dated the 5th August 1931.

Another helpful measure which might have been adopted earlier would be to publish in the Gazette a form of application suitable for the New Bules. Many applications for assistance have been rejected simply because they were made on forms relating to the Old Rules.

55. Further Recommendations.

. - 4. 1 4.

> Rule 3.—(i) The term standard in the phrase requisite standard relates to the grade of the school as is seen in Rule 4 but might also be held to refer to the class or form. Attempts to relate standard to curricula or subjects taught are to be deprecated otherwise a man may claim that a school is not of the 'requisite standard' because it does not teach French or Trigonometry or Botany or some other special subject in which he wishes his "child to receive instruction.

There is one case, however, not of subject, but of the language in which all subjects are taught, for which provision should be made and I think it reasonable that an employee should be able to get his child instructed in his home language. A form of wording is suggested in Note 7 of the following paragraph.

- (ii) There are cases of an employee transferred from one station to another at both of which schools of the requisite standard exist who wishes to leave a child at school at the former station (as a school boarder) to avoid the detriment to work that would result if the child is taken away by the parent to his new station in the middle of the school year. There are good educational grounds for a concession in such circumstances and a form of wording is suggested in Note 5 below.
- Rule 5 (d).—It has been suggested that the concession given in this section should be extended to a child attending an Indian Middle School without boarding arrangements on the ground that very few Indian Middle Schools have boarding arrangements. According to figures which I have obtained from the Directors of Public Instruction concerned this is not the case, except for Assam and Bengal. I am informed that the percentages of Indian Middle Schools with boarding arrangements are as follows :—

Per cent.

Assam	••	••	••	••	3
Bengal	••	••	••	••	3
Bihar and Orissa	•••	••	••	••	31
Bombay	••	••	• •	••	32
Central Province	8	••	••	• •	34
Punjab	••	• •	• •	••	29
United Provinces		••	. .	••	72

It must further be recognized that there is no lack of High Schools especially in Bengal and that a parent when starting a boy on a Middle School course will naturally secure his admission into a High School to forestall any difficulty about his eventual admission into a High School class : and of the High Schools with Middle School sections 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. have hostels or messes.

- There is I conclude no good reason for the concession in question.
 - 56. The notes to Rule 3 may, I suggest, run as follows :---
 - NOTE 1.—For purposes of Rule 3 the term child or children includes not only legitimate children, but also such step-children awd children adopted by regular legal process as the parent employee certifies to be wholly dependent on him.
 - NOTE 2.—Assistance will not be given in respect of a child enrolled at a school which is not recognised by the Education Department or Educational authority in whose jurisdiction the school is situated.
 - NOTE 3.—An employee may claim, with reference to any school distant more than 5 miles by rail or more than 3 miles by road from his station, that his child or children cannot obtain education of the "requisite standard" at the station.
 - NOTE 4.—An Indian school shall be held to be a school not of the "requisite standard" for European and Anglo-Indian children, and vice

versa. Similarly, if a child is prevented by the tends of his religious persuasion from attending a school run by a body of another persuasion, such school shall be held to be a school not of the "requisite standard" within the meaning of these rules.

NOTE 5.—An employee when transferred from one station to another at both of which schools of the requisite standard exist shall on transfer become eligible for assistance in respect of any child who was at the time of transfer at school at the former station and who remains at school as a boarder at the former station : such eligibility for assistance shall cease, so far as this note is concerned, at the end of the scholastic year during which the employee was transferred.

NOTE 6.—If an employee is transferred from a station where there is no school of the "requisite standard" to a station where there is such a school, and was in receipt of assistance at the former station in respect of any child or children, he shall remain eligible for such assistance until the close of the scholastic year of the school in which his child or children were boarders at the time of his transfer, provided they continue for that period as boarders in that school.

NOTE 7.—An employee who has been compelled to send a child away from his station to a boarding school at which instruction is given in the employee's home language on the ground that at his station there is no school giving instruction in the employee's home language shall be entitled to assistance as if there were no school of the "requisite standard" at his station.

NOTE 8.—If a child of a railway employee is denied admission to a school of the "requisite standard" at the station at which its parent is posted, because of there being no vacancy, or for any other reason, and the child is, therefore, compelled to attend a boarding school away from its parent's headquarters, the parent shall be entitled to assistance as if there were no school of the "requisite standard" at his station.

Conclusion .- Difficulties are arising on all the State-managed Railways in regard to the option under Rule 2 which pre-February 1929 subordinates were required to exercise be ore the 31st December 1931, vide Railway Board's letter No. 4233-E. (A.), dated the 22nd July 1931. There are still many thousands of men who refuse to exercise the option and no provision has been made for this contingency. In the interests of the men concerned the proper course perhaps would be to rule that all of the subordinates in question who have not exercised their option before the 31st December 1931 will be treated as under the Old Rules except that Indians on the N. W., E. I. and E. B. Railways who have not exercised their option will be treated as under the New Rules. An alternative procedure would be to delete from Rule 2 the phrase which must be exercised before the 31st December 1931. It is not really necessary to know whether a man is under the Old or New Rules for parental educational assistance until he applies for assistance at which time he has to apply under one particular set of rules, and this would be treated as his one and only option.

SECTION TWO.

Schools managed by State-managed Railways in India.

CHAPTER XV.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY SCHOOLS WITH DATA FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1926-27 TO 1930-31 AND CURRENT PARTICULARS FOR JANUARY 1932.

57. Number of schools.—In January 1932 the schools maintained by State-managed Railways numbered 74 apart from Oakgrove High School with which the Railway Board is dealing separately. The variations in numbers in recent years have been due to the closing of European schools found to be redundant or poorly attended (e.g., Lucknow, Bhatinda and Khanpur) and to the opening of more schools for Indians [e.g., Lahore (Hadow Sindhi School) 1924: Pathardihi, Gomoh and Samasata 1926]. In September 1928, 12 of the 28 Indian Primary Colliery Schools at Giridih were closed, owing to the reduction of the Hazaribagh District Board grant but all the Railway pupils were concentrated in the remaining 16 schools, a reduction being made in the number of the non-Railway pupils.

The G. I. P. Railway maintains 12 European schools established between 1868 (Sholapur) and 1922 (Ajni).

The E. I. Railway maintains the largest number of schools—as a substitute for parental educational assistance (prior to the Railway Board's New Scheme of September 1930), viz., 21 European schools established between 1866 (Jamalpur) and 1923 (Burdwan) and 29 Indian schools established between 1876 (Moghalserai) and 1926 (Pathardihi and Gomoh). The Indian schools include the 16 Giridih Colliery schools which are treated as a unit for statistical purposes (inclusive of one Industrial school).

The N. W. Railway maintains 5 European schools established between 1870 (Ghaziabad) and 1928 (Sukkur, transferred to Rohri in 1929) together with 3 Indian schools established between 1882 (Sukkur) and 1926 (Samasata).

The E. B. Railway maintains 4 European schools established between 1880 (Saidpur) and 1916 (Kanchrapara). My remarks and recommendations on the E. B. Railway schools will be found in my reports, dated the 5th and 14th August 1931.

For ease of reference the number of schools, by railway, province and grade are reproduced in Table No. 58 below.

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TABLE No. 58.

India : State-managed Railways-74 Railway schools, by Province and grade of school.

There are also 16 Indian Primary Schools at the Giridih Collieries.

58. Tour.—During January and February 1932, I visited all the schools maintained by the G. I. P., E. I. and N. W. Railways, except nine of the 15 Primary schools at Giridih. The G. I. P. Railway schools were visited between the 11th and 23rd January, the E. I. Railway schools between the 27th January and the 13th February and the N. W. Railway schools between the 17th and 29th February. Particulars were collected not only for January 1932, but in the case of enrolment and accounts for each of the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31 referred to hereafter as the five-year period. The Reports containing the data for each school are too bulky for inclusion in this report : but a copy of each relevant Report has been sent to the Railway concerned, a complete set accompanies this report for record in the office of the Railway Board and two specimen Reports—for the largest European School, Bhusaval, and for the largest Indian School, Asansol—will be found in Appendix XV. Further the main data from the reports have been collated in five Tables below :—

In Table No. 59 for the G. I. P. Railway European Schools.

In Table No. 60 for the E. I. Railway European Schools.

In Table No. 61 for the E. I. Railway Indian Schools.

In Table No. 62 for the N. W. Railway European Schools.

In Table No. 63 for the N. W. Railway Indian Schools.

I discussed the collected particulars with one or other members of each Local Committee, usually the Secretary who also had been notified of my visit and I endeavoured to see something of the pupils' work : but I expressly disclaimed any idea of making a formal scholastic valuation of the work of the classes, that being the business of the Government or local authority Inspector responsible for recommending grants by those authorities. I may, however, add that while the schools vary widely in quality—the standard of work and atmosphere depending so completely on the personality of the Headmaster or Headmistress—there is no school that can be called inefficient, while some of them attain a really high standard *e.g.*, among European schools— Lonavla, Parel, Kalyan, Bhusaval, Dhanbad, Jamalpur, Moghalserai, Allahabad, Tundla, Moradabad and Saharanpur : and among Indian schools— Asansol, Sahibganj, Tundla, Bareilly, Samasata and Sukkur.

TABLE NO. 59.

European Schools Managed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Province or State.			<u> </u>	Bomba		•			Ce	ntral Provinces.	·	U. P.	_
2. Place.	Sholapur.	Dhond.	Lonavla.	Parel.	Kalyan.	Igatpuri.	Manmad.	Bhusaval.	Ajni.	Itarsi.	Bina.	Jhansi.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
3. Grade	Primary. Inf. 14 Yes; Yes. 1868 3	Kindergarton Inf. 1 No. No. 1912 5	Primary. Inf. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1870 2	Primary. Inf. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1888 1	Primary. Inf. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1918 1	Primary. Inf. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1873 6	Primary. Inf. 1-4 Yes : Yes. 1918	Primary. Inf. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1873 2	Primary. Inf. 1-3 Yes ; No. 1922 3	Primary. Inf. 1-4 Yes; Yes. 1921 1	Primary. Inf. 1–4 Yes ; Yes. 1893 2	Primary. Inf. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1890 2	· · ·
8. Teaching Staff—January 1932— Number/No. trained	3/3 100	2/1 50	8/6 75	4/3 75	4/4 100	3/3 100	$\begin{array}{c} 4/1\\ 25\end{array}$	7/4 57	$2/1\ 50$	3/2 67	3/3 100	7/5 71	50/36 72
 9. Enrolment—January 1932— Total/Boys/Girls	54/29/25 4/7 18 164 3 7/7	$26/9/17\\8/0\\13\\48\\1\\6/7$	52/32/20 3/20 7 3 6 8/8	84/46/38 0/18 21 8/8	$90/41/49\\21/4\\23\\29\\3\\7/8$	$\begin{array}{c c} 37/20/17 \\ 2/3 \\ 12 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	$\begin{array}{c c} 49/29/20 \\ 8/5 \\ 12 \\ 75 \\ 3 \\ 8/7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 138/68/70 \\ 15/3 \\ 20 \\ 77 \\ 4 \\ 7/8 \end{array}$	$31/16/15 \ 4/0 \ 16 \ 3 \ 1 \ 7/7$	38/21/17 7/4 13 111 3 8/9	58/30/28 17/0 19 95 1 7/7	76/38/38 11/2 11 4 5 8/7	733/379/354 100/66 15 33 7/7
 14. 5 year period—Average Annual enrolment :— Total/Boys/Girls 15. 5 year period—Average Railway Grant, Rupees per mensem :— Fixed/Capitation/Conveyance 16. 5 year period—Average Annua! Receipts, Rs. :— 	48/24/24 3/8	13/7/6 3/0	94/54/40 4/15	78/43/35 0/12	60/28/32 11/5	44/26/18 0/3	38/21/17 8/3	100/53/47 13/2	29/14/15 	47/26/21 7/3	42/22/20 11/0	$75/46/29 \ 4/0$	$568/364/204 \\ 64/51$
Government Grant <td>$\left.\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>5,208 36 6,684 47 2,351 16 108 1 </td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>$egin{array}{cccc} 1,446&28\\ 2,563&50\\ &\ddots&&\ddots\\ &&799&16\\ &\ddots&&\ddots\\ &&276&6\\ &\ddots&&\ddots \end{array}$</td> <td>5,249 46 4,124 37 </td> <td>34,791 46</td>	$\left.\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,208 36 6,684 47 2,351 16 108 1 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccc} 1,446&28\\ 2,563&50\\ &\ddots&&\ddots\\ &&799&16\\ &\ddots&&\ddots\\ &&276&6\\ &\ddots&&\ddots \end{array}$	5,249 46 4,124 37 	34,791 46
Total 100	4,622 100	1,778 100	14,351 100	6,738 100	4,889 100	5,469 100	4,370 100	10,692 100	2,899 100	3,750 100	5,08 4 100	11,269 100	75,911 100
•	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	190 11	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 4,097 & 84 \\ 365 & 7 \\ 95 & 2 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 332 & 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 4,684 & 85 \\ 319 & 6 \\ 36 & 1 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{cccc} & 16 & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 258 & 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,898 77 436 9 73 1 677 13	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 4,274 & 5 \\ 677 & 1 \\ 2,906 & 4 \\ 7,791 & 10 \end{array}$
Total . 100 18. 5 year period—Annual cost per pupil (Item 17 item 14) Rs 19. 5 year period—Average Cash balance on 31st March	106	137	153	86	81	124	115	107	2,899 <i>100</i> 94	3, 750 <i>100</i> 80	5,084 <i>100</i> 121	13,090 <i>100</i> 175	139
19. 5 year period.—Average Cash balance on 31st March 20. 5 year period.—Average assessed value of. Rent of Teachers' Quarters Rent of Class Rooms Repairs	}	•			•••	••	··· · · · ·	•••	•••		•••	••	

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TABLE No. 60.

European Schools Managed by the East Indian Railway.

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Province or State.			Bengal.								Bihar and Oris	sa.						United Pr	ovinces.			
. Place.	Lillooah.	Bandel.	Burdwan.	Ondal.	Asansol.	Rampur Haut.	Dhanbad.	Gomøh.	Gays.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Jamalpur.	Sahibganj.	Jhajha.	Madhupur.	Moghal Sarai.	Mirzapur.	Allahabad.	Cawnpore.	Tundla.	Moradabad.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Grade Standards taught—January 1932	Primary. Infant. 1–3 Yes; Yes. 1907 5	Primary. Infant. 1–2 Yes; Yes. 1907 2	Primary. Infant. 1-4 No. No. 1923 5	Primary. Infant. 1–4 Yes: Yes. 1904 3	Primary. Infant. 1-4 Yes; Yes. 1879 1	Primary. Infant. 1–2 Yes; Yes. 1909 3	Primary. Infant. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1918 5	Primary. Infant. 1–3 Yes; Yes. 1911 3	Primary. Infanta 1–4 Yes ; Yes. 1912 5	Primary. Infant. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1867 6	Primary. Infant. 1–5 Yes; Yes. 1868 8	Primary. Infant. 1–5 Yes ; Yes. 1866 6	Primary. Infant. 1-3 Yes; Yes. 1903 2	Primary. Infant. 1-3 Yes; Yes. 1921 5	Primary. Infant, 1-5 Yes; Yes. 1884 3	Primary. Infant, 1-4 Yes; Yes. 1876 4	Primary. Infant. 1-4 Yes; No. 1886 5	Primary. Infant. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1905 4	Primary. Infant. 1–4 Yes ; Yes. 1876 4	Primary. Infant. 1–4 Yes; Yes. 1870 6	Primary. Infant 1-5 Yes; Yes. 1892	
Teaching Staff—January 1932— Number/No. trained Percentage trained	2/2 100	2/1 50	2/1 50	2/2 100	3/3 100	1/1 100	4/3 75	2/1 50	1/1 100	$2/1 \\ 50$	3/3 100	6/3 50	1/0	2/1 50	2/2 100	2/2 100	2/1 50	5/4 80	2/1 50	5/3 60	5/2 40	 56/38 68
Enrolment—January 1932— Total/Boys/Girls Indians/Non-Railway No. of pupils per teacher—January 1932 Distance of nearest school of same or higher	23/10/13 1/1 12 5	16/6/10 5	15/5/10 6/6 8 46	24/12/12 12 16	59/20/39 0/1 20 1	7/5/2 80	71/42/29 4/8 18 18	22/11/11 0/4 11 18	10/8/2 10 48	8/4/4 52	51/24/27 10/1 17 7	95/46/49 1/6 16 71	12/6/6 12 71	13/7/6 45	19/9/10 0/4 10 46	31/15/16 0/5 16 38	$16/11/5 \ 2/2 \ 8 \ 38$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 54/28/26 \\ 0/7 \\ 11 \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	16/9/7 5/7 8	61/30/31 0/2 12 17	57/31/26 5/8 11 80	680/339/341 34/62 12
Grade (in miles). No. of free quarters Average age—January 1932—Boys/Girls	2 7/8	1 8/7	2 9/7	2 7/8	3 7,9	1 6/8	4 7/7	2 7/7	1 7/6	2 6/6	3 7/8	6 8/9	1 7/9	1 8/8	2 9/7	2 6/7	1 8/8	4 8/8	2 8/6	3 7/8	2 7/8	** -+ 47 7/8
5 year period—Average Annual enrolment: Total/Boys/Girls Indians/Non-Railway 5 year period—Average Bailway Grant (Rs. per mensem) Fixed/Capitation/Conveyance 5 year period—Average Annual Receipts,	22/13/9 2/0 172/0/0	13/7/6 122/0/0	7/2/5 120/0/0	31/16/15 110/0/0	49/22/27 1/2 200/0/0	10/5/5 108/0/0	73/34/39 2/7 133/0/0	17/9/8 0/2 120/0/0	11/6/5 0/2 114/0/0	15/9/6 150/0/0	44/22/22 0/2 163/0/0	89/44/45 0/3 169/0/0	13/5/8 150/0/0	24/14/10 140/0/0	19/8/11 0/3 170/0/0	23/9/14 0/1 120/0/0	16/8/8 1/1 71/0/0	87/48/39 1/7 150/0/0	17/10/7 180/0/0	53/27/26 0/1 157/0/0	43/21/22 3/7 285/0/0	7/8 676/339/337 10/38 3,104/0/0
Rs.: Government Grant Interest from Investments	1,746 32 2,066 38 85 2	751 26 1,518 53 41 2	1,540 <i>85</i> 34 <i>2</i>	1,266 <i>29</i> 1,496 <i>34</i> 99 <i>2</i>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	441 15 1,482 51 43 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	897 28 1,618 49 24 1	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	501 15 1,950 60 46 1	894 15 2,375 40 18	3,394 34 2,032 21 57 1	613 <i>19</i> 1,990 63 56 2	727 19 1,934 50 28 1	1,079 25 2,301 53 9	1,569 38 1,553 38 1 1	1,036 58 65 4	4,132 42 1,990 20 18	1,000 25 2,169 54	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3,285 & 43 \\ 1,948 & 26 \\ 105 & 1 \end{array}$	2,261 31 3,422 46 22	29,713 29 40,111 39 947
Grant from Local Bodies School Fees School	1,026 <i>19</i>	549 <i>19</i>	204 11	1,375 <i>32</i>	2,293 <i>31</i>	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,629 39 	576 <i>18</i> 	476 20	637 20 9 27 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,374 $341959 9$	445 14	1,042 27 20 1	655 15	871 21 	523 <i>30</i> 10 <i>1</i>	3,334 341	$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \cdot \\ 765 & 18 \\ 2 & \cdot \end{array}$	1,893 25	i,380 <i>i9</i> 1	26,522 26 115
Other Receipts	454 9		27 2	131 3	70 1	477 17	1	43 1	<u>4</u> 9,	90 3	109 2		67 <i>2</i> 8	40 <i>1</i> 52 <i>1</i>	$\begin{array}{rrr}148 & 4\\120 & 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 76 & 2 \\ 4 & . \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 33 & 2 \\ 101 & 5 \end{array}$	348 <i>3</i> 115 <i>1</i>	$\begin{array}{ccc}105&3\\10&\ldots\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 255 & 3 \\ 149 & 2 \end{array} $	$egin{array}{cccc} 142 & 2 \ 144 & 2 \ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2,993 & 3 \\ 2,229 & 2 \end{array}$
Total 100 j	5,377 100	2,859 100	1,806 100	4,367 100	7,503 100	2,878 100	6,830 100	3,253 100	2,399 100	3,260 100	5,946 100	9,932 100	3,179 100	3,843 100	4,312 100	4,122 100	1,768 100	9,938 100	4,051 <i>100</i>	7,635 100	7,372 100	1,02,630 <i>100</i>
5 year period—Average Annual Expendi- tre, Rs. :— Teachers' salaries Servants, Clerks and Menials Books, Stationery and Furniture Rents, Fans and Lighting Other Expenses	3,887 73 292 6 235 4 201 4 681 13	2,093 75 214 8 151 5 90 3 225 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,026 67 252 6 715 16 86 2 438 9	$5,100 69 \\ 790 11 \\ 375 5 \\ 258 4 \\ 844 11$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,605 70 506 8 1,057 16 143 2 293 4	2,287 79 244 8 195 7 183 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,295 70 389 12 220 7 360 11	42,39 73 409 7 528 9 7 609 11	8,340 80 532 5 860 8 242 3 394 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 2,011 & 71 \\ 323 & 11 \\ 230 & 8 \\ \vdots \\ 271 & 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 2,811 & 74 \\ 479 & 13 \\ 245 & 6 \\ 6 & . \\ 272 & 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 7,491 & 73 \\ 569 & 6 \\ 365 & 3 \\ 126 & I \\ 1,713 & 17 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2,736 & 65 \\ 613 & 15 \\ 173 & 4 \\ 64 & 2 \\ 598 & 14 \end{array}$	5,362 72 430 6 439 6 199 3 999 13	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5,876 & 76 \\ 559 & 7 \\ 509 & 7 \\ 150 & 2 \\ 674 & 8 \end{array}$	74,847 73 7,967 8 7,132 7 1,603 2 • 10,400 <i>10</i>
Total 100	5,296 100	2,773 100	1,659 100	4,517 100	7,367 100	2,690 100	6,604 100	2,909 100	2,232 100	3,264 <i>100</i>	5,792 <i>100</i>	10,368 100	2,835 100	3,813 100	4,293 100	4,012 100	1,880 100	10,264 100	4,184 100	7,429 100	7,768 100	1,01,949 100
vear period—Annual cost per pupil in Rs. Item 17÷14). year period—Average Cash balance on 31st March (Rs.). year period—Average yearly assessed value	241 3,276	213 1,564	237 1,474	146 3,127	150 1,132	269 1,763	90 1,386	171 1,070	203 3,216	218 1,267	132 710	116 2,096	218 2,390	159 1,093	226 466	174 1,950	118 2,007	118 1,500	246 2,284	140 3,314	181 2,240	151 39,325
of rent Rs. : Rent of Teachers' Quarters Rent of Class Rooms Repairs	•••	720 66	44 5	778 231	669 192	442 69	965 332	555 51	463 2	368 12	1,008	••	352 114	1,813	353 140	441 20	135	447	316 23	588 155	958	11,415 1,458

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TABLE No. 61.

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Indian Schools Managed by the East Indian Railway.

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1. Province or State.	Beng	;al.			Bih	ar and Orissa.		i.				Ur	nited Provinces.		
2. Place.	l Ondal.	2 Asansol.	3 Pathardihi.	4 Gomoh.	5 Dinapore.	6 Jamalpur (K).	7 Jamalpur (I).	8 Jamalpur (H. E).	9 Sahibganj.	10 Jhajha.	11-26 Giridih.	27 Moghal Sarai.	28 Tundla.	29 Bareilly.	Total.
3. Grade 4. Standards taught—January 1932 5. Whether—Recognised ; Government aided 6. Date of Establishment 7. No. of Committee Meetings, 1930-31	Middle. Inf. 1—6 Yes; Yes. 1921 7	High. 3—10 Yes ; Yes. 1883 4	Primary. 1—3 Yes; Yes. 1926 5	Primary. 1—3 Yes; Yes. 1926 4	High. 4—11 Yes; Yes. 1889	Middle. 4—7 Yes; Yes. 1915 5	Middle. 17 Yes; Yes. 1910 9	High. 4—11 Yes; Yes. 1918 14	High. 4—11 Yes; Yes. 1909 10	Middle. 1—7 Yes; Yes. 1915 3	Primary. 15 Yes; No. 12	Middle. Inf. 1—8 Yes; Yes. 1876 3	High. 3—10 Yes; Yes. 1882 4	Middle. Inf. 18 Yes; Yes. 1,903 8	
8. Teaching Staff—January 1932 Number/No. trained	9/2 22	23/8 35	3/3 100	2/1 50	$\frac{18/7}{39}$	6/1 <i>17</i>	6/1 17	17/6 35	17/8 47	6/1 17	28/8 29	$\frac{12/4}{33}$	18/8 44	$\begin{array}{c} 13/9 \\ 69 \end{array}$	178/67 38
Percentage trained 9. Enrolment—January 1932— Total/Boys/Girls Indians/Non-Railway 10. No. of pupils per teacher—January 1932 Indians/In	$\begin{array}{r} & & & \\ 131/121/10 \\ & & 131/56 \\ & & 14 \\ & & 3 \end{array}$	510/510/0 510/247 22 No school.	62/62/0 62/20 21 5	$76/54/22 \\76/2 \\38 \\1$	$380/380/0\ 380/161\ 21\ 9$	146/146/0 146/57 24 No school.	144/144/0 144/25 24 No school.	323/323/0 323/57 19 No school.	276/276/0 276/129 16 No school.	$87/87/0 \\ 87/32 \\ 15 \\ 24$	695/695/0 695/12 25 6	206/206/0 206/54 17 No school.	297/295/2 297/105 17 No school.	$162/162/0 \\ 162/62 \\ 12 \\ 4$	3,495/3,461/34 3,495/1,019 20
 10. Not of paper performance of nearest school of same or higher Grade managed by Local Bodies. 12. No. of free quarters for teachers, January 1932		1			1			•	2 	I 	8	7 	5		25
13. Average age—January 1932—Boys/Girls 14. 5 year period—Average Annual enrolment— Total/Boys/Girls Indians/Non-Railway	124/123/1 124/65	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \\ 479/479/0 \\ 479/233 \end{array}$	56/56/0 56/30	$53/41/12 \\ 53/5$	337/337 /0 337/17 8	160/160/0 160/56	153/153/0 153/10	315/315/0 315/63	278/278/0 278/126	92/92/0 92/31	990/990/0 990/20	$171/171/0 \\ 171/33$	250/250/0 250/82	141/141/0 141/50	3,599/3,586/13 3,599/982
15. 5 year period—Average Railway Grant (Rs. per men- sem)— Fixed/Capitation/Conveyance	174/0/0	465/0/ 0	50/0/0	50/0/0	227/0/0	80/0/0	100/0/0	276/0/0	299/0/0	100/0/0	250/0/0	220/0/0	405/0/0	272/0/0	2,968/0/0
16. 5 year period Average Annual Receipts, Rs.: Government Grant Railway Grant Interest from Investments Grant from Local Bodies School Fees	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & \\ & & & 693 & 44 \\ & & 108 & 7 \\ & & 459 & 29 \\ & & 80 & 5 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccc} & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 474 & 11 \\ 951 & 22 \\ 59 & 1 \\ 100 & 2 \\ 2,342 & 55 \end{array}$	31 <i>1</i> 1,211 <i>33</i>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 740 & 9 \\ 4,430 & 52 \\ 40 & \\ 2,435 & 29 \\ 53 & 1 \end{array}$	12 1,965 26	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,639 38 2,647 28 107 1 2,178 23	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Music Fees <th.< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$5 \ \ 147 \ I \ 85 \ I \ 15,448 \ 100$</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td></td><td>$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & &$</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td></td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>19 1,051 5 22,381 100</td><td>994 <i>10</i> 9,565 <i>100</i></td><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td></th.<>	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$5 \ \ 147 \ I \ 85 \ I \ 15,448 \ 100$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19 1,051 5 22,381 100	994 <i>10</i> 9,565 <i>100</i>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
17. 5 year period—Average Annual Expenditure, Rs. :— Teachers' salaries Servants, Clerks and Menials Books, Stationery and Furniture Rents, Fans and Lighting Other Expenses Total	$\begin{array}{cccc} 4,011 & 57 \\ 246 & 4 \\ 123 & 2 \\ \\ 2,626 & 37 \\ 7,006 & 100 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 26,071 & 71 \\ 955 & 3 \\ 1,567 & 4 \\ 536 & 2 \\ 7,460 & 20 \\ 36,589 & 100 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$egin{array}{cccc} 651 & 61 \ 167 & 16 \ 78 & 7 \ & & & \ & \ & \ & \ & \ & & \ & $	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 11,528 & 81 \\ 526 & 4 \\ 189 & 1 \\ \ddots & \ddots \\ 2,054 & 14 \\ 14,297 & 100 \end{array}$	2,872 76 206 5 123 1 	2,816 80 257 7 186 5 314 8 3,573 100	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$7,706 92 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	5,905 83 454 6 25 21 705 11 7,110 100	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} 18,315 & 82 \\ 825 & 4 \\ 871 & 4 \\ 131 & . \\ 2,202 & 10 \\ 22,344 & 100 \end{array}$	7,925 83 344 4 138 1 1,192 12 9,599 100	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1,16,843 & 79 \\ 5,066 & 3 \\ 4,417 & 3 \\ 778 & 1 \\ 21,124 & 14 \\ 1,48,228 & 100 \end{array}$
 18. 5 year period—Annual cost per pupil— (Item 17÷item 14) 19. 5 year period—Average Cash balance on 31st March (Rs.). 	57 2,229	76 10,023	27 628	20 551	42 9,824	24 4,347	23 1,378	50 5,152	52 3,114	27 3,508	9 1,700	42 930	89 4,729	68 1,110	41 49,223
20. 5 year period—Average yearly assessed value of— Rent of Teachers' Quarters	} 160	651	148	99	1,005				1,488	324		185	983	554	5,597
Rent of Class RoomsRepairs	78	149	11	19	24				235]	••	16	217		749

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1.			United Prov	vinces.	Punjab.	Si	nd.			
2.			Ghaziabad. Saharanpur. 1 2		Moghalpura. 3	Rohri. 4	Kotri. 5	Total.		
3. Grade	•• •• •	•		Primary.	Primary.	Primary.	Primary.	Primary.		
4. Standard	taught-January 1932 .	•		Inf: 14	Inf: 1-4	Inf: 1-4	Inf: 14	Inf: 1-4		
5. Whether-	-Recognized ; Government	aided	• ••	Yes; Yes.	Үев; Үев.	Үсс; Үсс.	No. No.	Үсs; Үсs.		
6. Date of E	tablishment	•		1870	1883	1886	1928	1882		
7. No. of Co	amittee Meetings, 1930-31			••	••	3				
8. Teaching	Staff :January 1932									127
Numb	r/No. trained	•		2/1	4/2	6/5	1/1	1/1	14/10	
Percen	age trained	•		50	50	.83	100	100	71	
9. Enrolmer	January 1932									
Total/	loys/Girls	•		10/3/7	36/20/16	107/54/53	20/13/7	12/5/7	185/95/90	
Indian	/Non-Railway	•		0/0	8/9	14/0	0/0	0/2	22/11	
10. No. of pu	ils per teacher-January 1	932		5	9	18	20	12	13	
11. Distance (Miles).	f nearest school of same or	higher	Grade.	13	64	1	240	105		
12. No. of fre	quarters for teachers, Jan	uary 193	32	1	2	4		1	8	
13. Average	ge—January 1932—Boys/(Jirle		8/8	8/7	8/8	8/9	8/8		
14. 5 year per	od—Average Annual enrol	men i —			•			4	· ·	
otal,	loys/Girls			12/5/7	34/21/13	94/51/43	18/11/7	21/10/11	189/108/81	
Indian	/Non-Railway			0/0	4/4	11/0	0/0 '	0/0	15/4	

Province or State.	United	Provinces.	Punjab.	Sin¢	•	<u>.</u>			
Place.	Ghaziabad.	Saharanpur.	Moghalpura.	Rohri.	Kotri. 5	Total.			
16. Average Bailway Grant-Bupses per me Fixed/Capitation/Conveyance 16. 5 year peniod-Average Annual Bessipte-			125/0/0	172/0/0	267/0/56	147/0/0	150/0/40	861/0/96	
Government Grant			1,330 <i>39</i>	1,200 23	5,088 42		703 24	8,321 <i>32</i>	
Reilway Grant]		1,595 46	2,260 42	3,448 28	1,496 <i>81</i>	1,877 64	10,676 47	
Interest from Investments	·		3 2 1					32	
Grant from Local Bodies								•• ••	
School Fees	· }	he	473 14	1,685 32	1,766 14	335 18	335 12	4,594	
Music Foca.								•• ••	
Sale of Books, ste.	· ['	۰. ا		33	172 <i>I</i>]	205 1	128
Other Receipts	{			139 3	1,774 15	25 1	10	1,948 8	
Total 17. 5 year period—Average Annual Expenditu		100	8,430 100	5,317 100	12,248 100	1,856 <i>100</i>	2,925 100	25,776 <i>100</i>	
Teachers' salaries	[2,780 79	4,354 79	7,424 63	1,455 87	8,322 86	18,335 73	
Servants, Clerks and Menials	[.	487 14	344 6	600 5	40 2	258 10	1,729 7	
Books, Stationery and Furniture	}	age :	92 J	357 6		••. ••	109 4	558 2	
Rente, Fans and Lighting	1	S		78 2	996 8	157 20		1,231 \$	
Other Expenses	[a. 	150	406 2	2,817 24	16 2	••• ··	3,387 13	•
Total 18. 5 year period—Annual sont per pupil: (Is	om 17+	200 item	3,509 <i>100</i> 29 2	5,539 J00 163	11,837 <i>300</i> 126	1,666 <i>100</i> 92	2,680 200 128	25,340 <i>100</i> 134	
14). Ra. 19. 5 year pariod - Average Cash balance on 3 (Ra.).	lat Mas	ek –	1,431	254	2.414	274	1.913	6.996	

1.	Provinc	e or State				Punja	sb.	Bahav	valpur.	Si	nd.	Total.
2. Place.		lace.			Lahore.		Samasata.		Sukkur.			
								1	2		3	
3. Grade			••	••	••	Mide	lle.	Mid	ile.	Mid	dle.	
4. Standards tau	ght—January 19	32	••	••	••	Inf.	18		18		18	
5. Whether-Rec	ognised ; Govern	nment aid	əd		••	Yes;	No.	Yes;	Yes.	Yes ;	Yes.	
6. Date of Establ	ishment	••	••	••		1	924	1	926	1	1882	
7. No. of Commit	tee Meetings, 19	30-31	••	••	••		2				n	
8. Teaching Staff Number/I	-January 1932 No. trained	<u></u>	••	••	••		4/0		9/8		19/9	32/17
Percentage	trained		••	••	••		0		89		47	53
9. Enrolment-Ja	nuary 1932											
Total/Boy	s/Girls	•.•	••	••	••	77/45	/32	229/158	/71	680/564/	116	986/767/219
Indians/N	on-Railway	••	••		••	77	/41	229	/21	680/	293	986/355
0. No. of pupils pe	er teacherJan	uary 1932		••	••		19		25		36	31
I. Distance of nea local bodies (miles).			ade manag	ed by	No school.		No school.		No school.	.	•.
. No. of free quar	ters for teachers	, January	1932	••	••		ĺ	••				• •
. Average age_J	anuary 1932-B	oys/Girls					í		ľ			••

TABLE No. 63.	
Indian schools managed by the North Western Railway.	

. Province or State.			Punjab.	Bahawalpur.	Sind.	
Place.			Lahore. 1	Samasata. 2	Sukkur. 3	Total.
14. 5 year period—Average Annual enrolment— Total/Boys/Girls Indians/Non-Railway	• ••		83/19/14 33/14	191/140/51 191/36	579/475/104 579/269	803/634/169 803/319
 Average Railway Grant—Rupses per menser Fixed/Capitation/Conveyance 5 year period—Average Annual Receipts—R 			130/0/0	0/2/0	0/2/0	130/4/0
Government Grant Railway Grant Interest from Investments	::],::	::	1,560 <i>55</i>	690 <i>13</i> 3,661 <i>68</i> 	730 6 7,174 57 56 1,086 9	1,420 12,395 56 1,086
School Fees	Percentages		683 24 	810 <i>15</i> 	3,282 26 	4,775
Total	·· ··	100	2,844 100	5,349 100	12,607 100	20,800
17. 5 year period-Average Annual Expenditure	Rs.)			•		
Teachers' salaries Servants, Clerks and Menials Books, Stationery and Furniture Rents, Fans and Lighting Other Expenses	Percentages.		1,992 71 209 7 108 4 489 17 27 1	- 4,439 86 271 8 99 2 28 7 299 6	9,531 77 843 7 637 5 122 1 1,241 10	15,962 1,323 844 639 1,567
Total .	• ••	100	2, 825 100	5,136 100	12,374 100	20,335
18. 5 year period—Annual cost per pupil : (Item) 19. 5 year period—Average Cash balance on Sist 20. 5 year period—Average yearly assessed value	March (Rs.)	Rs	86 257	951	- 21- 2,831	- 25 4,039
			· . · ·	0/656 150	0/294 100	0/950 250

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59. Grade of Schools.—Some years ago among the European Schools there were a flumber, under Headmasters, teaching up to the Middle stage, but the introduction of assistance at boarding-schools so diminished the enrolment in the higher classes that as a matter of general policy they have all been reduced to Primary schools. Moghalpura (St. Andrew's School) ceased to be a Middle school in 1910, Jhansi in July 1921, Bhusaval in July 1924, Lonavla in April 1928, Igatpuri and Sholapur still earlier.

In the matter of *Indian* Schools the policy has been to maintain only Secondary Schools, leaving the provision of elementary education to the Local Authorities on whom responsibility for Primary Schools has devolved. The only exceptions to this policy are the group of Primary schools at Giridih and the more recent (1926) Primary schools at Pathardihi and Gomoh.

60. Recognition and Aid by Education Departments or Local Educational authorities.—All the schools are recognized and inspected except Dhond, Burdwan and Rohri. Seven schools are unaided—Dhond, Ajni, Burdwan, Mirzapur (since 1926), Giridih group of schools (since 1929-30), Lahore (Hadow Sindhi School) and Rohri.

61. The Chain of Administration from Agent>Headquarters Officer in charge of education>Divisional Superintendent>Local Committee of Management is superficially the same for all three railways. But there are real differences in the degree of control which reflect the varying extent to which decentralisation obtains on the three railways.

On the G. I. P. Railway the schools are centrally administered by the Deputy Agent, Personnel, with whom the Secretaries of the Local Committees, known as School Boards, correspond direct. There are very comprehensive Rules for the management of schools (vide Appendix XVI) which apparently confer full powers—even to the discharge of teachers—on the School Boards but in practice these are powers of initiation and recommendation only, no action can be taken without the approval of Headquarters. The rules have apparently not been revised for many years as they contain no reference to the schools at Kalyan (established 1918), Manmad (1919), Itarsi (1921) and Ajni (1922).

On the E. I. Railway the general supervision and control are vested in the Secretary to the Agent as 'Superintendent of Schools'. The 'Regulations for the management of the E. I. Railway Schools' will be found in Appendix XVI. The powers of the School Committees are complete—even to the dismissal of staff—but all proceedings are minuted upon and no action is to be taken by a Committee until the minutes have been confirmed by the Superintendent of Schools (vide Rule 7).

On the N. W. Railway decentralisation is much more complete. Teachers are not regarded as Railway employees, the schools are treated as private Committee-managed schools and Divisional Superintendents are empowered to settle all questions that may come up from Local Committees regarding staff. There are no general rules for the management of schools, but separate sets of rules for the schools at Moghalpura, Lahore and Sukkur and these are given in Appendix XVI. There is an officer at Headquarters, the Senior Assistant Personnel Officer II, part of whose duties it is to deal with such school business, chiefly regarding grants, as comes up from Divisional Superintendents.

62. Methods of constituting the Local Committees.

On the G. I. P. Railway for each school there is a list of officers and senior subordinates by the designation of their appointments who serve ex-officio together with, in some cases, the local Chaplain, vide Appendix XVI, G. I. P. Railway, Rule 889. The School Boards which vary between four and nine members elect their own Chairman and Secretary, at present a combined office at Sholapur, Lonavla, Manmad, Bina and Jhansi.

On the E. 1. Railway (vide Appendix XVI, E. I. Railway, Rules 2 to 6) for each school in his Division the Divisional Superintendent is President of the School Committee, except that for the Lillocah School the Deputy C. M. E. is the School President, for Dhanbad the Sub-Divisional Superintendent, for Asansol the retired District Medical Officer, for Jamalpur (European School) the Deputy C. M. E., for Jamalpur (3 Indian Schools) the Principal of the Railway Technical School and for Giridih the Colliery Superintendent.

The Divisional Superintendent nominates a Vice-President (the executive officer responsible for the working of the school) and together they proceed by successive co-option to select from residents (Railway employees and others) the remaining members of the Local Committee, not less than three er more than seven constituting the full Committee.

In practice the Committees range between 5 and 11 members, but the Committee at Giridih, which manages 16 Primary schools, consists of 22 members. Often the smallest schools have the largest Committees, e.g., Burdwan with 15 pupils has a Committee of nine members.

On the N. W. Railway.

(1) At Moghalpura (St. Andrew's School), vide Appendix XVI, the Committee of six members begins with the Divisional Superintendent, Lahore, as ex-officio Chairman. Of the five other members, two are nominated by the Agent and three by the Chairman. The present Secretary, the Headmistress, is not a member of the Committee.

(2) At Lahore (Hadow Sindhi School), vide Appendix XVI, the initiative in forming a Managing Committee does not depend at all on the Agent, who merely nominates one out of the 11 members. The other 10 members (including the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Joint Secretary) are elected annually by the General Committee of, at present, 30 members whose qualification is that they pay a monthly subscription of As. 8 or more to the school funds. On the Managing Committee the Railway and non-Railway employees are elected in the proportion of 7 to 3.

(3) At Sukkur, vide Appendix XVI, the Managing Committee, reappoints ed annually, consists of not more than 11 members. Eight are nominated (two by the Works Manager, Sukkur, from his staff, four by the Divisional Superintendent, Karachi, from gazetted officers at Sukkur or senior literate subordinates at Rohri or Sukkur, and one by the X. EN. Bridges, Sukkur) and three others are elected by the eight nominated members; no non-railway individual may be elected as a member unless he is a gazetted Government officer.

(4) For the schools at Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Rohri, Kotri and Samasata there are no rules of management but the practice is to appoint one or two officers or upper subordinates. The Committees of these schools are composed as follows :---

(i) at Ghaziabad	••	1 member, viz., the Divisional Commercial Officer, Delhi, as President.
(ii) at Saharanpur	••	2 members, viz., the Sub-Divisional Officer and Assistant Rolling Stock Officer, Delhi, as Joint Managers.
(iii) at Rohri	••	2 members, viz., 1 Loco. Foreman and the Stationmaster as Joint Managers.
(iv) at Kotri	••	4 members, viz., Divisional Rolling Stock Officer as President Loco. Foreman and Stationmaster as members, and Chap- lain of Hyderabad as Secretary.
(v) at Samasata	-	1 member, viz., Sub-Divisional Officer, Lodhran, as President.

63. Composition of Local School Committees.—While the Committees are composed chiefly of Railway employees, very many Committees have at least one non-Railway member, particularly in the case of the E. I. Railway Indian Schools.

(a) Non-Railway members.-

- (i) In the case of 12 out of 38 European schools the local Chaplain is a member of the school Committee, viz., at Lonavla, Kalyan, Igatpuri, Bhusaval, Bina, Jhansi, Asansol, Dhanbad, Jamalpur, Allahabad, Moghalpura and Kotri—with the addition at Jamalpur of a C. E. Zenana Missionary lady.
- (ii) Indian Schools. On the E. I. Railway there are members of the outside public on the Committees of all Secondary schools (except Moghalserai and Bareilly), viz., at Ondal, Asansol, Dinapore, Jamalpur—3 schools, Sahibganj, Jhajha, Giridih and Tundla. Various callings and offices are represented—landlords, merchants, doctors, contractors, vakils, muktars, pleaders, chairmen of a Municipality and of a Union Board, sub-inspector of schools, etc.
- On the N. W. Railway it is only in the case of one of the three schools that the Managing Committee comprises non-Railway members, viz., for the Lahore school there are three members who belong to the Sindhi Commercial community in Lahore.
- (b) Teachers as members of School Committees.—In the European schools only at Bina and Madhupur is the Headmistress a member of the Committee.
 - So far as Indian schools are concerned it is only on the E. I. Railway that teachers are members of the Local Committees, viz., at all

the E. I. Railway Indian schools, except Gomoh and Moghalserai. For the other 12 schools (counting the Giridih schools as one) the Headmaster is a member and usually one other teacher in addition.

64. Control of the work of Local Committees.—Some of the work can be done in circulation especially when there are only three or four members, but not all of it, and the obvious method of control is (1) to prescribe the frequency of meetings and to requisition copies of the minutes (2) to require periodical reports on the working of the institution.

On the G. I. P. Railway the School Boards are instructed to meet at least quarterly, vide Appendix XVI, G. I. P. Railway, Rule 892. Only the Dhond and Igatpuri schools managed to do so during 1930-31. On the average the number of meetings during that year was $2 \cdot 3$ per Committee and the Manmad School Board had not met since May 1929. Each School Board reports half yearly to the Agent on the progress of the schools and all matters of interest connected therewith including absenteeism, vide Appendix XVI, G. I. P. Railway, Rules 894 and 895. No form is prescribed for these reports which are scrappy and uninforming.

On the E. I. Railway the Committees should meet at least once in two months, vide Appendix XVI, E. I. Railway Rule 7. The Indian School Committees did so meet on the average during 1930-31, though the Jhajha and Moghalserai Committees met only thrice. The average number of meetings in that year for the European School Committees was four; Asansol and Moradabad held only one meeting. Although there is no mention of it in the Rules of Management, each Honorary Secretary submits annually a very full report on the working of his school up to the 31st December. The form in which these annual reports are made covers every aspect of work and management, vide Appendix XVII, E. I. Railway, and the reports make very interesting reading.

On the N. W. Railway the Rules of Management for the Moghalpura, Lahore and Sukkur schools prescribe monthly, quarterly and monthly meetings respectively of the Managing Committees : the meetings held during 1930-31 were 3, 2 and 11 respectively : minutes are not sent to the Agent. There are no rules of management for the remaining five schools and none of the Committees met during 1930-31, though this remark has no meaning for Ghaziabad and Samasata where the management is in the hands of a single individual. In March of each year Railway officers, nominated by the Agent or by the Divisional Superintendent, concerned, inspect all Railway Schools and schools receiving grants-in-aid from the Railway and report to the Agent in the form given in Appendix XVII, N. W. Railway. The reports are adequate for the Railway-aided schools but they give only a faint picture of the Railway schools.

Railway Administrations do not perhaps realise that a School Committee has another authority to serve whose control in the matter of inspection, registers, records and regulations is more complete and continuous than that exercised by the Railway. The following table shows the eleven different Educational Codes under which the 72 schools of the four railways work.

TABLE No. 64.

Educational Department.			Educational Code.		No. of Railway schools	
Bombay Do Central Provinces Bengal Do Bihar and Orissa Do United Provinces Do Punjab Do	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	for European schools for Indian schools for European schools for European schools for Indian schools for European schools for Indian schools for European schools for European schools for European schools for Indian schools Unrecognized schools	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8 1 3 9 2 10 24 9 3 1 2 72 2	
			Total		74	

65. The Class Rooms are in two instances rented—All Saints' House at Allahabad at Rs. 720 per annum and the top floor of a commercial building at Lahore for the Hadow Sindhi School at Rs. 720 per annum.

In all other cases they have been built on Railway land at Railway cost' assisted in a few instances by subsidies from Local Governments (e.g., the fine Indian schools recently erected at Ondal and Dinapore, and the Jamalpur High English School). All the Indian schools, except Moghalsarai and Samasata, have been built specifically as schools. As regards the European schools, at 20 stations they have been built designedly for schools while at Sholapur, Dhond, Parel, Kalyan, Manmad, Itarsi, Cawnpore, Lillooah, Burdwan, Moghalserai, Mirzapur, Tundla, Jhajha, Madhupur, Rampur Haut and Buxar, bungalows or other residential quarters have been adapted quite satisfactorily for class-room use : at Ajni and Rohri the class rooms are converted stores.

¹ 66. Boarding Arrangements exist at four out of the five Indian High English Schools—at Asansol a hostel for 50 (charges about Rs. 10½ per mensem), at Dinapore a Hindu hostel for 14 (charges Rs. 10 per mensem) and a Muslim hostel for 10 (empty), at Sahebganj a Hindu hostel for 20 (charges Rs. 14 per mensem) and a Muslim hostel for 10 (charges Rs. 14 per mensem), at Tundla a hostel for 30 (charges Rs. 20 per mensem). The Sahibganj hostels are rented, the others are school property.

67. Teaching Staff.—(1) Strength.—The following table shows the posi-"' tion in January 1932.

MIOSDRys.

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TABLE No. 65.

,				N	umber of	teacher	•				
Railway.		in Europ	ean sch	ools.	in In	dian sel	hools.	Total.			
	Total. Men. W		Women. Total. Men. W			Women.	Total.	Men.	Women		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
G. I. P.		50	4	46				50	•	40	
E. I.	••	56		56	178	178		234	178	50	
N. W.	••	14	2	12	32	27	5	46	29	17	
E. B.	••	5	••	5	••			5			
Tota	s	125	6	119	210	205	5	835	211	12	

State-managed Railways-335 Teachers, by type of school and sex.

About two-thirds of the teachers are men. In the European schools the teachers are women except for 4 male Drawing Masters at Lonavla, Bhusaval, Bina and Jhansi and 2 Vernacular Masters at Saharanpur and Moghalpura. In the Indian schools the only women teachers are at Samasata (one) and Sukkur (four).

- (2) Method of appointment.—Teachers are selected by the Local Committees usually as the result of newspaper advertisement, occasionally in the case of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways from lists of applicants (including teachers already in service) maintained by the Headquarters Office. Thereafter the procedure for appointment differs.
- On the G. I. P. Railway the teacher is engaged on a written agreement subject to three months' notice on either side, to serve as a Railway servant in any place on the G. I. P. Railway, the agreement being signed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India by the Head of a Railway Department or District Officer. The agreement, a copy of which is in Appendix XVIII, is in the form generally used for subordinates and does not contain any specific reference to school duties, pay or leave.
- On the E. I. Railway the teacher is engaged by the Local Committee on a written agreement, subject to one month's notice on either side, on terms previously approved by the 'Superintendent of Schools '. The agreement, a copy of which is in Appendix' XVIII, defines the teacher's duties and fixes his pay and states whether quarters (free or otherwise) are provided, but makes no reference to leave.

- On the N. W. Railway one teacher (the Headmistress at Saharanpur) has been engaged on a written agreement, subject to three months' notice on either side, by the Managers of the school (Sub-Divisional Officer and Assistant Rolling Stock Officer). The form of agreement, a copy of which is in Appendix XVIII, is taken from the United Provinces Code for European Schools, Article 55. The agreement refers to the duties of the post, the pay and vacation pay but not to leave. The remaining 45 teachers have been engaged by a letter from the Local Committee simply intimating their appointment and the pay of the post.
- (3) Rates of pay were, with effect from the 1st April 1929, brought inte line with the rates of pay of teachers in Provincial Government schools of equivalent standard and existing incumbents in Railway schools were admitted to the revised scales provided they possessed educational qualifications equivalent to those laid down by the Local Governments concerned for their teachers on corresponding rates of pay, vide letter from the Railway Board to Agents of State-managed Railways, No. 7037-E., dated the 6th August 1929. Subsequently the Government of India declined to extend the improved rates of pay to all existing incumbents irrespective of qualifications, but empowered Agents to extend the new rates of pay, or to sanction personal rates of pay not exceeding the new rates of pay, to particular teachers (not possessing the requisite educational qualifications) already in employment, when merited by proved personal qualifications for their work: retrospective effect to the enhancement of pay in such cases was not to be given, vide Railway Board's letter No. 263-E.G., dated the 15th January 1931.
- These instructions are necessarily a dead letter so far as the 42 European Railway schools are concerned since (1) Local Governments do not maintain any European schools in the plains, (2) the five schools maintained by Local Governments in the Hills (one at Shillong, two at Darjeeling, one at Sanawar and one at Ghoragali) are High schools while the Railway schools are Primary schools.
- (4) Railway Privileges. (i) Free quarters are enjoyed by 33 out of 50 teachers in G. I. P. Railway European schools, by 47 out of 56 teachers in E. I. Railway European schools, by 25 out of 178 teachers in E. I. Railway Indian schools, by 8 out of 14 teachers in N. W. Railway European schools, by none of the 32 teachers in N. W. Railway Indian schools and by 4 out of 5 teachers in E. B. Railway European schools. At Sholapur and Jhansi the teachers' quarters are rented.
 - (ii) State Railway Provident Fund.—With one exception, viz., the Mistress at Rohri, teachers are admitted to benefits on the same terms as Railway employees.

- (iii) Travelling concessions.—Teachers are granted the same passes and privilege ticket orders as Railway employees except that on the East Indian Railway the maximum number of privilege leave passes over the home line in a calendar year is three for a Railway subordinate but only two for a teacher in a Railway school.
- (5) Leave.—The rules of management for two schools refer to leave privileges. Teachers of the Lahore school are stated to earn leave on half pay at the rate of one-twelfth of duty, excluding vacations, and the President of the Sukkur School Committee is empowered to grant to school employees " all sorts of leave under the C. S. R.", vide Appendix XVI. At both schools these rules are inoperative and leave has not been granted under them.
- For all other schools there are no rules and leave is rarely granted and then on such terms in each case as seem proper to the Local Committee. I obtained instances of a year's leave without pay, a year's leave on quarter pay, a month's leave on half pay and four months' leave on full pay (in the case of a teacher incapacitated in hospital as the result of an assault).
- The position is that the number of working days in schools is not usually much over 180 in the year and it is usually considered that, for teachers who enjoy vacation, holidays at Christmas, Easter and Dusserah and casual holidays, nothing more than casual leave is required. In Bihar and Orissa for example a common provision for leave in aided schools is five days' casual leave and one-thirtieth of service, *i.e.*, about 15 days in all in a year.
- A special difficulty in the Railway schools is that five of them have only one teacher and fifteen have only two teachers and as it is impossible to transfer Railway teachers and as substitutes cannot be secured in the market for less than a three months' engagement it follows that should a teacher take leave for a period less than three months the school has to be closed.
- (6) Proportion of Trained Teachers.—In European Primary schools in British India as a whole 57% of the teachers have undergone training. Of the teachers in European Primary Railway schools 70% have been trained (G. I. P. Railway 72, E. I. Railway 68, N. W. Railway 71).
- On the other hand the position with regard to the teachers in *Indian* Railway schools is not satisfactory. Taking these schools as a whole only 40% of the teachers are trained (E. I. Railway 38, N. W. Railway 53) as compared with 47% for Indian teachers

			Percentage of trained teachers.					
	Grade of so	hool.	Railway schools	Schools in British India.				
Primary	•••		 %					
Middle High	••	••	42 40	60 45				

in British India as a whole. The comparison is equally unfavourable if made by grade of school---

At the Lahore school none of the teachers are trained. From the point of view of professional training the Indian schools do not approach the average of British India and so are far below the standard of Government schools in which all the teachers with rare exceptions have undergone training.

- (7) Length of service.—In the Indian Railway schools in January 1932 the percentage of teachers with 3 or more years' service was 83.4 (E. I. 86.1, N. W. 68.8) and in the European schools only 57.9 (G. I. P. 63.3, E. I. 48.1, N. W. 81.8). This compares badly with the percentage of N. W. Railway subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior Servants) of whom the percentage with three or more years' service is 93%. In the case of the European school-teachers marriage is no doubt responsible for the low percentage of 57.9.
- Again in a cadre of 335 Government servants with a normal flow of recruitment and retirement the average length of service of an individual at any date would be 13 8 years. I find the average length of service in January 1932 of a teacher in Indian Railway schools to be 10 6 years (E. I. 11 6, N. W. 5 1) and of a teacher in European Railway schools to be only 5 9 years (G. I. P. 5 9, E. I. 5 2, N. W. 9 6).

I should add that I visited all the schools and received no complaints of insecurity of tenure.

68. Enrolment.—In Tables Nos. 59 to 63 the enrolment of each school (total pupils, boys, girls, non-Railway children, Indian children in European schools) has been given not only for January 1932 but also, as annual averages, for the five-year period, so that any conclusions drawn may be from figures covering a considerable number of years. The enrolments for the five-year period have been summarised in Tables Nos. 66 and 67 below.

1 .

European Schools.—All these are mixed schools. For the schools as a whole the percentage of girls is 43 (G. I. P. 36%, E. I. 50%, N, W. 43%).

The average ages of the children in January 1932 were, boys 7.1 years girls 7.4 years (G. I. P. 7 and 7, E. I. 7 and 8, N. W. 8 and 7).

- The percentage of non-Railway children is falling : for the five-year period it was 6.5 (G. I. P. 9.0, E. I. 5.6, N. W. 2.1), while for 1926-27 it was 6.7.
- As a result no doubt of Indianisation of staff the percentage of Indian children is increasing rapidly in the G. I. P. and N. W. Railway European schools : in 1926-27 it was 1 .7, for the five-year period it was 6 .2 (G. I. P. 11 .3, E. I. 1 .5, N. W. 7 .9).
- The attendance as a percentage of enrolment during 1930 was for G. I. P. Railway schools 81, for E. I. Railway schools 84. Schools with a poor attendance were Jhansi 70%, Dhond 72%, Moradabad 74%. Schools with attendances over 90% were Jhajha 96%, Moghalsarai, Rampur Haut, Cawnpore, Dhanbad and Gaya.
- There is of course a constant change of pupils in a school due to the transfer of parents. In many schools this annual turnover amounts to one quarter of the total strength.
- The number of pupils per teacher in January 1932 was 13 (G. I. P. 15, E. I. 12, N. W. 13).
- (2) Indian Schools.—Only three of these are mixed schools—Ondal Gomoh and Lahore—while two others have separate classes for girls—Samasata and Sukkur. The Tundla school has occasionally one or two girls. The remaining 11 Indian schools admit boys only. Taking the Indian Railway schools as a whole the percentage of girls for the five-year period was 4 (E. I. 2, N. W. 18).
- On the E. I. Railway the percentage of non-Railway children for the five-year period was 27, the same as it was in 1925-26. There has, however, been a marked reduction in the percentage in four schools as a consequence of the reduction of grants by Local Authorities. In 1925-26 there were four schools which contained more than 50% of non-Railway children, viz., Asansol, Sahibganj, Jamalpur (K. B.) and Jhajha. The percentage for Asansol has fallen from 67% to 49% (five-year average), for Sahibganj to 45%, for Jamalpur (K. B.) to 35% and for Jhajha to 34%.
- On the N. W. Railway on the contrary the percentage of non-Railway children has risen from 32% in 1925-26 to 47% (five-year average). This increase has been in the Sindhi school at Lahore and the Punjabi school at Sukkur. In the Lahore school the percentages of non-Railway children in successive years from 1926-27 to 1930-31 were 20, 21, 41, 50 and 56. In the Sukkur school the percentages have been 40, 44, 48, 49 and 51.

The attendance at E. I. Railway schools during 1930 as a percentage of enrolment was 80. Schools with a poor attendance were Pathardihi 68%, Giridih 70%, Jamalpur (H. E.) and Bareilly 74%. Schools with attendances of 90% and above were Asansol 98%, Tundla and Sahibganj 90%.

The number of pupils per teacher in January 1932 was 21 (E. I. 20, N. . W. 31).

TABLE NO. 66.

Railway European Schools. 1926-27 to 1930-31. Average Enrolment, by sex: with non-Railway and Indian children shown separately.

Railway.		Total	Enrolm	ent.	way clu	non-Ra children nded in nns 2, 3	n in-	Percent- age of non- Railway children included in Column 4.	dren Co	f Indian include dumns 3 3 and 4	Percen- age of Indian children included in Column 4.	
		Boys.	Girle.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. I. P. E. I. N. W.	 	364 339 108	204 337 81	568 676 189	28 20 3	23 18 1	51 38 4	9.0 5.6 2.1	35 7 12	29 3 3	64 10 15	11·3 1·5 7·9
Total	••	811	622	1,433	51	42	93	6.5	54	35	89	6.2

TABLE No. 67.

Railway Indian Schools. 1926-27 to 1930-31. Average Enrolment, by Sez: with non-Railway children shown separately.

		Enrolmen	it.	No. of drei Colui		Percent- age of non- Railway	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	children included in Column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
East Indian Railway.							
Ondal	123	1	124	65		65	52.4
Asansol	479		479	233	••	233	48.6
Pathardihi	56		56	30	•••	30	53.6
Gomoh	41	12	53	5	••	5	9.4
Dinapore	337	••	337	178	••	178	52·8
Jamalpur (Keshav- Behari)	160	••	160	56	••	56	35.0
Jamalpur (Islamia)	153		153	10		10	6.5
Jamalpur (High English)	315		315	63		63	20.0
Sahibgani	278		278	126		126	45-3
Jhajha .	92	•••	92	31		31	33.7
Giridih (Collieries)	990		990	.20		20	2.0
Moghalsarai	171		171	33	••	33	19.3
Tundla	250		250	82	••	82	32.8
Bareilly	141	••	141	50		50	35.5
North Western Railway.						-	
Lahore	19	14	33	.9	5	14	42.4
Samasata	140	51	191	30	6	36	18.8
Sukkur	475	104	579	236	33	269	46.5
G. I. P. Railway,							
Nil	••		••	••	••	••	••
Total	4,220	182	4,402	1,257	44	1,301	29.6

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69. Rates of Fees.—There is no uniformity regarding fee rates and, being difficult to summarise, they are given in detail for the E. I. and N. W. Railways in Tables Nos. 68 to 71 below : and for all three railways are compared with the Provincial standard rates of fees in Table No. 72. It should be noted that the maximum fees in Railway schools shown in Table No. 72 are levied on non-Railway children : Railway children almost invariably pay less.

(1) European Schools.—

On the G. I. P. Railway.—The fees charged for the first and second children of an employee are 1% of the employee's or guardian's taxable income with the following limits :—

		Inf	ant St.	St. 1.	St. 2.	St. 3.	St. 4.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minima	••		1	2	2	21	8
Maxima	••	••	2	3	3	31	4

The minimum limits came into effect on the 1st January 1932. For three children of one family 2/3 of the total fee is charged, for four children twofourths, for five children two-fifths and so on. As the minimum fee in Bombay is Rs. 4 the above fees are definitely too low. Non-Railway children at Parel are charged Rs. 3, 4, 4, 4½, 5 for the above standards : but at other schools non-Railway children are charged Rs. 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10 : and no concession is allowed to non-Railway children when more than one child of a family is sent to school.

On the E. I. Railway.—(Table No. 68) the fees in Bengal and the U. P. are usually about the same as the standard rates, but below the standard rates in Bihar and Orissa.

On the N. W. Railway.—(Table No. 70) the fees are at a high rate in the United Provinces but in Bombay and the Punjab are much below the standard rates.

(2) Indian Schools .---

On the E. I. Railway.—(Table No. 69) fees are levied at the standard rates of the Provinces in which the school is situated.

On the N. W. Railway.—(Table No. 71) in the Lahore Sindhi school fees are above the Punjab standard rates in standards 1 to 4 but below them in the top standards: more than half the children are non-Railway and are charged As. 8 more than Railway children. At Samasata fees are below the Punjab standard rates in the upper standards. At Sukkur fees are round about the Bombay standard rates but the concessions for 2nd and 3rd children of a family are excessive: more than half the children are non-Railway but pay the same fees as Railway children.

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TABLE No. 68.

East Indian Railway. Scales of tuition fees in European Schools maintained by the East Indian Railway.

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			ĺ	Ra	ilway	chi	dren.		N	on-l	Railwa	y cł	uildren.	
P	Place.			t .d.	2no chil		Sub quer child	at	lst chil		2nc chil		Suba quen childre	t
Ben	gal.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Ra	. Ая	. Rs.	Ав.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	A
1. Lillooah 2. Bandel 3. Burdwan 4. Ondal	•• •• ••	•• •• ••	4 3 3 4	0800	4 3 2 3	0 0 0 0	5	888 80 80 80 88	4 3 6 4	0 8 0 0	4 3 5 3	0 0 0 0	3 3 5 2	0 0 0 0
 5. Asansol— Parents' pay Parents' pay 6. Rampur Haut 	<100	•••	3 2 3	0 8 0	2 2 2	8 0 8	4 2 2	8 0 8	} 3 No 8	0 cale	2 has l	8 2000	2 fixed.	0
Bihar an	d Orissa.		•				1							
7. Dhanbad 8. Gomoh 9. Gaya 0. Buxar 1. Dinapore		 	3 3 3 4	0 0 8 0	2 2 2 3 3	8 8 8 9 8	2 2 3 & 2/8 4th 4	8 0 0 0 for and	4 3 4 3 4	0 0 8 0	4 2 4 3 3	0 8 0 8	4 2 4 3 & 2/8 fe 4th an	
 Jamalpur Parents' pay: Parents' pay- Sahibganj Jhajha Madhupur 	Rs. >150 <150 	· · · · · · ·	4 3 3 3 3	0 0 0 8 0	3 2 2 3 2	4 4 8 0 8	eddl 2 2 3 3 2 2 3	8 4 0 0		0 0 0 0		4 8 ver 0	addl. 3 needed. 4	1
United Pro	vinces.													
 Moghal Sarai- Parents' pay Parents' pay IT. Mirzapur Allahabad Cawnpore Tundla 	Rs. >100	••• •• ••	3 2 3 2 4 3	8 8 0 8 0 8	3 2 2 3 3	0 0 8 8 0		l 8 2 0 2 8 3 8 8 8 2/0 4th	<pre>3 5 3 4 3</pre>	8 0 8 0 8	3 5 3 3 3 3	0 0 8 8 0	2 5 3 3 2 (3rd) 2 for 4t & ado	h

TABLE No. 69.

Bast Indian Railway. Scales of tuition fees in Indian schools maintained by the East Indian Railway.

Place.	In- fant.	<u>St.</u> 1.	8t. 2.	8t. 3.	81. 4.	8t. 5.	8t. 6.	8t. 7.	84. 8.	8t. 9.	8t. 10.	8 t. 11.	Bemarin.
Bengal. Ondal Asausol Bihar and Orisea.	Be. 45. D 8	012	1 0	14	Re. 48. 1 8 9 0	Rs. AS. 1 12 9 8	Ra. AS. 2 0 2 13	Re. 48. 8 0	Ra. 48. 3 ⁻ 8	Re. 48.	Re. 48.	Rs. as.	
Pathardihi Gomoh		0 2 0 2	03	04						::	::		Girls area charged no free.
Dinapore Jamalpur					18	1 12	2 0	3 0	9 12	30	3.	8.0	
Behari Islamia H. E Sahibgaoj		0 4	0 [°] 6	0 8	1 4 1 4 1 8 1 8	1 4 1 4 1 12 1 12	1 8 1 8 2 0 2 0	1 8 1 8 2 0 2 0	28 28	3 0 3 0	3 8	 3 8 3 9	
Jhajha Giridib (16) United Pro- pinces.		06	08	0 12	1 4	No fee	l 8 a aya çi	1 8 arged.		::	:		
Mogaalsarai	04	04	0 6	1 0	1 0	20	20	.8 0	30				Ind and
Tundia				1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	1	Aquent 1: I children ivri L are chariti
Bareifly	04	0 4	04	10	1 0	2 0	29	3 0	30				god halfud the rates for theirs respect of tixe classes.

TABLE NO. 70.

North Western Railway. Scale of twition fees in European schools maintained by the North Western Railway.

			Ra	ilwa	ay o	hild	ren	•							Non-Railway children.							
Place.	Child.	Infan	t. ,	St.	1.	St	. 2.	8t.	ą .	8t.	. 4.	Infa	nt.	80	. 1.	81.	2.	86.	3.	81.	. 4.	
Ghaziabad	het, 2nd and	Re. 4	ţ	Rs.	A.8. 8	Re.	. A.B. 8	Rø.	40. 8	Ra. 3	. AS. 8	Re. 5	۸۸. 0	Re. 5	. 44. 9	Re.	M.	P •	4.0 9.	₽ 8	. A1	
Seharanpur	additional. Ist, 2nd and additional.	5	•	5 4	0	5	0 0	5	0 0	5	0 0	10		10 8	0	10 8	9	10	2	10	9	
Moghalpura	Ist, 2nd and additional.	4	ş	8	0	2	8	3	0	4	0	1	8	2	0	3	8	•		4	6	
Rohri	lst 2nd 3rd and addi- tiosal.	810	003	2 1 0		2 1 0	008	2 1 0	0 0 8	2 1 0	0 0 8	2 1 0	0 0 8	2 1 0	0 0 8	210	0	2 1 9	0 0 4	2 1 0	0	
Kotri	lst, 2nd and additional.	•	0	1	0	2	0	8	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	•	8	0	

•

TABLE No. 71.

North Western Railway, Scale of tuition fees charged in Indian schools maintained by the North Western Railway.

Place.	Child.	Infant.	St. 1.	84. 2.	8 t. 3 .	St. 4. St. 5.	St. 6. St. 7.	8t. 9.	Remarks.
Lahore	<u>A</u> II	Ro. 45. 1 6	Re. 18. 18	Ва. да. 1 б	Ra. 49. 1 Ś	Re. 48. Re. 48.	Rí. 48. Ře. 48. 2 8 2 8	Re. 48. 2 8	Non-Bailway ehikiren are charged 0-8-0
Semiste						0418			ertra. 2nd and addi- tional child- ren of the same family are charged half the rates for their respec- tive classes.
Suktur	2nd		••					28	3rd and addi- tional child- ren of the same family are charged half the rates for their res- pective class- es.

TABLE No. 72.

Rates of Fees in G. I. P., E. I. and N. W. Railway schools compared with rates of fees in non-Railway schools, by Provinces.

Province or State.	Particulara.	GLP.	Bailway	RLR	ailway.	<u>N. W. F</u>	ailway.
FIGALIDE OF SUBAD.	Farticulars.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
European Schoole (Infant to St. 4)		Ra. 46.	Ra. 48.	Re. 48.	Ra. 18.	Ba. 48.	Ra. 40.
Bombay (Including Sind)	Railway Schools	18	4 0			10	30
Central Provinces	D 1 0 1 1	1 1 8	4030				••
United Provinces		30	4 Ŏ		4 0	38	5 4
Bengal	Railway Schools			28 30 20 20 30	4 0 70		••
Bihar and Orison	Railway schools			30	7 0 4 0		
Punjab	Railway schools					i s	4 0
Indian Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Infant to St. 11),	Uther schools						
Bombay-Sind	Railway sohoola	IJ	1	I		1 0	2 2
Infant to St. 8)	Other schools					1 0	5.0
United Provinces	Railway schools			- ö 4	3 0 1	·	
Infant to St. 10)	Other schools			0 2	3 0		
Bengal	Railway schools			08	4 0		
Infant to St. 10)	Other schools				50		••
Bihar and Orises	Railway schools			0 2	50 38 38		••
Infant to St. 11)	Other schools	· · · ·	··	04	3 8		••
Panajaki	Railway schools		J	- •• • •		18	28
Intant to St. 8)	Other schools	· ··				0 1	4 0
Bahawalpur State	Railway schools	· · · /	· •• [[·• [0 1	3 0
Infunt 10 84 8)	Other schools	i 🖡	I	··		0 1,	4 0

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70. Cost to the Railways for the past Five years.—Railway expenditure as reported to the Railway Board is shown in the following table. TABLE NO. 73.

State-managed Railways. Expenditure during 5-year period on Railway schools.

		G. I. P. Railway	E. I. R.	ilway.	N. W. Railway.			
Year.		European schools.	European Indian schools.* schools.		European schools.	Indian schools.		
1		2	3	4	5	6		
		Rs.	Re,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1926-27		36,155	1,59,573	23,583	13,725	8,846		
1927-28	••	36,188	1,88,962	28,244	15,359	9,184		
1928-29	••	36,157	2,07,166	30,765	15,205	10,142		
1929-30		29,620	2,59,943	32,708	15,271	13,347		
1930-31		35,842	1,98,937	37,733	14,564	11,877		
Annual Averag	•	34,792	2,02,916	30,607	14,825	10,679		

* Including Oakgrove.

There is no uniformity of practice as regards the inclusion in the above figures of the assessed value of the rent of teachers' quarters, of the rent of class rooms and of repairs. On the G. I. P. Railway no assessments for these items are made, while on the E. I. and N. W. Railways assessments are made except for Lillooah, Giridih and Jamalpur (all four schools)—and the average figures will be found against Item 20 in Tables Nos. 60, 61, 62 and 63. Thus the figures in Table No. 73 for the E. I. Railway do not include any assessed values at all for 1926-27, nor for Lillooah, Giridih and Jamalpur (4 schools) in any year, nor for Burdwan before 1929-30 : and the assessed value of repairs is not included for 10, 12, 11 and 14 other schools in successive years respectively from 1927-28 to 1930-31. Again the figures in Table No. 73 for the N. W. Railway include the assessed value of the rent of class rooms, of the rent of teachers' quarters and of repairs for the schools at Saharanpur, Ghaziabad and Moghalpura—but not for the schools at Rohri, Kotri, Samasata and Sukkur.

In the case of the G. I. P. and N. W. Railway schools the whole expenditure is met from Revenue but on the E. I. Railway the current practice is to debit five-elevenths of the total expenditure on Railway schools (both European and Indian) to Revenue and the remaining six-elevenths to the Fine Fund.

71. Railway grants and School Accounts.—On the G. I. P. Railway all the accounts are centralised at Headquarters. A school collects fees in cash from the non-Railway children only and remits these to the Chief Cashier : as regards the school fees of Railway children and charges for books and stationery supplied to them a bill is sent by the school to the departmental officer under whom the parent or guardian is working. Recoveries are effected on the employee's salary bill by the Accounts Department and credited to head No. G. I. 7(a) which accommodates receipts and expenditure relating to Railway schools. The Honorary Secretary of a School Board sends to the Chief Auditor on the 5th of each month a muster roll for the previous month with the total amount

of fees due and recovered : a duplicate copy of the muster rolls for the last and current month being posted at the school.

A School Board thus maintains no accounts and has no money in hand. For any purchase of furniture, equipment or books a separate application has to be made to Headquarters with the result that there is much delay in the supply of these articles.

It follows that (apart from a conveyance grant of Rs. 125 per mensem to Bhusaval) there is no system of fixed monthly grants to individual schools. At the beginning of each financial year the Agent sanctions a lump sum figure for all twelve Railway schools based on the schedule of salaries and wages of school employees, rent allowances and contingent expenses less estimated credits for school fees, sale of books and Government grants-in-aid. Opening and closing balances are of course *nil*.

On the E. I. Railway grants are paid twice a year to each School Committee. There is a fixed monthly grant not often changed and towards the end of the year usually a variable lump sum supplementary grant intended to put the school in possession of a reasonable working balance. There are no capitation or conveyance grants. The average monthly fixed grant for the five year period for each school will be found at Item 15 of Tables Nos. 60 and 61 : these grants for European schools range between Rs. 285 per mensem (Moradabad) and Rs. 71 per mensem (Mirzapur) while for Indian schools they range between Rs. 465 per mensem (Asansol) and Rs. 50 per mensem (Pathardihi and Gomoh). For any one school the difference between its average annual Railway grant (in Item 16 of Table3 Nos. 60 and 61) and twelve times its average monthly fixed grant (in Item 15 of the same Tables) will give the average variable grant.

The other receipts are :--(1) Government grants, (2) Grants from Local Bodies, (3) income from the account in the Post Office Savings Bank on which the school accounts are operated, (4) income from other investments, (5) school fees, music fees (8 European and 3 Indian Schools), and sale of books--all collected in cash from parents.

From the funds thus at its disposal the Local Committee pays the teachers, servants, clerks (usually part time) and menials, purchases books, stationery and furniture and meets the cost of rent (if any), fans and lighting. The accounts are kept in a special prescribed form by the Committee which sends to the Superintendent of Schools particulars for each month of its receipts and disbursements, bank balance, cash in hand, school enrolment and attendance : the form in which this very useful return is made will be found at Appendix XIX. The Committees' accounts are examined by the E. I. Railway Audit Inspectors.

The closing cash balances (on the 31st March) for each school will be found at Item 19 of the Tables Nos. 60 and 61. They *average* Rs. 1,873 for European schools and Rs. 1,697 for Indian schools. For European schools they range (average for five-year period) between Rs. 3,314 (Tundla) and Rs. 466 (Madhupur) while for Indian schools they range between Rs. 10,023 (Asansol) and Rs. 551 (Gomoh). Seven of the Indian schools have sums invested in the Railway Servants Co-operative Credit Society or Post Office Cash CertificatesDinapore Rs. 4,500, Asansol and Jamalpur (H. E.) Rs. 3,000, Tundla Rs. 1,878, Jamalpur (K. B.) Rs. 1,500, Sahibganj Rs. 1,000 and Giridih Rs. 500.

On the N. W. Railway we reach the stage of almost complete decentralisation. The Agent sanctions (1) fixed grants for each European school and for the Indian School at Lahore, ranging between Rs. 267 (Moghalpura) and Rs. 125 (Ghaziabad), (2) capitation grants to the Indian schools at Samasata and Sukkur at the rate of Rs. 2 per *Railway* child per mensem, (3) conveyance grants of Rs. 70 and Rs. 40 per mensem respectively to the European schools at Moghalpura and Kotri. The fixed grants are rarely altered and no supplementary grants are made to keep the Local Committees in funds, but occasionally special grants for books or maps or other equipment may be sanctioned.

The average monthly fixed capitation and conveyance grants will be found at Item 15 of Tables Nos. 62 and 63.

The Local Committees function in the same way as on the E. I. Railway, but they make no returns to Divisional Superintendents and the accounts are available only at the schools. The accounts kept by the Local Committees are not inspected officially by the Divisional Accounts Office but as a private matter for the annual certificates required by the Education Department.

The closing cash balances on the 31st March (average for five-year period) in the case of European schools range between Rs. 2,414 (Moghalpura) and Rs. 274 (Rohri): and in the case of Indian schools range between Rs. 2,831 (Sukkur) and Rs. 257 (Lahore).

72. Analysis of Receipts of schools.—For each school in Tables No. 59 to 63 the average receipts and expenditure under each head during the fiveyear period have been calculated also as percentages of the total receipts and expenditure in the hope that these figures will be useful as indicating schools which are spending too much or too little on teachers or servants, are collecting too little by way of fees and so on. The Receipts data, by railways, are as follows :—

TABLE	No.	74.
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Schools.	Rail- way grants.	Govern- ment grants.	Local Body grants.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
r		2	3	4	б	6	7
European Schools.		%	%	%	%	%	
G. I. P. Railway	••	% 46	% 32		% 20	% 2	100
E. I. Railway	••	39	29	i	26	6	100
N. W. Railway		41	29 32	• ••	18	9	100
British India Indian Schools.	6 /4		. 38	1	37	24	100
E. I. Railway		25	26	3	39	1 7	100
N. W. Railway		60	7	5	23	5	10Ŏ
British India		l ·	43	22	23	12	100

Schools managed by State-managed Railways-Receipts (averages for 1926-27 to 1930-31) by sources as percentages of total receipts.

(1) Grants from Provincial Governments and Local Bodies for the period 1926-27 to 1930-31, have averaged 1.1 lakhs per annum. The amounts by Railway, type of school and authority are shown below :---

				Total	Grants from cial Gove		Grants from
	Rsi	lway.		grants.	To European schools.	To Indian schools.	Local Bodies to Indian schools.
••		1		2	3	4	5
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P.	••			24,448	24,448		
E. I.		••		72,998	29,713	39,355	3,930
N. W.		••	• • •	10,827	8,321	1,420	1,086
E. B.	••	••	••	3,215	3,215	••	
	To	tala	••	1,11,488	65,697	40,775	5,016

TABLE NO. 75.

The grants to Railway European schools have varied very little during the quinquennium, apart from the grant to Gaya from the Bihar and Orissa Government being halved and the grant to Lonavla from the Bombay Government being reduced from Rs. 6,129 in 1928-29 to Rs. 3,130 in 1930-31, after the closing of the Middle school classes. But the grants to Indian schools (quite apart from any later emergency cuts of 1931-32, usually 10 per cent.) have been declining, more particularly in the case of Local Body grants which are now becoming negligible. For example the grant to Gomoh by the Dhanbad District Board was reduced from Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 7 per mensem in November 1931, and withdrawn altogether after that : the grant to Dinapore of Rs. 89 per mensem by the Khagaul Municipality was cancelled after 1926-27 : the grant to the Jamalpur (K. B.) school of Rs. 500 per mensem by the Jamalpur Municipality was cancelled after 1926-27: the grant to the Giridih schools by the Hazaribagh District Board was gradually reduced from Rs. 6,272 in 1926-27 to Rs. 1,135 in 1928-29 and then withdrawn : the grant to the Industrial school at Giridih of Rs. 80 per mensem by the Bihar and Orissa Government was withdrawn from 1st January 1930: the Punjab Government has recently withdrawn its grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum to the Samasata school on the ground that the school is in Bahawalpur State area and not in the Punjab Province.

It follows that the percentage of revenue which Railway Indian schools derive from Local Government and Local Body grants, already below that for Indian schools in British India (viz., E. I. Railway 29 per cent. and N. W. Railway 12 per cent. as compared with 65 per cent.), is likely to decline still further. The low percentage for the N. W. Railway as compared with the E. I. Railway is mainly due to the fact that the Lahore Sindhi school gets no aid either from the Punjab Government or the Lahore Municipality: the corresponding school in Sind, the Punjab school at Sukkur, is aided both by the Bombay Government and the Sukkur Municipality.

(2) Fees.—Reference to Table No. 74 shows that the percentage of revenue derived from Fees by Railway European schools, as judged by comparison with British India schools as a whole, is inadequate especially on the N. W. and G. I. P. Railways. At Saharanpur, where the fees are high, the fee income is 32 per cent. of the total revenue : at Kotri, where the fees are exceptionally low, the fee income is only 12 per cent. of the total revenue. Again on the E. I. Railway the percentage of revenue from fees is only 11 per cent. at Burdwan and 14 per cent. at Rampur Haut (where fees are low) compared with the E. I. Railway average of 26 per cent.

In drawing conclusions for any one school it is necessary to consider not only the level of the fee rates, but also the ratio of pupils to teachers, the numbers of non-Railway children paying high rates and the percentage of revenue from other grants. For example on the G. I. P. Railway all schools have the same fee rates and fees produce on the average 20 per cent. of the school revenue : the fee income at Jhansi is only 14 per cent. of revenue due to an exceptionally high Government grant : at Parel, the other end of the scale, fees produce 30 per cent. of revenue due partly to the large number of non-Railway children paying high rates and also to the very low Railway grant. Again the high yield from fees at Dhanbad (39 per cent.) and Jamalpur (34 per cent.) is due not to high fee-rates but to low Railway grants, viz., 25 per cent. and 20 per cent. as compared with the average of 39 per cent. for the E. I. Railway grants to its European schools as a whole.

Turning now to the Indian schools and Table No. 74-

- (a) On the E. I. Railway fees produce the high percentage of 39 per cent. of revenue due to fees being levied at standard provincial rates. The yield from fees in the case of the Primary schools is naturally low (e.g., Pathardihi 5 per cent. and Gomoh 7 per cent.) fee-rates being low in the Primary classes : while at Giridih where fees are levied only on non-Railway children (a very small section) the percentage of revenue from fees is only 1 per cent. Schools with a high percentage yield from fees are Dinapore (60 per cent.), Jamalpur, H. E. (58 per cent.), Sahibganj (51 per cent.) and Asansol (45 per cent.). At Dinapore and Jamalpur both the Railway grant and the Government grant are much below the average for the Railway, at Sahibganj the Government grant is much below the average and at Asansol the Railway grant is much below the average.
- (b) On the N. W. Railway fees at Samasata formed only 15 per cent. of revenue: fee-rates are low from Standard 4 up and there was (now cancelled) a grant from Government much above the average for the Railway.

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73. Analysis of Expenditure of Schools.—The data for individual schools are given at Item 17 of Tables Nos. 59 to 63 and are grouped by Railways, under various heads as percentages of the total expenditure in the following Table:—

TABLE No. 76.

Schools managed by the State-managed Railways—Heads of Expenditure (averages for 1926-27 to 1930-31) as percentages of total expenditure.

Schools.	Salaries of teachers. 2	Wages of servants, clerks and menials. 3	Purchase of books, sta- tionery and furniture. 4	Rent, fans and lighting. 5	Other expendi- ture. 6	Total. 7
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
EUBOPEAN SCHOOLS.						
G. I. P. Railway E. I. Railway N. W. Railway	80 73 73	5 8 7	1 7 2	4 2 5	10 10 13	100 100 100
Average	76	7	4	3	10	100
Indian Schools.	· <u> </u>		·	1		
E. I. Railway N. W. Railway	79 78	3 - 7	3 4	13	14 8	100 100
Average	79	4	3	1	13	100

- (a) European Schools. On the G. I. P. Railway.—The percentage spent on teachers' salaries is high at Lonavla 93 per cent., Parel 89 per cent. and Igatpuri 85 per cent. The apparent lowness of the percentage under this head at Sholapur 72 per cent. and Jhansi 66 per cent. is due to the accounts of these two schools being debited with the charge for rent of quarters for teachers. There are no rented quarters elsewhere. From other points of view Lonavla appears to be overstaffed. The percentage spent on wages for servants, etc., is high at Dhond 11 per cent. Ajni 10 per cent. and Bina 9 per cent.
- On the E. I. Railway, the percentage expenditure on teachers' salaries is high at Madhupur 86 per cent., Moghalsarai and Burdwan 81 per cent. and Jamalpur 80 per cent., while the proportion spent on servants' wages is high at Cawnpore 15 per cent., Jhajha 13 per cent. and Buxar 12 per cent.
- On the N. W. Railway, there is a high proportion of expenditure on teachers' salaries at Rohri 87 per cent. and Kotri 86 per cent. and on servants' wages at Ghaziabad 14 per cent.
- (b) Indian Schools. On the E. I. and N. W. Railways, the percentage spent on teachers' salaries is high—at Giridih 92 per cent.

MIOSDRys.

Sahibganj 88 per cent. and Samasata 86 per cent. and on servants' wages at Gomoh 16 per cent. and Pathardihi 11 per cent.

- 74 Average cost per pupil from all sources.
 - European schools.—The average annual cost for the period 1926-27 to 1930-31 of educating a pupil in a Railway Primary European school was :—G. L. P. Railway Rs. 139, E. I. Railway Rs. 151, N. W. Railway Rs. 134. Taking the corresponding average cost for British India at Rs. 93, the excess cost per Railway pupil over the British India average is as follows :—G. I. P. Railway, 50 per cent., E. I. Railway, 62 per cent., N. W. Railway, 44 per cent.
 - (2) Indian Schools. On the E. I. Railway, the annual cost per pupil during the five year period was Rs. 10 in Primary schools as compared with Rs. 8 in Primary schools in British India as a whole. The cost per Railway pupil in Secondary schools was Rs. 55 as compared with Rs. 33 for British India.
 - On the N. W. Railway, the annual cost per Railway pupil in the three Middle schools was Rs. 25 per pupil, as compared with Rs. 20 for British India.

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CHAPTER XVI.

THE STATUS OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS MANAGED BY THE STATE-MANAGED Railways.

75. On the question whether these teachers are Railway employees and therefore Government servants, Railways hold divergent opinions. These opinions have been put forward by Administrations as *ex cathedra* pronouncements unaccompanied by argument: they are, therefore, presented in the two following paragraphs simply as a matter of record and have not been taken into account in the subsequent elucidation of the position.

76. (1) In June 1927 the Railway Board enquired of the Agents of State-managed Railways whether there was a department or service of teachers in the sense that there is, say, a Loco. Department or a Carriage and Wagon Department [Railway Board's letter No. 4233-E.-II (2), dated the 28th June 1927]. The reply from the N. W., E. I. and E. B. Railways was 'No': the G. I. P. Railway replied " there is a service of teachers for the twelve European schools maintained by the Railway under the control of the Agent".

(2) In the same letter the Railway Board enquired whether all teachers in Railway schools were regarded as employees of the Railway and if not on what basis exceptions to the arrangement were made. The replies were as follows :--

G. I. P. Roilway.-- "All teachers are regarded as Railway employees."

- E. 1. Railway.—" All the teachers of the Railway schools are regarded as employees of the Railway for purposes of the Provident Fund and Gratuity Rules. The staff at Oakgrove are for all practical purposes Railway servants though they have no definite leave rules due to the fact that they have their annual school holidays. In other respects the teaching staff are not regarded as employees though they are allowed a certain number of passes."
- N. W. Railway.—" Teachers employed in Railway proper schools are treated on the same footing as Railway servants only in so far as Passes, Provident Fund and Gratuity are concerned."
- E. B. Railway.—"Yes. Teachers are for all practical purposes regarded as employees of the Railway except that their salaries are met from school funds towards which this Railway contributes".

(3) The Railway Board further enquired in the same letter whether teachers were liable to transfer from one school to another. The G. I. P. Railway's reply was "Yes": the reply of the E. I., N. W. and E. B. Railways was "No".

(4) Somewhat earlier the E. I. Railway had written to the Railway Board as follows:—"The schools in the plains, both European and Anglo-Indian and Indian cannot be classified as Government Institutions proper. They are managed by Local Committees who appoint, control and discharge them (the staff) mainly in accordance with the rules of the Education Department of the province in whose jurisdiction the school is situated. The action of the various Committees is subject to confirmation of the Superintendent of the E. I. Railway Schools. The staff of the schools have the right of appeal to the Agent. The two technical schools are Railway institutions and may, therefore, be classed as belonging to Government" (Agent's letter No. Sch./1934, dated the 25th August 1925).

(5) At this stage, therefore, teachers in Railway schools in the plains were regarded as Railway employees by the G. I. P. and E. B. Railways but not by the E. I. and N. W. Railways.

77. The matter has not been raised by teachers themselves, so far as I am aware, but it has been raised with reference to the teachers in 'the Indian schools of the E. I. Railway by way of questions in the Legislative Assembly, and the following reply was given on behalf of the Government of India to Pandit H. N. Kunzru on the 1st February 1928 :--

"The Oakgrove school is under the E. I. Railway Administration and its teachers and those of the Indian schools maintained by the E. I. Railway Administration are Government servants".

Later in the year the Railway Board wrote to the Agent, E. I. Railway, as follows :---

"Teachers of Indian Schools.—In reply to your letter No. AE. 614, dated the 29th March 1928, I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of the Railway Board teachers employed in schools maintained by the Railway Administration for the education of Railway children are Railway employees even though the teachers may actually be engaged by Local Committees of the several schools. The fact that they are Railway employees does not, however, mean that there is any necessity to alter their terms of service or give them privileges which they do not get at present".

The letter (No. 6404-E., dated the 26th June 1928), was apparently not communicated to the other State-managed Railways.

78. In the Legislative Assembly questions the issues have become confused by the assumption that if the buildings are Government property and the school revenues largely derived from General Revenues then the schools are Government Institutions and, therefore, the teachers must be Government servants. This really begs the question. It is only when we can separately demonstrate the buildings to be Government-owned, the management to be Government-controlled and the staff to be Governmentappointed that we can use the term Government institution.

79. Buildings have been dealt with in paragraphs 65 and 66 of Chapter XV. Except for the rented schools at Allahabad and Lahore and the rented hostels at Sahibganj they have been built at Railway cost on Railway land and are Government property.

80. School Revenues have been dealt with in paragraph 71 and it will be evident that the teachers are paid partly from fees and (in some cases) Local Body grants which have not been paid into the general receipts or Treasury (as would be the case in Government schools) and so are not public moneys. On the other hand I understand that certain clerks in the Railway Clearing Accounts Office who deal with terminal taxes and octroi duties are Government servants although paid entirely from funds supplied by Local bodies and so not at all from General Revenues. I conclude that no decision as to the status of these teachers can be derived from a consideration of the nature of the sources from which their pay is met.

81. The status of the teachers in Railway schools must, therefore, depend solely on the agency and general conditions of appointment.

82. On the G. I. P. Railway there is no ambiguity. The teachers are certainly Government servants. Before the management of the Railway was taken over by the State in 1925, the teachers were not differentiated from other Railway servants in respect of eligibility to join the Provident Fund. Further each teacher is engaged on a written agreement to serve as a Railway servant, vide paragraph 67 (2) of Chapter XV and Appendix XVIII.

I may add that turning to Company-managed Railways the Provident Fund Rules of the B. and N. W., R. and K., M. and S. M., and S. I. Railways do not differentiate school teachers from other Railway servants in respect of eligibility to participate.

83. On the N. W. and E. B. Railways, the Local Committees of management appoint and discharge teachers without reference to the Agent, vide paragraph 67 (2) of Chapter XV. The Railway confines itself to making a grant and to securing an annual report and does not interfere further with the management except to see that vacancies in the Committees are filled.

Moreover on these two Railways the school teachers were not admitted to the State Railway Provident Fund until 1914. The Railway Board's letter to the Agents of the N. W., O. and R. and E. B. Railways (No. 2956, dated the 22nd August 1914), is as follows :---

- "I am directed to state that the Railway Board have had under consideration the question of extending to State Railways the practice followed on certain Company-worked lines whereby school teachers paid wholly or in part from Railway Revenues, *i.e.*, teachers in Railways schools maintained by the Railway (as distinguished from private schools attended by children of Railway employees in respect of which capitation grants only are given) are admitted to the benefits of the Provident Fund of the Railway with which they are connected. The Board are of opinion that a concession of this nature would tend towards contentment and to lengthy service and is to be preferred to the institution of a separate fund by each school for its own staff, which would not be appreciated by the staff to the same extent as they would appreciate membership of the general Railway Fund.
- 2. The Railway Board have accordingly decided that teachers employed in such schools should participate in the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund with effect from 1st August

1914, any sums to their credit in an outside fund being transferred to the State Railway Provident Fund from that (or any subsequent) date."

Clearly Railway teachers on the N. W. and E. B. Railways were not considered as Railway employees at this time, otherwise it would not have been necessary to make these special arrangements for them to join the State Railway Provident Fund. It would of course have been possible at the date of this letter to declare Railway teachers to be thenceforth Railway employees, but this was not contemplated : instead the Provident Fund and Gratuity Rules were amended. Under Provident Fund Rule 2 (a), which enumerates employees who are required compulsorily to subscribe to the Fund, an addition was made designating "the permanent employees of Railway schools which are supported solely by grants from Railway Revenues, the Fine Fund, fees of parents and the usual grants earned from Government", sepsrately from "permanent employees.....of a State Railway". Similarly an addition was made to Gratuity Rule 2 (which enumerates employees eligible for the gratuity) designating "teachers and the clerical staff employed in Railway schools which are supported solely by grants from Railway Revenues, the Fine Fund, fees of parents and the usual grants earned from Government " separately from "persons.....on the permanent establishment of State Railways".

I conclude that teachers in Railway schools are not part of the permanent establishment of State Railways.

84. On the E. I. Railway, teachers are engaged on written agreements by the Local Committee, vide paragraph 67 (2) of Chapter XV and Appendix XVIII.

When the E. I. Railway was still Company-managed and when, therefore, none of its servants were Government servants, permanent employees of Railway schools were stated to be eligible for membership of the Railway Provident Fund and directed "to be treated in the same manner as servants of the Government for the purposes of the Provident Fund Rules".

These teachers were not at that time Government servants of course, they were merely directed to be treated *in the same manner* as Government servants for this particular purpose. From this it is clear that in the days of Company-management on the E. I. Railway, they were not regarded as Railway servants and consequently assumption of management of the Railway by the State on the 1st January 1925 would not convert them into Government servants.

The Provident Fund Rules of the B. N. Railway are similar—" employees of Railway schools which are supported solely by grants from Railway Revenues, the Fine Fund, Fees of parents and the usual grants earned from Government, are eligible for membership and are to be treated in the same manner as servants of the Government for the purposes of the Provident Fund Rules". In other words teachers in the B. N. Railway schools are not Railway employees. 85. Authority under which the Local Committees act on the E. I., N. W. and E. B. Railways.—The method of constituting these Committees and the composition of them have been detailed in paragraphs 62 and 63 of Chapter XV.

One Managing Committee (that of the Hadow Sindhi School, Lahore), derives its authority from a General Committee of private subscribers and the teachers appointed are of course servants of the Managing Committee. The remaining 58 Committees which engage teachers are not autogenous. Certainly they contain in many cases non-Railway members but admittedly they derive their existence and powers from the Agent.

The crux is whether this delegation by the Agent is one in his official or his unofficial capacity. If it is a necessary part of his official duty as a Railway Administrator to engage teachers for the children of Railway employees, then although the teachers may be directly appointed by the Committees, the Agent is the Principal (under higher authority) in the contract and the teachers are Government Railway servants.

I am not able to accept such a conclusion for I see no evidence that the maintenance of Railway schools for the children of employees is an inescapable function of Railway Administration. Otherwise how does it happen that the A. B. and R. & K. Railways maintain no schools for Europeans, and that the B. and N. W., G. I. P., E. B. and R. & K. Railways run no schools for Indians? Or to take an outside instance, how does it happen that the Canadian and Australian Railways which pass through vast school-less areas maintain no schools for the children of their employees ?

I would particularly draw attention to the position of the officer of the E. I. Railway "nominated by the Agent and called the Superintendent of E. I. Railway schools who accepts this responsibility in addition to his ordinary duties" not it will be noted as one of his ordinary duties or in addition to his other duties (vide Rule 1 of the "Rules for the management of the E. I. Railway schools", Appendix XVI).

I am of opinion that in all matters connected with Railway schools the Agent, the Schools Officer at Headquarters, and the Railway officers and subordinates on the Local School Committees are serving in an unofficial capacity. The delegation by the Agent by which he brings these Committees into existence is a delegation in a private capacity analogous to the private impetus which initiates an organisation with Committees for Railway Institutes, Railway Athletic Associations, Railway Maternity and Health and Welfare Societies and for a variety of similar beneficent activities. It will not be contended that these are Government institutions and that all the persons employed by their Committees are Railway servants.

For these reasons I regard the 285 teachers in the N. W., E. B. and E. I. Railway Schools as employees of the Local School Committees of Management and not as servants of the Railway. The 72 schools are Government Railway property placed at the disposal of the Local Committees which manage the schools.

In these conclusions I am supported by the best legal advice at my diaposal: the Railway Board may consider it desirable to get the opinion of the Law Officers of the Government of India. 86. From the length of this chapter it may be thought that the question of their status as Government servants is a burning grievance with Railway teachers who will not be satisfied until an assurance to that effect is given. In point of fact the matter has never been raised except in the form of Legislative Assembly questions relating to E. I. Railway Secondary schools for Indians and I only once had the matter brought casually to my notice by a teacher. The Assembly questions frequently take the form of comparisons between the E. I. Railway Indian schools and the Oakgrove school. I have not made a study of the position of Oakgrove with which the Railway Board is dealing separately but I see no reason why it should not be regarded equally with the other Railway schools as under the management of a private Body of Governors, *i.e.*, of Railway servants in their unofficial capacity. If any of the staff have contracts which clearly designate them as Railway or Government servants their services may be lent to the Committee.

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CHAPTER XVII.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF RAILWAY SCHOOLS.

87. The following observations are in continuation of Chapter XIII of my report, dated the 5th August 1931, but relate more particularly to the schools maintained by the G. I. P., E. I. and N. W. Railways.

88. Status and appointment of Teachers.—It will be convenient to consider first what should be done to remove the present obscurities and inequalities. Two courses are open.

89. The line of least resistance for the moment would be to treat all future entrants, and, perhaps the present school employees also, as Railway servants and to give them a written agreement signed by a senior Railway officer. This would level up the practice to that now obtaining on the G. I. P. Railway. It would be an advantage in this case to term the Local Committees Advisory Committees. This course would be in keeping with the views of the Government of India as stated in February 1928 (vide paragraph 77 of Chapter XVI) and in conflict with the views of the E. I. Railway before that date and of the N. W. Railway at present.

As the question of leave privileges to teachers in Railway schools is not clear it seems desirable to add that such of them as may be declared to be Government servants (non-gazetted Railway servants of Asiatic domicile) and elect the old leave rules will be governed by Fundamental Rules 77 (a) (ii), 78, 80, 81, 81(c), 81(d), 18, 87(b) (i) and 82 (b): while such of them as are declared to be Government servants and elect the new leave rules published in Railway Department's Resolution, dated the 20th February 1930, will be governed by Rules 5 (i and ii) and 6 (i and ii) of that Resolution : and it will be necessary to add to the New Leave Rules a provision for servants in a vacation department similar to Fundamental Rule 82 (b).

90. It is at this stage, i.e., when these teachers have been pronounced to be Government servants, that difficulties will begin.

The teachers, each in his own province, work under 11 different educational codes (Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Punjab-two each; Central Provinces one) and the control exercised over the Railway schools by the Educational Departments in these provinces is far more extensive and continuous in the matter of compliance with the codes than is the control exercised by Railway Headquarters in the matter of general administration of the Schools, vide paragraph 64 of Chapter XV.

Recently the Railway Board has with effect from the 1st April 1929 assimilated the pay of teachers in Railway schools to that of teachers with equivalent qualifications in Government schools of the same standard in the respective provinces [vide paragraph 67 (3) of Chapter XV], so that the Railway teachers do not constitute a service or cadre with uniform scales of pay, and more recently has decided that the emergency deduction from the pay of a Railway teacher should be that obtaining in the teacher's province and not the graduated deduction applied to Railway employees (letter from the Rail-MIOSD Rys.

way Board to the Agent, E. I. Railway, No. 1068-E. G., dated the 19th January 1932).

Further there is an element of impermanence about the services of the Railway teachers, as explained in detail in paragraph 67 (7) of Chapter XV.

The appointments are really ad hoc appointments for each particular post in a particular colony. Three Committees informed me that they had tried to secure teachers from outside with exceptional qualifications by offering specially high pay, but that the persons appointed always resigned as they felt themselves to be outsiders and so found life outside school hours dull. Conditions of life in Railway colonies offer no amenitics to those without friends or relations in the settlement so that, although the posts are almost invariably advertised, recruitment is necessarily confined to men or women who have at some time lived in the locality or have relations there. As a result the teachers when asked all said that they desired never to be transferred. except perhaps if a Headmaster's or Headmistress' post fell vacant. So strong is this feeling that the G. I. P. Railway teachers all denied that they were liable to transfer although their agreements contain a clause to this effect. In practice a list is maintained by the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways of teachers who desire a transfer on promotion and this is circulated to Committees.

In these severely localised and somewhat impermanent careers, with localised pay, *necessarily* subjected to a variety of localised educational codes and conditions, the materials for a regular cadre or service of Railway teachers do not exist.

And yet if the teachers are declared to be Government servants a succession of demands from the Indian teachers for uniformity of treatment in all provinces will inevitably force the concession of the optimum conditions of tenure, pay, quarters and leave privileges obtaining in the Government schools of any province for the benefit of Railway teachers whatever their gnalifications. In return for all this it does not appear that Government will get any advantage not even the small advantage of filling vacancies by transfer. Finally, although it should not affect the question of principle, it is pertinent to add that should there be a general pronouncement that the schools of State-managed Railways are under Government management one may expect that Provincial Governments and local bodies will withdraw the grants totalling Rs. 1-1 lakhs per annum now made by them to Railway schools which at present they usually accept as private-committee-managed schools. Their reason for so doing will be the very reason stated by the Government of India in reply to a question put in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh on the 26th January 1932, viz., "No grant-in-aid is admissible to Government schools ".

91. The other course of action is to proceed on the view expressed in paragraph 85 of Chapter XVI, siz., that the Railway schools are managed by private Committees, that the teachers in them are servants of the Committee and that the engagement of G. I. P. Railway teachers as Railway servants is an anomaly. This course offers only the initial difficulties that result from the present obscure position of affairs: it will be found free from the endless troubles outlined in the preceding paragraph.

- (i) Agents of State-managed Railways (including the G. I. P. Railway) should be informed that teachers appointed in future in a Railway school should be appointed by the Local Committee of the school on a written agreement (relating to duties, pay, tenure, leave, provident fund and travelling concessions) previously approved by the Director of Public Instruction of the Province in which the school is situated. The agreement should contain provision for an appeal by the teacher to the Agent as Patron of the Railway schools against an order of discharge, or dismissal or a withholding of increments by the Local Committee of management. The form of agreement used by the School Committees on the E. I. Railway (Appendix XVIII) will serve if suitably amended. Incidentally the teacher at Rohri (N. W. Railway) should be admitted to the Provident Fund.
- (ii) Agents of State-managed Railways should be requested to instruct each Local Committee of management of Railway schools to regularise its position by registration under the Societies Registration (Amendment) Act, XXII of 1927 and not to seek exemption on the unfounded pleas either that it is a Committee of Government servants or that the school in question is a Government Institution. Registration under this particular Act is a simple and inexpensive process.
- (iii) To avoid further ambiguities Agents of State-managed Railways should be informed that in any orders or rules of working relating to Railway Schools or Railway School Committees the designation Agent should be replaced by the designation Agent as Patron of the.....Railway schools and any nomination of Railway officers or Railway subordinates as Superintendents of Railway Schools, Controllers of Railway Schools, office bearers of Railway School Committees or members of Railway School Committees should be qualified by the phrase in an unofficial capacity.

92. Qualifications of Teachers.—School Committees are in general alive to the advantages of engaging trained teachers quite apart from the higher grants given by Education Departments in respect of such staff, but further efforts are needed in this matter in the Middle schools of the N. W. Railway and in all Indian schools on the E. I. Railway, vide paragraph 67(6) of Chapter XV. In the European Railway Schools the proportion of trained teachers is very satisfactory but more attention should be paid to the kind of training. What is needed in these schools, where the bulk of the children are in the infant and first standards and where the average age is 7 or 8, is that the teachers should have been trained in modern Kindergarten methods in a good model school.

93. Recognition and aid.—Steps should be taken on the G I. P. Railway to get the school at Dhond (established 1912) recognized and aided, and on the N. W. Railway, the school at Rohri. Efforts should be made to secure grants for the schools at Ajni (established 1922, G. I. P. Railway), and Mirzapur (E. I. Railway). The N. W. Railway should draw the attention of the Punjab Education Department (1) to the contrast between the way in which the schools at Lahore and Sukkur are treated in the matter of grants, vide paragraph 72 (1) of Chapter XV and (2) to the fact that the Samasata school is not in Bahawalpur State jurisdiction, *loc. cit.*

94. Rules of management, vide paragraph 61 of Chapter XV. The G. I. P. Railway Rules should be brought up to date and in the E. I. Railway Rules a reference to the annual report from schools should be inserted: both sets of rules will require modifications in the light of orders that may be passed upon paragraphs 88—91 of this Chapter. The N. W. Railway should draw up Rules for the management of its schools; on this Railway where at present accounts are available only at the schools the latter should send a return to Divisional Accounts Offices in a form similar to Appendix XVII.

Personally I regard the E. I. Railway Rules as satisfactory, they are adequate for control of the work of Local Committees without entering into excessive detail. The School Committees which I found to be most active were those on the E. I. Railway and this is borne out by the relative frequency of meetings, *vide* paragraph 64 of Chapter XV. Probably the centralisation of control and accounts on the G. I. P. Railway leaves less work for the Local Committees.

95. School Committees.—I do not suggest any change in the varied methods of constituting Committees, vide paragraph 62 of Chapter XV, except that if possible an additional member should be found for the schools at Ghaziabad and Samasata : further the arrangement by which an employee at Moradabad is the Secretary of the school at Bareilly is obviously unsatisfactory. It is not always easy to find at stations where schools are located literate and tactful subordinates who will be of use on School Committees and in such cases the inconvenience of nominating an officer away from the station must be accepted. In view of the relatively few employees available who are fitted for this work of direction of schools I do not think that Committees should exceed six or seven members.

It is strongly recommended that the Committee of each European school and of the Indian schools at Lahore, Samasata and Sukkur which contain a considerable proportion of girls should be advised to co-opt a woman member, when a suitable person is available. In the European schools the teachers are practically all women and the percentage of girl pupils is high, G. I. P. 36 per cent., N. W. 43 per cent., E. I. 50 per cent., E. B. 59 per cent. With this exception I do not propose any change in the composition of the Committees (vide paragraph 63 of Chapter XV).

96. Transfer of management to Non-Railway Agency.-

(a) Schools for Indians.—In paragraph 48 (a) of Chapter XIII of my report, dated the 5th August 1931, I suggested the possibility of a transfer to local authorities (Municipalities, District Boards, etc.), in the case of Railway schools at stations which were once purely Railway colonies but which now have a large non-Railway population with a large percentage of children of the latter in the Railway schools. The particular school which I had in mind as a test-case was the Asansol High English School which in 1925-26 contained 67 per cent. of non-Railway children. However, further investigation has shown that, as a result of the gradual withdrawal of grants by Local Bodies from Railway schoolsinstanced in paragraph 72 (1) of Chapter XV above-there has been throughout the period 1926-27 to 1930-31 a definite fall in the number of non-Railway children in Railway schools on the E. I. Railway at the four stations where the local Municipality might formerly have been approached, viz., Asansol, Sahibganj Jamalpur and Jhajha [vide paragraph 68 (2) of Chapter XV]. There are still three E. I. Railway schools which contain more non-Railway than Railway pupils-Ondal 52 per cent., Dinapore 53 per cent. and Pathardihi 53 per cent. : but after enquiry on the spot I am convinced that the Local Bodies concerned, viz., the Union Board, Municipality and District Board respectively, cannot be interested in the matter.

- I had the opportunity of discussing the question of transfer with members of several local bodies including the Chairman of the Jamalpur Municipal Council. In Bihar and Orissa which contains six E. I. Railway Secondary schools an effective bar to transfer is that local bodies may not undertake the management of Secondary schools until they have satisfied the Collector that they have fulfilled all their obligations with regard to Primary education in their jurisdiction.
- On the N. W. Railway, there have been continuous increases in the proportion of non-Railway children in the schools at Lahore and Sukkur [vide paragraph 68 (2) above] but these are schools teaching in alien languages in which the local Municipalities are not interested.
- The question of the transfer of management of the Indian schools is not worth pursuing further at present.
- (b) European schools.—There is nothing to add to paragraph 48 (b) of Chapter XIII of my report, dated the 5th August 1931, except that the Inspector of European schools, United Provinces, suggested to me that St. Mark's European School at Jhansi, an efficient Middle school, would probably be willing to take over the Railway school there : this was after my visit to the latter school and I have not been able to follow up the suggestion. The G. I. P. Railway may be requested to make further enquiries.

97. Discontinuance of Redundant Schools.—Material for consideration will be found under Item 11 of Tables Nos. 59 to 63 where the distance in miles is given of the nearest non-Railway school of the same or higher grade (managed by a Local Body in the case of the Indian schools) : fuller particulars are given in the separate reports for individual schools under Items 6 and 7, vide Appendix XV.

(a) Schools for Indians.—Only three Railway schools have, within three miles of them, schools of the same or higher grade and giving instruction in the same languages as the Railway schools. Within three miles of the Ondal Railway school is the Ondal village Middle English school : within one mile of Gomoh is a Mission Upper Primary School : and 31 miles from the Baseilly Railway school is a Government High school. I am satisfied, however, that the non-Railway schools in question could not accommodate all the pupils from the Railway schools which cannot, therefore, be considered redundant.

- (b) European Schools-
 - (i) The Cawnpore school seems to be redundant and I recommend that it be discontinued. Two miles away is the American Methodist Girls' High School, admitting boys up to Standard 4 and equipped with a bus. There is also the Catholic St. Mary's Convent Middle School. The enrolment of the Railway school has averaged only 17 for the past five years (viz., 15, 17, 20, 20, 12 in successive years from 1926-27) and the enrolment of Railway pupils in January 1932 was only 7 (all girls). The Headmistress is very competent and the E. I. Railway would do well to secure her services elsewhere.
 - (ii) The discontinuance of the Allahabad School I do not press, it being a large and efficient institution. Over the five-year period the enrolment has averaged 80 Railway pupils though in January 1932 it was 57. There are, however, five other European schools in Allahabad—two Church of England High Schools (boys' and girls'), two Catholic High Schools (boys' and girls') and a Church of England Middle school. The argument of distance has lost its force now that so many schools have motor buses. The School Committee should be asked to explain why their pupils cannot be accommodated in the five other European schools in Allahabad.
 - (iii) Seven other Railway schools require consideration as they are within three miles of other recognized European schools but for reasons given below I do not regard them as redundant.

Nos. 1—4 (Lonavla, Parel, Igatpuri, Asansol) have schools of only one denomination within the three miles, i.e., either Church of England or Roman Catholic but not both. Thus at Khandala, 3 miles from the Lonavla Railway school is the Church of England St. Peter's Girls' High School: at Parel there is only a Catholic school, the Parel Convent Girls' High School: at Igatpuri there is only a Catholic school, the Convent Girls' Middle school: at Asansol the other European schools are Catholic only, the St. Patrick's Boys' High School, the St. Vincent de Paul Boys' Secondary School and the Loretto Convent Girls' High School.

No. 5 (Jhansi) has a Catholic school, St. Francis' Girls' Middle School, 4 mile distant, but has been dealt with in paragraph 96 (b) above.

No. 6 (Ajni) has three schools at a distance of 3 miles at Nagpur, the Church of England Bishop Cotton Mixed High School and two Catholic schools—St. Francis de Sales Boys' High School and St. Joseph's Convent Girls' High School. The Ajni school, however, contains an exceptional number of very young children (the average age of the girls is 5) and the only possible arrangement for their conveyance to Nagpur, involving a descent into a cutting and the crossing of main lines through the goods' yard, is too full of danger for such small children.

No. 7 (Moghalpura) is within bus range of three European schools in Lahore, the Church of England Cathedral Mixed Middle School and two Catholic Schools—St. Anthony's Boys' High School and the Convent Girls' Middle School. I am informed by the Inspector of European Schools that it would be possible to accommodate the 43 children of standards 1 to 4 in the Lahore schools but not the 51 children of the Infant standard (the figures are averages for the five-year period) but that the grant now paid by the Punjab Education Department to the St. Andrew's School at Moghalpura would not be continued if the school were reduced to the Infant standard. The school is a flourishing one, the enrolment having increased steadily from 75 in 1926-27 to 107 in January 1932. In these circumstances the school should be continued.

98. Discontinuance of small European schools.—Three of the E. I. Railway European Schools have a very small enrolment—Burdwan, Rampur Haut and Gaya. At Burdwan and Gaya the average enrolments of Railway children for the period 1926-27 to 1930-31 were 7 and 9 respectively. The school at Burdwan is neither recognized nor aided by the Bengal Educational Department. In accordance with the suggestion made in paragraph 51 of Chapter XIII of my report, dated the 5th August 1931, I recommend the closing of these schools. The Staff Benefit Fund Committee may be asked whether it is prepared to meet the cost of them. I think it should be added that Burdwan is a malarious place and any available site for a school there is low-lying. The Burdwan school is not recognized or aided by the Bengal Government and the Government grant to the Gaya school has fallen from Rs. 504 in 1926-27 to Rs. 253 in 1930-31.

No action regarding Rampur Hant is suggested for the present. The enrolment in January 1932 was only 7 (all Railway children) but the average enrolment during the five-year period was just 10.

99. Grant of Parental Educational Assistance in replacement of a Railway school.—As regards both Indian schools and European schools the general principles laid down in paragraphs 52 and 53 of Chapter XIII of my report, dated the 5th August 1931, still hold good, indicating that owing to the high enrolment of the Indian schools it will always be cheaper to maintain them than to give parental educational assistance : and the same may be said at present regarding the European schools owing to the large percentage of employees who would be entitled to the relatively expensive assistance under the Old Rules.

I have, however, made for each European Railway school a calculation as in paragraph 54 of Chapter XIII of my report, dated the 5th August 1931, using the particulars of children whose parents are under the Old or New Rules given in Item 23 of the individual school reports, *vide* Appendix XV. In no case will it at present be cheaper to close a school and to give parental educational assistance in replacement.

100. Hostels have been dealt with in paragraph 66 of Chapter XV. The Muslim hostel (for 10) at Dinapore is empty: at Sahibganj, in the Hindu hostel only 5 out of 20 places are occupied and in the Muslim hostel only 5 out of 10 places: moreover there are few or no Railway children from out-stations in any of the six hostels. Any further proposals for hostels are, therefore, inadvisable as there is a tendency on the part of School Committees to put them forward in order to bolster up schemes for the conversion of Middle schools into High schools.

- 101. Accommodation.-
 - (1) Class Rooms.—Schools which are overcrowded and urgently in need of extension are Kalyan, Gomoh (Indian school), Samasata and the Branch Primary and Girls' schools at Sukkur. At Sukkur the number of girl pupils has been stationary during the past five years. Other schools in definite need of more class rooms are Manmad, Bina, Moradabad, Pathardihi, Jhajha and Lahore (where a verandah is in use).
 - (2) Play-grounds.—Most of the schools have good play-grounds but there are two schools with no play-grounds at all, viz., Kalyan and Lahore. Schools with inadequate playgrounds are Sahibganj and Rohri. Schools which need drill sheds are Manmad, Ondal (Indian schools) and the European schools at Dhanbad and Moghalsarai.

102. Physical Instruction.—It is recommended that each E. I. Railway Secondary school for Indians should engage a teacher who has been trained on modern lines or else depute a suitable man for training at one of the Y. M. C. A. schools of Physical Education. At present there is only one trained physical instructor, viz., at the Asansol High English school. At Bareilly and Jamalpur High English school games are well organised and at Samasata and Sukkur excellent work in Scouting is done; but at a number of other Indian schools nothing except monotonous and dispiriting drill of an old fashioned kind was being attempted.

103. Enrolment .---

- It is not clear that School Committees are doing all that is possible to ensure the enrolment of all Railway children at stations where Railway schools are maintained.
- Figures were collected for stations where there are Railway European schools of the numbers of European and Anglo-Indian subordinates and of their children aged 6 to 11 attending (a) the local Railway school (b) a Railway school elsewhere (c) a non-Railway Hill school (d) a non-Railway Plains school (e) no school. They will be found in Table No. 77 below. Complete accuracy is not claimed for these data which were, however, compiled from information supplied by the Local Headmistresses and in some cases by Secretaries of Railway Institutes. Taking the three Railways together the percentage of the railway children attending the local school is 43% (G. I. P. 57, E. I. 38, N. W. 42): the percentage attending no school is 12% (G. I. P. 5, E. I. 15, N. W. 10). There are of course in these schools children aged 4 and 5 and 12

and even older children but that does not affect the comparison or the conclusion that the percentages of children who are getting no schooling are too high.

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TABLE NO. 77.

C. I. P., E. I., and N. W. Railways.—Children aged 6—11 of European and Anglo-Indian subordinates at stations where there are Railway European Schools.

• • • • • • •				Children	of Europ	pean and .	Anglo-Ind	ian subor	dinates.
Stat	ion.	•	No. of E. & A. I. Subor- dinates,	Total No.	Attend- ing local Rail- way School.	Attend- ing Rail- way school else- where.	Attend- ing a non- Rail- way Hill School.	Attend- ing a non- Rail- way Plains School.	Attend- ing no school.
	• -		·		Percent	ages are gi	iven as den	ominators	•
G. I. I Sholapur	P. Railway	y. 	53	34	21	<u></u>	1	<u>11</u>	1
Dhond	••	•••	39	18	62 10 	· · · · ·	3	32 6 	3 2
Lonavla	••	••	56	38	56 28 	 	:: 	33 7 	$\frac{11}{3}$
Parel	••	••	134	60	74 49 	··· 	 5 -	18 4 	8 2 3 1 2 4
Kalyan	••	••	102	61	49 	:. 	8 3 	8 	$\frac{1}{2}$
Igatpuri	••	••	109	75	$\frac{27}{36}$	· 	5 3 4	41 	4
Manmad	••	••	45	26	22 84	:	:- -	3 <u>12</u>	4
Bhusaval	••	••	.190	132	63 	 	$\frac{17}{12}$	48 	4
Ajni	••	•••	64	35	$\frac{15}{43}$	 	 	18 	2 6 5
Itarsi Bica	••	••	39	29	$\frac{19}{66}$		 ii		17 4
Jhansi (Co	mplete	 fig-	74 28	51 36	27 	<u></u>	10 20 6	20 20	- 7 2
ures not a	vailable).	•			22		17	55	6
G. I. P. {	'otal ^D ercentage	••	933	595 100	338		45 	$\frac{181}{30}$	$\frac{31}{5}$
MIOSDRys,				100	1 "		<u> </u>	1	

			Children	Children of European and Anglo-Indian subordinate						
Stati	No. of E. & A. I. Subor- dinates.	Total No.	Attend- ing local Rail- way School.	Attend- ing Rail- way school else- where.	Attendiing a non- Rail- way Hill School.	Attend- ing a non- Rail- way Plaina School.	Attend ing no school			
				Percent	age s ars gi	ven as der	i Iominalore	l		
East Indian Lilloosh	Railway.	86	47	20	12	4	8	8		
Bandel		, 40	24	43 16	26	8	6	17		
Burdwani		30	24	67 8	89	· 17 2	8			
Ondał		66.	34	83 13	88 1	8	8	13 8		
Asansol		284	292	38 55	8 17	12 20	24 150	23 50		
Rampur Haut	•••	29	14	19 7	0 2	7	61 5	-17		
Dhanbad	· · ·	105	47	50 36	14	••	36 1	<u>``</u>		
Gomoh		61	27	77 18	13	ï	8	.8		
Gaya		. 57	59	67 10	- 22 16	4	7 19			
Buxar		24	8	17 5	27 2	24	82 			
Dinapore		88	109	<i>68</i> 39	22 86	10 8	ï	80		
Jamalpur		219	131	38 76	35 26	8	1 6	25 15		
Sahibganj	•• ••	34	28	58 12	20 	6 7	5 9	11 		
Jhajha	•• ••	65	27	43 10		25 2	82 2			
Madhupur		36	20	37 11	33 	7	85	15		
Moghal Sarai		94	52	55 21	ii	:3	25 8	20		
Mirzapur		19	32	40	21 2	62	15 6	18 13		
				28	6	6	18	ā		

•

		Childre	a of Europ	pean and	Anglo-Inc	lian subo	rdinates.
• Station.	No. of E. & A. I. Sub- ordi- nates.	Total No.	Attend- ing local Rail- way School.	ing Rail- way school else-	Attend- ing a non- Rail- way Hill School.	Attend- ing a non- Rail- way Plains School.	Attend- ing no school,
			Percent	ages are gi	ven as den	ominator	
East Indian Railway— contd. Allahabad	180	135	45	30	10	25	25
Cawnpore	80	39	33 5			19 8	<i>19</i> 12
Tundia	118	94	13 57		36 6	20 B	31 6
Moradabad	132	120	$\frac{61}{45}$	18 7 6	6 52 43	9 6 	6 10
(Total	1,847	1,363	518	211	157	276	201
E. I. Rly. Percentage.		100	38	15	$\frac{1}{12}$	20	15
N. W. Railway.							
Ghaziabad	13	24	10	: -	11	<u></u>	3
Saharanpur	97	67	42 23 —	••	46 36 		12 8
Moghalpura	189	121	34 64 —	··· ···	54 30	20	12 7 —
Rohri	62	34	63 14	··· ··	25 16 —	16 	6 4
Kotri	60	39	41 10	 	47 14 —	··· 9 —	12 6
			26	••		23	15
N. W. Rly. { Total Percentage	411 	285 100	$\frac{121}{42}$	··· 	$\frac{107}{38}$	$\frac{29}{10}$	28
G. I. P., (Total	3,191	2,243	977	211	309	486	260
E. I. & N. W. Rlys. Percentage		100	43	9	14	22	12

On the G. I. P. Railway.—Each School Board is expected to submit with the half-yearly Progress Report cases coming under their notice, of parents neglecting the education of their children. "Children not attending any school should be entered separately with name, age, father's occupation. When the non-attendance is through sickness, it will be sufficient to record this. When from other causes the reason should be given with a note explaining how their education is being provided for, whether by private tuition or in what manner and whether the children are being taught separately or together and what instruction they receive : also a note of any action the School Board may have taken upon each case either locally or by any member through the Head of his Department ", vide Appendix XVI, G. I. P. Railway, Rules 894 and 895.

On the E. I. Railway there was some years ago an instruction that observance of the rule to send their children to the local Railway school would be taken into account along with other matters as a proof of regular working and conduct on the part of the staff (Agent's Circular No. M.-299, dated the 18th April 1907). But the circular has not recently been re-published and the rule like the G. I. P. Railway rule on the subject is no longer observed.

It is recommended that these instructions be revived and that similar directions, adapted to the N. W. Railway methods of managing schools, be introduced on the N. W. Railway.

(2) It has not been practicable in the time available to determine the percentages of Indian Railway children not at school at stations where Indian Railway schools are maintained, except at Giridih.

At the Giridih Colliery schools an effort has been made to get all the boys of Primary school age into the E. I. Railway Colliery schools. There are two Schools Sub-Committees which meet weekly to consider cases of school absenteeism and they keep in touch with parents, inflicting small fines of a few annas if necessary. There is also an Inspecting Pandit for the schools. As the Indian Colliery population is about 15,000 at Giridih, there must be about 1,100 boys (and 1,100 girls) of Primary school age and in 1926-27 the Primary schools had 1,111 Colliery boys on the rolls. Since then I find the numbers have steadily declined to 714 in 1930-31 and 657 in January 1932. There was a marked drop of 200 when the District Board grants were cancelled but this does not account for the whole of the decline. The School Committees should increase their efforts and if the reduced number of 15 Primary schools does not provide sufficient accommodation, more school buildings should be made available.

(3) It is not clear why, if girls can be enrolled in considerable numbers in three of the Indian schools and in smaller numbers in three other schools, a start should not be made to admit girls either in mixed or in separate classes in the remaining eleven Indian schools which at present admit only boys, vide paragraph 68(2) of Chapter XV. Efforts in this direction are recommended.

(4) Local Committees should be instructed not to admit boys over twelve in Railway European schools, all the classes being mixed classes. Such admissions are not usual in other European schools or desirable.

104. Rates of Fees.---

(1) European schools.—Reference to paragraph 69(1) and Tables Nos. 68 and 70 of Chapter XV will show the extraordinary diversity of fees levied in these schools. This diversity, whatever the Local Committees may feel, is quite meaningless. It is not possible to justify Infant standard rates of Re. 1 As. 8 at Moghalpura and Rs. 2 As. 8 at Allahabad when Rs. 5 is being charged for that standard at Saharanpur and Rs. 4 at five other schools. From the point of fee income it is important that the fees in the infant standard and standard 1 should not be much below the average level of rates in British India because the bulk of the children are in those standards; and a low rate in those standards is not compensated for by high rates in standards 2 and 4 in which there are few pupils. In paragraph 72(2) and Table No. 74 of Chapter XV attention has been drawn to the low yield of fees in the G. I. P. and N. W. Railway schools as a percentage of total revenue— G. I. P. 20%, E. I. 26°/, N. W. 18%— as compared with 37% for European schools in British India. A comparison may be made in another way by dividing the average fee income on each Railway for the period 1926-27 to 1930-31 by the average enrolment during that period : the average annual fees per scholar thus obtained are,—G. I. P. Railway Rs. 26.2, E. I. Railway Rs. 39.25, N. W. Railway Rs. 24.3.

It is recommended that the following rates be levied as a *minimum* in all Railway European schools without prejudice to the existing higher rates which obtain in some schools :---

	Infant standard.	St. 1.	St. 2.	St. 3.	St. 4.
Dint shild of a Dailman	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rø.
First child of a Railway employee	3 1	3 1	4	· 41	5
Each subsequent child of a Railway employee Each non-Railway child	21 4	3 4	3 1 5	4 5	4 <u>1</u> 5

These rates are recommended also in supersession of the G. I. P. Railway system of charging fees as a percentage of the employee's taxable income with maxima and minima for each standard and complicated deductions for children after the first two of a family. The rates above suggested are rather below the average level of rates ruling in non-Railway European schools, which often charge additional fees for music and Kindergarten materials. There are no 'standard rates' for classes in European schools in any province.

- (2) Indian schools.—Particulars of the rates of fees and fee income as a percentage of total receipts have been given in paragraph 69(2), Tables Nos. 69 and 71 and paragraph 72(2) of Chapter XV.
- As regards the E. I. Railway.—No recommendation regarding fees is required as these are levied at the standard provincial rates. The average annual fee per scholar (obtained by dividing the average fee income for 1926-27 to 1930-31 by the average enrolment during that period) was—

Primary schools	••	Rs. 1.5 (excluding Giridih where no fees are charged except to a few non-Railway children).
Middle schools	••	Rs. 12.5.
High Schools	••	Rs. 29.6.

On the N. W. Railway.—The corresponding average annual fee per scholar in its schools (all Middle schools) was Rs. 6, *i.e.*, only half the annual fee per scholar in corresponding schools on the E. I. Railway.

What is desirable and recommended is :-

- (i) in the Lahore school, higher fees in the upper standards and possibly higher fees for non-Railway children (half the enrolment),
- (ii) in the Samarata school, higher fees in the upper standards,
- (iii) in the Sukkur school, smaller concessions for the second and third, etc., children of a family and higher fees (without any such concessions) for the non-Railway children who form half the enrolment and pay the same rates as Railway children.

105. Collection of Fees.—It is recommended that in the E. I. and N. W. Railway schools fees, now collected in cash direct from parents, be collected by deduction from pay sheets as is done on the G. I. P. Railway. This is suggested not for the sake of uniformity nor simply to avoid loss on fee arrears which sometimes extend over a year, but in the interest of the children concerned who require a clean leaving certificate for admission into any other recognized school. At present Local Committees are put in the awkward position of either sending away a child whose fees are in arrears or of winking at a breach of the educational rules. The arrears are mainly in the European schools and are owed more often by thriftless than by poorly-paid staff.

106. Cost to the Railways.—Class I Railways make returns to the Railway Board of expenditure on various forms of education up to the 31st March of each year. One of the heads in these returns is "Expenditure during the year from Revenue on Railway Schools Maintained". The E. I. and N. W. Railways include under this head the assessed value of (a) the rent of class rooms (b) the rent of teachers' quarters and (c) repairs, but in respect of some only of their schools. The G. I. P. Railway makes no assessments of this kind, vide paragraph 70 of Chapter XV. It is suggested that some uniform instructions be issued by the Railway Board.

107. Revision of Railway Grants.—This is a subject that presents some difficulty to Administrations. Applications from Local Committees for increases of grant do not necessarily put forward all the factors necessary for a decision. It is hoped that the percentages of the various heads of revenue and expenditure, together with the enrolment figures, the proportion of pupils to teachers and the classes open (given in Tables Nos. 59 to 63 of chapter XV) will prove helpful in this matter.

108. Oakgrove Syllabus.—Children in Railway European schools are frequently moved from one Railway school to another and their progress is adversely affected by the lack of coordination in the courses of study prescribed by Provincial Codes. To remedy this a common syllabus for the E. I. Railway European schools was drawn up by the Oakgrove school authorities at the instance of the Superintendent of Schools and has been approved by the Directors of Public Instruction concerned. The adoption of this syllabus in Railway schools in general is recommended: there are still some E. I. Railway schools which do not make use of it.

109. Medical Inspection.—Only at Bareilly is there a medical inspection of the pupils—under the auspices of the United Provinces Educational Department: similar arrangements have been promised at Tundla. It is recommended that, until such time as medical inspection is arranged for by the Educational authorities, the pupils in Indian Railway Secondary schools at any rate should be examined at the beginning of each school year by Railway Medical Officers, the main object of course being to give timely warning to parents of defects or disabilities which need treatment. The usual practice may be adopted by which a small fee is paid to the doctor, half by the parent and half by the school.

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SECTION THREE.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILWAY RECURRING GRANTS-IN-AID TO NON-RAILWAY SCHOOLS.

110. In paragraphs 11 to 15 of Section IV of my report dated the 14th August 1931 I have discussed the general policy with regard to these grants, the reasons why Railways favour this method of assistance and the reasons why I consider that these grants should be discontinued, gradually however over the next 8 years to prevent hardship in particular cases. In that Section the particulars of cost and recommendations in respect of the E. B. Railway were given. In what follows similar particulars are given and recommendations are made in respect of the grants made by the G. I. P., E. I, and N. W. Railways.

111. Particulars of cost to each of the three railways for each of the years 1925-26 to 1930-31 are given in Table No. 78 below. During this period the yearly expenditure from revenue has averaged—G. I. P. Rs. 13,000, E. I. Rs. 11,000, N. W. Rs. 33,000. But on the E. I. Railway this does not represent the whole expenditure since six-elevenths of the grants to non-Railway Indian schools are debited to the Fine Fund.

TABLE NO. 78.

Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian and North Western Railways.—Grants-inaid to non-Railway schools and numbers of Railway children in such schools.

			Yearly g from rev	grants venue to	B. No. of pupils (children of Railway employees only) at Railway aided schools on 31st March 1926-31.						
Year.		non-Ra scho Euro-		Europeans and Anglo- Indians. Indians.							
			peans.	dians.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			Rs.	Rs.							
GBEAT IN SULA I										ļ	
1925-26		••	8,577	7,395	554	313	241	1,182	983	199	
1926-27		••	1,751	13,638	4 97	319	178	1,157	983	174	
1927-28		••	1,601	9,257	500	273	227	1,205	1,037	168	
1928-29	••	••	2,649	8,981	512	282	230	1,258	1,060	198	
1929-30	••	••	1,718	10,915	542	291	251	1,441	1,241	200	
1930-31	••		1,940	11,455	574	336	238	1,586	1,283	303	
Averages		••	3,039	10,273	530	302	228	1,305	1,098	201	

	• <u>A</u> .					B.						
Year.		from re non-I	y grants ovenue to tailway pols.	No. of pupils (children of Railway employees only) at Railway aided schools on 31st March 1926—31.								
		Euro-	In-	Europea In	ns and dians.	Anglo-	In	dians.				
			peans.	dians.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls		
	1		2	3	4	- 5	6	7	8	9		
			Rs.	Rs.		· · ·						
East Indi	AN RA	ILWAY.						}	Ì			
1925-26	••		6,478	5,868	457	237	220	1,416	1,112	304		
1926-27	••	· ••	4,126	8,602	307	' 181	126	1,613	1,346	267		
1927-28	••		4,248	5,569	330	149	181	1,612	1,345	267		
1928-29	••	••	5,108	4,444	330	170	160	1,753	1,456	297		
1929-30	••	••	6,287	4,728	359	186	173	1,966	1,636	330		
1930-31	••	••	5,159	4,864	519	282	237	1,969	1,529	440		
Averages		••	5,234	5,679	384	201	183	1,722	1,404	318		
Nobth We w	ISTERN	RAIL-										
1925-26	••		23,596	10,221	1,138			799				
1926-27	•••		16,496	13,808	1,119			822	••			
927-28	••		20,037	15,937	1,089	·		938	••			
1928-29	••		18,422	15,033	1,096			911				
1929-30	••		18,679	11,855	1,121			1,006				
1930-31	••		20,736	13,763	1,125	554	571	1,015	786	229		
Averages			19,661	13,436	1,115			915		••		

As was explained in paragraph 12(c), page 37 of my report dated the 14th August 1931, the figures (in *italics*) of pupils under Heading B in Table No. 78 are erroneous because they include not only pupils in aided schools but also pupils in respect of whom parental educational assistance was given.

112. Railway Grant-in-aid Rules.—Although these grants date so far back that the earliest records relating to them are no longer in existence there are no MIOSDRys. 24 written regulations for administering them. The following remarks, therefore, summarise existing practice.

113. 'Railway pupils' may be taken to mean children of or dependent upon a Railway employee, *i.e.*, near relations such as brothers and cousins as well as children and step-children.

114. Rates of grants in 1930-31, vide Column 5 of Tables Nos. 79, 80 and 81 below.

(1) European schools.---

- On the G. I. P. Railway.—They are quarterly capitation grants at the rate of As. 8 p.m., irrespective of the child's community: in one case, however, the rate is Rs. 11 p.m. The actual grants ranged between Rs. 24 and Rs. 443 p.a.
- On the E. I. Railway.—There are fixed monthly grants to five schools including one conveyance grant, and monthly capitation grants (subject to maxima) to three schools at the rates of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 p.m. The grants ranged between Rs. 98 and Rs. 1,080 p. a.
- On the N. W. Railway. The monthly grants cannot be reduced to any general principles. There are three fixed grants: 14 capitation grants (1 subject to a minimum and 7 subject to maxima) at the rate of Rs. 2, 3, 4 or 5 p.m.: five fixed conveyance grants : and five capitation conveyance grants subject to maxima. The grants ranged between Rs. 50 and Rs. 3,240 p.a. and the conveyance grants between Rs. 50 and Rs. 794 p.a.

(2) Indian schools.—

- On the G. I. P. Railway.—The grants are fixed—two being annual, three being quarterly and two being monthly (with, in the case of two schools, an additional monthly capitation grant of As. 12 p.m. for each child in excess of 20). The grants ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 2,300 p.a.
- On the E. I. Railway.—There are fixed monthly grants ranging between Rs. 120 and Rs. 1,200 p.a.
- On the N. W. Railway.—The grants are monthly. One is a fixed grant and fifteen are capitation grants (one subject to a minimum and twelve to a maximum) at the rates of Rs. 1, 11 or 3 p.m. The grants ranged between Rs. 231 and Rs. 1,265 p.a.
- 115. Procedure for claims .---
 - On the G. I. P. Railway.—The Headmaster of a school in receipt of grants makes a quarterly return (monthly or yearly in the case of some Indian schools) to the Divisional Officer concerned on Form Au 121 of the names of "children of G. I. P. Railway staff who attended" during the previous quarter (or month or year): for each child is stated the age, the standard attended, the number of months attended during the period, the parent's name, designation and station where he worked.

- On the E. I. Railway.—The monthly return is confined to the numbers of boys/girls on the rolls with the attendances and number of school meetings.
- On the N. W. Railway.—There is no form for claims which often consist simply of a "List of Railway children atschool for the month of" without any information as to whether the children attended or not.
- On all Railways the grant is paid for all the twelve months, no deduction being made for the school-vacations. It is clear that on the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways a capitation grant will not be paid for any month in which the child did not attend while on the N. W. Railway grants are probably often paid for children who have not attended at all but those names are being kept on the rolls of the schools in good faith or otherwise.

It is recommended (1) that Heads of schools be instructed to furnish, with their monthly lists of the names of Railway children, the standard attended, the number of attendances put in by each child and the possible number of attendances (*i.e.*, the number of school-meetings) and (2) that no capitation grant be paid in respect of any child for any month during which he has not put in half the possible number of attendances.

116. Particulars of grants to individual schools during 1930-31.—These are given in Tables Nos. 79, 80 and 81. The figures in Column 6 for the average number of Railway pupils on the rolls and in Column 7 for the average total number of pupils on the rolls were obtained from the managements of the schools. Column 8 has been calculated for each school by dividing the year's grant by the total enrolment and the quotient by 12 (months). It is not intended to suggest that the schools will have to recoup themselves for reduced Railway grants by putting up their fees all round (Provincial Educational grants should meet the difference)—Column 8 simply gives a convenient measure of the varying extent to which schools are dependent upon Railway grants-in-aid.

The following remarks may be made on the tables :----

(i) There are differences between the figures for E. I. and N. W. Railway grants during 1930-31 as given in Tables Nos. 79 to 81 and as reported to the Railway Board (Table No. 78). The difference of Rs. 4,964 for E. I. Railway Indian schools is due partly to an excess of Rs. 5,837 being 6/11 of the total amount debited to the Fine Fund and not to Revenue and partly to a debit of Rs. 873 representing accounts adjustments effected after 31st March 1931. The difference of Rs. 5,916 for N. W. Railway Indian schools is due to an erroneous inclusion in the return to the Railway Board of a grant of Rs. 5,814 to the Technical School, Lahore and an accounts adjustment of Rs. 102 after 31st March 1931. The differences of Rs. 55 and Rs. 73 for E. I. and N. W. Railway European schools respectively are due also to accounts adjustments after 31st March 1931.

- (ii) Conveyance grants are given by the N. W. Railway to 10 out of 17 European schools, and by the E. I. Railway to 1 out of 8 European schools. Conveyance grants are not given by the G. I. P. Railway.
- (iii) Column 8 of the Tables shows that the average increase of monthly fees per pupil which would be required to meet the loss if Railway grants-in-aid (omitting conveyance grants) were withdrawn is.—

European schools .--- G. I. P. As. 2, E. I. As. 6, N. W. As. 8.

Indian schools.-G. I. P. As. 5, E. I. As. 2, N. W. As. 2.

(iv) In the case of 31 out of the 94 existing schools aided by the G. I. P., E. I. and N. W. Railways the average increase of fees referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph would be either nothing or As. 1 or As. 2. Such schools cannot be termed necessitous.

L. Serial No.	Location of School.	Name of School,	Grant rounded to near- est rupee.	Rate of capitation grant per mensem. 5	Average No. of rail-	Average total No. of Pupils on rolls. 1930-31.	Average increase of monthly fee per pupil which would be requir- ed to meet loss if grant is withdrawn by the railway.	😄 Serial No.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	European Schools. Agra Badnora Jgatpuri Do Jubbulpore Do Khandwa Lonavla Do Do Sholapur	St. George's High School Roman Catholic School St. Joseph's School Convent of the Holy Family St. Aloysius High School St. Joseph's Convent St. Joseph's Convent St. Joseph's Convent St. Joseph's Convent St. Joseph's Convent St. Joseph's Convent St. Joseph's School	Rs. 441 110 194 443 427 422 88 24 24 378 273 115	Rs. 1-8-0 Rs. 0-8-0 Do. Do.	22 20 37 112 68 60 20 Sohool abo 54 56 18	95 39 63 167 200 275 60 lished from 1931. 313 393 74	Rs. As. 0 6 0 4 0 4 0 3 0 2 30th May 0 2 0 1 0 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
	···:	Total for European Schools Deduction for 162 Indian children attending the above European Schools Schools Total for European pupils	2,915 975 1,940	 	467 162 305	1,679	Average *As. 2	

TABLE No. 79. Great Indian Peninsula Railway-Grants-in-aid to non-railway Schools for the year 1930-31.

•

<, #6015			1. C 12-	to near	,	on rolls.	No. of rolla	er pupil be requir- by the	••••••	
l No.	Location of Schoo	ol.	Name of School.	Grant rounded st rupee.	Rate of grant.	No. Ipils	ge total s on 31.	 incr incr dy fee p would l w	No.	
- Serial No.	2		3	Grant roi Aest rupee.	5	Average a way pu 1930-31	Average - pupils 1930-31.	Average monthly which w ed to me is withd railway.	e Serial No.	
.	Indian Schools.			Rs.				Rs. Ás.		
1	Jubbulpore	•••	Christ Church High School	2,500	Rs. 208-5-4 p.m	175	394	0	1	
2	Nagpur	•••	Bishop Cotton High School	188	Rs. 62-8-0 p.qr	25	162	0 2	8	180
8	Jhansi	` ••	Mission School	1,200	Rs. 100-0-0 p.m	175	202	08	8	0
	Do	••	Parsi Boys' and Girls' School	600	Rs. 50-0-0 p.m.	18		2 12 ···	- 4	
5	Igatpuri	••	Anglo-Vernacular School	240	Rs. 20-0-0 p.m	28	51	06	5	
6	Do	••	C. C. Society A. V. School	100	Rs. 10-0-0 p.m	٠	•	••	6	
. 7	Bhusaval	••	Mission School	180	Rs. 45-0-0 p.qr	74	96	08	7	
	Jhanai	••	Marathi School	240	Rs. 20-0-0 p.m	132	144	0 8 -	8	
9	Do	••	Saraswati Pathahala, Hindu School	200	Rs. 200-0-0 p.a	56	88	03	9	
10	Bins (Etawah)	::	Notified Area Committee School	720	Rs. 60-0-0 p.m.	79	305	08	10	
11	Bhusaval	•.•	Municipal A. V. School	2,000	Ra. 500-0-0 p.qr	230	590	0.8	11	
12	Raichur	••	St. Mary's Convent School	450	Rs. 50-0-0 p.m	28	125	05	12	

13	Dhond	•••	Bhimthadi Edn. Society A. V. School	526	Bs. 20 p.m., up to 20 children and then As. 12 per child per	54	108	07	13
14 15	Manmad Igatpuri	••	Anglo-Vernacular School Vernacular Municipal School		mensem. Rs. 30 do Rs. 500-0-0 p.a	_96 315	- 146 663	08	<u>14</u> 15
			Total for Indian Schools	10,480		1,485	3,092	Average †As. 5.	
		•	Addition for 162 Indian children attending European Schools	975		162		1	
		• •	Total for Indian pupils	11,455		1,647		54 B	
		•	Grand total for European and In- dian Schools	13,395	· · ·	1,952	4,771	Average‡ As. 4.	

* This school was closed in December 1930, since when no grants have been made by the Railway.

† Excluding grant for school No. 6.

1 Excluding grants for European school No. 8 and Indian School No. 6.

Serial Mo.	Location of School.	Name of School. 3	Grant rounded to near- est rupee.	Rate of grant per mensem. 5	Average No. of railway Pupils on rolls 1930-31.	Average total No. of Pupilson rolls 1930-31.	Average increase of monthly fee per pupil which would be requir- e dto meet loss if grant is withdrawn by the railway.	e Serial No.	
			Rs.				Rs. As.		
1	European Schools. Calcutta	Calcutta Boys High School, 72 Cor-	376	Rs. 2 per child maxi-	16	176	03	1	سر
2	Do	poration Street. Caloutta Girls High School, 152	98	mum Rs. 40. Do	· · · 4	845.	Nil.	- 2	82
	TT	Dharamtalla Street.		D. 00 C- 1					
	Howrah	St. Thomas, 3 Church Road St. Agnes and St. Elizabeth's, 169	960 1,080	Rs. 80 fixed Rs. 90 fixed	31 111	46			
5	Do	Howrah Road. St. Aloysius', 2/1 Mukram Koruri	840	Rs. 70 fixed	34	122	0.9		
-		Road.							
6	Allahabad	Colvin European School	600	Rs. 3 per child maxi- mum Rs. 50.	45	187	04-1	6	
7	Ghaziabad	European School	800	Rs. 25 fixed	- 8	10	28	7	
8	Lucknow	Christ Church McConsghey School	. 960	Rs. 80 fixed. (This in- cludes Rs. 30 p.m. Bushire).	52	161	05 (Omitting bus grant).	8	
	•	Total for European Schools	5,214	••	296	1,242	Average As. 6.		· # ,
1 2 8	Indian Schools. Hooghly Sainthia Raniganj	High English Do Do	300 264 336	Re. 25 fixed Re. 22 fixed Ra. 28 fixed	53 46 63	190 182 388	0 2 0 2 0 1	1 2 8	
4	Rampur Haut	Do	204	Re. 17 fired	35	179	ŏ 2	- Ă	

TABLE No. 80.	
East Indian Railway—Grants-in-aid to non-railway Schools	for the year 1930-31.

MIOSDRys.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 223 24 25 26 27 28 29 29	Do Nalhati Dhanbad Katrasagarh Madhupur Giridih Mokameh Ghat Cawnpore Lucknow Moradabad Do. Nagina Bally Mokameh Lucknow Hewrah Asansol Do Rampur Haut Sahibgunge Jamaipur Bhagalpur Colgong Bareily Lucknow		Union High English Hrai Prased High English Do G. N. M. High English Do Jo Jo Jo J. W. High English Mahila Vidalaya Coronation High English Parker do G. P. H Banga Sishu Vidyalaya Banga Sishu Vidyalaya Set. Xavier A. V Upper Primary St. Xavier A. V Girls' Lower Primary Lower Primary Church of England Zenana Mission Girls' Lower Primary Lower Primary M. E. Zenana Mission Girls' Upper Primary. Zenana Mission Girls' Upper Primary Kanya Pathshala Government Technical School Totals for Indian Schools	348 228 1,080 144 204 480 384 120 456 576 276 276 276 276 276 276 270 450 192 120 120 192 120 192 120 192 120 192 120 192 120 192 120 300	Rs. 29 fixed Rs. 19 fixed Rs. 90 fixed Rs. 12 fixed Rs. 17 fixed Rs. 17 fixed Rs. 100 fixed Rs. 100 fixed Rs. 32 fixed Rs. 32 fixed Rs. 33 fixed Rs. 23 fixed Rs. 23 fixed Rs. 23 fixed Rs. 20 fixed Rs. 10 fixed Rs. 10 fixed Rs. 20 fixed Rs. 10 fixed Rs. 10 fixed Rs. 10 fixed Rs. 10 fixed Rs. 20 fixed Rs. 20 fixed Rs. 10 fixed Rs. 20 fixed Rs.		52 51 174 24 30 84 41 61 18 85 43 116 41 40 5 35 70 31 45 131 7 11 28 *	310 266 416 248 176 438 206 236 389 534 500 239 209 105 151 22 113 98 92 48 198 158 158 55 52 115	0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 3 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 3 7 0 5 0 3 7 0 5 0 3 8 0 4 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 20	
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•This institution is attended not by railway employees' children but by employees of the E. I. Rilway on Saturday mornings and Monday, Wednesday

		210101 11 0000110 20000000 21000000			,	•			
L Serial No.	Loostion of School.	Name of School.	Grant and conveyance grant rounded to near- est rupee.	Rate of grant per mensem. 5	Average No. of railway © pupils on rolls. 1930- 31.	Average total No. of pupils on rolls. 1930- 31.	Average increase of monthly fee per pupil which would be requir- ed to meet loss if grant is withdrawn by the railway.	e Serial No.	
	¥	0	*				8		
	European Schools.		Rs.				Rs. As.		
1	Ambala Cantonment	Station School	432 C. G. 248	Rs. 4 p. c. (Max. Rs. 40) + for conveyance Rs. 3 p. c. (Max. Rs. 45).	9	23	1 9*	1	
2	Delhi	St. Theresa's Day School	676	Rs. 4 p. c	26	75	0 12	2	
3	Karachi	Grammar School	1,200 C. G. 600	Rs. 100 p. m. and for conveyance Rs. 50.	8	148	0 11*	3	
4	Do	St. Joseph's Convent High School	837	Rs. 2 (Max. Rs. 150) p. c.	39	491	02	4	
. 8	Do	St. Patrick's School	708 C. G. 600	Rs. 3 (Max. 150) p. c. +for conveyance Rs. 60.	27	810	0 1*	5	
6	Kotri	St. Mary's Convent School	1,731 C. G. 600	Rs. 4 p. c. (Min. Rs. 100; Max. Rs. 160) + for conveyance Rs. 50.	35	36	4 0*	6	
7	Lahore	Convent Jesus and Mary School	1,032 C. G. 794	Rs. 2 p. c.+for con- veyance Rs. 2 p. c. (Max. Rs. 60).	43	118	0 12*	7	
8	Multan	St. Mary's Convent School	1,337 C. G. 300	Rs. 3 p. c. (Max. Rs. 175)+for conveyance Rs. 25.	34	114	1 0*	8	

TABLE NO. 81. North Western Railway—Grants-in-aid to non-railway schools, 1930-31.

								•	
9	Quetta	Grammar School	927 C.G. 325	Rs. 5 p. c.+for con- veyance Rs. 4 p. c. p. m. (Max. Rs. 40).	37	152	0 8*	9	
10	Do	St. Joseph's Presentation Convent	365 C. G. 280	Rs. 5 p. c. + for con- veyance Rs. 4 p. c. p. m. (Max. Rs. 40).	37	148	0 3*	10	
11	Rawalpindi	Station School	3,240	Rs. 270 (inclusive of	39	75	3 10	11	
12	Do	Presentation Convent School	50 C.G. 50	conveyance grant). Rs. 2 p. c.+for con- veyance Rs. 2 p. c. p. m. (Max. Rs. 40).	2	14	0 5*	12	
13	Sakkar	St. Mary's School	804 C. G. 480	Rs. 2 p. $c.+for$ conveyance Rs. 40).	35	100	0 11*	13	
14 15	Rohri Lahore		1,325 718	Rs. 125 Rs. 2 p. c. (Max. Rs. 60)	17 30	17 176	68 05	14 15	
16 17	Do Sialkot		828 322	Rs. 2 p. c	35 13	196 70	06 06	16 17	01
		Total— Capitation Conveyance	16,532 4,277						C
		Total for European Schools	20,809		466	2,757	Average As. 8*		
1	Indian Schools. Ghaziabad	Shambu Dyal High School	340	Rs. 1/8 p. c. (Max. Rs. 40).	20	387	0 1	F	
2	Hyderabad	Sind Municipal Primary School	135	Rs. 1/8 p. c. (Max. Rs. 10/8).	34	2,660	0 0	2	
3	Kalabagh	M. B. A. V. School	900	Re. 1 p. c. (Max. Re. 75).	77	320	04	3	
4 5 6	Karachi Kalka Kotri	M. B. School	300 1,265 360	Rs. 25 Re. 1 p.c	42 132 28	53 410 138	0 8 0 4 0 3	4 5 6	
7 8	Do Do. ,		360 277	Do Do	37 19	250 44	02 08	7 8	

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	. : 							
Serial No.	Location of School.	Name of School.	Grant and conveyance grant rounded to near- set rupee.	Rate of grant per mensem.	Average No. of railway pupils on rolls. 1930- 81.	Average total No. of pupils on rolls. 1930- 31.	Average increase of monthly fee per pupil which would be requir- with mouth be requir- d to meet loss if grant is withdrawn by the railway.	e Serial No.
1	2	5	4	5	6	- 7	8	
			Rs.				Rs. As.	•
•	Kotri	Nagashah Lines Boys' School	360	Rs. 1/8 p. c. (Max.	40	82	0.6	9 .0
10 11 12	Do	Khanpur Boys' School Vernacular Girls' School Frontier Sindhi School	360 231 618	Rs. 30.) Do Do Rs. 3 p.o. (Max.	37 15 1 8	- 57 - 126 84	08 02 010	10 11 12
18	Saharanpur	Kashi Ram High School	641	Rs. 60). Rs. 1/8 p.c. (Min.	31	493	02	13
14 15	Do. Sukkur	Islamia High School Topan Das Arya Girls' School, Ghari-	761 608	Rs. 50; Max. Rs. 80). Rs. 1/8 p.c Ro. 1 p.c	48 57	362 170	03 05	14 15
18	Sabaranpur	babad. King Edward High School for Hindu Girls.	831	Rs. 1/8 p.c (Max. Rs. 30).	17	106	04	16
		Total for Indian Schools	7,847		652	5,742	Average As. 2.	
		Grand total for European and Indian Schools.	28,656		1,118	8,499	Average As. 4.	•

• Omitting Conveyance Grant.

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117. General Principles.—As these have been dealt with fully in paragraph 14, page 38, of my report, dated the 14th August 1931, I will simply recapitulate by saying that these grants-in-aid are obligations of the Provincial Governments, that other Departments of the Central Government and other employers of labour do not make recurring grants to schools, that the grants can really do nothing in getting Railway children admitted as day-scholars and that the grants are now becoming stereotyped (a) by application of maxima to capitation grants, (b) by conversion of capitation grants into fixed grants and (c) by refusal of applications from schools not at present assisted (for example, since early in 1928 no new grant-in-aid has been sanctioned or any old grant increased by the G. I. P. Railway, the reply usually given being that " owing to the grant allotted to this Railway for purposes of education being already fully allocated to schools on the line, the Agent regrets he is unable to accede to your request.")

It can be shown that the grants-in-aid given by the N. W. Railway in respect of Indian Railway day-scholars are concerned with only a minute proportion of such day-scholars. From the N. W. Railway Educational Census it appears that in respect of 18,120 Indian subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) there were 11,520 Railway day-scholars: therefore, as the various categories of subordinates (labourers, inferior servants and others) are equally distributed between large and small stations, it is reasonable to assume that in respect of the whole 1,07,504 Indian subordinates (October 1931) of all categories there were about $11,520 \times 1,07,504 \div 18,120 = 68,347$ Railway day-scholars. Hence the number of Railway day-scholars, viz., 652, at Indian schools to which the N. W. Railway gave grants-in-aid during 1930-31 formed only 0.95 per cent. of the total number (68,347) of Indian Railway day-scholars. The grants-in-aid to Indian schools, therefore, relate to less than 1 per cent. of the children. If it were proposed to extend the system so as to subsidise all Indian schools containing Railway day-pupils the cost would be Rs. $7,847 \times 100 \div 0.95 =$ Rs. 8.26 lakhs per annum.

The case is different for Railway children in European schools. In October 1931 in respect of 1,727 subordinates (excluding labourers and inferior servants) of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Communities there were 381 Railway day-scholars aged 6 to 16 on the N. W. Railway : so that in respect of 1,817 total subordinates of all categories of those communities there would be about 401 Railway day-scholars. Now the number of Railway day-scholars at European schools to which the N. W. Railway gave grantsin-aid during 1930-31 was 466 (including no doubt many pupils below 6 years of age and also a few Indian children). It follows that grants were given in respect of practically all the European and Anglo-Indian Railway day-scholars.

118. Recommendations.—I would suggest that the grants may be discontinued now to schools where the figure in Column 8 of Tables Nos. 79 to 81 is not over As. 4.

For the remaining schools, i.e.—

(i) European schools, serial numbers-

GI.P. Railway Nos. 1 and 5

E. I. Railway ... Nos. 4, 5, and 8.

. N. W. Railway	••	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17.
(ii) Indian schools, serial nun	nber s	-
G. I. P. Railway	••	Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

E. I. Railway	Nos. 11, 20, 22, 24, 27 and 28.
N. W. Railway	Nos. 4, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 15.

the grants total Rs. 27,665 (European schools Rs. 14,510, Indian schools Rs. 13,155) as compared with the present total of Rs. 52,816 (European schools Rs. 24,661, Indian schools Rs. 28,155) for all 96 schools. In the case of the above 36 schools the management may be informed that the grants will be progressively reduced until they are extinguished in eight years' time.

The grant by the E. I. Railway of Rs. 25 per mensem to the N. W. Railway European school at Ghaziabad (serial No. 7) should not be discontinued or diminished as this is a school solely for Railway children.

The grants to St. Mary's Schools at Kotri and Sukkur (N. W. Railway European schools—Serial Nos. 6 and 13) should be discontinued, since these schools are neither inspected not recognized by the Bombay Government. An effort was made at the end of 1931 by the Committee of the N.W. Railway school at Kotri at the instance of the Inspector of European schools, Bombay, to amalgamate the Railway school and St. Mary's School at Kotri, but without success. St. Mary's school does not, however, contain more than 6 or 7 pupils who could join the Railway school.

The above figures do not concern the conveyance grants totalling Rs. 4,277 per annum made by the N. W. Railway. It is suggested that these also may be progressively reduced and discontinued after eight years.

SECTION FOUR.

CHAPTER XIX.

OTHER METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE CHILDREN OF RAILWAY Employees. •

119. Educational Cess has been dealt with in paragraph 17(e), page 42, of my report, dated the 14th August 1931.

120. Travelling concessions in general have been referred to in paragraph 17(d) of the same report and the question of concessions to Teachers in Railway-aided non-Railway schools has been considered in paragraph 16, page 41 of the same Report.

121. School Nominations on the G. I. P. Railway.—On various occasions between 1880 and 1904 the Administration invested sums of money in the Endowment Funds of different Institutions, which in return have undertaken to educate and maintain free of cost on the nomination of the Agent a certain number of children (preferably orphans, who have lost one or both parents) of European and Anglo-Indian employees of the G. I. P. Railway. The principles which have guided Agents in making these nominations are :—

- "(1) That there should always be held in reserve some nominations for use in very acute cases, such as the bread-winner of a family being killed or crippled beyond further working powers in the execution of his duty, or for orphaned children.
 - (2) That nominations in excess of the reserve should be bestowed in favour of the children of widows left practically destitute, and with no relations to keep them, and of orphans".

Thus between 1880—1904, *i.e.*, prior to the formation of the "School Nomination Fund" (a detailed account of which follows), the Railway purchased at a cost of Rs. 68,460, *ten* Nominations to the Bombay Education Society, *eight* to the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, *two* to the Indo-British Institution, *one* to St. Mary's High School and *one* to the Poona Convent.

School Nomination Fund.—In 1904, the Agent received, unofficially, an offer from 69 men of the Locomotive Department and 24 men of the Traffic Department stationed at Lonavla, to start a fund for the purchase of Nominations for the education of orphans of G. I. P. Railway employees. This offer was welcomed and accepted by the Agent on the condition that he should be free to purchase nominations in either Protestant or Roman Catholic institutions to be used in favour of the most deserving children of European or Eurasian Railway employees. He also agreed to sanction from time to time contributions from the Fine Fund (now the Staff Benefit Fund) to augment the resources of the Nomination Fund. The Fund was accordingly established on the 1st April 1905 and was called "the G. I. P. Railway School-Nomination Fund". The subscription, a voluntary one, was fixed at As. 8 p. m. from those drawing Rs. 100 or over and As. 4 p.m. from those drawing between Rs. 30 and Rs. 100.

The voluntary subscriptions thus realised since the inception of the Fund amount to Rs. 45,046/14/6, while the contributions from the Fine Fund total up to Rs. 16,383 bringing the total at the credit of the Fund on 31st October 1931 to Rs. 61,429-14-6. A sum of Rs. 46,985 has already been utilised in

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purchasing three nominations to the Bombay Education Society, three to the Indo-British Institution (which has now been amalgamated with the Bombay Education Society), one to the Bombay Scottish Orphange, and two to St. Mary's School.

The balance at the credit of the Fund on 31st October 1931 was Rs. 14,444-14-6.

A detailed statement showing all particulars regarding the 31 nominations now at the disposal of the Agent will be found at Appendix XX.

122. Enquiries regarding Railways outside India.—A search of the periodical literature in the Railway Board's Library seems to show—as the result of a questionnaire published in the Bulletin of the International Railway Association for January 1921, page 55—that only in France are arrangements made for the education in ordinary school subjects of the children of Railway employees. The provision is on a modest scale. Nine schools are maintained (by the Ouest, Orléans, Midi and P. L. M. Railways)—chiefly nursery and elementary schools. Some twenty or more subsidies in all are given by the Nord, Est, and P. L. M. Railways to elementary schools and there are a considerable number of scholarships for attendance at elementary and Secondary schools (in addition to those for attendance at orphanages and technical schools).

It was thought that a knowledge of what is done by Railways for Railway children at stations remote from schools in foreign countries with vast schoolless areas (e.g., Canada, Australia and Spain), might afford suggestions capable of use in India. Unofficial enquiries were, therefore, addressed to Ministries of Transport in those three countries. A reply promised on the 23rd October 1931 by the Spanish Ministry of Communications has not yet arrived. So far as Canada and Australia are concerned the answer briefly is that nothing is done. The Ministry of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, writing on the 3rd November 1931, states as follows "Education is under the direction and control of the provinces and certain funds are set aside for the upkeep of schools. There is, however, no provision whatever on the part of Railway Companies for educational purposes ". The Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways, Melbourne, writing on the 15th January 1932, has kindly furnished brief statements from each of the State Railways also, which make it clear that no educational facilities for employees' children beyond travelling concessions are provided by State or Federal Railways in Australia : the Commissioner adds-" although these (i.e., Federal) Railways traverse sparsely settled regions, very close attention is given to the question of locating employees with children at places where schooling facilities are available. The Departmental Welfare Officer has definite instructions in this regard and it is also one of his functions to arrange with the State Education authorities for tuition by correspondence where it is not practicable to effect a transfer to a school location". The correspondence schooling referred to has been very successful particularly in Queensland and Western Australia in educating children in remote homesteads and camps. The system is inexpensive and the time will come when it can be extensively employed in India : but the time is not yet, since an absolute sine qua non is a literate member of the family, preferably the mother or an elder brother or sister to supervise a child's work until he reaches standard V.

123. Acknowledgments.—In conclusion I wish to express my obligations to my office staff whose work has been performed promptly and efficiently. MIOSDRys.—250—25-7-32—GIPS