

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O., No. 373, 24th June 1909.

Building Grant.

Declining to give a — towards the construction of the London Mission Students' Hostel,
Madras.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1909.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 373, 24th June 1909.

Building Grant.

Declining to give a — towards the construction of the London Mission Students' Hostel, Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 17th May 1909.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 2693.

I have the honour to submit the enclosed plans with estimate, amounting to Rs. 14,380, for the construction at Egmore of a building to be used as a hostel in connection with the London Mission Society in Madras.

2. The proposed hostel is intended for Christian students in general; but the management says that the first claim for entrance will be given to students connected with the London Mission which has high schools in various parts of South India from which students come to Madras for their collegiate course. Non-students will only be admitted failing students. The hostel will not be a charity institution, but fees required for maintenance will be charged. It will be under the supervision of a European missionary living in the same compound, but in a separate building owned by the mission.

3. I consider that a hostel should, if possible, be a part, the residential part of the school or college, but that if a sectarian body, instead of maintaining a separate institution for secular education, encourages its protégés to attend existing institutions and maintains a hostel in order to look after the other sides of their education, aid may be given towards the cost of constructing such a hostel on the clear understanding that it will not be open to other than those *in statu pupillari*. This may be laid down as an absolute condition of the grant. The management should also be made to understand that the hostel should be conducted according to rules which should have the approval of the Director of Public Instruction and that it should be open to inspection by the officers of this department. On these conditions, I recommend that under rule 51 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, a grant of Rs. 4,793 may be sanctioned to be paid when funds become available and after the execution of the necessary mortgage deed.

4. A copy of letter, dated 16th April 1909, received from Rev. Mr. Phillips, is herewith submitted together with an application for aid in the prescribed form.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Rev. Mr. G. E. PHILLIPS, London Mission, Madras.

To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 16th April 1909.

I have the honour to apply for a grant from Government of one-third the cost of erection of the students' hostel for which plans and estimates are herewith submitted.

2. The hostel is intended for Christian students pursuing their University course at the various colleges in Madras, such as the Christian College, Medical College, etc. All the heads of colleges who have been consulted favour the erection of such a hostel. I append copy of official communications from three heads of existing colleges in Madras. The appointment of a representative of these institutions on the committee of management will be welcomed.

3. The hostel will be open to all Christian students, but first claim for entrance will be given to students connected with the London Mission which has high schools in various parts of South India from which students come to Madras for their college course. It being a students' hostel, non-students will only be admitted when there are vacancies which no student wishes to fill. In the unlikely event of any non-Christian students wishing to live in the hostel, they will be heartily welcomed.

4. As the class of students expected is not well-to-do, it is intended to charge fees very little more than are required for maintenance, but the hostel will not be a charity institution. The charges will probably be much the same as are made in similar institutions such as the Fenn Hostel and the Young Men's Christian Association hostels.

5. The hostel will be under the direct supervision of a European missionary (usually an educational missionary) living in the same compound (13, Pantheon Road, Egmore). If required, the proposed rules of discipline will be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for approval.

6. The site is in a healthy locality, away from undesirable surroundings. Students attending colleges in Georgetown can get season tickets at Re. 1 a month from Egmore station or use the trams. The position is particularly favourable for medical students and for any advanced students who may wish to make use of the new University Library at the Museum close by. The plan of the hostel is arranged on a system providing separate rooms for each student, which system has been recommended by most persons experienced in the management of hostels who have been consulted.

Order—No. 373, Educational, dated 24th June 1909.

Under sub-clause (2) of clause (ii) of article 4 and clause (i) of article 51 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, grants can be given from Provincial funds towards the erection, enlargement or purchase of hostels or boarding houses for students only if they are attached to educational institutions. The proposed "London Mission Students' Hostel, Madras," is not attached to any educational institution. The rule has no doubt been relaxed in a few cases in exceptional circumstances: but the Government regret that in this instance they are unable to sanction the grant applied for.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 373, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
24TH JUNE 1909.

[SUBJECT.—*Submitting an estimate, amounting to Rs. 14,380, for constructing the
“London Mission Students’ Hostel,” Madras.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 17th May 1909, No. 2693.

The Director of Public Instruction submits plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 14,380, for the construction at Egmore of a building for a hostel called the “London Mission Students’ Hostel, Madras.” The hostel is not attached to any particular educational institution, but is intended for Christian students in general pursuing their University course at the various colleges in Madras. It is stated—

(1) that the first claim for entrance will be given to students connected with the London Mission which has high schools in various parts of South India from which students come to Madras for their college course;

(2) that persons other than students will be admitted only when there are vacancies which no student wishes to fill;

(3) that non-Christians will also be heartily welcomed;

(4) that the hostel will not be a charity institution, but fees very little more than are required for maintenance will be charged and that the hostel will be under the supervision of a European missionary.

2. Under article 4 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, one of the objects for which aid may be given is “the erection, enlargement and purchase of school buildings and hostels “or boarding houses for students *attached to educational institutions.*” The fact that a hostel towards the cost of which a grant is applied for should be attached to an educational institution is again emphasised in article 51 of the Code which says: “Except “in the case of hostels or boarding houses attached to educational institutions, grants “shall not be given to provide residences for teachers or pupils.” The London Mission Students’ Hostel for which a grant is now applied for does not appear to satisfy this condition. It does not therefore appear that a grant in aid of its construction is admissible.

3. The Director of Public Instruction considers that “a hostel should, if possible, “be a part, the residential part of the school or college, but that if a sectarian body, “instead of maintaining a separate institution for secular education, encourages its “protégés to attend existing institutions and maintains a hostel in order to look after “the other sides of their education, aid may be given towards the cost of constructing “such a hostel on the clear understanding—

“(1) that it will not be open to other than those *in statu pupillari*;

“(2) that it should be conducted according to rules which should have the “approval of the Director of Public Instruction; and

“(3) that it should be open to inspection by officers of the Educational “Department.”

4. It is for consideration whether any grant may be sanctioned towards the cost of the hostel. If it is decided that a grant may be sanctioned, the plans and estimates may be sent to the Public Works Department u.o. for scrutiny.

P.R.—22-5-09.

Please see the notes and orders with G.O., No. 577, Educational, dated 5th August 1908. In that order, the Government sanctioned a grant towards the cost of improvement and extension of the hostels for Indian and European students attached to the Young Women's Christian Association. In that case also, as in the case under reference, the hostel was not attached to any single school or college, and it provided for the lodging and boarding of teachers and others also in addition to students of recognized schools or colleges. The grant in that case was sanctioned subject to the usual conditions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and to the following further conditions, namely:—

Paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 577, Educational, dated 5th August 1908.

(1) The rules of the hostel, including regulations regarding rent and boarding charges, should be subject to the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

(2) Students of recognized institutions who ask for admission and are eligible for it should have priority of claim to all other applicants. After students, the claims of teachers of recognized institutions must be considered.

(3) No student should be admitted without the written consent of the Principal of the institution in which she is studying.

Ibid.

(4) There should be hostel committees in which the institutions from which the students mainly come are adequately represented.

2. The Director of Public Instruction suggests that, in the present case, a grant may be sanctioned on the distinct understanding that the hostel is not open to other than those *in statu pupillari*, that the rules are approved by him and that the institution is open to inspection by officers of the Educational Department. Perhaps an additional condition may be imposed similar to condition (4) prescribed in the case of the Young Women's Christian Association regarding the formation of hostel committees.

3. The plans and estimates may, it is submitted, be first sent to Public Works Department for scrutiny.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—25-5-09.

It seems very doubtful whether any grant should be given for this hostel. The Grant-in-Aid Code contemplates a grant-in-aid of hostels only if they are attached to an educational institution, *i.e.*, form part of it—vide, *e.g.*, articles 4 and 51 of the Code. The reason for this is clear. Through the institution the Government can have some control over the working of the hostel by the refusal of grants and so on. Over a hostel unattached to any school or college, it is difficult to see what control Government can have.

2. If, however, a grant is sanctioned, the conditions suggested by the Director of Public Instruction may be laid down.

C. A. SOUTER—26-5-09.

In the case of the Young Women's Christian Association, the fact that the hostel was not attached to any particular educational institution as required by a strict interpretation of the last sentence of article 51 of the Grant-in-Aid Code was not made a ground for refusing a grant-in-aid. It was apparently considered then that if admission was restricted to *bona fide* students of some recognised institution and if the hostel was open to inspection by the Principals of Colleges whose students resided there, that would be a sufficient compliance with the rule.

These conditions are proposed to be attached to the proposed London Mission Hostel and if they are complied with I submit that there is no sufficient reason for refusing a grant-in-aid.

L. M. WYNCH—27-5-09.

The grant of the Young Women's Christian Association was, I consider, clearly *ultra vires* of the rules and should not be cited as a precedent.

If we are to give *public* money to every institution where good work is being done, or which in *our* opinion good work is being done, for the opinion of the tax-payer may be quite the other way, then there would be no end to claims on the treasury, which would require to be inexhaustible.

There is, however, this difference that the Young Women's Christian Association professed not to be sectarian.

Here the hostel proposed is and must be, whatever profession may be made, sectarian, and not being attached to any educational institution, I am therefore not prepared to sanction a grant. Nor is there any proof that the hostel is to be reserved exclusively for students.

These missions are quite rich enough to find money for their own ends, and must be left to do so. We refused the other day a grant for a hostel for a special section of Hindus on the West Coast quite recently: and there the claim was stronger.

G. S. F[ORBES]—28-5-09.

Draft please.

L. M. WYNCH—1-6-09.

The draft order placed below is submitted for approval.

P.R.—2-6-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—2-6-09.

C. A. SOUTER—2-6-09.

Before this issues, I should like to see again a reference from the Director of Public Instruction (received a day or two ago) in which he expressed the opinion that under article 51, grants could be made for hostels which were not attached to any particular institution, provided only students *in statu pupillari* were admitted.

L. M. WYNCH—8-6-09.

L. M. WYNCH—3-6-09.

Separated and sent in circulation, 8th June 1909.

L. M. WYNCH—8-6-09.

The Secretary apparently refers to the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, R.O.C. No. 1996, dated 27th May 1908.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—3-6-09.

This draft will not do, I am afraid, as it proceeds upon a strict interpretation of article 51 of the Grant-in Aid Code which has not been insisted upon in—

G.O., No. 163, dated 6th March 1908.

" " 577 " 5th August "

" " 845 " 23rd December "

" " 609 " 26th August "

Of which the last three were passed by the Honourable Member.

In these the interpretation of the Director of Public Instruction that a grant can be given to a hostel although not attached to any particular institution provided it is open only to those *in statu pupillari* has been followed.

In G.O., No. 609 of 1908, a grant was given to the London Mission for a hostel for girls who belong to the mission and who came to Madras to study at the Medical College, the Training School for Mistresses, Doveton College, etc.

No. 373, EDUCATIONAL, 24TH JUNE 1909.

Please put up the Government Order referred to at A at the end of the Honourable Member's note.

L. M. WYNCH—6-6-09.

The Honourable Member appears to refer to G.O., No. 257, Educational, dated 30th April 1909, in which the Government refused to accept the contribution of Rs. 5,000 offered by the Saraswath community towards the establishment of a hostel in connection with the Government College, Mangalore, subject to the condition that a certain number of Saraswath students should be allowed to live in the hostel rent-free.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—7-6-09.

The above G.O., No. 257, is hardly in point, as the hostel was to be attached to the college.

2. The reasons for refusing a grant in the present case are those stated in the draft. It might be best simply to refuse and give no reasons.

C. A. SOUTER—7-6-09.

The order can now issue as amended by the Honourable Member.

L. M. WYNCH—24-6-09.

[G.O., No. 373, Educational, dated 24th June 1909.]

[$\frac{\text{E. \& L. T. 100.00}}{76.}$]
2,500-25-2-08.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, dated _____, 190_____

" " " " , "

190

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1025, From the 2-8-9, No. 2673, dated 17-5 1909.

[illegible]

97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120

ORDER.

as

No. 373, dated 24 - 6 - 1909

Under sub. clause (2) of clause (ii) of Art. 4 and clause (i) of Art. 51 of the Grant-in-Aid Code grants ^{can be given} ~~are given~~ from Provincial Funds, ~~to be~~ towards the erection, enlargement or purchase of hostels or boarding houses for students only if they are attached to educational institutions. The proposed "London Mission Student Hostel, Madras," is not attached to any educational institution ~~and appears to be sectarian in character~~ the Govt regret that they are unable to sanction ^{the} grant ^{applied for} ~~towards the cost~~ of its construction, under the provisions of

The rule has no doubt been relaxed in a few cases in ~~their~~ exceptional cases: but the fact repeat that in this instance

$$I_0$$

The D.F.I.

✓ Draft with Hanks
Tuck
9-4-69

9-4/170

Chs
2.6.9

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Current No....., dated.....190 ..

G.O., No....373...., dated ..24th June.....190 9.

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Docket...Building grant...
...Toward the construction of the London...
...mission about Hotel...
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(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

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(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

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25-6-9

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READ AGAIN G.O. No. 190

DATED

Current No.

Enclosure to C. No.

Order of Government.

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

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8