

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 208, 11th April 1911.

Memorials.

Passing orders on the memorial submitted by the Missionary Council on Aided Education regarding the rate of fees levied in the Presidency College.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the question of enhancing the standard rates of fees to be levied in colleges and secondary schools.

II

Letter—from the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH, Honorary Secretary, Missionary Council on Aided Education.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—Madras, the 11th November 1910.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying resolutions of the Missionary Council on Aided Education, and to ask if you will be so good as to place them before the Government.

ENCLOSURE.

The Council on Aided Education took into consideration the new Fee Regulations, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 24th May 1910, so far as these applied to colleges. It was noted (1) that while the fees to be charged in the Presidency College were raised for the Intermediate and B.A. courses by only 22.2 per cent. and 12.0 per cent. per annum, respectively, those to be charged for these courses in "other colleges" had been raised by as much as 29.6 per cent. and 32.5 per cent., respectively and (2) that this disproportion in the increase in the fees reduced the difference, in the rates charged, between the Presidency College and "other colleges" from 12.5 per cent. for the Intermediate course to 6.0 per cent. and for the B.A. course from 25 per cent. to 5.6 per cent. The Council noted further that while managers of institutions under private management are required to "levy reasonable fees," the rate of fees appointed for "other colleges" is presumably taken as the standard in the financial statement that is submitted annually to the Director of Public Instruction, for the purpose of calculating the amount of grant-in-aid for which colleges may be eligible.

The Council on Aided Education therefore resolve respectfully to invite the attention of Government to these facts, and to submit that the increase in the rates for "other colleges" is excessive, when applied to aided institutions under private management, and is so more particularly in comparison with the small amount of the increase in the rates for the Presidency College. The Council desire to support their contention by referring to recommendation (10), Chapter VI of the Report of the Education Commission, 1882, which reads :

"That while it is desirable to affirm the principle that fees at the highest rate consistent with the undiminished spread of education should be levied in every college aided by the State, no aided college should be required to levy fees at the same rate as that charged in a neighbouring Government College"; also by referring to the "summary" under section 311 of Chapter VI of the Report (page 282), which reads :

"It appears from this review that the fee paid in aided colleges is less by about one-third than is paid in those maintained by Government. This seems about the ratio at which it is possible for both classes of institutions to thrive. It is also the ratio that is fixed in Madras by a formal regulation." The "formal regulation" here referred to seems to have fallen into abeyance many years ago and the principle embodied in it would appear to have been entirely lost sight of in the Madras Presidency. The principle, however, enunciated in the recommendation and illustrated in the summary, implies that the ratio ought always to be such as to secure a substantial difference between the fees charged in the two classes of institutions respectively. This the revised Fee Regulations do not secure.

This Council would therefore respectfully submit that for the purpose of calculating the amount of grant for which aided colleges may be eligible 15 per cent. less than the rate prescribed for "other colleges" maintained by Government should be taken as the standard rate.

2. The Council further taking into consideration G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910, and noting that the Director of Public Instruction is requested to prepare rules for a system of scholarships tenable exclusively in the Presidency College, respectfully submit that such a proposal is entirely contrary to recommendation (18), Chapter VI of the Report of the Education Commission of 1882, which reads : "That in place of the system existing in Madras, according to which the first twenty students at the University Entrance and F.A. Examinations are allowed to read free in any Government college, liberal provision be made for a system of scholarships open to general competition and tenable in any college." Such a system as this recommendation favoured has been in operation for many years in this Presidency, and this Council are of opinion that there is no justification for a reversion to a system similar to that which the Commission condemned. Moreover, this Council would respectfully remind Government that the Grant-in-Aid Code of 1906 made no provision for aiding scholarships that are supplied from private sources, though provision had been made for this purpose in earlier Codes. That the most costly and the strongest of the Government colleges should be given the advantage of a direct subsidy from public funds in the form of scholarships, while aid is withheld from the systems of scholarships established in colleges under private management, involves a principle against which this Council feel bound to enter an emphatic protest.

III

Endorsement No. 2296-1, Educational, dated 22nd November 1910.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

C. A. INNES,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

IV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 18th January 1911.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 7430/10.

I have the honour to return herewith the resolutions of the Missionary Council on Aided Education received with your endorsement No. 2296-1, dated 22nd November 1910, with the following remarks.

2. The Education Commission of 1882 thought that fees in Government colleges should be about one-third higher than those in aided colleges because "this seems about the ratio at which it is possible for both classes of institutions to thrive." It is probable that, if this was so then, and the most that could be said was that it seemed so, the ratio should now be something widely different. The following circumstances suggest that it may properly be greatly reduced :—

(1) Aided colleges are now much better equipped and staffed and therefore able to compete on their merits with Government colleges.

(2) Whereas, when college teaching was done almost entirely by lecturing, there was almost no limit to the size of classes, now the number that can be admitted to, e.g., the Presidency College, is strictly limited by laboratory and library accommodation.

3. It may also perhaps be questioned whether aided colleges have not in the past been unduly favoured at the expense of Government colleges. In the interests of the aided colleges themselves, Government is bound to consider first the efficiency of its own colleges which are maintained largely as models to the others. A proper number of able students is one factor in efficiency. Government is also bound to see that the large sums expended on the Government colleges are not wasted in educating a smaller number of students than the maximum for whom accommodation is provided.

4. Government has largely helped the aided colleges to compete with its own and has of late, especially in the case of the Christian College, given every evidence of its intention to deal liberally with such as are capable of attaining a high standard of efficiency and I do not believe that they will not be able to continue to take that

share in higher education that they have hitherto done, even with a considerable diminution of the artificial stimulus to their activities provided by the superseded fee notification.

5. As regards the request that 15 per cent. less than the standard rates of fees should be taken in calculating the amount of grant, I have to state that this is tantamount to a demand that the rate fixed in the revised fee notification should be reduced by 15 per cent. and a plea in another form for the restoration of the old difference between the rates of fees in Government and aided colleges.

6. The reasons for establishing a scholarship system for the Presidency College have been explained by Dr. Bourne in his letter R.C. No 7397 of 1909, dated 28th September 1910.

7. The reasons for discontinuing aid on account of scholarships given by managers were (1) the amount so spent was not large and it was considered that it could be better spent by adding it to the allotment for scholarships given entirely from Provincial funds under uniform rules; (2) the difficulty of, without interfering unduly with the liberty of managers, securing effectual control over the award of the scholarships given under this system. These reasons are merely based on expediency and no principle is involved. The Council on Aided Education write as though some principle would be violated by the sanction of the Presidency College scholarship scheme. This is not so; nor, while the Provincial scholarship scheme remains intact, will managers of aided schools have any cause to complain, as they might have had if the Presidency College scholarships were to be substituted for the Provincial scholarship.

8. I may add that the Missionary Council on Aided Education does not represent Roman Catholic Missionary Societies, one of which has a large college at Trichinopoly and that the third first-grade college in Madras, Pachaiyappa's, has made no representation regarding fees.

Order—No. 208, Educational, dated 11th April 1911.

The Missionary Council on aided education submit for the consideration of Government certain resolutions on the subject of the revised rates of fees for colleges sanctioned in G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910. They complain that the fees in the Presidency College have not been raised proportionately to those in other colleges and that it is proposed to give the Presidency College a further advantage in the shape of scholarships.

2. With regard to the raising of the fees in the Presidency College, the Missionary Council on aided education will be informed that the Government carefully considered the matter before passing final orders, and that they regret that they do not see their way to reconsider their previous decision.

3. In regard to scholarships, the Government are inclined to think that the institution of a few scholarships in the Presidency College is advisable in order that a few of the best students may be attracted to the college and induced to remain therein till they complete their course. Before, however, passing orders on the subject, the Government will carefully consider the representations of the Missionary Council against the proposal and will take care, in the event of a scheme of scholarships being sanctioned, that the number of scholarships is so limited as to prevent any chance of the scheme being prejudicial to the interests of other colleges. The Government observe that past experience with the colleges in the Madras city shows that there is ample room in the city for all the existing colleges and that competition with the Presidency College does not appear to have been harmful in the least degree to the interests of any of them.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Missionary Council on Aided Education.
" Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 208, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 11TH APRIL 1911.

[SUBJECT.—*Memorial from the Missionary Council on aided education against the new fee regulations, etc.*]

Previous papers.

G.O., No.	23,	Educational, dated	8th January	1887.
" "	938	" "	30th December	1891.
" "	373	" "	3rd June	1905.
" "	356	" "	21st May	1906.
" "	810	" "	3rd December	1907.
" "	207	" "	5th April	1908.
" "	543	" "	16th July	"
" "	271	" "	21st May	1910.
" "	480	" "	8th August	"
" "	567	" "	28th September	"

From the Missionary Council on aided education, dated 11th November 1910.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th January 1911, No. 7430.

In their memorial, dated 11th November 1910, the Missionary Council on aided education protest against—

(1) the new fee regulations approved in G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910, so far as they apply to colleges, and

(2) the proposed institution of scholarships in the Presidency College.

2. *Fee Regulations.*—As regards the fee regulations, the Council state that whereas by G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910, the fees to be charged in the Presidency College were raised for the Intermediate and B.A. courses by only 22·2 per cent. and 1·2 per cent. per annum, respectively, the fees to be charged for these courses in "other colleges" were enhanced by as much as 29·6 per cent. and 32·5 per cent. respectively. This disproportion in the extent of increase in the fees, the council point out, has reduced the difference between the fees charged in the Presidency College and those charged in the "other colleges" from 12·5 per cent. to 6 per cent. for the Intermediate course and from 25 per cent. to 5·6 per cent. for the B.A. course. The council submit further that while managers of institutions under private management are required to levy reasonable fees, the rate of fees, appointed for "other colleges" is presumably taken as the standard in the Financial Statement that is annually submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for the purpose of calculating the amount of grant in aid for which colleges may be eligible. The council therefore urge that the increase in the rates of fees for "other colleges" is excessive when applied to aided institutions under private management and is so more particularly in comparison with the small amount of the increase in the rates for the Presidency College; that the principle embodied in the old fee regulations of this Presidency which were in force at the time of the Education Commission of 1882, namely, that no aided college should be required to levy fees at the same rate as that levied in a neighbouring Government college and that the fees charged in aided colleges should be about one-third less than the fees charged in Government colleges if both classes of institutions are to thrive, has been entirely lost sight of; and that the revised fee regulations do not carry out the recommendation made by the Education Commission, namely, that there ought always to be a substantial difference between the fees charged in aided colleges and those charged in Government colleges. The council accordingly request that for the purpose of calculating

the amount of grant for which aided colleges may be eligible, 15 per cent. less than the rate prescribed for "other colleges" maintained by Government may be taken as the standard rate.

3. The Director of Public Instruction (the Hon'ble Mr. Stone) points out that the Education Commission of 1882 thought that fees in Government colleges should be about one-third higher than those in aided colleges, because that appeared to them to be "about the ratio at which it is possible for both classes of institutions to thrive". He observes that it is probable that if this was so then (and the most that could be said was that it *seemed* so), the ratio should now be something widely different, and that the following circumstances suggest that it may properly be greatly reduced, namely:—

(1) That aided colleges are now much better equipped and staffed and therefore able to compete on their merits with Government colleges;

(2) that whereas, when college teaching was done almost entirely by lecturing, there was almost no limit to the size of classes, now the number that can be admitted to the Presidency college, *e.g.*, is strictly limited by laboratory and library accommodation.

4. The Director urges the following arguments in support of his view:—

(1) aided colleges have in the past been unduly favoured at the expense of Government colleges;

(2) in the interests of the aided colleges themselves, the Government are bound to consider the efficiency of their own colleges which are maintained as models to the others;

(3) the Government have largely helped the aided colleges to compete with their own and have of late, especially in the case of the Christian College, given every evidence of their intention to deal liberally with such as are capable of attaining a high standard of efficiency and it cannot be believed that they will not be able to take that share in higher education that they have hitherto done, even with a considerable diminution in the artificial stimulus to their activities provided by the superseded fee notification;

(4) a proper number of able students is one factor in the efficiency of a college and the Government are therefore bound to see that the large sums expended in their own colleges are not wasted in educating a smaller number of students than the maximum for whom accommodation is provided.

5. In the school fee notification which was issued in 1887, it was laid down that a differential fee rate should be charged in such Government colleges as were in competition with corresponding private institutions in the same town. It was further laid down that in such cases the fee levied in the Government colleges should be 15 per cent. higher than those levied in aided colleges.

6. In 1891, the question of revising the school fee notification was considered. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, and it was decided by the Committee that no change was necessary in the existing arrangements. The resolution of the Committee on this subject which dealt with the question of the differential rate of fees in Government colleges with special reference to the Presidency College, is extracted below:—

"On the one side it was maintained that the excess rate of 15 per cent. prescribed for Government colleges was utterly inadequate; that whatever the difference might be in practice a much higher excess rate than 15 per cent. should be prescribed in theory, that the prosperity of any particular aided college charging fees very nearly equal to those

"charged in the Government college with which it stands in competition, is not to be counted on as likely to be normal or permanent; and that unless the difference was much greater than 15 per cent., aided colleges would ordinarily be unable to compete with colleges maintained by the State. It was argued on the other side that if it was desirable that Government colleges should exist, it was necessary to place them in the matter of fees (in a position?) in which it would be possible for them to have a sufficient number of students, that experience had amply shown that the difference of 15 per cent. was quite sufficient to protect the aided college, that there was no practical necessity for enhancing the difference as the only Government college worth considering that stood in competition with aided colleges, was the Presidency College, and as aided colleges in the town of Madras were found to be quite able to hold their own in regard to numerical strength and efficiency against the Government college. One member of the Committee went even further, and contended that the same rates of fees should be charged in all colleges. He maintained that if the colleges at Trichinopoly and Tanjore could charge the same fees as the college at Kumbakonam, there was no valid reason for making any difference in the fees so far only as the town of Madras was concerned."

7. The wisdom of levying higher rates of fees in the Presidency College was dealt with by the Rev. Father Sewell, who was a member of the Committee in his minute of dissent, in the following terms:—

"Is it wise to maintain the higher rate of fee at the Presidency College? If it be necessary to maintain these expensive institutions of the first grade at the public expense, and I, for one

believe that it is, it is also, I submit, a duty the Government owes to its rate-payers to reduce the expense of their upkeep as far as is consistent with their efficiency, by due care that their fee revenue is not checked by imposing on them a deterrent rate without grave necessity. Now I have shown above that no such necessity exists, and on the other hand we know that while Pachaiyappa's has developed into a First-grade college during the last five years, and the Madras Christian College is obliged to refuse many applicants for want of room, the Presidency College benches could admit many more students than actually attend it. The only conclusion to be drawn from this is that the fee-rate now charged is prohibitive to many. Not only then, I venture to think, is the maintenance of the higher fee-rate unwise but unjustifiable."

8. The necessity for enforcing a differential rate of fees in Government colleges, however, ceased to exist on the abolition of a compulsory rate of fees in colleges as a condition of recognition or aid. And in the revised school-fee notification which was issued in 1891, it was laid down that fees levied in the Presidency College should be approximately 15 per cent. higher than the standard rates, which were the rates prescribed for all colleges under public management, the object

being to protect the interests of the aided colleges in Madras.

9. In the amended fee regulations which were issued in 1894 and which remained in force till July 1910, the rates of fees charged in the Presidency College were re-adjusted with the result that the fees for that college exceeded the standard rates by 12.5 per cent. in the case of the (F.A.) intermediate course and by 25 per cent. in the case of the B.A. course. In submitting proposals in 1909 for raising the fees in colleges and schools, Dr. Bourne considered that special rates of fees for the Presidency College were no longer necessary and accordingly did not propose any specially higher rates for the Presidency College. But the Conference to which the Director's proposals were referred for consideration resolved that—

"in view of the position of the Presidency College and the large expenditure from public funds upon it, a proportionately higher fee should be charged in it than in other colleges, as has been done in the past."

Resolution 5 on page 7 of G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910.

Pages 21 and 22 of G.O., No. 938, Educational, dated 30th December 1891.

"On the one side it was maintained that the excess rate of 15 per cent. prescribed for Government colleges was utterly inadequate; that whatever the difference might be in practice a much higher excess rate than 15 per cent. should be prescribed in theory, that the prosperity of any particular aided college charging fees very nearly equal to those

10. In submitting the proceedings of this Conference, Dr. Bourne, referring to Paragraph 3 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 19th February 1910 on page 6 of G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910. the above resolution, reiterated his opinion that a special rate of fees for the Presidency College were not necessary, but suggested that, if the Government were inclined to accept the recommendation of the Committee the rates for the Presidency College might be fixed at 12½ per cent, higher than the rates for "other colleges". The Government, however, decided that it would be sufficient if the rates for the Presidency College were higher by about 5 to 6 per cent, than the standard rates—*vide* His Excellency the Governor's note, dated 15th May 1910, on page 11 of the notes with G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910, and also the Honourable Member's remarks which ran as follows:—

"The fees being raised, I don't think the 12½ excess in the Presidency College should continue. This arrangement was really an idea of Dr. Miller's to prevent competition with the Christian College. I doubt myself now whether it is necessary to have the excess in the Presidency College. However, to meet the wishes of the Christian College people we may keep on the excess only at a lower rate and make it 5 per cent."

Accordingly the difference between the existing special rates for the Presidency College and the standard rates of fees for other colleges is now less than it was formerly.

11. There appears to be no reason to re-consider this position. The standard rates of fees, it will be observed, are applicable only to colleges under public management, that is, the colleges under the management of Government, local boards or municipal councils, and do not apply to aided colleges which are not required to levy fees at prescribed rates or any fees at all. The main objection of the Missionary Council to the existing rates of fees for the Presidency College, is that the difference (5 per cent.) between those rates and the standard rates is less than what it was formerly. The standard rates of fees have recently been considerably increased, and the fact that the rates of fees for the Presidency College do not now differ from the standard rates as widely as they did formerly would not appear to affect prejudicially the private colleges in the Madras city, so long as the levy of the standard rates is not compulsory in these latter institutions. Hitherto the difference of 15 per cent. between the Presidency College fees and the standard fees enabled the authorities of the aided colleges in Madras, at least theoretically, to levy fees in their colleges which were below the Presidency College rates and thus to draw away a number of pupils who would, but for this disparity in fees, go to the Presidency College. Even now they can outbid the Presidency College by levying fees at the standard rates or slightly below that. It cannot be said that the present rates for the Presidency College permit of its competing unfairly with aided colleges in Madras. As suggested by the Director of Public Instruction, the aided colleges in Madras have in the past been unduly favoured at the expense of the Presidency College, which is the only Government College in the city, and the effect of the change is only to reduce the disadvantage under which this institution has been labouring hitherto. Further the reasons urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, which are set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 *supra*, show that there is ample justification for a departure from the old rule. Moreover, there are only two aided first-grade colleges in the Madras city, with which the Presidency College can be said to compete, and it is worthy of note that while the Missionary Council* has seen fit to protest against the existing rates of fees in the Presidency College the other first-grade college, namely, the Pachaiyappa's College, has not raised any objection.

* On behalf of the Christian College.

12. The request of the Council that 15 per cent. less than the rates prescribed for "other colleges" may be taken as the standard rates for the purpose of calculating the teaching grants payable to aided colleges is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Stone

remarks, "tantamount to a demand that the rate fixed in the revised fee notification should be reduced by 15 per cent. and a plea in another form for the restoration of the old difference between the rates of fees in Government and aided colleges."

13. When abolishing the system of compulsory fee rates as a condition of aid or recognition in 1891, the Government considered that it was necessary for the due regulation of aid that a certain fee income should be assumed to be levied in aided institutions, and in order to maintain the relative advantages which aided institutions enjoyed in competition with Board schools and to compensate for the non-recognition of free scholarships, they directed that the fee income of aided institutions should be assumed to be 10 per cent. less than that obtained by the application of the standard rates to the number on the rolls in each term. This method of calculating the fee income of aided institutions continued to be in force till the 31st March 1906, but it was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1906 on the introduction of the revised Grant-in-Aid Code, as the Director of Public Instruction considered that the time had come for the withdrawal of the concession. The present request of the Council is for the restoration of this concession and also for the rate of reduction in the fee income of aided colleges calculated at standard rates, being increased from 10 to 15 per cent. It is, however, observed that in many aided institutions fees appear to be levied at standard rates, and in some at even higher rates, and it does not appear that there is any reason for restoring the concession.

Paragraph 10 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 4 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

Paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 2 of G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910.

14. *Institution of scholarships in the Presidency College.*—The second representation of the Council is that the proposal to institute a system of scholarships tenable exclusively in the Presidency College, referred to in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910, is entirely contrary to Recommendation (18) in chapter VI of the report of the Education Commission of 1882. The recommendation referred to runs:—

"That in place of the system existing in Madras, according to which the first twenty students at the University Entrance and F.A. examinations are allowed to read free in any Government college, liberal provision be made for a system of scholarships open to general competition and tenable in any college."

The Council observe that such a system as the one recommended by the Commission has been in force for many years in this Presidency and that there is no justification for reversion to a system similar to that which the Commission condemned. The Council also state that as in the revised Grant-in-Aid Code which came into force in 1906 no provision exists for aiding scholarships established in aided colleges, they feel bound to enter an emphatic protest against the most costly and the strongest of the Government colleges being given the advantage of a direct subsidy from public funds in the shape of scholarships.

15. With regard to this, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone refers the Government to Dr. Bourne's letter, R.C. No. 7397, dated 28th September 1910, submitting for sanction the scheme for the award of scholarships in the Presidency College. No reasons are, however, given in this letter in support of the proposed scheme; but in submitting the proceedings of the conference to which his proposals for the enhancement of fees were referred, Dr. Bourne said, referring to the resolution of the conference that a higher fee should be charged in the Presidency College than in other Government colleges, that if the Government were inclined to accept the resolution, it would be desirable to offer scholarships to a few students of the Presidency College of unusual merit and that he would propose a scheme later for the award of such scholarships. The Government accepted the resolution of the conference and requested the Director

Paragraph 3 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 19th February 1910, on page 6 of G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910.

of Public Instruction to submit proposals for the award of scholarships at the Presidency College. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone states that no principle would be violated by the sanction of the Presidency College

scholarship scheme and that so long as the Provincial scholarship scheme remains intact, managers of aided schools will have no cause to complain as they might have, if the proposed scheme for the Presidency College were to replace the Provincial scholarship scheme.

16. The proposal to institute a scheme of scholarships in the Presidency College is dealt with in the linked file. It must be noted that in addition to the advantage of levying lower rates of fees, the Christian College has at present an undue advantage over the Presidency College in the shape of a number of scholarships for the college classes, with the result that the best talent from all parts of the Presidency is attracted by that institution. This is chiefly the reason for the brilliant results which the Christian College is able to produce year after year at the University examinations.

17. There are in all 52 scholarships and 10 studentships in the Madras Christian College. The studentships are tenable by graduates preparing for the M.A. Degree examination and are of the value of Rs. 120 each per term. The scholarships are tenable by college students preparing for the Intermediate and B.A. examinations. The scholarships are divided into *extra* and *intra* collegiate scholarships. The *extra* collegiate scholarships are 28 in number and are awarded to students who were not previously students of the College. The *intra* collegiate scholarships are 24 in number and are awarded to the students of the college. Most of the *intra* collegiate scholarships are endowed. Eight of these scholarships which are of the value of Rs. 15, 20, or 25 are awarded to students taking up Mathematics and Natural Science for the B.A. Degree examination and are tenable along with any other scholarships.

18. The proposal to institute a scheme of scholarships in the Presidency College would only remove the disparity in this respect which at present exists between the two colleges and seems therefore to be worthy of adoption.

19. In this connection, the Missionary Council on aided education state that in the revised Grant-in-Aid Code which came into force in 1906, no provision is made for aiding scholarships granted in private institutions. This statement is no doubt correct. The Grant-in-Aid Codes in force previous to 1st April 1906 provided for the grant of such aid—*vide* article 95 of the Code for 1905-1906. But as the amount

Page 45 of Dr. Bourne's letter on page 9 of G.O., No. 373, Educational, dated 3rd June 1905.

it to the allotment for scholarships given entirely from Provincial funds. He also observed that it was extremely difficult without unduly interfering with the liberty of managers to secure effectual control over the award of scholarships given in

Paragraph 10 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 4 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

Resolution 9 on page 7 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

Paragraph 24 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 5 of G.O., No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

spent in such grants was not large, Dr. Bourne thought that grants to scholarships might be abolished and that the money could be better spent in adding private institutions, and that the department rather than individual managers should control the award of the scholarships. The Educational conference convened to consider the proposed changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code agreed with the Director of Public Instruction, and the provision for scholarship grants was accordingly omitted in the revised Code of 1906.

20. In concluding his remarks on the memorial of the Missionary Council on aided education, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone notes that this Council is not a representative body and that the Roman Catholic Missionary Societies, one of which, viz., the Jesuit Missionary Society, has a large college at Trichinopoly, are not represented on it. He also states that the third first-grade college in Madras, viz., the Pachaiyappa's College, has made no representation regarding the enhancement of fees.

21. It will be seen from the above, that the Missionary Council on aided education have no real grievance in consequence of the revised rates of fees prescribed for the Presidency College in G.O., No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910, that there are not sufficient reasons for granting the request of the Council that for the purpose of fixing the grants payable to aided colleges, fees may be calculated at 15 per cent. less than the standard rates and that the grant of a few scholarships to students of exceptional merit at the Presidency College is not likely to affect prejudicially the interests of aided colleges in the Madras City.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—9-2-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—10-2-11.

The complaint is that (1) the fees of the Presidency College have not been raised proportionately to those in other colleges; (2) that the Government propose to give the Presidency College a further advantage in the way of scholarships in addition to the prestige of its being a Government institution and having unlimited funds at its back.

It is submitted that Government do not want to increase the numbers in the Presidency College which is quite big enough as it is; nor do they want that the Presidency College should take any pupils who have already shown promise in other colleges. If the scheme of scholarships advocated in the linked file is carried out, there will be no trouble on this score.

2. Government had practically all the arguments advanced by the Missionary Council before them when they passed orders so recently on the question of fees and approved the principle of scholarships in the Presidency College, and the Council may be informed that Government do not see their way to alter their previous decision.

3. It is submitted however that if Government are to give these extra advantages to the Presidency College, they might legitimately consider the question of how far it fulfils the claims which it puts forward to be a model to the other colleges.

4. It is, I believe, admitted that the European Professors in the Christian College, the chief rival of the Presidency College, see a good deal more of the pupils, and are on more intimate terms with them than those in the Presidency College, and that the past pupils of the Christian College are more attached to the place. I remember a young B.A. telling me a few years ago that when he went to say good-bye to his Professor, he was greeted with the remark "Let me see. I think I have seen your face before". On the other hand, I have heard it mentioned that the Professors at the Christian College are a good deal too familiar with the pupils, that the manners of the latter suffer in consequence; and that as far as discipline is concerned the Presidency College is a good deal the better of the two.

5. It is of course natural that the Christian College men should take a more personal interest in their pupils than those in the Presidency College. For one thing the former want to convert their pupils to Christianity or to bring Christian influence to bear upon them. For another thing the Presidency College men are liable to be transferred at any time either to the inspectorate or to some other college. Still it would appear that even if the Christian College Council is interested in making Christians if they can, the State is interested in making good citizens. It is possible to be friendly without being unduly familiar.

This is a separate question worthy of separate examination.

L. DAVIDSON—3-3-11.

6. It is therefore for consideration whether it would not be possible and opportune at the same time as scholarships are provided, that tutorships should be provided too, in order that every pupil of the college should have some one to whom he could as a matter of right go when in a difficulty so long as he went at a reasonable time, and who would be primarily responsible for the pupil's career. A small addition to their pay

might be granted to the tutors and the men should be selected as tutors from the staff of the college for their qualities in managing men and not for their skill inologies.

These suggestions are made with considerable diffidence as I have never been over the Presidency College in my life and only judge from what I hear from past pupils.

G. F. PADDISON—2-3-11.

The case has been exhaustively noted on and I have no special knowledge warranting detention of the file for a detailed personal examination, so I submit at once.

L. DAVIDSON—3-3-11.

I suppose we must answer these resolutions of the Missionary Council on the aided education. I think we may as well tell them at once that as regards the raising of the fees in the Presidency College the Government carefully considered the matter before the last orders were issued in May 1910 and that we regret we cannot reconsider at present the rates which were there laid down. I hardly think it will be necessary to enter into arguments with the Council and probably the best way is only to express our regret that we cannot reconsider that point.

Then as regards the second point that we proposed to give the Presidency College further advantage by the institution of scholarships, we had better say that their representations will be carefully considered but that the Government consider that the institution of a few scholarships at the Presidency College is advisable in order that a few of the best students may be attracted to that college but that care will be taken that the number of scholarships is so limited as to prevent any chance of the interests of other colleges being prejudiced. We may add that past experience shows that there is ample room in Madras for all the colleges that exist here and that the competition with the Presidency College does not appear to have been really harmful to the interests of the other colleges. I should like to see this draft before it is issued.

M. H[AMMICK]—6-3-11.

Draft accordingly.

G. F. PADDISON—7-3-11.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

T.K.—2-4-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—3-4-11.

For approval of draft.

G. F. PADDISON—4-4-11.

Approved.

M. H[AMMICK]—8-4-11.

Issue.

G. F. PADDISON--11-4-11.

[G.O., No. 208, Educational, dated 11th April 1911.]

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 271 Edl., dated 21 - 5 - 19 10.

18

C. No. 2296, From the Hon'ble Secy. Mission, No. , dated 11-11-1910.
ery Council on aided education.

122 D. P. I. 7430, 18-1- 19 11

ORDER.

P.S.

No. 208, dated 11-4-194

The Missionary Council on aided education submit for the consideration of Government certain resolutions on the subject of the revised rates of fees for Colleges sanctioned in G.O.No.271 Educational, dated 21st May 1910. They complain that the fees in the Presidency college have not been raised proportionally to those in other colleges and that it is proposed to give the Presidency college a further advantage in the shape of scholarships.

2. With regard to the raising of the fees in the Presidency college, the Missionary Council on aided education

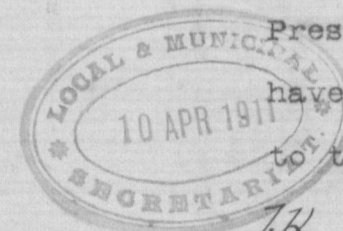
Not for E.T.

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will be informed that the Government
carefully considered ~~the matter~~ before passing
final orders, and that they regret that
they do not see their way to reconsider
their previous decision.

3. In regard to scholarships, the
Government are inclined to think that
the institution of a few scholarships
in the Presidency College is advisable
in order that a few of the best students
may be attracted to the college and
induced to remain therein till they com-
plete their course. Before, however,
passing orders on the subject, the Govern-
ment will carefully consider the repre-
sentation of the Missionary Council
against the proposal and will take care,
in the event of a scheme of scholarships
being sanctioned, that the number of
scholarships is so limited as to pre-
vent any chance of the scheme being
prejudicial to the interests of other
colleges. The Government observe that
past experience with the colleges in the
Madras city shows that there is ample
room in the city for all the existing
colleges and that competition with the
Presidency College does not appear to
have been harmful in the least degree
to the interests of any of them.



To
The Secretary, Missionary
Council on aided educa-
tion.
Director of Public
Instruction.

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PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 190

G.O., No. 208, dated 11-4-1901

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders (b) Notes.....

Docket. Memorials

On the Memorial from the Missionary Council on aided education regarding the rate of fees levied in the Presidency College

Number (c) of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).

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.....Supdt.

.....Clerk.
.....Supdt.

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