

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Enclosures

} 1913.

Regd.

Spare copies

G.O. No. 443, 14th May 1913.

Games in Government Colleges and Schools.

Permitting the expenditure of public funds on the provision and maintenance of recreation grounds and on appurtenances thereto for Government colleges and schools and stating that the aid for private institutions for the same purposes should be restricted to colleges and secondary schools.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 716, Educational, dated 28th October 1907.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the letter from the Director of Public Instruction soliciting instructions as to whether the Director can sanction expenditure on the laying out of tennis courts, etc., in the grounds attached to Government institutions.

II

G.O. No. 536, Educational, dated 27th September 1909.

ABSTRACT.—Sanctioning an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 270 for levelling a plot of ground acquired as a play-ground for the Government College, Mangalore.

III

G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 8th May 1912.

ABSTRACT.—Sanctioning the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to offer grants under chapter IX of the Grant-in-Aid Code for expenditure in connection with gymnasia and games, and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

IV

Extract from the report of the working of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry for the year 1911-12.

1b. Games and athletics.

The playing of college games would be greatly encouraged if Government gave some help in the provision of equipment. Depending entirely as we do at present on the students' own contributions it is difficult to furnish the various games adequately. This seems to me a vital question. Our educational system is criticized as too purely intellectual, as wanting in moral influence on character. I know of no practicable remedy of any considerable value, except the encouragement of corporate games in schools and colleges. Gymnastics only are subsidized at present*. The educational influence of gymnastics is not to be compared with that of games zealously played.

V

Memorandum No. 1852-3, Educational, dated 25th September 1912.

In regard to the question of subsidizing games in Government colleges, it has been held in G.Os. No. 716, Educational, dated 28th October 1907, and No. 536, Educational, dated 27th September 1909, that the provision, levelling and enclosing of recreation grounds are the only items of expenditure which form a legitimate charge on public funds, their utilization on the adaptation of portions of such grounds for specific games, e.g., the construction of a tennis court or the turfing of a cricket pitch, etc., being prohibited. It has been suggested that this ruling should be relaxed and applied to all Government colleges and high schools. The relaxations under consideration comprise the expenditure of public funds on—

(i) the provision, preparation and maintenance of hockey and foot-ball grounds, tennis courts, cricket grounds (including reasonable outlay on watering and maintaining the pitch), inexpensive pavilions and dressing and bath rooms where necessary,

(ii) the purchase of tennis and cricket nets and goal posts as occasional gifts to newly started recreation clubs specially in need of initial assistance, and

(iii) annual contributions to recreation clubs not exceeding one-sixth of the amount of subscriptions raised by the members.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to furnish Government with an approximate estimate of the cost which these concessions might be expected to involve.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

VI

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir ALFRED GIBBS BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.C.I.E.,
Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 6th February 1913.

No.—Ref. on CUE. 7903/12.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1852-3, Educational, dated 25th September 1912, I have the honour to submit an estimate showing approximately the amount required for subsidizing games in Government colleges and high schools. The cost comes to nearly Rs. 12,000 of which about Rs. 10,000 is non-recurring. The development of games is likely to lead to further requests for non-recurring expenditure.

2. The Presidency and Teachers' colleges require large sums for the improvements of their grounds. In the case of the former the largeness of the amount may be explained by the facts that the soil is sandy and the grounds require more working and keeping in order than those at other colleges, that the cricket ground is at present very imperfectly levelled and a lot of earth work is still necessary to put it in proper order and that the necessity for enclosure is more pressing at this college than elsewhere.

The non-recurring expenditure entered under item (1) in the statement against the Teachers' College, Saidapet, includes a sum of Rs. 2,500 which is required for the construction of a "pavilion" to provide some shelter for onlookers and a small lock-up room for materials and another for a dressing room.

3. The question of enclosing the Rajahmundry College playing field has been taken up separately and a rough plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 4,600 has been approved in G.O. No. 147-W., dated 20th January 1913, communicated with endorsement No. 245-1, Educational, dated 31st January 1913. The above sum of Rs. 4,600 has therefore not been included in the statement submitted herewith.

ENCLOSURE.

Names of Government Colleges and High schools.	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	The provision, preparation and maintenance of hockey and foot-ball grounds, tennis courts, cricket grounds (including reasonable outlay on watering and maintaining the pitch) inexpensive pavilions and dressing and bath-rooms where necessary.	The purchase of tennis and cricket nets and goal posts as occasional gifts to newly-started recreation clubs specially in need of initial assistance.	Annual contributions to recreation clubs not exceeding one-sixth of the amount of subscriptions raised by the members.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Presidency College	5,450		190
Kumbakonam College	400	100	150
Rajahmundry College	100		200
Mangalore College	138		52
Law College, Madras	150		250
College of Engineering, Madras	830		225
Teachers' College, Saidapet	2,750		95
Training School, Rajahmundry	185	366	50
Government Madras-i-Anam	110		15
Total ..	10,143	466	1,227

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 443, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 14TH MAY 1913.[SUBJECT.—*Expenditure on games in Government Colleges and schools.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 21st June 1912, No. 3950.

A draft order recording the current is submitted for approval.

T.K.—1-7-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—2-7-12.

Please note separately on paragraph 15 of the report regarding the need for Government assistance in the games equipment.

L. DAVIDSON—3-7-12.

Order—No. 443, Educational, dated 14th May 1913.

In the Government Orders read above the rule was laid down that while public funds might legitimately be expended upon the provision of recreation grounds for Government colleges and the levelling or enclosing of such grounds. Such expenditure must not be incurred upon the adaptation of portions of recreation grounds for specific games such as the construction of a tennis court or the turfing of a cricket pitch.

2. The Government have now decided to make the rule more elastic and to extend its application to secondary schools as well as colleges. In addition to the provision for recreation grounds, the following will in future be regarded as suitable objects for the expenditure on public funds:—

(i) the provision and maintenance of hockey and foot-ball grounds, tennis courts, cricket grounds and inexpensive pavilions, and dressing and bath rooms on play grounds where necessary,

(ii) occasional gifts of tennis and cricket nets and goal posts to newly started recreation clubs in special need of initial assistance, and

(iii) annual grants in aid of recreation clubs not exceeding one-sixth of the amount of subscriptions raised by the members of the clubs.

3. The Director of Public Instruction will be informed that the Government consider that the aid to institutions under private management in connection with the expenditure on gymnasia and games, which is admissible under rule 57 (i) of the Grant-in-Aid Code, should ordinarily be given to colleges and secondary schools and only in very special cases to elementary schools.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.
Editors' Table (order only).

Please see G.Os. No. 716, Educational, dated 28th October 1907, and No. 536, Educational, dated 27th September 1909, and the notes connected with them.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 536, Educational, dated 27th September 1909. According to those Government Orders expenditure on "the provision of recreation grounds as such or upon levelling "or enclosing them" alone is considered a legitimate charge on public funds. The expenditure of public money on "the adaptation of specific portions of a recreation ground for specific games, such as the construction of a tennis court, the turfing of "a cricket pitch, etc." is prohibited. It need hardly be stated that this prohibition extends also to the purchase of games equipment, such as bats, balls and other accessories. The expenditure on the last two objects should be met from the subscriptions of the cricket and tennis clubs of the colleges. The above decision was based on the principle that the Government were bound to provide play-grounds for the physical training of the pupils; but that "physical training" did not include games—*vide* Sir Gabriel Stokes' note on page 2 of the notes with G.O. No. 716, Educational, dated 28th October 1907. The disability complained of by the Principal of the Rajahmundry College is therefore correct.

2. It will, however, be seen that the decision of Government was arrived at a time when the necessity for encouraging freer intercourse between professors and students both in and out of colleges was not so keenly felt. Since the issue of the Government Orders quoted above, circumstances have considerably changed and now it is agreed on all hands that, with a view to combat sedition, opportunities for healthier influence should be provided to prevent the youth from straying away from the right path. One of the ways in which such opportunities might be created has been suggested as the provision for greater facilities for games in schools and colleges in which the professors may join the students. In the notes recorded in G.O. No. 301, Educational, dated 4th April 1912, it has been approved that money should be spent on games and recreations generally both in Government and aided schools and that liberal grants should be given towards this object.

3. In accordance with this decision, rule 57 (1) of the Grant-in-Aid Code has been amended under G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 8th May 1912, so as to admit of the payment of grant, not exceeding one-half of the cost, in connection with expenditure on gymnasia and games in aided schools, provided that the expenditure is to be incurred upon objects of a permanent or semi-permanent nature. From paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter in this case, it will be seen that only articles, such as "balls" are proposed to be excluded from the scope of aid. Maintenance of tennis courts and turfing of cricket pitches will obviously be taken in for purposes of grant, as they may be brought under objects of semi-permanent character. This is a deviation from the principle hitherto followed.

4. When once the necessity for relaxation of the rules in regard to aided schools is acknowledged by Government, the necessity for encouraging the games in schools and colleges maintained by Government is apparent. The existing prohibition against spending public money on games in Government institutions will, if allowed to continue, aggravate, as observed by Mr. Couldrey, the disadvantageous position in which a Government college is placed when compared with the best Mission colleges where games are subsidized.

5. The question for consideration then is whether the orders in G.Os. No. 716, Educational, dated 28th October 1907, and No. 536, Educational, dated 27th September 1909, should be modified so as to admit of a larger expenditure of public funds on games in Government institutions as in aided schools. The Director of Public Instruction may be consulted on the point. The decision arrived at in this case can then be followed in the case of the Arts College, Rajahmundry.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—19-7-12.

Yes, please. It is, I think, a point of some importance.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I certainly think that the existing orders should be modified.

2. College clubs find it impossible to maintain playing fields in proper condition and experience great difficulty in finding money for tennis courts. I should be in favour of treating playing fields and the buildings on them in the same way as college buildings, Government ruling that within the limits of available funds it would be responsible for maintenance in proper order for cricket, football and hockey, and that Government might be similarly liable for the making and re-making at suitable intervals of tennis courts.

3. Mr. Couldrey evidently wants in addition Government to help in providing material, e.g., bats and balls. Dr. Bourne would exclude articles which are usually provided by the players themselves. At present they provide all material for themselves, either indirectly by subscriptions, or directly as their own property. Taking, therefore, the other criterion, permanency or semi-permanency, I think the following might be regarded as semi-permanent, and Government might in whole or in part provide and maintain them—nets for tennis, badminton and cricket practice, goal posts and nets for football and hockey, cricket bats, pads, gloves, stumps and balls, implements for keeping up and marking out grounds, flags, pavilion furniture, e.g., boxes or cupboards for storing material. Any help given by Government for these things would of course set free funds for non-permanent material.

4. Nothing would be given except by way of grant-in-aid of club subscriptions. I should deprecate the drawing up of rules. Each case should be decided on its merits. The circumstances of the colleges differ very much.

J. H. STONE—24-7-12.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is for consideration whether Mr. Stone's proposals should be accepted.

2. According to his recommendation the maintenance of proper grounds for sports in Government institutions becomes a charge on public funds, and the provision of semi-permanent materials* for games becomes eligible for grant-in-aid. Balls and similar materials that are liable to frequent wear and tear, and maintenance charges of sports will then be the only items outside the scope of public aid.

3. The remarks of Financial may be obtained in the first instance. Please see their note on page 2 of the notes with G.O. No. 716, Educational, dated 28th October 1907.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—26-7-12.

Yes; please. Educational may support Mr. Stone's view. The principle of making the students pay for their own games may be carried too far, and further outlay from public funds may be justified by the increased interest in manly games and the extra opportunities for the staff and the students to take joint part therein.

L. DAVIDSON—26-7-12.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The point for consideration is whether, and if so, to what extent Government should afford assistance for games equipment in Government colleges.

2. *Principle followed by Government in the past.*—In the past Government have considered as a fit object of expenditure from public funds only the provision of recreation grounds as such, or levelling and enclosing them. The expenditure of public funds on the adaptation of grounds for a specific game, such as tennis-court, cricket pitch, and on games equipment has been prohibited. The foregoing principles, which were laid down by Government in connection with application for grants for educational institutions, have been applied by Government when grants were applied for colleges belonging to other departments, viz., the Madras Veterinary College and the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. Attention is also solicited to G.O. No. 35, Financial, dated 12th January 1907, in which Government declined to sanction a grant † to the South Indian Athletic Association, the object of which is to encourage sports, games and athletics generally.

3. *Grounds on which modification of decision is applied for.*—The only grounds on which the Educational Department ask for a modification of the foregoing decision are that circumstances have now changed and that Government have agreed that, with a view to combat sedition and promote loyalty, it is necessary to encourage sports and games in schools and colleges.

4. *Proposals of the Director of Public Instruction.*—The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction which the Educational Department support will be found in his note on page 2 *ante*. It will be seen that the Director of Public Instruction wants (1) that playing fields, cricket, football and hockey grounds and tennis courts should be maintained in the same manner as Government buildings, i.e., by the

Public Works Department and re-made at suitable intervals by them; and (2) that, in respect of equipment of a semi-permanent nature, *e.g.*, nets, bats, etc., Government should provide and maintain them in whole or in part, and that the Government contribution should take the shape of a grant-in-aid of club subscriptions.

5. *Government subsidize games and sports in private institutions.*—Attention is solicited to G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 8th May 1912, in which Government have sanctioned the amendment of the Grant-in-Aid Code so as to provide for grants for expenditure on gymnasia and games, provided the objects are of a permanent or semi-permanent nature. This concession was granted especially in view of the considerations referred to in paragraph 3 *ante*. It is observed that the above

C. REILLY.

Rule 9-A of the inter-departmental rules.

Government Order was not sent to this department for concurrence as it should have been, since Provincial funds have been committed to an extra indefinite liability thereby. The result of the foregoing orders is that, while private institutions can get a subsidy from Government for games, Government schools and colleges have been placed at a disadvantage as pointed out by the Principal of the Arts College, Rajahmundry.

6. The only point to be considered is whether the expenditure now proposed is in accordance with the rule in article 283-11 of the Civil Account Code, *viz.*, whether it is for a *bona fide* public object and whether the expenditure is in accordance with some declared or established rule or principle recognized by the Government of India.

7. Attention is in this connection invited to the correspondence in G.O. No. 588, Financial, dated 20th November 1911, regarding expenditure by Collectors out of the discretionary grants allowed to them, from which it will be seen that contributions to athletic clubs are considered a fit object of expenditure from general revenues. There seems, therefore, to be no objection to the present proposals of the Educational Department from the audit point of view.

8. It is for orders whether Government will approve of the form of expenditure now proposed and, if so, whether, in view of the fact that the expenditure is to be

Paragraph 3 on page 3 *ante*.

incurred merely on grounds of a political nature, it would not be preferable that grants to schools and colleges for games and sports be given by the Collector out of his discretionary grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum instead of through the medium of the Educational Department. The former proposal would also be in accordance with the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission for associating district officers more intimately with the educational administration of their charges which have been concurred in by the Government of India and this Government.

Of G.O. No. 119, Financial, dated 8th March 1911, and G.O. No. 588, Financial, dated 20th November 1911.

Of paragraphs 502 and 509 of Decentralization Commission's report, volume I.

Paragraph 3 of Government of India letter on page 2 and paragraph 3 of this Government's letter No. 60, Edl., dated 2nd February 1911.

(G.O. Nos. 59-80, Educational, dated 2nd February 1911.)

A.S.—8-8-12.

A. HANUMANTA RAO—10-8-12.

Submitted for orders.

2. I venture to submit that G.O. No. 394, dated 8th May 1912, should have come to Financial for acceptance before issue. No new liability should be thrown on Government funds without the matter having been considered in this department.

C. REILLY—10-8-12.

Certainly. We have frequently had to complain of the Educational Department in this respect. If the Secretary cannot remember the rule he should make the Registrar responsible for its observance.

H. A. S[UTART].

G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 8th May 1912, gave sanction to an entirely new departure in the matter of educational grants and ought certainly have been sent to Financial for acceptance.

2. The addition which was made in that Government Order to the Grant-in-Aid Code is in itself difficult of interpretation. The words "objects of a permanent or semi-permanent nature" would properly, I think, apply to fixtures or to apparatus likely to last, say, at least ten years. But Dr. Bourne in his covering letter specified balls as the only exception and in his note, dated 24th July 1912, Mr. Stone has proposed, in the analogous case of Government colleges, to regard such things as nets, bats, pads, gloves, flags, etc., as "semi-permanent." This shows how extremely elastic the addition to the Grant-in-Aid Code may prove.

3. It will be noticed that Mr. Stone would give money for games only by way of a grant-in-aid of club subscriptions. The Grant-in-Aid Code limit is a half grant (article 57), and presumably a similar limitation would be applied in the case of Government colleges.

4. I cannot but think that all articles which are used by the individual player—bats, balls, pads, gloves—should be definitely excluded from the category of things for which aid may be given. Implements and apparatus which are for the common use of all the players, such as goal-posts, nets, stumps and balls may be regarded as suitable objects for Government aid. This distinction would perhaps be preferable to the "permanent or semi-permanent" of G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 8th May 1912.

A. G. CARDEW—13-8-12.

I agree to the provision of cricket grounds, tennis-courts and buildings with furniture but not or perishable articles such as nets, wickets, etc. In England the school provides the former and the club the latter. The addition to the Grant-in-Aid Code should, in my opinion, be interpreted in a similar way. If boys care so little for games that they and their parents and friends will not provide the perishable and individual implements, they are not likely to get much benefit from the exercise.

H. A. S[UTART]—14-8-12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Put up the office order which I believe I issued imposing responsibility on the Registrar for bringing to notice the need for Financial acceptance.

L. DAVIDSON—17-8-12.

The papers referred to by the Secretary have been called for from Madras and will be submitted on receipt.

2. The file may be submitted to His Excellency for orders.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—24-8-12.

With reference to the Financial Member's marginal note at page 4, specific responsibility in the matter of circulation was imposed on the Educational Superintendent months ago, but in the case he failed to notice that G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 8th May 1912, should

* I will deal separately with this omission.
L. DAVIDSON.
have been sent to Financial and Mr. Moir who was then acting as Secretary did not detect the mistake.

2. As to the merits of the case I would urge that the proper criterion should be whether or not the article is available for common use or reserved for an individual player. By all means let a particular student pay for his own racket or cricket but if he wants to have the exclusive use of it, but if he is willing to share with others there is surely a good case for limited assistance from public funds. For example, if cricket is a school game which it is decided to encourage, I would give public funds for the minimum common equipment requisite, including wicket, at least two bats and one ball. If tennis be in issue, I would pass the net and its supports, four rackets for each court, a limited supply of balls with marking apparatus (in India a bagatelle for it is usually done with the aid of a palmyra brush, a pot of ehanan, two pegs and a string).

+ *Of* the club bats of a village club.

L. DAVIDSON.

I would pass the net and its supports, four rackets for each court, a limited supply of balls with marking apparatus (in India a bagatelle for it is usually done with the aid of a palmyra brush, a pot of ehanan, two pegs and a string).

3. The conditions of India are altogether different from England—or rather from an English public school. Here neither the boys nor their parents in general care about games and they will not as a rule be ready to buy the necessary apparatus. We want to encourage games in the interests of the boys' health and also because games furnish an invaluable means of bringing the boys and the masters into close touch. I venture to urge that a little liberality in this direction is sound policy.

4. Grants to Government colleges and schools should be double the grants to private institutions. The management ought to provide the balance.

L. DAVIDSON—24-8-12.

I must point out that in a matter of this kind the papers should not have gone to Financial until the Member in charge of Education had expressed his opinion.

This course is prescribed by Council rule 9 (b). I notice that lately in several cases Finance is consulted on educational proposals before the Honourable Member in

charge has had his opinion recorded. This is quite wrong. When a proposal comes up from the Director of Public Instruction involving expenditure, it should be put up for the Honourable Member with a note to say that if the Honourable Member approves Finance will be consulted as the scheme will involve expenditure of public funds. If the Honourable Member does not approve of the Director of Public Instruction's proposal obviously no financial question arises. In this case unless I am prepared to propose to the Director of Public Instruction that Government shall go further now than the orders of 1907 and 1909 permit, obviously there is no reason for asking Finance for its opinion. The present system gives the Chief Secretary and the Financial Member an opportunity of criticising educational proposals, before the Member responsible for education ever sees the papers and Finance does not limit itself to the Financial side of the question, but discusses educational policy, which at this stage is not for them to discuss.

This involves a breach of rule 9 (b), unless His Excellency's instruction is regarded as a "special order empowering the Educational Department to act independently." Such an order should presumably be accepted in Financial.

L. DAVIDSON—30-8-11.

and if they object the papers of course come back to me.

3. Now as to the question here which is whether in Government colleges, Government may not go further than the orders of 1907 and 1909 as regards contributing aid for purchase of game materials and the provision and maintenance of grounds for tennis, cricket, etc. I quite agree with the gentleman who recently wrote to the *London Times* that what is specially wanted in India at the present time in dealing with the education of youth is the "redemption of the body." With the feeble body that our school training produces now, the lad entering life has a very bad chance; hence the diseases of diabetes, albumuria, the diseases of the eye, etc. Public money expended upon the provision of good playing fields in all our colleges would amply repay itself in good results.

4. I am willing for the present to tell the Director that Government will go so far beyond existing rules as to permit money to be spent upon providing and making and maintaining, tennis-courts, cricket grounds (including reasonable cost for watering and maintaining the pitch)-hockey grounds and foot-ball grounds. Also I would allow Government money to be spent upon putting up pavilions of a cheap character, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms where necessary on play-grounds.

5. I agree that boys might be expected to provide cricket bats, pads, balls, tennis bats, hockey sticks, etc., but I think in special cases we might give tennis nets, cricket nets, goal-posts. I would, however, only give these as a special gift, and with a direction that in future the boys would be expected to provide these things for themselves.

2. The Educational Secretary should see that the Director of Public Instruction's proposals are not sent to Finance, in advance, merely for the reason that if I approve of them finance considerations will arise. My approval should come first and then Finance should be consulted, come back to me.

6. As to what Sir Harold Stuart says that the boys will not get much benefit from the exercise, if they do not provide the implements, I cannot agree. I do not think at Charterhouse my games did the less good, because I was not called upon to pay for them. I know that how

This is hardly a correct description of what I wrote: it puts it in the inverted order and thereby alters the sense.

H. A. S[TEUART].

the fees charged in school bills at home for games cause a deal of grumbling from parents. In any case India is not England and the average parent in India cannot afford anything beyond a very small sum for luxuries and he looks upon his boys' games as useless luxuries. On the other hand if Government regards the practice of these forms of recreation as of quite as much value as the teaching in the school, they are equally justified in paying for them.

7. For myself I see no good reason why we should not instruct the Director of Public Instruction as I have suggested above, and I would go further and say that Government would not object to contributing every year some grant towards the recreation clubs in the colleges, provided that such a contribution did not amount to more than, say, one-sixth of the funds made up by the boys' subscriptions. The whole expenditure would be a trifle and would show the boys and their parents that Government do consider the cultivation of a healthy body as quite as important as the cultivation of a well-equipped mind. We spend money on large healthy rooms, on hygienic benches, on pictures on the walls of our schools, and I do not think we need hesitate to spend a small sum on the encouragement of games outside the school.

M. H[AMMONK]—29-7-12.

With reference to the procedure adopted in regard to the circulation of this it is submitted that Council rule 9 (b) specifically requires reference to the Financial Department before the Honourable Member in charge has considered the case. As to circulation to the Honourable Financial Member the rule is silent, but the practice, I believe, is to circulate doubtful or important cases to him before the file is returned to the Department from which the file emanates. The Chief Secretary marks the case for the Financial Member according to his discretion. Under rule 12 (d) circulation to a member other than the member in charge should be through the latter, but this safeguard against premature comment by another member is not enforced in the case of files circulated to the Financial Department under rule 9 (b). As His Excellency's instructions involve departure from rule 9 (b) and as rule 24 requires the Secretary carefully to observe the former rule the case is re-submitted to His Excellency through the Chief Secretary.

L. DAVIDSON—30-8-12.

The question of procedure having been discussed in Council the Chief Secretary was instructed to draft an amendment of rule 9. It is clause (a) rather than clause (b) which requires amendment. His Excellency directed that the *substantial* issue should be circulated. As the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar is going on tour to-morrow the case may be marked for—

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart again.

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.

L. DAVIDSON—30-8-12.

His Excellency's proposal is what I agreed to, except that he would give a grant-in-aid to club funds, not to exceed one sixth of the subscriptions. I do not find in the papers any evidence that this is necessary, and I venture to urge that we should not proffer this assistance until the need of further help is established. His Excellency says the whole expenditure would be a trifle, but the number of schools is large and growing and we might find the total sum to be a very large one. Even an average of one rupee for each institution would, I believe, come to a quarter of a lakh per annum.

Are there 25,000 Government schools and colleges?

J. N. A[TKINSON].

2. In this connection I desire to point out that when additional grants are proposed it is essential that some estimate of the cost of the proposed extended scope of the Grant-in-Aid Code should be framed. If G.O. No. 394, dated 8th May 1912, had been sent to Financial before it issued, I should have pressed for an estimate of the expenditure to which the Government was thereby committed. I am not forgetful of the fact that actual expenditure in any year is limited by the budget provision but it is not sound policy to announce a scheme of grants and then cause disappointment and ill-feeling by rejecting claims not on the score that they are inadmissible but because there is no money.

H. A. S[UART]—2-9-12.

The proposal is, I understand, limited to the case of Government schools and colleges. I had no idea that there were so many—25,000—of these institutions as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's note makes out. But in any case it certainly seems to me sound policy to get an estimate of what the concession is likely to cost. I am quite in favour of subsidizing games to any reasonable extent, but we must cut our coat according to our cloth. Don't let us bite off more than we can chew. I would get an estimate of what the concession proposed by His Excellency on page 6 would cost. If we find we can't afford that we must cut out some of the items.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—3-9-12.

A draft memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction calling for an approximate estimate of the additional cost involved is submitted for approval.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—6-9-12.

His Excellency the Governor should see the reference before it issues. The preparation of an approximate estimate will not be an easy task.

* On the analogy of G.O. No. 394, dated 8th May 1912, though the Director of Public Instruction, at page 2 *supra*, had only colleges in view.

L. DAVIDSON.

2. The Government Orders refer only to Government Colleges; the reference now proposed will presumably cover schools * as well. The number of Government institutions on 31st March 1911 was as follows:—

Colleges	..	..	..	9	
Secondary schools	..	..	..	75	(including 61 complete elementary schools).
Primary	..	..	..	282	
Special schools	..	..	..	46	
Total	..	..	..	412	

Vide page 12 of volume I of Public Instruction report for 1910-11.

The other institutions under public management (that is, local boards or municipal) were —

Page 13 of volume I of Public Instruction report for 1910-11.

Colleges	..	..	..	..	3
Secondary schools	..	..	..	..	143
Primary	..	..	..	..	3,690
Special	..	..	..	..	20
Total	..	..	..	..	3,856

Total under public management 4,268, of which 3,972 were primary schools.

3. It will ultimately be necessary to treat board and municipal schools on the same lines and to take needs of this kind into consideration; hence the 3rd paragraph of draft.

L. DAVIDSON—7-9-12.

3,856	3,690
412	282
4,268	3,972

There are two cases involved which Sir Harold Stuart seems to have to some extent confused:—

(1) There is the amendment of the Grant-in-Aid Code 57 (iv) (G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 8th May 1912). This permits grants to all aided schools under the rules for gymnasia and games, provided the object is permanent or semi-permanent nature. This may include grants, I suppose, to all primary schools in the Presidency, which are aided and might, I presume, involve Government in a large expenditure, if carelessly worked. I do not suppose that the Director of Public Instruction, however, would sanction expenditure for primary schools, which have no play-grounds attached and are used by village boys of the poor classes, for gymnasia or play-grounds. I don't suppose the provision will be applied to any but colleges and high schools.

(2) The present application only applies to colleges (Government) and high schools (Government). I only intended the order to apply to Government colleges and, for this reason, I spoke of the expenditure as likely to be a trifle.

2. I think the order to issue *now* should make it clear that we only intend it to apply to Government colleges and secondary schools, that is 9 colleges and 14 schools. I would exclude the 61 complete elementary schools.

3. As regards the provision in the Grant-in-Aid Code, I have no objection to the Director being informed that Government consider that aid for gymnasia and for games should only be given in the case of colleges and secondary schools and not (except in very special cases) to elementary schools.

To be embodied in final order.

L. DAVIDSON.

4. I should like to retain the proposal to contribute to the expenses of recreation clubs. It will only affect Government colleges and Government secondary schools and will not involve any considerable expenditure. It will do much to encourage the formation of school recreation clubs, which I should like to see encouraged.

5. I don't see how the Director of Public Instruction can make any very accurate estimate of the expenditure likely to be involved in the proposal, but I have no objection to this being asked, if he can frame one.

M. H[AMMICK]—14-9-12.

Please see the alterations in pencil indicated in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the draft memorandum below.

To be considered later.

L. DAVIDSON—24-9-12.

2. It is, however, respectfully submitted that the colleges and high schools under the management of local boards and municipalities will be the only institutions that will not be benefited, as they cannot be brought under the Grant-in-Aid Code, nor could they be covered by the present orders.

C.R.—23-9-12.

Memorandum may issue.

L. DAVIDSON—24-9-12.

[Memorandum Nos. 1852-3, Educational, dated 25th September 1912.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 6th February 1913,
R.C. No. 7903/12.

The Director of Public Instruction submits an estimate of the cost of subsidizing games in Government colleges and high schools. The number of institutions concerned are only nine—seven colleges and two high schools and the amount required for

subsidizing games in these institutions comes to Rs. 11,836. Of this sum, Rupees—
 *No the whole. It includes provision for 10,609 * represents non-recurring expenditure—that is, the cost of preparing maintenance of grounds and pitches. tennis-courts, cricket grounds, etc., and providing pavilions and dressing and bath-rooms. The recurring expenditure for the proposed annual grant to recreation clubs at one-sixth of the subscriptions realized is only Rs. 1,227, and the total recurring expenditure is estimated by the Director of Public Instruction at about Rs. 2,000. As His Excellency Sir Murray Hammick remarked on pages 6 and 8 *supra* this amount is comparatively small. The Director anticipates further non-recurring expenditure.

2. The file may, it is submitted, be sent to the Financial Department for remarks. This rough estimate of the expenditure involved by the concessions proposed was called for at the instance of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. Please see their notes on page 7 *supra*.

T.K.—3-3-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—3-3-13.

Yes: I presume Financial will desire to scrutinize the estimate before further circulation.

L. DAVIDSON—1-3-13.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Honourable Member's note, dated 2nd September 1912, and the Educational Department Official Memorandum No. 1252-3, dated 25th September 1912. The Director of Public Instruction has furnished the following estimate of the cost of subsidizing games in *Government colleges and schools*.

Non-recurring.

	Cost.
	RS.
(1) The provision, preparation and maintenance of grounds, pavilions, etc.	10,143

Recurring.

(2) Purchase of tennis and cricket nets and goal posts as occasional gifts to newly started clubs	466
(3) Annual contributions to clubs not exceeding one-sixth of the amount of subscriptions	1,227
Total ..	1,693

The Director of Public Instruction says that the development of games is likely to lead to *further requests for non-recurring expenditure*.

2. It does not appear that Financial can offer any remarks on the Director of Public Instruction's estimates.

T.R.N.N.—14-3-13.

P. GOVINDA MENON—15-3-13.

C. RILLY—17-3-13.

The cost is small and I think Financial may now agree with Educational. The encouragement of school games is undoubtedly important, especially in a country where the national tendency is to prefer the easy-chair to the saddle and a sedentary

career to out-door occupation. If we had had figures as to cost in the first instance, there would probably have been more readiness to accept the Educational Department's proposals.

A. G. CARDEW—18-3-13.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is for consideration whether the case may now be circulated to His Excellency and the Honourable Members. Please see the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's and Sir John Atkinson's notes on page 7 *supra*.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—20-3-13.

Yes please print up first and add a sentence indicating exactly what is the proposal made in Educational to which Financial now assents.

L. DAVIDSON—21-3-13.

The proposal made is to permit the expenditure of public funds—

(1) on making and maintaining in Government colleges and secondary schools hockey and foot-ball grounds, tennis-courts, cricket grounds, and inexpensive pavilions and dressing and bath-rooms on play-grounds where necessary,—estimated initial expenditure Rs. 10,143;

(2) on making occasional gifts of tennis and cricket nets and goal posts to newly started recreation clubs in such colleges and schools specially in need of initial assistance—expenditure during 1913-14 Rs. 466; and

(3) on making annual grants in aid of recreation clubs in such colleges and schools, not exceeding one sixth of the amount of subscriptions raised by the members—estimated annual expenditure Rs. 1,227.

2. The total cost of the proposal is Rs. 11,836 of which nearly Rs. 2,000 is said to be recurring.

3. The Financial Department accepts this proposal in its entirety.

T.K.—31-3-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—3-4-13.

Submitted that the file may now be circulated.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—21-4-13.

Please.

His Excellency the Governor and circulate.

L. DAVIDSON—22-4-13.

P[ENTLAND]—24-4-13.

I have no objection to this expenditure, which will presumably be met from India's special grant, but I foresee much larger demands in future.

H. A. S[UART]—26-4-13.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—28-4-13.

I agree. The question of a similar concession to institutions under the management of local boards and municipalities referred to on page 8 *ante* should, I think, be taken up, after the issue of this order.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—28-4-13.

A draft order is submitted for approval. After its issue the question referred to in the Honourable Member's note above will be submitted for orders.

P.R.—1-5-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—2-5-13.

The draft is capable of improvement. The word "also" in line 4 compels any one who wishes to ascertain the complete facts to refer first to G.O. No. 716, dated 28th October 1907, and next to G.O. No. 536, dated 27th September 1909. This Government order ought to be complete in itself and to cover all cases of this kind on which public money may be spent. Please revise the form as may be necessary to secure this.

L. DAVIDSON—3-3-13.

Please see the alterations now made in the draft order.

P.R.—5-5-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—10-5-13.

Issue as retyped.

L. DAVIDSON.

[G.O. No. 443, Educational, dated 14th May 1913.]

G.O. No. 716, Edl., d/28-10-1907.

" 536, " d/27-9-1909.

G.O. No. 396, from the P. P. I., No. 7003, dated 6-2-1913.

G.O. 394 Edl. d/8.5.12.

ORDER No 443 Edl. d/14-5-13

Keep a clean file
Copy for Mr. P. I.

rule was laid down
that while

might legitimately be
expended upon the

Order 6/13

make the rule more
elastic & to extend its
application to

as well as Colleges

Bar P

In the G.Os. read above the question was dealt with under the limitations ~~on public funds~~ should be permitted on the provision for games in Government colleges. ~~It was then directed that~~ ~~expenditure should be restricted to the~~ provision of recreation grounds for ~~as well as the~~ levelling or enclosing of such grounds. ~~such expenditure must not be incurred upon~~ ~~the adaptation of~~ ~~portions of recreation grounds for~~ specific games such as the construction of ~~a~~ tennis court ~~or~~ the turning of a cricket pitch, ~~etc.~~ should be prohibited.

2. The Government ~~have~~ ~~the~~ ~~under~~ ~~consideration~~ ~~and~~ ~~provision~~ of rendering the ~~rule~~ ~~more~~ ~~elastic~~, and they have now ~~resolved~~ ~~to~~ ~~enlarge~~ the scope of expenditure on games and to extend the ~~provision~~ ~~for~~ ~~recreation~~ ~~grounds~~ ~~in~~ ~~addition~~ ~~to~~ secondary schools. ~~also~~ ~~provision~~ for recreation grounds, the following ~~shall~~ ~~now~~ ~~in~~ ~~future~~ be regarded as suitable objects of ~~expenditure~~ ~~on~~ ~~public~~ ~~funds~~:-

(i) ^{to} provision and maintenance ~~of~~

~~Government colleges and secondary~~
schools of hockey and foot-ball grounds, tennis courts, cricket grounds and inexpensive pavilions, and dressing and bath rooms on play grounds, where necessary.

(ii) Occasional gifts of tennis and cricket nets and goal posts to newly started recreation clubs ~~in~~
~~such colleges and schools which are~~
specially ~~in~~ need of initial assistance and

(iii) annual grants in aid of recreation clubs ~~in such colleges and~~
~~schools~~, not exceeding one-sixth of the amount of subscriptions raised by the members of the clubs.

2. The Director of Public

Instruction will be informed that the Government consider that the aid in connection with the expenditure on ^{which is} gymnasias and games admissible under rule 57(i) of the Grant-in-Aid Code, ^{ordinarily} should ~~not~~ be given to colleges and secondary schools and ^{only} ~~not~~ in very special cases to elementary schools.

See Ministry of Education's note on page 8 of the report

to institutions under private management

To the D. P. I.
" A.G.
" Finl. Dept.
B.T. (Order only)

P.R.
5-5-13.
CR
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17.5-4

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Abstract.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 443, dated 14th May 1913.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Read the following papers:-

- G.O.No.716, Edl., dated 28th October 1907.
- G.O.No. 536, " " 27th September 1909.
- G.O.No.394, " " 8th May 1912.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Ref.
on Cur. No.7903/12, dated the 6th February 1913.

O R D E R:-

In the Government Orders read above the rule was laid down that while public funds might legitimately be expended upon the provision of recreation grounds for Government colleges and the levelling or enclosing of such grounds. Such expenditure must not be incurred upon the adaptation or portions of recreation grounds for specific games such as the construction of a tennis court or the turfing of a cricket pitch.

2. The Government have now decided to make the rule more elastic and to extend its application to secondary schools as well as colleges. In addition to the provision for recreation

13 6P.
2.
recreation grounds, the following will in future be regarded as suitable objects for the expenditure on public funds:--

(i) the provision and maintenance of hockey and foot-ball grounds, tennis courts, cricket grounds and inexpensive pavilions, and dressing and bath rooms on play grounds, where necessary.

(ii) occasional gifts of tennis and cricket nets and goal posts to newly started recreation clubs in special need of initial assistance; and

(iii) annual grants in aid of recreation clubs not exceeding one-sixth of the amount of subscriptions raised by the members of the clubs.

2. The Director of Public Instruction will be informed that the Government consider that the aid to institutions under private management in connection with the expenditure on gymnasia and games, which is admissible under rule 57(1) of the Grant-in-Aid Code, should ordinarily be given to colleges and secondary schools and only in very special cases to elementary schools.

(True Extract)

L. D.

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.

ET (ordinary)

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