

Educational (1913) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. ~~1731~~ 174
558

DATED 13.6.1913. (16)

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislation Council - Regarding office note,
on the resolution regarding the increased provision
for scholarships in secondary schools for boys &
in Colleges generally moved by the Hon. Mr. V. L. Sivas
Vasa Sastri at the meeting of the - held on 14th
March 1913.

Resolutions Regarding Revised Financial Statement.

SUBJECT.—No. 36 for the meeting of the Legislative
Council to be held on the 13th March 1913

SUBMITTED that two copies of this Resolution may be forwarded to the
Financial and Educational Departments with reference to No. 2 of the
rules regulating Secretariat procedure in dealing with these Resolutions in the
Legislative Council. The Financial Department may be asked to be so good as to
report in regard to the admission of the Resolution at an early date.

2. A copy of the Resolution may also be sent to each of the other Departments
of the Secretariat for information.

To
The Financial Department.

Copy to other Departments of the Secretariat for information.

3

Financial Department.
Educational Department.

Resolution regarding the Revised Financial Statement.

The Hon'ble Mr. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri.

15 (39. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum entered in the budget estimate for 1913-14 against the minor head "Scholarships" under 22-Education be increased by .20 lakh with a view to give additional facilities to poor and deserving students in secondary schools for boys and in colleges, General.

Legislative Department.
Legislative Department.

Resolution regarding the revised financial statement.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

At the meeting of the Council held on the 14th March 1913, the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri moved the following resolution:—
That the revised financial statement for 1912-13 be adopted and the same be referred to the Council for their consideration and approval.

General.

Copy of a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, dated 6th March 1913:—

I fear my resolutions Nos. 2 and 3 may be imperfect in form, and ask leave to amend them both by the addition of the words:—

"and that the amount budgeted under 45 Civil Works for works in charge of Public Works Department be reduced by a corresponding figure"

Leg. No. 6584
7-3-13

V.E.

To the departments of the Government for information. (Educational)



73/13

C. No. 51/13
8/3/13

Page 15

4

Educational Department. 5

The provision made in the budget for next year for scholarships in colleges - general, and for secondary schools for boys, is ~~Rs. 11,200~~ Rs. 11,200 and Rs. 33,200 respectively. The latter, though in excess of the budget estimate for 1912-1913 by Rs. 6,000, is nearly equal to the actuals of 1911-1912.

The grant of Government scholarships is regulated by a notification issued every year by the D.P.I. According to the notification for 1912-13 the number of scholarships tenable ~~in~~ in colleges is 24 and their monthly value is Rs. 9/- for the intermediate classes and Rs. 14 for the B.A. classes (including B.A. Honours). These are sanctioned by the Director. In secondary schools there are 144 scholarships for boys distributed equally among the eight inspectors' circles with a monthly value of Rs. 5 for the first, second and third forms and Rs. 6 for the fourth, fifth and sixth forms. These are sanctioned by circle inspectors. All these scholarships are "open only to pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of their school or college to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance".

2. The scheme of Government scholarships was systematized only in 1894. For a short history of the ~~scheme~~ ^{method} in force prior to that ^{year} please see the note with G.O. No. 525 Educational, dated 25th July 1894; ^{they were} ~~The system then adopted was~~ not in conformity with the policy laid down

(R)

(46)

(2)

Ref no 1088
1-2-1



20/12/12
1/5/13

for information of the Government
of the Department of Education

② *Observations extracted from the despatch in para 279 on page 248 of the 5th Commission Report.*

para. 283(16) on page 255 of the Report

Cf. notes with p. 515-23 21.7.94 ②

Cf. para 2 of p. 382-83 22.8.00 ①

paras. 337 + 338(14) on page 309 + 312 of the Report

page 10 of p. 711 23 15.11.84 ③

5. down in the Educational Department Despatch of 1884 in as much as restricted the scholarships were ~~only~~ to certain classes such as girls, Muhammadans and backward classes ^{*sections of the community*} and did not provide for a connecting link between the different grades of educational institutions. This defect ~~was~~ was pointed out by the Education Commission of 1882 itself; and since then the Govt. of India had been urging on the Madras Govt. to revise their system to give effect to the declared policy.

The first notification ^{*systemizing the scheme*} for the ~~grant~~ of scholarships, which was approved in G.O. No. 885 Edl., dated 22-11-1894,

- (a) definitely restricted ^{*them*} the scholarships to really poor and deserving students, ^{*them*} (b) threw open ~~the scholarships~~ to all classes, (c) provided a chain of scholarships from the lowest to the highest grade of education and (d) introduced a comparatively larger number for the secondary grade.

5. While the Government of India had ^{*continually*} been urging local Governments to afford greater facilities ^{*of this nature*} in secondary schools, the policy in regard to scholarships for University education has not been so liberal. The Education Commission doubted whether it was necessary for local Governments to assign for scholarships tenable in arts colleges a large proportion of the Provincial grant for education than ~~for~~ two per cent. The Govt. of India in para. 38 of their resolution No. 10 - 509, dated 23rd October 1884 accepted this restriction against undue expenditure on collegiate education and commended

commended it to local Governments for adoption, observing that efforts should be made to call for the private liberality in the endowment of scholarship in arts colleges. The Government of India in para 17 of their Resolution No. 495, dated 28th October 1899 again circularized local Governments insisting on ^{the} observance of this policy. ^{the} Government in letter No. 585 Educational, dated 23rd August 1900 pointed out how the recommendations of the Education Commission ^{in this respect} had not been neglected ⁱⁿ this ^{Penalty} and how largely the number and value of scholarships in arts colleges had been reduced since 1896-97. They also expected a still further reduction in subsequent years. Since then the amounts expended on college scholarships has been as follows:—

1901-02	...	Rs. 9,127
1902-03	...	Rs. 9,450
1903-04	...	Rs. 9,870
1904-05	...	Rs. 11,799
1905-06	...	Rs. 12,815
1906-07	...	Rs. 13,116
1907-08	...	Rs. 9,973
1908-09	...	Rs. 10,400
1909-10	...	Rs. 12,779
1910-11	...	Rs. 12,206
1911-12	...	Rs. 10,767
1912-13 (N.E.)	...	Rs. 11,200
1913-14 (Budget)	...	Rs. 11,200

can be traced to
account for the
variations from
year to year

~~Though the variations had been large, no exact reason~~
~~can be given for them.~~ It ^{will} be observed that the figures ^{recent}
~~for the last few years have been almost stationary~~
~~and have not kept pace with the growing increase in~~
expenditure

be the additional
number is

expenditure. The maximum limit of two percent
of ^{the} total Provincial ~~expenditure~~ is ^a long way
off and the enhancement ~~is~~ ^{the} ~~proposed~~ ^{but} ~~will be~~ ^{will be} ~~within~~ ^{the} ~~limit~~ ^{limit}. ~~It~~
has however been not to increase the expenditure
under this head. The Government of 1894 were
strongly against the provision of facilities for
higher education ~~for~~ ^{the} poor people. The Government
of India's orders to fix scholarships for all
grades, ~~which~~ ^{the} ~~included~~ ^{the} Collegiate ~~and~~ ^{the} were only
reluctantly accepted. Please see pages 4 and 5
of notes with G.O. No. 525 Educational, dated 31st
July 1894 and pages 6 and 7 of the notes with G.O.
No. 385 Educational, dated 22nd November 1894.
Since then there has been a change of opinion
~~as~~ ^{all} evidenced by the fact that, while the
rate of fees in colleges was raised generally and
in the Presidency College to a slightly higher
degree, the Government called for and sanctioned
a scheme of scholarships to provide for poor
students who might elect to study in the ~~latter~~
latter college. It is for consideration whether
the Government should oppose this part of the
resolution. The D.P.T. may be consulted.

4. As regards secondary schools there seems to
be no objection on the score of policy to accept
the recommendation if funds are forthcoming. As
a matter of fact the expenditure has been in-
creasing. The figures below represent the outlay
on this object ~~or~~ for the past five years as
compared with the estimates for the current and
ensuing years:--

1907-08	...	Mar 23, 190x	Rs.	21,056
1908-09	...		Rs.	21,422
1909-10	...		Rs.	21,490
1910-11	...		Rs.	29,192
1911-12	...		Rs.	35,542
1912-13	...	(D.E.)	Rs.	35,200
1913-14	...	(E.E.)	Rs.	35,200

5. It is for the P.W.D. to say whether they ^{will} ~~will~~ be willing to spare the funds proposed for transfer to "scholarships"

9.2.13

Yes; but I imagine there would be no difficulty about finding the small allotment proposed from some other source if the ~~present~~ substance of the resolution were accepted but the Public Works budget could not be reduced. That would be matter for consideration by Finance. The view which the Education Department take in regard to this resolution is, I submit, that if funds are forthcoming the sum suggested could with advantage be utilized on the creation of more scholarships. The details of the distribution shd. require careful re-examination, but as this, and should remain, the rule to restrict scholarships to poor boys of real promise, ~~to effect~~ ^{the object} of each an addition to the grant would go ^{help to} justify the rules at which fees

Copies fast to
P.W.D. & Trial,
Please

he welcome as
strengthening the
justification for

Since the enhancement
in 1910 (viz. 90.
No. 271 of 21.5.10)
that it has been

(T)

are ^{now} found in colleges & secondary schools.
This is the subject of frequent complaint that
fees are too high. Govt. do not admit to
proposition; but a liberal scheme of schol-
arships is desirable to ^{give} ~~provide~~ them
but poor boys ^{achieve} ~~from~~ climbing up to
the top of the educational ladder.

LT
15.3.13 Jan

Yours sincerely

10.3.13

Para 14 of D.P.2. memo
on page 4 of
Sr. M. 254 (2)
27.3.13

Sr. 264 (2)
27.3.13

(K)

Please see extract from the Council pro-
ceedings relating to this resolution placed
below. The D.P.2 has already proposed
to make increased provision for scholar-
ships in secondary schools & in colleges
and the proposal has been accepted by
Govt. The extra scholarships may be
awarded from July next.

2. Submitted that these papers may
be recorded. A draft order is placed
below for approval.

8K
12.6.13. (A)
12.6.13

12.6.13

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Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

RESOLUTION No. 15—SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Friday the 14th day of March 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron PENTLAND* of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASINNESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of
Doddappanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASINHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-AEIDIN SAHIB, Shifa-ul-Mulk.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARANKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVAGE.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

No. 15. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum entered in the budget estimate for 1913-1914 against the minor head 'scholarships' under 22. Education be increased by '20 lakh with a view to give additional facilities to poor and deserving students in secondary schools for boys and in colleges, general, and that the amount budgeted under 45. Civil Works for Works in charge of Public Works Department be reduced by a corresponding figure.

In doing so he said :—"My proposal deals with the special head of scholarships under the head of education. Before I go to the proposal I wish to make, it may be well to state exactly what the scheme of scholarships now in operation is. There are in industrial schools 199 scholarships now offered; in elementary schools there are offered 220 scholarships for Mappillas, 25 for Savaras, 25 for Khonds, 25 for Koyas, 65 for Hindu and Muhammadan widows. Besides these, for the higher elementary grades of classes, there are 24 scholarships for boys and 24 for girls, running for a period of three years at Rs. 2, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 3 each year. There are in secondary schools 144 scholarships for boys and 18 for girls, running for a period of three years, of Rs. 3 for the first three years and Rs. 6 during the second three years. There are in the collegiate grade 24 scholarships and these run for a period ranging between four and five—four in the case of those who take the B.A. Pass course and five for those who take the Honours course. These scholarships are of the value of Rs. 9 and Rs. 14. Besides these, there are post-graduate scholarships, six in number, of Rs. 20 a month. I must also refer to certain special scholarships given to the students that attend the Presidency College in view of the heavy fees that are charged in that institution. There is one rule that might be read for the information of the Council from which the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson read one sentence yesterday : 'The scholarships are open only to pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of their school or college to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. In the award of scholarships the claims of those sections of the community who are in most need of aid will, other conditions being satisfied, be considered.' I have every confidence that the Council will grant, after this statement as to scholarships, that it is a system very well conceived and on the whole suited to the circumstances of all classes of the community. I am, however, pleading for the extension of scholarships under two particular heads—scholarships in secondary schools and scholarships in colleges, general. The present system began in 1909 and it has continued unaltered since, but there has been a change in value which, I may mention to the Council, was owing to the raising of the scale of fees in the year 1911. The Director, in pursuance of the promise that he made to this Council, altered the value of the scholarships in the direction of liberality and they are on a scale which, I think, is on the whole calculated to suit the enhanced school fees. There are, as I said, 144 scholarships in secondary schools. It would be well to mention that in the year 1909-10 of these 144 scholarships six were given to Uriyas as a special consideration, 16 were given to Muhammadans, 25 were given to what are known as the backward classes and 96 were reserved for the general classes of the community. That must satisfy the Members of Council that these scholarships are so awarded as to be, on every side, of benefit to the backward classes. The average strength of a secondary school from the first to the sixth form during the past two years—it was much more before—is now 60,000 and 144 scholarships per year for the six forms works out to 864 and that number works out to a percentage of 1.4. Working out the same proportion in colleges, we get 108 scholarships given for 3,800 pupils in all; and that gives us a percentage of 2.9. I would like to ask the Council to recommend to the Government that 5 per cent. of scholarships may be given in secondary schools and 10 per cent. in colleges. Five per cent. of 60,000 will be 3,000,

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

and this will be spread over six years, so that each year we shall have 500 scholarships. Similarly, in colleges, we shall have to give, in order to reach the percentage of 10.84 scholarships. There are, as I said already, 144 scholarships that are given. Five hundred minus 144 scholarships will leave 356 which is the number that I ask for afresh now in regard to secondary schools and the number for colleges will be 60. These figures if multiplied by the value of scholarships give us per month Rs. 1,680 in addition; and if worked out for the year the value comes to Rs. 19,276, which is roughly the figure of Rs. 20,000, which I have put down in my resolution. I may say at once to the Council that the figure of Rs. 20,000 will not be enough for next year. As years go by and the scholarships are newly given every year, their value will rise and the total amount given in the shape of scholarships will also rise. Next year it will be twice 20,000, the year after that three times 20,000 and the year after that there will be a sudden jump. When the present system of scholarships is fully worked out, it will be found that when it is in full operation, it will probably cost the Government Rs. 61,920 per annum; and when the additional scholarships that I propose should be given are in full operation the whole scheme under these heads will cost 2.35 lakhs. A question has been asked—and it was asked no earlier than yesterday—why Government should give scholarships in schools and colleges. I may say that the award of scholarships is based upon the idea that the best brains wherever they may be found should be fully utilized and made available for public benefit. The community in general has every thing to gain and nothing whatever to lose, if a poor boy who is unable to support himself at college is enabled to do so by the aid of public funds, and I think it is in view of that principle that in every country great care is taken to construct what is known as a ladder of education. As regards the ideal in England—this is a point on which I need not say very much to this Council—I shall only quote from an address given by the President of the National Union of Teachers which indeed goes very much further than I propose. He says :

'Fees were an insurmountable obstacle to the secondary education of the poor, and until fees were abolished it was iniquitous to debar the children from the benefits of a continued education in their own schools. It might be argued that the 25 per cent. of free places insisted on in all recognized secondary schools met the case. . . . Twenty-five per cent. of free places was a mere patch on a worn-out system. The fact was, they were in urgent need of statutory provision for the natural overflow of the elementary into the secondary system. There was not much opportunity to gratify a desire for secondary education on a twopence rate. But if secondary education was necessary for the full development of the brain power of the whole nation, then its provision for all who could profit by it must be made compulsory on the education authorities, and its access to the children of the poor must be as possible as its access to the children of the well-to-do. He was not advocating the continued education of the unfit at the public expense; but he was advocating a sound national investment in the brains of those who showed marked ability to proceed to the higher branches of knowledge and to proceed with profit to themselves and the nation. There would be an opportunity to make this investment next year. He hoped to see in the Bill the provision of free secondary education made compulsory on the authorities and by means of generous grants from the Imperial Exchequer brought within reach of all whose mental endowment would enable them to profit by it.'

"I do not confound the scholarships of which I have been talking with free places in the secondary schools. I read this extract to give an idea of the principle on which the educational ladder is based elsewhere. I have only one word more to say on this subject. We have at the present moment a great discouragement to the award of free studentships in schools in the shape of the provision in the Grant-in-Aid Code which says that any surrender of fees by managers of schools in the shape of fee will not be taken into account in calculating the fee income. That is a provision to which exception has been taken, and although this is not the place to raise the question, I desire to point to that provision in the Grant-in-Aid Code as an additional argument for the Government to make provision for scholarships as I have recommended. I do not think that 5 per cent. for schools and 10 per cent. for colleges will be considered to be too high a proportion for the community which is generally acknowledged poor.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma.)

"Now, a word about the distribution of scholarships might be allowed to me. The distribution of scholarships is guided by circles of inspectorates. There are eight circles in this Presidency and each circle gets an equal number out of these 144 scholarships, viz., eighteen. It seems to me that we need take two circles only, the two extremes. The sixth circle which contains 61 schools with 20,600 scholars cannot be placed on the same level as the third circle which contains 21 schools with 2,300 scholars. The scholarship notification provides that where scholarships are not awarded in one circle, they may be transferred with the permission of the Director to another circle, but the transfers are not easily made. I think the notification might make provision for a differential treatment for these circles in view of the great disparity that prevails in them. I would also add another word about the value of these scholarships. The value is, I think, in no case much higher than the fees demanded for the particular standard. The very idea of scholarships is laid down in the despatch of 1854 in these terms: 'The amount of the stipendiary scholarships should be fixed at such a sum as may be considered sufficient for the maintenance of the holders of them at the colleges or schools to which they are attached, and which may often be at a distance from the home of the students.'

"That would mean that the scholarships should be of a value which will largely enable the pupils to be maintained. I am, however, averse to asking for any considerable modification in the value of the scholarships, because I recognize that the scholarships were altered in this direction so recently as 1911-12 and perhaps it is not reasonable that I should ask for much more. Although the figure that I have referred to, viz., 2-35 lakhs, might sound too big, it appears to me that in view of the great sums that are now being spent upon education a considerable share may be provided under the head of scholarships. In fact, as I consider the large sums that are now being given, if I may use those famous words, I am 'astonished at my own moderation'. There is one more explanation due from me with regard to the proposal I make as to the source from which this enhanced expenditure is to be met. I have suggested in my resolution that I should raid the Public Works Department for this purpose. I thought that that was the customary way of asking for a reduction; in doing that, I thought I was only applying the formula in use in the Council. As I read the proceedings of the Council last year, I found that everybody was asking for a corresponding reduction to be made in 45 Civil Works and I had a suspicion that the Honourable Member for Public Works always carried in his pockets a few spare pence to be thrown to clamouring colleagues at his heels."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—"I am perfectly at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri that one of the main objects of the provision of scholarships is to encourage the poor but deserving students to prosecute their studies, so that they may place their services at the disposal of the public. A portion of the grant may, therefore, be very well earmarked for persons, who are reported to be exceptionally clever, wherever they may come from—whether they come from the second, the third or the sixth circle. On special reports, received by the Director of Public Instruction, that they are men of exceptional brains and they are men who are likely to be useful to the community I think these scholarships are awarded. I may be permitted to hope that, having regard to the policy that the State has disconnected itself from secondary education and as far as possible from higher education, the number of scholarships may be increased from year to year, as the occasion may arise. I am for granting scholarships according as the occasion may arise, wherever the talent may be found, but subject to these two conditions. The amount of money that is placed at the disposal of the Department of Education is a certain definite sum and the principle of distribution that is adopted by the Director of Public Instruction is a perfectly legitimate one and correct one and if it errs at all it errs on the side of undue liberality towards places which may not require such help. I shall make myself clear. There are several ways of distributing these grants, subject to the first qualification that the best brains are to be rewarded. Subject to that qualification, there are several ways of looking at it. Various districts or various parts of the Province which contribute a certain amount of revenue to the Government may reap the benefit thereof, from Provincial

(Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

funds in proportion to that revenue. But I do not think that is a consideration which would be contended for by a very large number of men, because it may be that the Government would find themselves absolutely compelled to help districts which return only a small amount of revenue. It may be that districts like Godavari, Kistna and Guntur may not require the same liberality of treatment and the same help as the others, because they are rich and powerful, and there are other districts which are poorly circumstanced. Regard must also be had to the backwardness of the various communities in the matter of awarding these scholarships. If that be not the principle, I fail to see how the Government were pleased to promise special consideration for the Muhammadan community. That is the only basis upon which any concession be granted to any community. All communities should be equal in the eye of law, and I am perfectly at one with the Government, that whenever we see a specially backward community, such as the Muhammadan community, and when they ask for a time—we must emphasize the word for a time—for special concessions from Government, they should have the warmest sympathies of the other parts of the Presidency. But to say that three circles or divisions should not be helped to the extent they are, because it will interfere with the needs of other Provinces would be to enunciate a principle which would work hardship in practice. I am specially having in my mind's eye three or four districts which are specially backward in the matter of education. The Ceded Districts, Your Excellency will know, and I may add also the Nellore district, are very backward in point of secondary education. I am not pleading the cause of any particular class or community, but I am merely pointing out that these districts deserve special consideration at the hands of the Government for more than one reason. The Ceded Districts are known as famine districts and are very backward in education and as they cannot work out their own salvation, we must give them a fresh start. I hope that your Excellency's Government will therefore be pleased to have this consideration prominently before it, viz., that those parts of the country which are extremely backward should be given special consideration in the matter of the award of these scholarships, having regard to the other consideration that the exceptionally best brains of the country must be encouraged."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I had originally hoped that as the mouthpiece of Government I should have found it possible to give a favourable answer to this resolution. But I knew that this dream was not destined to be realized when on the eve of the meeting of the Council, on the 12th night, the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne gave me a letter from the Hon'ble Mover, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, outlining his proposals exactly in the form in which he has laid it before the Council to-day and explaining that, when he proposed an addition of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose of extending the system of scholarships, he did not merely mean a lump sum of Rs. 20,000 or a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000, either of which would have been within the bounds of practical politics. The letter which he wrote to the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne and which the latter kindly placed in my hands shows that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's idea was, as he has explained to us to-day, to add 356 secondary scholarships and 60 collegiate scholarships each year. The ordinary secondary scholarship is tenable for three years at the rate of Rs. 5 a month and for three further years at the rate of Rs. 6 a month, so that the average cost is three times three plus three times six or altogether Rs. 27 a month. Similarly a collegiate scholarship is tenable as a rule for five years and includes a sixth year if the candidate takes up the Honours course. I believe for the first three years the rate is Rs. 9."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"Two years."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"Two years, Yes. And for the next three years the rate is Rs. 14. The total of these sums comes to twice nine, eighteen, plus three times fourteen, forty-two, or Rs. 60 per month, that is, each collegiate scholarship means Rs. 60 a month, or Rs. 720 a year. As each secondary scholarship means Rs. 27 a month or Rs. 324 a year, the cumulative effect of Rs. 20,000 worth of scholarships each year is that in six years they rise automatically to very nearly 1-60 lakhs. If you capitalize that at 4 per cent. it means roughly speaking 60 lakhs, so that instead of a lump grant of Rs. 20,000 or a recurring grant

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; the President; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Harold Stuart.)

of Rs. 20,000 you are face to face with a recurring grant of 1-60 lakhs or a lump grant of 60 lakhs. However anxious one may be to extend the system of secondary and collegiate scholarships, it seems open to grave question whether so much expenditure can consistently be sanctioned, having regard to the cardinal policy laid down by the Government of India. I may quote from the last resolution, published on the 28th February: 'The proposition that illiteracy must be broken down and that primary education has, in the present circumstances of India, a predominant claim upon the public funds, represent accepted policy no longer open to discussion.' I am afraid, therefore, that though without specific instructions to that effect, I must say there seems to be little or no prospect of this resolution being accepted by the Government. The figures are too large."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"May I interrupt you. Can you not accept the resolution to the extent to which you have been willing?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"That is for the Government to say."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I did not intend to say anything on this resolution. But perhaps I may add one sentence to what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, and that is this: that, while the extent of the proposal is quite beyond anything that the Government can contemplate at the present time, they are not to be understood as not having great sympathy with the desire, so far as it can be co-ordinated with the other developments in education—the desire to extend and develop the present system of scholarships. Perhaps with that brief addition to what has been said, I will, if the Hon'ble gentleman so desires, put the resolution to the Council, as no one else seems desirous to address the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"In view of what the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has said, may I make an enquiry? I find on page 46, paragraph 147 of the Revised Financial Statement under 'scholarships,' this sentence 'Both the Revised Estimates for 1912-13 and the Budget Estimate for 1913-14 provide for more scholarships in colleges, schools (both secondary and elementary) for boys and girls, Sanskrit schools, and some scholarships for widows willing to become teachers.' I read this paragraph to show that the appeal I make is not one which the Government did not think of themselves. They seem to have provided for a certain augmentation of these scholarships under the very head for which I have been pleading. They speak of enhanced scholarships in colleges and in secondary schools as well. If the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson will tell me how much this augmentation amounts to, I can see how far the Government are prepared to meet us."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Honourable gentleman will find that information at page 145 of the budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"That includes details under several heads."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"There the details are given for secondary schools for boys, colleges, general, colleges, professional, etc."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I quite understand what the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says. But I am saying that, under the particular heads I am speaking of, there is no augmentation."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"For secondary schools for boys the total value has increased."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"The value of the particular scholarships has not increased."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The total value for elementary schools has increased."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I must say that the budget figures do not show an increase under the particular heads that I have been asking of."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Quite so."

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Alfred Bourne; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"But paragraph 147 of the Financial Statement seems to show that the Government had also considered the question of increasing the scholarships under these heads. If paragraph 147 will in effect override the budget provision and give some increased grant, it will be all right."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"I should think there is no objection to make some grants for this and I have always wished to do so if funds are available. I can only submit for your Excellency's acceptance any proposal of mine. I am willing myself to propose some further increase in regard to these scholarships. The increase is already considerable under several heads. The total increase is from Rs. 89,000 in round numbers to 1-24 lakhs. But the particular items of increase proposed in this budget do not affect colleges, general, it is true; but they do affect, to some small extent, secondary schools for boys. The main portion of the increase is under other heads."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I do not know whether I am quite in order in rising at this stage. I think, on behalf of the Government, I may tell the Honourable mover of the resolution that the Government are quite prepared to consider proposals for some further increase in scholarships for the class of students, whose cause he advocates. We cannot commit ourselves to any scheme of the magnitude that he has outlined. But at present we can only say that we will view favourably proposals for increasing the scholarships to college students subject, as your Excellency has said, to the claims of other branches of education. I must apologize for what is, I am afraid, a verbal inaccuracy in the Financial Statement, as it is not a fact that the grant of scholarships to 'colleges, general,' has been increased. Under other heads there has been some increase."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I am quite willing to withdraw my resolution in view of what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. But I wish to add one word in reply to what the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma said. It was no part of my case that the backward districts should be unfavourably treated at all. I was only saying that if equal provision should be made for districts in which there was a very large student population and districts in which there was a very scanty student population, that was not a part of the notification to which I can give my approval. Of differential treatment or more favourable treatment to backward classes I shall be as hearty an advocate as any one else. With regard to certain observations which he has allowed to be mixed up with it I should say that if special treatment to Muhammadans is necessary I shall not object to it at all. I certainly shall strongly approve of any favourable treatment that may be given to such classes."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

15

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C. No. 746, From the *Dep. Dep't.*, No. 6581, dated 6.3.1913

Notes on the resolution regarding increased provision for scholarships in secondary schools for boys & in colleges, forwarded. Moved by the Hon. Mr. V. S. Crinivasa Sastri at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14.3.13

ORDER. No. 558 of 1913, dated 13.6.1913.

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