

950 (1913) Department.

Mr. SERIES.

G.O., No. 1194 950

DATED 13-12-13.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council

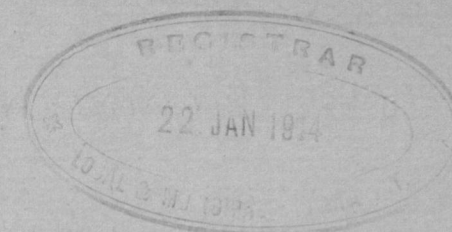
Recording notes connected with the resolution proposed to be moved at the meeting of Nov 1913 regarding the readmission to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Dep't of the secondary schools managed by municipalities and D.A. boards except those of which the net cost is met wholly from Provincial revenues.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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



RESOLUTION IX—GRANT-IN-AID FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS MANAGED BY LOCAL BODIES.

Extract from the Proceedings of a 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.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th day of November 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron PENTLAND* of Lyth, P.O.,
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. 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. R. C. C. CARR.
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. H. E. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARS.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
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. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAYEGE.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

GRANT-IN-AID FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS MANAGED BY
LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I beg leave to withdraw the resolution which stands in my name, as regards the grant-in-aid for secondary schools managed by local bodies; and in doing so, shall make a very short statement. It was my object that the secondary schools managed by local boards and municipalities should get from Government a regular assignment year after year for their maintenance and especially for the improvement of the salaries of the teachers employed under them. For some years they have received no grant for this purpose, because in 1907, when the Grant-in-Aid Code was revised, municipal and board schools were removed from its operation. I am, however, gratified to learn from the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction that during the current year a sum of Rs. 94,000 has been sanctioned for the benefit of the staffs of these schools. As I only desire that money should be put into these schools for the improvement of their staffs, I do not propose to make any distinction between aid through the Code and otherwise. So long as they are assisted, I think it does not matter whether the Code includes them or excludes them. For various reasons it is considered by Government that they should be outside the Code. I do not want to press the resolution and I withdraw it. I beg to express my great satisfaction that the schools have got close upon one lakh of rupees and I am given to understand that this sum may be increased in the future."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Honourable Member then withdrew the resolution which was as follows:—

IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary schools managed by district and municipal boards, except those of which the net cost is met wholly from Provincial revenues, be re-admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Ed. CN. 3083.

Legislative Department.

for 2nd time 27.6.13
+ previous papers.

Resolutions on matters of General Public
Interest.

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

XIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary schools managed by District and Municipal Boards, except those of which the net cost is met wholly from Provincial revenues, be re-admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department.

To the Educational and Local and Municipal Departments.

Copy to other departments of the Secretariat.

Leg. U.O.

dated

October 1913

File as advised
Sub. to Secy
Please note
on 27.6.13
15/10

Resolution on matters of General Public
Interest.

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

XIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary schools — managed by District and Municipal Boards, except those of which the net cost is met wholly from Provincial revenues, be re-admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-aid Code of the Madras Educational Department.

The same additional member proposed to move an almost similar resolution at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in April 1913, but it was withdrawn with the permission of the President. The only difference between the two in resolutions is that/the present one the schools the net cost of which is already borne by Government are left out. The notes prepared in connection with that resolution are reproduced below:—

*119 from 6022d N
27-6-13*

NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF
GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[SUBJECT.—*Admission of secondary institutions under local bodies to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code.*]

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

20. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary institutions managed by municipalities and local boards be admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department.

The system of grants-in-aid is primarily intended to encourage and assist private agencies at work in education. In their Despatch of 1854 the Court of Directors explained the system as follows :—

“Aid will be given (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and funds at the disposal of Government, may render it possible) to all schools which impart a good secular education, provided that they are under adequate local management (by the term “local management,” we understand one or more persons, such as private patrons, voluntary subscribers, or the trustees of endowments, who will undertake the general superintendence of the school, and be answerable for its permanence for some given time); and provided also that their managers consent that the schools shall be subject to Government inspection, and agree to any conditions which may be laid down for the regulation of such grants.”

The system of grants-in-aid in this Presidency, which as pointed out above originally applied to schools under private management, was, however, subsequently extended to schools under public management, viz., municipal and local board schools. The circumstances under which this extension of the system was effected are not

clear. Even as early as 1885 the Code appears to have admitted local board schools to aid under the salary grant system. Gradually the institutions of local bodies seem to have been admitted to other forms of grants also. Please compare paragraph 255 of the Public Instruction Report of 1888-89 in which year the Code was amended so as to induce local boards “to apply for aid from Provincial funds with a view to the erection of suitable houses or sheds for their primary schools.”

2. In 1905 the whole question of the system of aid came up under consideration. In that connection the Director of Public Instruction pointed out—

(i) that it was anomalous that local bodies who stood in the relation of controlling agencies in regard to private bodies should be themselves treated as private agencies in so far as they received aid under the Code;

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 255, Educational, dated 19th April 1905.

(ii) that the grant given to board schools with the fourth standard frequently amounted to the total net cost of the entire school, though the board was under the Code responsible for the maintenance of schools up to the third standard, in consequence of which many board schools came to be entirely supported by Provincial funds and "had even been a source of profit to the boards at the expense of Provincial funds;" and

(iii) that it was also necessary to simplify the system of aid by removing from the scope of the Code aid to other public funds.

3. The Government agreed with the Director that the application of the Grant-in-Aid Code to schools under the direct management of local bodies was an anomaly and that to apply all the rules in the Code to these schools in order to determine the exact amount the Government should contribute was quite unnecessary. They directed that such schools might be taken out of the operation of the Code and that the aid which the local bodies might stand in need of on account of those schools should be given to them in the shape of additional subsidy. Accordingly local fund and municipal schools were excluded from the revised Grant-in-Aid Code submitted to Government by the Director in December 1905. The Government approved of this proposal and in doing so observed as follows:—

"The Code is primarily intended to deal with institutions under private management and to regulate the grant of public funds in aid of the private funds which maintain these institutions; it is not adapted to determine how public funds should be applied in aid of other public funds raised for educational purposes. Any help which Government may give to local bodies to enable them to maintain their schools or to pay their grants in aid will be subsidies or allotments outside the Code and will be determined by such orders as the Government may from time to time issue"—vide paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

4. The Additional Member now proposes that secondary schools under local bodies should be brought under the Code. The main object of the resolution presumably is to secure a larger measure of aid from Provincial funds for these institutions.

* Including municipal schools.

The total expenditure from Provincial contributions to board* secondary schools from 1906-07 to 1911-12 is given below:—

	RS.
1906-07	4,687
1907-08	8,769
1908-09	16,935
1909-10	22,998
1910-11	18,042
1911-12	21,561

A comparison of these figures with the corresponding figures† for 1905-06

† Year.	Grants. RS.	and earlier years will be of little use inasmuch as the classification of schools has been completely altered since 1906—many schools which were classed as secondary previous to that year, having since become "elementary." From the first set
1902-03	43,826	
1903-04	45,979	
1904-05	43,434	
1905-06	36,924	

of figures it will be seen that the expenditure from Provincial funds on board secondary schools has been gradually on the increase and it is therefore not likely that the institutions have suffered by their exclusion from the Code. The criterion for aid under the present system in respect of secondary schools under local bodies is the ability of those bodies to meet the charges on account of institutions. The Government are already meeting the net cost of the maintenance of the secondary schools

at the Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Ootacamund municipalities and at Chittoor which is under the district board.

* Orders in respect of others have been in force long prior to the alteration of the Code (G.O. No. 451, Educational, dated 26th June 1906; G.O. No. 468 M., dated 5th March 1907.)

The order dealing with the case of Anantapur (G.O. No. 451, Educational, dated 26th June 1906) shows that besides undertaking to pay the net cost, Government expressly called for proposals to place the school on a "really efficient footing."

L. DAVIDSON—27-3-13.

Vide article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. The total number of secondary schools at the close of 1911-12 was 23 † under the management of municipalities and 70 ‡ under local boards. From column 21 of statement VIII appended to the General Municipal Review for 1911-12 it appears

† Column 16 of General Municipal Review, statement VIII.

‡ Column 13 of statement XXI of General Local Fund Review.

G.O. No. 308, Educational, dated 23rd May 1911.

G.O. No. 261, Educational, dated 20th March 1912.

recurring grant of 1.35 lakhs for secondary schools to such schools which are under the management of local boards and municipal councils.

The policy of Government in respect of the maintenance of secondary schools by local bodies is that they should not be allowed to undertake expenditure on such institutions to the detriment of elementary education which is their primary concern.

Cf. Memorandum No. 802, Local and Municipal, dated 3rd April 1905.

Cf. items 11 and 21 on pages 5 and 6 of G.O. No. 59, Educational, dated 2nd February 1911.

Paragraph 5 of India's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 59, Educational, dated 2nd February 1911.

Paragraph 5 of letter to India No. 60, Educational, dated 2nd February 1911.

"and that it would be in the best interests of education if Government made it their aim gradually to take them over and to place them under the undivided and expert control of the Education Department." As a matter of fact the Director actually submitted to Government in October 1909 the suggestion to take over such schools under the management of Government and in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated 21st February 1910, proposals in this regard were called for by Government. The matter is however held under abeyance pending the final settlement of the model school scheme. In connection with the programme of educational

4
expenditure in the Presidency for the next three years, the Director again intimated that he contemplated suggesting that all secondary institutions for boys managed by

Page 3 of notes with G.O. No. 1012, Educational, dated 16th November 1912.

local bodies be provincialized, the elementary Government girls' schools being made over to them in turn. It can hardly be stated that anything like the maximum requirements in respect of elementary education has yet been provided for in any of the local areas.

6. The resolution now proposed can be opposed on the following grounds:—

(a) That "grants-in-aid" as such are not meant for schools under local bodies; (b) that though excluded from the Code, Board secondary schools are in receipt of aid from Provincial funds in another form; and

(c) that local bodies should not be encouraged to devote their funds on secondary education to the detriment of elementary education which is their primary concern and for the development of which there is ample scope for their entire energy.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—27-3-13.

It is, I think, quite certain that board and municipal secondary schools are pecuniarily far better off under the present system of subsidies than if eligible for assistance only in accordance with the Grant-in-Aid Code. The Additional Member may have been misled by a comparison of statistics such as is made at page 2 *supra*, the inferences drawn being fallacious owing to changes in nomenclature, as the office-note points out.

2. Taking local boards and municipalities together, their expenditure on secondary education is of course much less than the educational subsidies they receive from Government. For whatever purpose those subsidies are given, it is consequently the case that Government indirectly, if not directly, bear the entire net cost of board and municipal secondary schools. If local bodies were compelled completely to discharge their responsibility for elementary education, they would have no funds left over to spend on secondary schools which are not completely self-supporting.

3. The general trend of policy in this Presidency has hitherto been towards provincializing secondary schools under boards and municipal councils. The acceptance of this resolution would be a retrograde measure in the opposite direction, and apart from that general consideration it is not likely that the Additional Member will be able to show cause for a revocation of the action deliberately taken in 1905-06 for the exclusion of these classes of schools from the purview of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The resolution must, I submit, be directly opposed.

L. DAVIDSON—28-3-13.

6
Since the above note was written, grants

amounting to Rs. 37,200 have been sanctioned ^(involving non-recurring expenditure) for the following purposes intended for the -- improvement of secondary schools under the control of local boards and municipal councils.

	Rs.	
H (1) Extension of the Board High School buildings at Tiruvalur.	31,000 ✓	G.O. 789 Edl. 23-8-1913.
V (2) For library and furniture of the municipal secondary school at Vizianagram.	1,200 ✓	G.O. 742 Edl. 12-8-1913.
K (3) Lump contribution for the maintenance of the Board Secondary school at Porto-Novo.	5,000 ✓	G.O. 1076 L. 26-6-1913.
(4) Acquisition of a building for the Municipal High School, Kumbakonam.	4,000 ✓	G.O. 1076 L. 26-6-1913.

In the case of item (1) ~~the amount~~ represent the total cost. If grants should be paid under the Grant-in-aid Code the school would ordinarily get ~~these amounts~~ only half these amounts. As the resolution relates only to -- secondary schools, no mention has been made of the large grants sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned for the municipal colleges at Salem, Palghat and Tellicherry. As regards recurring charges it is proposed to distribute a sum of Rs. 78,413 among local boards and municipal councils for increasing the pay of teachers in the secondary schools under their management.

Rs.
+ Salem 80,000
Palghat 17,000
Tellicherry 40,000

C. M. 2104
(under deposit)

Rs. CR
31-10-13 31-10-13

HE Mc Jernard.

Box No. 42
1. 11. 13.

The resolution must be opposed + in A. Bourne be asked to take charge of it. H. J.

The arguments here presented are not to my mind conclusive: and I should like to discuss the subject first with the D.P.I.

The mover's object, I do not know. It may not be solely to obtain a larger measure of aid from Provincial funds for these schools, tho' that cannot be condemned on its merits: it may be to secure a more regular income upon which ^{these local authorities} ~~they~~ can safely reckon and base their educational administration. But I should like to discuss, as I have said.



P.
1. 11. 13.

D.P.I., no.

11/5/11

Discussed with His Excellency who agrees that the attitude to be taken up depends to a large extent upon the disposal of the proposals to subsidize local bodies to enable them to improve their Secondary Schools.

I await further instructions. If these ^{proposals} are approved I am to oppose the resolution.

11/5/13

Col no. 3083-1
3. 11. 13. 11

C. No. 2124

+ sanctioned in form
10078a 5-11-13

See 11/5/11

sent
11/5/11

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF
GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[SUBJECT.—Resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri proposes to ^{move} at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 11th November 1913 regarding grant-in-aid for secondary schools managed by local bodies.]

XIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary schools managed by District and Municipal Boards, except those of which the net cost is met wholly from Provincial revenues, be re-admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department.

The same additional member proposed to move an almost similar resolution at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in April 1913, but it was withdrawn with the permission of the President. Page 11 of G.O. No. 602, Educational, dated 27th June 1913. The only difference between the two resolutions is that in the present one the schools the net cost of which is already borne by Government are left out. The notes prepared in connection with that resolution are reproduced below :—

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

"20. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary institutions managed by municipalities and local boards be admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department."

The system of grants-in-aid is primarily intended to encourage and assist private agencies at work in education. In their despatch of 1854 the Court of Directors explained the system as follows :—

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Article 1, chapter II, page 2 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, 1885. appears to have admitted local board schools to aid under the salary grant system. Gradually the institutions of local bodies seem to have been admitted to other forms of grants also. Please compare paragraph 255 of the Public Instruction Report of 1888-89 in which year the Code was amended so as to induce local boards "to apply for aid from Provincial funds with a view to the erection of suitable houses or sheds for their primary schools."

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(iii) that it was also necessary to simplify the system of aid by removing from the scope of the Code aid to other public funds.

3. The Government agreed with the Director that the application of the Grant-in-Aid Code to schools under the direct management of local bodies was an anomaly and that to apply all the rules in the Code to these schools in order to determine the exact amount the Government should contribute was quite unnecessary. They directed that such schools might be taken out of the operation of the Code and that the aid which the local bodies might stand in need of on account of those schools should be given to them in the shape of additional subsidy. Accordingly local fund and municipal schools were excluded from the revised Grant-in-Aid Code submitted to Government by the Director in December 1905. The Government approved of this proposal and in doing so observed as follows:—

"The Code is primarily intended to deal with institutions under private management and to regulate the grant of public funds in aid of the private funds which maintain these institutions; it is not adopted to determine how public funds should be applied in aid of other public funds raised for educational purposes. Any help which Government may give to local bodies to enable them to maintain their schools or to pay their grants in aid will be subsidies or allotments outside the Code and will be determined by such orders as the Government may from time to time issue"—vide paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 356, Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

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L. DAVIDSON—27-3-13.

Vide article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. The total number of secondary schools at the close of 1911-12 was 23 † under the management of municipalities and 70 ‡ under local boards. From column 21 of statement VIII appended to the General Municipal Review for 1911-12 it appears that in the case of almost all the municipal schools where the net cost of maintenance (excluding Provincial contributions) is high, the entire net charge is borne by Government. In the remaining cases the net outlay is not appreciable and probably therefore within the competence of the municipalities to meet. It may also be observed that in the distribution of special grants of 1.70 and 2 lakhs sanctioned for equipment of secondary schools in 1911-12, and 1912-13, respectively, schools under local bodies also participated. In the memorandum submitted by the Director showing the outline of the policy to be pursued in the distribution of the Imperial grant for educational objects sanctioned for 1913-14 it has been proposed to distribute a portion of the recurring grant of 1.35 lakhs for secondary schools to such schools which are under the management of local boards and municipal councils.

The policy of Government in respect of the maintenance of secondary schools by local bodies is that they should not be allowed to undertake expenditure on such institutions to the detriment of elementary education which is their primary concern. The Royal Commission on Decentralization laid down the principle that rural boards and municipalities should have no concern with secondary education, the maintenance of high schools where teaching is given in English being a direct charge on Government. Though the Government of India were unwilling to accept this recommendation this Government considered it very desirable. They stated that secondary schools under the management of local boards and municipalities "suffer from the disadvantages of dual control" and that it would be in the best interests of education if Government made it their "aim gradually to take them over and to place them under the undivided and expert control of the Education Department." As a matter of fact the Director actually submitted to Government in October 1909 the suggestion to take over such schools

under the management of Government and in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated 21st February 1910, proposals in this regard were called for by Government. The matter is however held under abeyance pending the final settlement of the model school scheme. In connection with the programme of educational expenditure in the Presidency for the next three years, the Director again intimated that he contemplated suggesting that all secondary institutions for boys managed by local bodies be provincialized, the elementary Government girls' schools being made over to them in turn. It can hardly be stated that anything like the maximum requirements in respect of elementary education has yet been provided for in any of the local areas.

6. The resolution now proposed can be opposed on the following grounds:—

(a) That "grants-in-aid" as such are not meant for schools under local bodies;
(b) that though excluded from the Code, Board secondary schools are in receipt of aid from Provincial funds in another form; and

(c) that local bodies should not be encouraged to devote their funds on secondary education to the detriment of elementary education which is their primary concern and for the development of which there is ample scope for their entire energy.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—27-3-13.

It is, I think, quite certain that board and municipal secondary schools are pecuniarily far better off under the present system of subsidies than if eligible for assistance only in accordance with the Grant-in-Aid Code. The Additional Member may have been misled by a comparison of statistics such as is made at page 2 *supra*, the inferences drawn being fallacious owing to changes in nomenclature, as the office-note points out.

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3. The general trend of policy in this Presidency has hitherto been towards provincializing secondary schools under boards and municipal councils. The acceptance of this resolution would be a retrograde measure in the opposite direction, and apart from that general consideration it is not likely that the Additional Member will be able to show cause for a revocation of the action deliberately taken in 1905-06 for the exclusion of these classes of schools from the purview of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The resolution must, I submit, be directly opposed.

L. DAVIDSON—28-3-13.

Since the above note was written, grants amounting to Rs. 37,200 have been sanctioned for the following purposes intended for the improvement of secondary schools under the control of local boards and municipal councils:—

	RS.	
(1) Extension of the Board high school buildings at Tiruvalur.	31,000	G.O. No 789, Educational, dated 23rd August 1913.
(2) For library and furniture of the municipal secondary school at Vizianagram.	1,200	G.O. No. 742, Educational, dated 12th August 1913.
(3) Lump contribution for the maintenance of the Board secondary school at Porto Novo.	5,000	G.O. No. 1076 L., dated 26th June 1913.

In the case of item (1) the amount represents the total cost. If grants should be paid under the Grant-in-Aid Code the school would ordinarily get only half the amount. As the resolution relates only to secondary schools, no mention has been made of the * large grants sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned for the municipal colleges at Salem, Palghat and Tellicherry. As regards *recurring* charges it is proposed to distribute a sum of Rs. 78,413 among local boards and municipal councils for increasing the pay of teachers in the secondary schools under their management.

B. GOPALACHARI—31-10-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—31-10-13.

His Excellency the Governor—

The resolution may be opposed and Sir A. Bourne be asked to take charge of it.

W. FRANCIS—1-11-13.

The arguments here presented are not to my mind conclusive: and I should like to discuss the subject first with the Director of Public Instruction.

The mover's object, I do not know. It may not be solely to obtain a larger measure of aid from Provincial funds for these schools, though that cannot be condemned on its merits: it may be to secure a more regular income upon which the local authorities can surely reckon and base their educational administration. But I should like to discuss, as I have said.

P[ENTLAND]—1-11-13.

To the Director of Public Instruction u.o.

W. FRANCIS—3-11-13.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Discussed with His Excellency who agrees that the attitude to be taken up depends to a large extent upon the disposal of the proposals to subsidise local bodies to enable them to improve their secondary schools.

I await further instructions. If these proposals are * approved I am to oppose the resolution.

A. G. BOURNE—5-11-13.

Seen.

W. FRANCIS—5-11-13.

13
Extract from the Proceedings of the Meeting
of the Legislative Council held on 11th
Nov. 1913

GRANT-IN-AID FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS MANAGED BY
LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I beg leave to withdraw the resolution which stands in my name, as regards the grant-in-aid for secondary schools, managed by local bodies; and in doing so, shall make a very short statement. It was my object that the secondary schools managed by local boards and municipalities should get from Government a regular assignment year after year for their maintenance and especially for the improvement of the salaries of the teachers employed under them. For some years they have received no grant for this purpose, because in 1907, when the Grant-in-Aid Code was revised, municipal and board schools were removed from its operation. I am, however, gratified to learn from the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction that during the current year a sum of Rs. 94,000 has been sanctioned for the benefit of the staffs of these schools. As I only desire that money should be put into these schools for the improvement of their staffs, I do not propose to make any distinction between aid through the Code and otherwise. So long as they are assisted, I think it does not matter whether the Code includes them or excludes them. For various reasons it is considered by Government that they should be outside the Code. I do not want to press the resolution and I withdraw it. I beg to express my great satisfaction that the schools have got close upon one lakh of rupees and I am given to understand that this sum may be increased in the future."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Honourable Member then withdrew the resolution which was as follows:—

IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary schools managed by district and municipal boards, except those of which the net cost is met wholly from Provincial revenues, be re-admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department.

IV-20

12
14
+ including
the amount
saved for
colleges & other
from 100724
on 5-11-13
(2)

IX

PTO

The Additional Member having withdrawn his resolution unconditionally, No action was taken. The papers may be recorded. A draft order is placed below

RB CA
11-11-13 11/12/13

AK
12 12 13

14

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191

" " " " 191

READ ALSO:-

C. No. *3083, 2nd* From the *Dept Dept*, No., dated *10-10* 1913.

" " " " 191

" " " " 191

ORDER.
misc

No. *1194* *mis*, dated *13-12* 1913.

Spizma

Recorded.

NG
11-12-13

CR *at*
11/12/13 *12.12.13*

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When examined _____
When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
19 _____

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. _____

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT. _____

STATEMENT WITH DITTO. _____

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
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