

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1013, 19th August 1919

Subsidies

Recording notes relating to the question of fixing a limit to the amount of subsidy payable to local bodies towards the construction of buildings for secondary schools.

ORIGINAL.

N. P.

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READ—the following:—

Notes relating to the question of fixing a limit to the amount of subsidy payable to local bodies towards the construction of buildings for secondary schools.

Order—No. 1013, Home (Education), dated 19th August 1919.

Recorded.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

Copy to Local and Municipal Department } with copy of notes
,, Financial Department }

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1013, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 19TH AUGUST 1919.

[SUBJECT.—*Fixing a limit to the amount of subsidy payable to local bodies towards the cost of construction of secondary school buildings.*]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Extract from Notes to G.O. No. 301, dated 11th March 1919, regarding subsidies to local bodies for secondary school buildings.

"In view of the unfavourable position of the provincial finances which has necessitated our applying to the Government of India for additional allotment of 15 lakhs, I do not feel justified in agreeing to the disbursement of these claims without full examination or in advance of sanction being accorded to plans and estimates. I think, too, that in the case of high schools it is particularly desirable that the obligation on the local body to find at least 50 per cent of the cost should be enforced and that no excess over half the cost should be thrown on the general tax-payer who does not reside in these towns and is in no way interested in the provision of these schools. I am afraid that the lapse under Education cannot be helped, and the individual cases should now be examined on their merits. I suggest that the local bodies raise loans if they can't find the funds otherwise."

A. G. C[ARDEW]—1-3-19.

Submitted that the file may be circulated to His Excellency for perusal of Honourable Member's remarks.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—4-3-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—4-3-19.

"The allocation of funds may lie over until plans and estimates are submitted as required by rule. But the application of the percentage rule to local bodies which cannot find money for buildings may lead to this result, namely, that the Government will be compelled to take over these schools, which apart from raising other issues, will increase to an even greater extent the financial responsibility of the Government."

P[ENTLAND]—5-3-19.

3. His Excellency's remarks above are submitted to Honourable Member, Financial, for perusal.

R.R.—11-3-19.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—11-3-19.

[G.O. No. 301, Home (Education), dated 11th March 1919.]

With reference to the notes extracted above, it is for orders whether the case of each local body applying for a grant for the construction of buildings for high schools should be considered on its merits and the subsidy fixed according to its needs or whether any fixed limit should be laid down as to the portion of the cost which should be met from the funds of local bodies. It may be noted here that many local bodies plead inability to meet any appreciable portion of the cost of such buildings from their own funds and the Government have in several cases in recent years sanctioned grants in excess of half the cost of such buildings. The cases sanctioned in 1917 and 1918 are noted below.

Item.	Total amount of the estimate.	Government grant.
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(6) New buildings for the Municipal high school, Walajapet (G.Os. No. 362, dated 18th March 1918, and No. 1415, dated 5th November 1918).	55,682	55,000

* The Council has recently applied for the balance, Rs. 9,740.

2. It may also be pointed out that the Government of India have laid it down that the educational activities of local bodies should be confined in the main to primary education, that 'precaution should be taken to restrict by rule any tendency to increase the expenditure' of these bodies 'on secondary schools at the expense of the interests of primary education' and that 'when financial conditions permit, all such expenditure should be made a charge upon provincial revenues'.

3. The question is one in which Local and Municipal department is interested. The remarks of that department may be invited (no).

S.K.—3-5-19.

N.K.—5-5-19.

The cardinal principle on which local bodies are aided in respect of educational or other projects is that aid should be given only to such body *and to such extent* as an examination of the financial condition of that body reveals as needing assistance and only when the Government are satisfied of the necessity for the project in respect of which aid is sought. No doubt the Grant-in-Aid Code, which applies

Rule 54 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. to private bodies, lays down a fixed percentage of grant to be given in respect of building schemes; and in those cases the financial condition of the private body is not generally examined and the proportionate grant is as a matter of course sanctioned. The position of local bodies is, however, quite different. Their financial condition comes under the close scrutiny of Government who have retained in their hands power to insert provision in the budget for particular objects when it appears to Government that such allotments should be made. Local bodies also act as agents for maintaining schools started with Provincial funds—compare G.O. No. 757, dated 11th June 1918. It is on the above principle that Government have undertaken in some cases to meet the entire net cost of maintaining secondary schools. It is not the case that Government always pay more than half the cost of secondary school building schemes. In the cases referred to in the margin the Government paid much below half the cost, the amount paid representing only that portion which the local body was unable to meet from its own funds or procure otherwise. If those cases related to private bodies a half grant would have been sanctioned. In these circumstances it appears desirable not to lay down any hard and fast rule, but to deal with each case on its merits after an examination, in Local and Municipal, of the financial condition of the body concerned.

G.O. No. 761, 11th July 1917.

" No. 765, 12th July 1917.

that portion which the local body was unable to meet from its own funds or procure otherwise. If those cases related to private bodies a half grant would have been sanctioned. In these circumstances it appears desirable not to lay down any hard and fast rule, but to deal with each case on its merits after an examination, in Local and Municipal, of the financial condition of the body concerned.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—6-5-19.

The point at issue is whether an inflexible rule should be made that in the case of subsidies to local bodies for secondary school buildings the Provincial grant should be limited to one half. The existing rule is that the financial condition of each local body should be examined and a grant more than, equal to, or less than half is sanctioned under the circumstances of each case.

2. In the case of grants to private bodies, the declared percentage is one half. But if the Director of Public Instruction considers a higher percentage is deserved, he recommends the same which is sanctioned after consultation with Financial. There are analogous cases where two-thirds, five-sixths and sometimes the full grant has been sanctioned. Surely it is not intended to treat local bodies with less consideration than private bodies.

3. There is another fallacy in comparing local bodies with private bodies. Private bodies own the educational institution and, though they may not always on paper show a profit, they give employment to a number of persons in whom the management is interested. Local bodies on the other hand merely discharge a part of the ordinary functions of any civilized Government. So to the extent they cannot meet legitimate expenditure from their own resources, and to the extent that provincial funds are available for the particular purpose, we should be disposed to allot funds.

4. But the idea underlying the present proposal seems to be the contest between secondary and primary education. Sir Alexander Cardew has noted "no excess over half the cost should be thrown on the general taxpayer who does not reside in these towns and is in no way interested in the provision of these schools". As a matter of fact, I know by personal experience, that secondary schools draw their pupils from a large area and the number of pupils whose parents live in the school station is very small. In fact it is on this ground we are encouraging our hostel schemes. Every secondary school is bombarded with applications from all over the district and even adjacent districts. It is one thing to say that the general taxpayer should not pay for the education known as secondary; but I think it is wrong to say that he is not interested in any particular secondary school.

5. In this competition between secondary and primary education, I am afraid that the two kinds of education are treated unduly apart as if they were totally unconnected with each other. No doubt the first claim on funds is on behalf of primary education. But in the interests of primary education itself secondary schools have to develop. Secondary education reacts on primary in a host of ways; it alone can furnish teachers for primary schools; training schools have to be equipped; the standard of secondary education makes itself felt in the lower stratum. While admitting that it is possible that, owing to misjudgment, attention may be paid to secondary education more than what is proportionately justifiable, I think that it is wrong to dissociate the two systems altogether. The Director of Public Instruction is the best Judge what amount of secondary education at a particular time is called for *in the interests of primary education itself*. And it would be detrimental to primary education if the requisite amount of secondary education is not encouraged.

6. The cost of buildings for secondary schools is so high and the demands on local bodies so various that very few local bodies can find 50 per cent. So the half rule will virtually stifle all further secondary education under local bodies. Reference is invited to His Excellency's observation that the result probably would be that we would be landed into more expenditure by having to take such schools under Government management.

7. I do not recommend that just immediately any additional amount of money should be spent on secondary school buildings out of Provincial funds. I only think, in the interests of education in general and in the special interests of primary education itself, that each application should be considered on its merits and subject to the Director of Public Instruction's examination as to the necessity for the school, the grant should be graduated according to the means of the local body concerned.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—7-5-19.

1013, Home (Edn.)—2

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that this department may agree with the view expressed by the Home Secretary at A on page 3 ante, and return the file to Home (Education) Department u.o.

M.V.S.—8-5-19.

Submitted that if any differentiation is to be made between local bodies and private managers, the advantage should be in favour of the former.

T.B.R.—8-5-19.

L. A. CAMMIAD—9-5-19.

I agree with A in Home (Education) Secretary's note. (The case will presumably be circulated by Home Department).

H. G. STOKES—10-5-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file may be sent to Financial for remarks before circulation.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—12-5-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—13-5-19.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Sir Alexander Cardew's note, dated 1st March 1919 extracted on page 1 ante. The Home (Education) department consider that the existing practice must continue according to which applications from local bodies for grants for secondary school buildings should be considered on their merits, judged from the point of view of the means of the local bodies concerned. The Local and Municipal department support this view.

Submitted for orders whether in the circumstances, this department may agree with Home (Education).

V.U.K.N.—21-5-19.

Financial may, I think, agree that no hard and fast rule need be laid down. We may, however, request that grants in excess of 50 per cent should be the exception and should be fully justified.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

There is great advantage in having a rule even if we admit special exceptions and I think 50 per cent should be the maximum grant admissible in all save the most exceptional cases. The local body or private manager will find the balance of the money soon enough for secondary education once it or he is convinced that Government won't go beyond 50 per cent.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—24-5-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the note above, it is submitted that the position of a local body is different from that of a private manager please see note on pages 2 and 3 supra.

The file may be circulated to Honourable Member.

S.K.—26-5-19.

N.K.—27-5-19.

C.R.—28-5-19.

I do not propose any change in the 50 per cent limit for grants to private managers.

2. My proposal is *not* to introduce this limit as a hard and fast rule in the case of subsidies to local bodies.

R.R.—31-5-19.

The words which I have underlined on page 3 ante state the principle which I understand has hitherto governed the disposal of grants to local bodies from Provincial funds in aid of secondary education. The principle seems

to me sound and I would continue to follow it. The application to individual cases will doubtless often give rise to differences of opinion but that cannot be helped.

L. D[AVIDSON]—4-6-19.

At page 2 is given a list of secondary school buildings sanctioned in 1917-18 for which grants in excess of a moiety have been given to local bodies. I assume that the list is an exhaustive one. I should like this to be verified. And I should like to have an equally exhaustive list of grants exceeding one half given to private bodies during the same period. It is stated in the Home Secretary's note at M on page 3 that, though the declared percentage in the case of grants to private bodies is one half, there have been cases where two-thirds, five-sixths and sometimes the full grant has been sanctioned on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction. It would be well to see whether we have been unduly liberal to private bodies or to local bodies before we decide whether we should have a rigid rule in the case of either.

P. R[AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—4-6-19.

The information asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar should be put up before further circulation.

One consideration against holding out to local bodies hopes of more than a half grant is that, so long as the half and half principle is in force, the leading men of a locality will often make endeavour to raise the whole or part of the local body's half. Every time we give a grant in excess of one half we create a precedent for discouraging such local enterprise. I should like to see a list of cases in recent years in which a large part of the local body's share has been made up by local subscriptions.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—5-6-19.

Submitted that cases in which grants for secondary schools were sanctioned in 1917 and 1918 and in the five months from 1st January to 31st May 1919 were examined. The list below shows ** all* the cases in which subsidies in excess of half the cost of the building were sanctioned by

Government to local bodies during the period :—

Works for which subsidy was sanctioned.	Total amount of the estimate.	Government grant.	Remarks.
(1) Acquisition of buildings for the Municipal secondary school, Virianagrum, and improvements thereto (G.O. No. 889, dated 5th July 1917).	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 20,000	The Council pleaded inability to meet the cost from its funds. It was granted a loan of Rs. 10,000 to meet the balance of expenditure.
(2) Repairs and improvements to the Hosur elementary school to adapt it for the purposes of a secondary school (G.O. No. 904, dated 9th July 1917).	2,000	2,000	
(3) Construction of a thatched shed for the Municipal high school, Kurnool (G.O. No. 1451, dated 17th November 1917).	2,500	2,000	The Council stated that it could provide only Rs. 500.
(4) Extensions and improvements to the Municipal high school buildings, Dindigul (G.O. No. 362, dated 18th March 1918).	10,200	10,200	The local bodies in these cases pleaded inability to meet any portion of the cost.
(5) Construction of a building for the Board high school, Lalgudi (G.O. No. 362, dated 18th March 1918).	25,160	25,160	
(6) Construction of an additional building for the Board secondary school, Kavali (G.O. No. 362, dated 18th March 1918).	27,300	27,300	The Council pleads inability to meet the balance of the cost and has asked for a further grant.
(7) Extensions to the Municipal high school buildings, Karur (G.O. No. 206, dated 18th March 1918).	24,740	15,000	
(8) New buildings for the Municipal High school, Walajpet (G.O. No. 362, dated 18th March 1918 and No. 1415, dated 4th November 1918).	55,682	55,000	The Council's financial position was not at all satisfactory.
(9) Extensions to the Municipal high school buildings, Tirupattur (G.O. No. 778, dated 17th June 1918).	4,500	4,500	The Council was unable to meet any portion of the cost.
(10) Repairs and improvements to the Board secondary school, Parashottapur (G.O. No. 1227, dated 14th September 1918).	8,500	5,500	The Board expressed its inability to contribute anything more than Rs. 3,000.
(11) Repairs to the building of the Victoria College, Palghat (G.O. No. 197, dated 14th February 1919).	550	550	The Council expressed inability to contribute the amount. The college was also about to be provincialized.

2. The following are the cases in which grants in excess of half the cost were
 * Excludes European schools, where two-thirds sanctioned to managers of * aided schools
 grant is authorized under the Code. during the same period :—

Name of work.	Total amount of estimate.	Government grant.	Remarks.
(1) Reconstruction of the building for the St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tindivanam (G.O. No. 855, dated 5th July 1917).	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 8,000	The school building was damaged by cyclone. The Mission was able to contribute Rs. 7,000; and the balance was sanctioned by Government.
(2) Hostel for the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly (G.O. No. 1984, dated 24th August 1917).	48,064	39,765	The management was able to meet only one-sixth of the cost. The Director of Public Instruction had held out prospects of favourable terms to them.
(3) Hospital attached to the school for the blind at Palamcottah (G.O. No. 1356, dated 28th September 1917).	4,190	4,100	In view of the special character of the institution the full grant applied for was sanctioned.
(4) Building for the C.M.S. Industrial school for blind girls, Palamcottah (G.O. No. 484, dated 23rd March 1918).	3,820	3,820	
(5) Boarding house attached to the S.P.G. Girls' Higher elementary school, Namdial (G.O. No. 589, dated 6th May 1918).	26,000	16,900	The Mission expressed inability to meet half the cost owing to the financial strain caused by the war.
(6) Hostel for the Kallibets College, Berhampur (G.O. No. 131, dated 31st January 1919).	27,700	16,700	The management was unable to contribute more than Rs. 11,000. As the hostel was for Oriya students the Director of Public Instruction recommended exceptional treatment.

[In earlier years there was a larger number of such cases. Please see list on page 4 of notes with G.O. No. 1210, Home (Education), dated 19th September 1917. Private activity and provincial help consequently was at a low ebb during recent years. Owing to war.

3. As regards the raising of subscriptions from the public towards the construction of buildings for schools under the management of local bodies, it is submitted that so far as this department is aware there have been only two such cases. The details relating to these are given below :—

Name of work.	Total amount of estimate.	Private subscriptions.	Government grant.
(1) Building for the Municipal secondary school, Tiruvannamalai (G.O. No. 761, dated 11th June 1917).	Rs. 18,700	Rs. 10,508	Rs. 4,200
(2) Hostel for the Municipal high school, Karur (G.O. No. 189, dated 19th February 1919).	44,500	22,250	22,250

The Local and Municipal Department may be requested to furnish full information on this point.

S.K.—20-6-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—21-6-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—23-6-19.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that there are no instances of Municipal Councils having raised subscriptions from the public towards the construction of educational buildings in recent years excepting the two specified above. Home (Education) may be informed accordingly u.o.

C.S.S.—14-7-19.

T.K.A.—16-7-19.

2. Subscriptions were raised by local boards for the construction of buildings for the Board secondary schools at the following places :—

Place.	Estimate.	Subscriptions.	Government grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Porto Novo [South Arcot] ...	19,300	3,400	9,650
(2) Surada [Ganjam] ...	Not known.	5,495	Nil.

B.G.—24-7-19.

3. In 1917-18, the villagers of Kollegal and Ganapathi village in the Coimbatore district contributed Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, towards extensions to the secondary and the elementary schools at these places, but no Government grants appear to have been given in connexion therewith.

4. In 1915-16, the President of the Salem Taluk Board was able to secure free gifts of buildings for schools in certain villages and the Coondapoor Taluk Board secured free of rent three buildings for elementary schools constructed and handed over by private individuals.

K.N.—24-7-19.

S.V.—24-7-19.

K. V. VISVANATHA AYYAR—25-7-19.

L. A. CAMMADE—29-7-19.

H. G. STOKES—30-7-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation with reference to the Honourable Members' notes on page 5 ante. The information asked for is at pages 5-6 ante.

S.K.—1-8-19.

N.K.—2-8-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-8-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—2-8-19.

L. D[AVIDSON]—4-8-19.

While I will not advocate the making of a rigid rule that no grant in excess of a moiety will be given for such purposes, I will have no objection to the fixation of this percentage *ordinarily*. Cases which demand special treatment may be decided on their merits—whether they appertain to local or private bodies. I should be glad to encourage the principle of self-help on the part of these bodies.

M. H[ABIB-UL-LAH]—6-8-19.

I agree.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—8-8-19.

From the notes above it would appear that in dealing with applications from local bodies for subsidies for secondary school buildings, the following conditions should be observed :—

(1) The necessity for the school should be vouched for by the Director of Public Instruction.

(2) The subsidy should ordinarily be limited to one-half of the total cost.

(3) Cases requiring special treatment should be considered on their merits especially with regard to the means of the local body concerned and the grant graduated accordingly.

2. It does not appear that any formal order is necessary. These notes may be 'recorded' for future reference.

S.K.—14-8-19.

3. The file may again be circulated to Honourable Member.

N.K.—15-8-19.

C.R.—16-8-19.

The above appears to be the intention of Government. It does not seem necessary to issue any order to local bodies.

R.R.—18-8-19.

Agreed. The notes may be printed (eliminating ephemeral matter) and copies sent to Local and Municipal and Financial, also to the Director of Public Instruction (personal and confidential).

L. D[AVIDSON]—19-8-19.

[G.O. No. 1013, Home (Education), dated 19th August 1919.]

Home (Ed.) DEPARTMENT.

En beides

Recording notes relating to the question of fixing a limit to the amount of subsidy payable to local bodies toward the construction of buildings for secondary schools.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191

” ” ” ” ” 191

READ ALSO:—

C. No. _____, From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 191

Notes relating to the question of
fixing a limit to the amount
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bodies towards the construction of
buildings for secondary schools

ORDER.

No. 1013 dated 19-8-1919

Miss

Recorded.

(2) $\mathcal{R}\mathcal{R}$

copy to d & H Dept

PLEASE STICK HERE
88
4/9/19
NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1013 (HOME) EDUCATION,
DATED 19TH AUGUST 1919.

[SUBJECT.— Home]

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NOTES TO G.O. No. 1013, HOME (EDUCATION), 19TH AUGUST 1919 3

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~~N.K. - 6-5-19~~

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR - 6-5-19.

The point at issue is whether an inflexible rule should be made that in the case of subsidies to local bodies for secondary school buildings the Provincial grant should be limited to one half. The existing rule is that the financial condition of each local body should be examined and a grant more than, equal to, or less than half is sanctioned under the circumstances of each case.

2. In the case of grants to private bodies, the declared percentage is one half. But if the Director of Public Instruction considers a higher percentage is deserved, he recommends the same which is sanctioned after consultation with Financial. There are analogous cases where two-thirds, five-sixths and sometimes the full grant has been sanctioned. Surely it is not intended to treat local bodies with less consideration than private bodies.

3. There is another fallacy in comparing local bodies with private bodies. Private bodies own the educational institution and, though they may not always on paper show a profit, they give employment to a number of persons in whom the management is interested. Local bodies on the other hand merely discharge a part of the ordinary functions of any civilized Government. So to the extent they cannot meet ~~estimate~~ expenditure from their own resources, and to the extent that provincial funds are available for the particular purpose, we should be disposed to allot funds.

4. But the idea underlying the present proposal seems to be the contest between secondary and primary education. Sir Alexander Cardew has noted "no excess over half the cost should be thrown on the general taxpayer who does not reside in these towns and is in no way interested in the provision of these schools". As a matter of fact, I know by personal experience, that secondary schools draw their pupils from a large area and the number of pupils whose parents live in the school station is very small. In fact it is on this ground we are encouraging our hostel schemes. Every secondary school is bombarded with applications from all over the district and even adjacent districts. It is one thing to say that the general taxpayer should not pay for the education known as secondary; but I think it is wrong to say that he is not interested in any particular secondary school.

5. In this competition between secondary and primary education, I am afraid that the two kinds of education are treated unduly apart as if they were totally unconnected with each other. No doubt the first claim on funds is on behalf of primary education. But in the interests of primary education itself secondary schools have to develop. Secondary education reacts on primary in a host of ways; it alone can furnish teachers for primary schools; training schools have to be equipped; the standard of secondary education makes itself felt in the lower stratum. While admitting that it is possible that, owing to misjudgment, attention may be paid to secondary education more than what is proportionately justifiable, I think that it is wrong to dissociate the two systems altogether. The Director of Public Instruction is the best Judge what amount of secondary education at a particular time is called for in the interests of primary education itself. And it would be detrimental to primary education if the requisite amount of secondary education is not encouraged.

6. The cost of buildings for secondary schools is so high and the demands on local bodies so various that very few local bodies can find 50 per cent. So the half rule will virtually stifle all further secondary education under local bodies. Reference is invited to His Excellency's observation that the result probably would be that we would be landed into more expenditure by having to take such schools under Government management.

7. I do not recommend that just immediately any additional amount of money should be spent on secondary school buildings out of Provincial funds. I only

legitimate

4 NOTES to G.O. No. 1013, HOME (EDUCATION), 19TH AUGUST 1919
think, in the interests of education in general and in the special interests of
A primary education itself, that [each application should be considered on its
merits and subject to the Director of Public Instruction's examination as to the
necessity for the school, the grant should be graduated according to the means
of the local body concerned.]

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—7-5-19.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that this department may agree with the view expressed by the
Home Secretary ^{tr} ~~that~~ above and return the file to Home (Education) Department
u.o.

~~M.Y.S.—8-5-19.~~

~~T.B.R.—8-5-19.~~

^{tr} Submitted that if any differentiation is to be made between local bodies and
private managers, the advantage should be in favour of the former.

L. A. CAMMIADÉ—9-5-19.

I agree with A in Home (Education) Secretary's note. (The case will presum-
ably be circulated by Home Department).

H. G. STOKES—10-5-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file may be sent to Financial for remarks before circulation.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—12-5-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—13-5-19.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Sir Alexander Cardew's note, dated 1st March 1919 extracted on
page 1 ante. The Home (Education) department consider that the existing practice
must continue according to which applications from local bodies for grants for
secondary school buildings should be considered on their merits, judged from the
point of view of the means of the local bodies concerned. The Local and Municipal
department support this view.

Submitted for orders whether in the circumstances, this department may agree
with Home (Education).

V.U.K.N.—21-5-19.

Financial may, I think, agree that no hard and fast rule need be laid down.
We may, however, request that grants in excess of 50 per cent should be the excep-
tion and should be fully justified.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

^{be/} There is great advantage in having a rule even if we admit special exceptions
and I think 50 per cent should be the maximum grant admissible in all save the most
exceptional cases. The local body or private manager will find the balance of the
money soon enough for secondary education once it or he is convinced that Govern-
ment won't go beyond 50 per cent.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—24-5-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the note above, it is submitted that the position of a local
body is different from that of a private manager please see note on pages 5 to 7 ^{2 and 3/}
supra.

The file may be circulated to Honourable member.

S.K.—26-5-19.

N.K.—27-5-19.

C.R.—28-5-19.

I do not propose any change in the 50 per cent limit for grants to private
managers.

2. My proposal is *not* to introduce this limit as a hard and fast rule in the case
of subsidies to local bodies.

R.R.—31-5-19.

^{any/} The words which I have underlined above state the principle which
I understand has hitherto governed the disposal of grants to local bodies
from Provincial funds in aid of secondary education. The principle seems

to me sound and I would continue to follow it. The application to individual cases will doubtless often give rise to differences of opinion but that cannot be helped.

L. D[AVIDSON]—4-6-19.

At pages ~~and~~ is given a list of secondary school buildings sanctioned in 1917-18 for which grants in excess of a moiety have been given to local bodies. I assume that the list is an exhaustive one. I should like this to be verified. And I should like to have an equally exhaustive list of grant/exceeding one-half given to private bodies during the same period. It is stated in the Home Secretary's note at M on page 2 that, though the declared percentage in the case of grants to private bodies is one-half, there have been cases where two-thirds, five-sixths and sometimes the full grant has been sanctioned on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction. It would be well to see whether we have been unduly liberal to private bodies or to local bodies before we decide whether we should have a rigid rule in the case of either.

P. R[AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—4-6-19.

The information asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar should be put up before further circulation:

One consideration against holding out to local bodies hopes of more than a half grant is that, so long as the half and half principle is in force, the leading men of a locality will often make endeavour to raise the whole or part of the local body's half. Every time we give a grant in excess of one-half we create a precedent for discouraging such local enterprise. I should like to see a list of cases in recent years in which a large part of the local body's share has been made up by local subscriptions.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—5-6-19.

Submitted that cases in which grants for secondary schools were sanctioned in 1917 and 1918 and in the five months from 1st January to 31st May 1919 were examined. The list below shows ^{all} the cases in which subsidies in excess of half the cost of the building were sanctioned by

* The previous list on page 2 ~~and~~ was not exhaustive.

Government to local bodies during the period:—

Works for which subsidy was sanctioned.	Total amount of the estimate.	Government grant.	Remarks.
(1) Acquisition of buildings for the Municipal secondary school, Virudhunagar, and improvements thereto (G.O. No. 889, dated 6th July 1917).	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 20,000	The Council pleaded inability to meet the cost from its funds. It was granted a loan of Rs. 10,000 to meet the balance of expenditure.
(2) Repairs and improvements to the Hosur elementary school to adapt for the purposes of a secondary school (G.O. No. 504, dated 9th July 1917).	2,000	2,000	
(3) Construction of a thatched shed for the Municipal high school, Karnool (G.O. No. 1461, dated 17th November 1917).	2,500	2,000	The Council stated that it could provide only Rs. 500.
(4) Extensions and improvements to the Municipal high school buildings, Dindigul (G.O. No. 362, dated 18th March 1918).	10,200	10,200	The local bodies in these cases pleaded inability to meet any portion of the cost.
(5) Construction of a building for the Board high school, Lalgudi (G.O. No. 302, dated 18th March 1918).	25,160	25,160	
(6) Construction of an additional building for the Board secondary school, Kavali (G.O. No. 362, dated 18th March 1918).	27,300	27,300	
(7) Extensions to the Municipal high school buildings, Karur (G.O. No. 206, dated 19th March 1918).	24,740	15,000	The Council pleads inability to meet the balance of the cost and has asked for a further grant.
(8) New buildings for the Municipal High school, Walajpet (G.O. No. 362, dated 18th March 1918 and No. 1415, dated 6th November 1918).	55,682	55,000	The Council's financial position was not at all satisfactory.
(9) Extensions to the Municipal high school buildings, Tirupattur (G.O. No. 779, dated 17th June 1918).	4,500	4,500	The Council was unable to meet any portion of the cost.
(10) Repairs and improvements to the Board secondary school, Turakattapur (G.O. No. 1227, dated 14th September 1918).	8,000	5,500	The Board expressed its inability to contribute anything more than Rs. 3,000.
(11) Repairs to the building of the Victoria College, Palghat (G.O. No. 197, dated 14th February 1919).	550	550	The Council expressed inability to contribute the amount. The college was also about to be provincialised.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1013, HOME (EDUCATION), 19th August 1919

2. The following are the cases in which grants in excess of half the cost were sanctioned to managers of *aided schools during the same period :—
- * Excludes European schools, where two-thirds grant is authorized under the Code.

Name of work.	Total amount of estimate.	Government grant.	Remarks.
(1) Reconstruction of the building for the St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tiruvannam (G.O. No. 353, dated 5th July 1917).	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 8,000	The school building was damaged by cyclone. The Mission was able to contribute Rs. 7,000; and the balance was sanctioned by Government.
(2) Hostel for the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly (G.O. No. 1084, dated 24th August 1917).	48,064	32,705	The management was able to meet only one-sixth of the cost. The Director of Public Instruction had held out prospects of favorable terms to them.
(3) Hospital attached to the school for the blind at Palameottah (G.O. No. 1236, dated 28th September 1917).	4,100	4,190	In view of the special character of the institution the full grant applied for was sanctioned.
(4) Building for the C.M.S. Industrial school for blind girls, Palameottah (G.O. No. 394, dated 29th March 1918).	3,820	3,820	
(5) Boarding house attached to the S.P.G. Girls' Higher elementary school, Nandyal (G.O. No. 589, dated 6th May 1918).	26,000	15,900	The Mission expressed inability to meet half the cost owing to the financial strain caused by the war.
(6) Hostel for the Kallikota College, Berhampur (G.O. No. 131, dated 31st January 1919).	27,700	16,700	The management was unable to contribute more than Rs. 11,000. As the hostel was for Oriya students the Director of Public Instruction recommended exceptional treatment.

[In earlier years there was a larger number of such cases. Please see list on page 4 of notes with G.O. No. 1210, Education, dated 19th September 1917. Private activity and provincial help consequently was at a low ebb during recent years.]

3. As regards the raising of subscriptions from the public towards the construction of buildings for schools under the management of local bodies, it is submitted that so far as this department is aware there have been only two such cases. The details relating to these are given below :—

Name of work.	Total amount of estimate.	Private subscriptions.	Government grant.
(1) Building for the Municipal secondary school, Tiruvannamalai (G.O. No. 761, dated 11th June 1917).	Rs. 18,700	Rs. 10,508	Rs. 4,200
(2) Hostel for the Municipal High school, Karur (G.O. No. 189, dated 13th February 1918).	44,500	22,250	22,250

The Local and Municipal Department may be requested to furnish full information on this point.

S.K.—20-6-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACARIYAR—21-6-19.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—23-6-19.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that there are no instances of Municipal Councils having raised subscriptions from the public towards the construction of Educational buildings in recent years excepting the two specified above. Home (Education) may be informed accordingly u.o.

C.S.S.—14-7-19.

T.K.A.—16-7-19.

NOTES to G.O. No. 1013, HOME (EDUCATION), 28TH AUGUST 1919

2. Subscriptions were raised by local boards for the construction of buildings for the Board secondary schools at the following places:—

Place.	Estimate. Rs.	Subscriptions. Rs.	Government grants. Rs.
(1) Porto Novo, [South Arcot] ...	19,300	3,400	9,650
(2) Surada [Ganjām] ...	Not known.	5,495	Nil.

3. In 1917-18, the villagers of Kollegal and Ganapathi village in the Coimbatore district contributed Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively towards extensions to the secondary and the elementary schools at these places, but no Government grants appear to have been given in connexion therewith.

4. In 1915-16, the President of the Salem Taluk Board was able to secure free gifts of buildings for schools in certain villages and the Coondapoor Taluk Board secured free of rent three buildings for elementary schools constructed and handed over by private individuals.

K.N.—24-7-19.

S.K.—24-7-19.

K. V. VISVANATHA AYYAR—25-7-19.

L. A. CAMMIAD—29-7-19.

H. G. STOKES—30-7-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation with reference to the Honourable Member's notes on page 5 ante. The information asked for is at pages 5-6 ante.

S.K.—1-8-19.

N.K.—2-8-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-8-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—2-8-19.

L. D[AVIDSON]—4-8-19.

While I will not advocate the making of a rigid rule that no grant in excess of a moiety will be given for such purposes, I will have no objection to the fixation of this percentage *ordinarily*. Cases which demand special treatment may be decided on their merits—whether they appertain to local or private bodies. I should be glad to encourage the principle of self-help on the part of these bodies.

M. H[ABIB-UL-LAH]—6-8-19.

I agree.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—8-8-19.

From the notes above it would appear that in dealing with applications from local bodies for subsidies for secondary school buildings, the following conditions should be observed:—

(1) The necessity for the school should be vouched for by the Director of Public Instruction.

(2) The subsidy should ordinarily be limited to one-half of the total cost.

(3) Cases requiring special treatment should be considered on their merits especially with regard to the means of the local body concerned and the grant graduated accordingly.

2. It does not appear that any formal order is necessary. These notes may be 'recorded' for future reference.

S.K.—14-8-19.

3. The file may again be circulated to Honourable Member.

N.K.—15-8-19.

C.R.—16-8-19.

The above appears to be the intention of Government. It does not seem necessary to issue any order to local bodies.

R.R.—18-8-19.

Agreed. The notes may be printed (eliminating ephemeral matter) and copies sent to Local and Municipal and Financial, also to the Director of Public Instruction (personal and confidential).

L. D[AVIDSON]—19-8-19.

[G.O. No. 1013, Home (Judicial), dated 19th August 1919.]

Education

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