

Law
2

Home (1919) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 650

DATED 20-5-48

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council

Recording notes connected with a resolution on provision for midassal collegiate scholarships moved by the Hon'ble Mr. S. Krishna Rao on behalf of the Hon'ble the Rajah of Ramnad at the meeting of the Council held on the 6th February 1919.

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NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION REGARDING ANNUAL
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

[For the meeting of 5th February 1919.]

[SUBJECT.—*Increased allotments for scholarships to mufassal students.*]

The Hon'ble the RAJA of Ramnad :—

XXV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 75,000 be added to the allotment made under 22-H. Education for giving scholarships to mufassal students pursuing collegiate course, and a corresponding reduction be made under 32 E. Mis. (Miscellaneous unforeseen charges.)

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

There is a provision of Rs. 30,000 in the budget estimate for 1919-20 for scholarships in colleges—general. With this amount the following scholarships are awarded to poor pupils of promise :—

Thirty-eight scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 9 each for Intermediate and Rs. 14 for B.A. Pass and Honours courses.

Eight scholarships of the value of Rs. 14 each for students who after passing the B.A. (Pass) Degree examination wish to appear for the B.A. Honours examination.

Five special collegiate scholarships for Muhammadans, four of which are tenable in the Intermediate and B.A. classes and one in the B.A. (Honours) class.

(Besides these there are also separate scholarships tenable in the Madras College for Women the cost of which is also met from the above provision.)

The scholarships specified above are tenable in all colleges both in the city and the mufassal. There is no information as to what portion is *generally* allotted to the mufassal students. Applications for these collegiate scholarships are forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction who selects the candidates for the award of the scholarships. In the current year, out of 46 scholarships awarded by the Director of Public Instruction in the first year University class, ten were given in Madras Colleges and the rest in mufassal colleges. This appears to be a fair distribution.

2. Besides the scholarships referred to above, the Government have also sanctioned the award of special scholarships to poor students of promise in the Presidency College up to a limit of 8 per cent of the strength of the college. These scholarships take the form of half or whole remission of fees. There are also private endowments attached to various colleges, the interest from which is utilized in the provision of scholarships.

3. The Additional Member desires that a sum of Rs. 75,000 should be provided for giving scholarships to mufassal students pursuing collegiate course. It is not clear whether his intention is that the scholarships proposed by him should be tenable in *mufassal colleges* or in colleges both in the mufassal and in the city, for *mufassal* students. In any case the reason for differentiating between Madras and mufassal students in this matter is not apparent.

4. As regards the general question of increasing the number of scholarships in colleges, it is submitted that in the matter of higher education the policy of Government is to rely on private effort as far as possible. The Education Commission of 1882 recommended that the Local Governments should be invited to consider whether it is necessary to assign for scholarships, tenable in Arts colleges a larger proportion

of the provincial grant for education than two per cent. In the Resolution of the Government of India No. 495, dated the 28th October 1899, that Government reiterated the policy already enunciated by them that the funds available ought to be so distributed that ample facilities for obtaining a good secondary education should be held out to a large number of youths in the lower schools and that "the provision for scholarships tenable during a University course need not be so liberal." The Government of India also observed that efforts should be made to call forth private liberality in the endowment of scholarships in private colleges. In letter No. 333, Educational, dated the 23rd August 1900, this Government pointed out that the number and value of scholarships tenable in Arts colleges had been reduced, while the expenditure on secondary schools was being increased.

5. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th March 1913 the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri moved a resolution urging the increase of the provision for scholarships in secondary schools and colleges. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart replied that the Government would view favourably proposals for increasing the scholarships to college students subject to the claims of other branches of education. In view of this undertaking, the Government sanctioned in G.O. No. 701, dated the 30th July 1913, the increase of the number of collegiate scholarships by 14.

6. Attention is solicited to paragraph 7 (1) of G.O. No. 112, Home (Education), dated the 25th January 1919, from which it will be seen that under the existing rules about 85.5 per cent of the possible pupils for secondary education are already eligible for half-fee concessions. There are large demands on the revenues of Government towards the extension of elementary education and it is doubtful whether the expenditure on collegiate education can now be raised in the way proposed. In any case, the claims of secondary education in respect of increased provision for scholarships will have first to be considered and met; and with reference to the Government Order quoted above, an increase in the number of scholarships under this head is likely to take place soon.

7. The following statements show the growth in expenditure in scholarships in Arts colleges in recent years.

Year.	Provincial Revenues	Local funds.	Endowments and subscriptions.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1911-12	12,624	..	14,288	26,912
1916-17	28,648	776	22,008	51,432
1917-18	32,229	1,212	27,692	61,133

(ii) The total expenditure on education from Provincial funds in the principal Provinces (Madras, Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces) in the year 1916-17 and the amount spent on scholarships in Arts colleges from those funds is shown below:—

Province.	[The figures are in lakhs of rupees.]	
	Total expenditure on education.	Amount spent on scholarships in Arts Colleges.
Madras	76.93	0.29
Bombay	75.50	0.12
Bengal	66.66	1.10
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47.96	0.25

8. The file may be sent to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for remarks.

S.K.—29-1-19.

N.K.—29-1-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—29-1-19.

R. Ramaswandra Rao - 29.1.19

There are many objections to the proposal as the Government will point out. The expenditure on scholarships has more than doubled itself in the last 5 years. The reduction in complete more than doubling this enhanced figure - a course which does not appear desirable now.



30.1.19

Home (ED) Dept.

The case may now be circulated to H.E. the Governor.

2. Orders are requested as to whether the resolution should be discussed in the Executive Council, as to whether any further information should be collected and as to who should take charge of the resolution.

30.1.19

30.1.19

30.1.19

H.E.

The D.P.I. will take charge -
oppose the resolution.

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31.

B-9
C-30
R 21/1

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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 Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th day of February 1919.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASED ALLOTMENT FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TO MUFASSAL STUDENTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I am asked to move the two resolutions standing in the name of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad :—I beg to move the following resolution :—

'XXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 75,000 be added to the allotment made under 22-H. Education for giving scholarships to mufassal students pursuing collegiate course, and a corresponding reduction be made under 32-E. Miscellaneous (Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges).'

"This resolution is intended to afford additional facilities for poor and deserving students in the mufassal who find it difficult to pursue their studies in colleges. It is unnecessary for me to expatiate at any length to convince this Council that, with the increased college fees and the increased cost of living, it is not possible for persons of ordinary means to prosecute their studies in the college. For this reason brilliant young men in various mufassal districts in this Presidency are prevented from pursuing their studies and are forced to seek employment with very doubtful and uncertain results in the various walks of life. The problem for consideration is how best that situation can be got over and how best facilities can be really afforded to the deserving students for that purpose. Attempts made in this Council for the purpose of reducing college fees were not successful nor am I prepared to think that that would by itself solve the whole problem, because it is not the college fees alone which contribute to the increased cost of education but various other factors which have to be taken into consideration. One of the ways in which some facilities can be afforded to the really deserving students is by adopting this resolution and making some provision to enable deserving students to get scholarships for the purpose.

"This resolution suggests that a sum of Rs. 75,000 be provided for giving scholarships for mufassal students. The scheme is a very simple one and can be easily worked out, if funds are allotted, for the purpose. If the scheme is accepted, it is possible to make provision for 10 students in each district getting a scholarship of Rs. 25 each, which will largely cover some of the important expenses attending collegiate education. With a scholarship of Rs. 25 for 10 students in all the 25 districts, there will be ample opportunity for 250 deserving students receiving the benefits of the collegiate education throughout the Presidency. I know this will necessitate increased expenditure in other directions—additional accommodation in colleges, and additional facilities for the purpose. I believe attempts are being made in various colleges to increase the accommodation and afford facilities for the purpose. If once this scheme is accepted it is not difficult to work out the details as to the manner in which it has to be carried into effect. It may be possible to appoint some sort of Selection Committees in each district consisting of the Collector, the heads of educational institutions in the district and also two or three leading gentlemen who will be in a position to appreciate the fitness and the capacity of the individuals and make a proper selection. I believe, my Lord, that if this provision is made much will be done to improve collegiate education in this Presidency. With these words I commend the resolution for the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. LITTLEHAILES :—"Your Excellency, may I invite attention to the ambiguity of the wording of this resolution? We are asked to provide money for giving scholarships to mufassal students pursuing a collegiate course. We are not told where the mufassal students are to read, whether in Madras or in up-country colleges. We should draw a distinction between mufassal students who are living already in a collegiate centre and those up-country students who are not living in a collegiate centre. If we are to provide

(Mr. Littlehailes ; Mr. Ranga Achariyar ; [6TH FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.]

scholarships to be held in Madras, the question at once arises as to why there should be preferential treatment for Madras. Would not Trichinopoly, a large educational centre, demand its quota of scholarships? If these scholarships are to be held by students who are already living in a college centre, it is not quite clear why we should be asked to spend this large sum of Rs. 25 per mensem upon those students who are already residing with their parents in their own homes. I should like to draw attention to the immense advance that has been made in the budget provision for collegiate scholarships within recent years. For collegiate scholarships, Rs. 12,000 was the budget provision for scholarship in Arts colleges alone 16 years ago; it was Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 11,000 ten years ago. It was increased very much with the change in the regulations first to Rs. 13,000 and last year we spent Rs. 33,250 upon these scholarships. The Government have not been unmindful of the need of awarding scholarships and the prime factor that has to be taken into consideration when scholarships are to be awarded is that scholarships should be awarded only to those young men whom we have known to be brilliant. Now, sir, I take it that the brilliant young men are those who are capable of taking up the honours courses. We must assume that they are of that calibre. We already award an amount of money by means of which one-fourth of the total number of students reading in the honours classes are able to hold scholarships. The proposal to allot Rs. 75,000 additional would mean that 146 students in all would be able to receive scholarships while the total number of students in the Presidency reading in the honours courses is 134. The proposal would, therefore, mean the awarding of a larger number of scholarships than the total number of students reading in the honours classes throughout the Presidency. I think the Honourable Member may also take into consideration that scholarships are awarded by college authorities and further more there are university scholarships and there are special endowments, special provision being made by charitable bodies for awarding scholarships.

"Bearing this in mind it seems to me that the need for scholarships has been amply considered up to the present because, as I said at the start, our main factor as pointed out by the Honourable Mover himself is that we should have brilliant young men. Coupled with that we must have the added qualification that students cannot continue their studies without aid of some kind or another."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not understand the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction to say that the required needs are met and that no students are turned away for want of funds. Whether all the deserving students that apply for aid get it, whether the funds provided are sufficient and whether the department finds it difficult to meet the demands for scholarship with the funds now provided—these are the points on which the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction should give information to the Council. The first portion of his speech was I regret to note a verbal criticism on the terms of the resolution and in the latter portion did he grapple with the substance of the resolution. I ask the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction to note the substance of the resolution. If Rs. 75,000 is too much why not give Rs. 60,000 or Rupees 50,000? I know, as a matter of fact, poor students with excellent certificate from Principals of Colleges and headmasters of schools are going round everyday begging for aid; as a matter of fact, there are several of these and we have to provide for dozens of students like that in the course of the year and I do think that there is need for brilliant young men being provided with means to carry on their education. If I understood the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction to say that all these needs are met I am afraid his information is wrong. I would therefore ask the Honourable the Director to sympathetically consider this question and not merely to criticise the terms of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency; I wish to add a few words to the discussion. Two words have been tried to be defined—who are brilliant young men. It was mentioned these are the men that will go up to the honours course. The wording of the resolution is that it should be the persons pursuing the collegiate courses. I mean that the resolution apparently wants that at the stage of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate class it happens that many students have to discontinue their studies and naturally when they give up their studies they take to some employment and they are not able to further their prospects except in exceptional cases. I know, My Lord, many Christian students, many non-Brahmans have been compelled to discontinue their studies because of their inability to pay their college fees in the intermediate course also. Personal references are not necessary, but I know a case in which a brilliant Christian boy from Periyakulam had to be helped to join the intermediate class. There was no chance of his continuing his studies, his father being a pastor who was not able to maintain the big family that he had. The boy was a brilliant young boy and the American Mission College was not able to give him a scholarship and the people at Madura had to join to keep up the boy in the college. There are many other cases of that kind. I think the case of non-Brahmans, brilliant boys, boys who are likely to have a bright future, often they had to stop away from the collegiate courses. A thorough inquiry into this matter will fully well reveal that there is an abundant necessity for a much larger provision than what has been asked for; if only the Government accept the principle that there should be an attempt made to find out brilliant students whose courses will be cut off after the Secondary School-leaving certificate is given them and put them in colleges where they will be able surely to exhibit the symptoms of the brilliancy which has been suggested in the course of the discussion, it will be enough. Brilliant young student does not

6TH FEBRUARY 1919.] (Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Siva Rao; the President;
Mr. Ranga Achariyar.)

mean that when he enters the honours course his brilliancy is proved. Even in the School Final Examination we find boys getting brilliant marks in particular subjects. It may be that in the previous places where they had not sufficient competition or they had not fine learning imparted to them by brilliant teachers, they look rather not quite fit to take up a brilliant course but by subsequent teaching or subsequent contact with the brilliant boys, the faculties of some boys are so much developed that in a short time, say with a two years' course in the intermediate class, the boys show a brilliancy and are able to disprove previous impressions. Therefore, My Lord, a careful attempt to select students, who would be absolutely unfit to continue their studies if left to themselves, but who after careful observation will be seen to exhibit symptoms of future good career should be made. The Selection Committee proposed in the course of the speech of the Honourable Mover will be able to exercise some amount of discretion to select the boys who will come under that category. I presume, My Lord, that it is now almost accepted by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction in the course of the argument that he adopted that the Government are intent upon seeing that brilliancy is encouraged when otherwise it would stop away without further education. If this argument is granted, I think the provision that is asked to be made will be found to be too little if a serious attempt were made in each mufassal centre to select not very many but as it has been said to select only about 250 students in all the 25 districts we will find that there are a much larger number of students who deserve the scholarships and who will be able to prove to the satisfaction of Government that they have really been selected properly and their interest will be promoted so that really the worth of the country would advance. Those students will be able to add to the credit of the University by the studies that they make. Therefore I think it is a matter in which if the proposal is accepted we can select students in mufasal areas,—we are only proposing about 10 or 8 students for a population on an average of 2 millions and that is not a number which we will not get and it will be quite possible to find very brilliant students in a hopelessly poor condition in the school final course who will otherwise have to stop prosecuting their studies. I support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I heartily sympathise with the object of this resolution. The only question seems to be whether the provision now made in the budget is sufficient to meet the needs of deserving but poor students who wish to pursue their collegiate course. Speaking of my own district, Ceded districts, I may say that many a student is cut off from college career because he has not got the means to pursue it; he can ill-afford to bear the heavy expenses of a college training. As regards the practical difficulties in working it out, I think the details may be left for subsequent settlement; difficulties as to whether the scholarship should be held in Madras or elsewhere or whether those residing in college centres should be given this scholarship or not these may be settled later on. But the principle of encouraging deserving but poor students ought to find recognition at the hands of Government. If Rs. 75,000 is too much the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction may propose some other suitable figure which will be sufficient for the needs."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must remind Honourable Gentlemen, that we are not here to decide the principle. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by saying 'if the principle were accepted.' I must tell the Honourable Member and the Council that we are here to settle the figures. This is a meeting under our rules and regulations for settling the figures and we are not here to discuss generally the wisdom or the unwisdom of giving a scholarship. We have to settle the figure that is to be put into the budget for that purpose. We are bound to consider that. We have now before us a resolution that Rs. 75,000 should be added for that purpose. I must deprecate discussion going any further. I must deprecate also the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar who understood the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction to say that every deserving pupil had a scholarship and that there are no more pupils deserving the scholarship. That is not what the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction said. The position is simply this; that the expenditure on scholarships during the last five years has grown double. That is the position. When we are dealing with the figures, we are dealing with a delicate machinery. We have to deal with Elementary, Secondary and College education. Considering all things up to the present moment there has been no sound or convincing reason for increasing the money for that particular purpose. With the general idea of helping deserving pupils, everybody is in sympathy. That is not the question before us. The question is how much money is to be put into this budget for that purpose. Government for the reasons given by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction cannot advise the Council to increase the allotment at the present moment. We are under a great disadvantage in not having the Honourable Mover putting forward this motion. There is nothing to guide us as to why he wants the particular sum of Rs. 75,000. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has no option but to point out the meaning of the resolution or any ambiguity contained in the wording of the resolution. It is his duty and responsibility to do so, so as to inform the Council as to what they would be committing themselves to if they passed the resolution. My remarks apply very much to the next resolution also which also wants a total sum of Rs. 75,000, a lump sum. There is no information as to why that sum was taken or as to whether it was taken on any calculation of any number of students. Therefore I cannot advise the Council to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"With reference to the general observations made by Your Excellency, I will explain all our difficulties in the matter if Your Excellency

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; the President; [6TH FEBRUARY 1919.
Mr. Krishna Rao.)

will permit me. I quite see the force of Your Excellency's observation. But laymen as we are, unacquainted with the details of the department and exact requirements, Your Excellency may forgive us if we err on the side of extravagance. We want to bring to the notice of Government that the provision is not sufficient for the purpose. That is all that we can do. To expect us to go into the exact details would be throwing too much burden on non-officials as we are not in the inner Councils. I would therefore ask Your Excellency to consider that aspect of the question."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will bear it in mind. The point is this; if we want to set out the general principles, they should not be debated at this meeting. I am far from limiting the discussion on these points. But what I want to point out is that we are tied down by the orders under which we sit. We are tied down to settle the figures and therefore any question of principle should be debated and settled at another meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has been somewhat too technical in dealing with this resolution. He started by saying that there is an ambiguity in this resolution and that it is difficult to work it out. The wording of the resolution suggests that scholarships should be given to mufassal students pursuing the college course without specifying that they pursue their course in Madras or in any other college centre. It applies to every college centre, wherever these mufassal students might choose to pursue their studies. It is intended for the benefit of all students in the various districts. I may inform Your Excellency that I had information as to the object of the Honourable Mover of the resolution. The calculations I suggested are intended to provide ten scholarships for each of the districts at Rs. 25. This will work out to Rs. 75,000. Therefore so far as the resolution in itself is concerned, it does not commit itself to the amount given, viz., Rs. 25 or to any other question of detail. It does not specially refer to brilliant young men pursuing honours courses in regard to which the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction stated that the number will far exceed the requirements. The point for consideration is whether it is possible to provide Rs. 75,000 and whether it is desirable to provide Rs. 75,000 for the purpose. If it is not found feasible to provide Rs. 75,000 for the purpose of affording additional facilities for the scholarships, may I ask that some reasonable additional provision be made for that purpose? It is an alteration of the figures which is suggested. Might it not be possible to increase it to some reasonable extent? The attention of the Council has been drawn by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction to the increased provision under the head of scholarships in colleges in general. We find that in colleges in general a sum of Rs. 27,000 was spent and in the revised estimate for 1918 we find Rs. 30,000; next year the same amount of Rs. 30,000 has been provided. Whatever may have been provided for that purpose, in previous years, in view of the circumstances of the last two or three years it must be stated that there has not been such a reasonable increase in the provision for scholarships as there should have been. Increase in 1917-18 and 1918-19 is about Rs. 1,500. It was Rs. 28,541 for 1917-18 and Rs. 30,000 is the amount provided for 1919-20. I would submit that if we are satisfied that the provision made does not meet the requirements of higher education in this country and some additional provision should be made, be it to the extent of Rs. 75,000 or any amount which may be found feasible, there is a proper reason for some increase being provided."

The motion was then put and lost.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Extract from the Progo of the
Leg. Cl. meeting held on the
6 Feb 1919

Regr.

The resolution was put to
the meeting and lost. A draft
order recording the paper is
subd.

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Sec't. II. 10 (a) - 5,002 - 13-1-19 (6

Reasoning notes connected with
a resolution in provision for mufassal
collegiate scholarships moved by the
Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao on behalf
of the Hon'ble the Rajah of Ramnagar at
the meeting of the _____ held on 6 February.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191 .

” ” ” ” ” 191 .

READ ALSO:- Extract from the Progo of the Leg. Council held on 6 February
 on Res No. XXI moved by the Honble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao on
 C. No. _____, From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 191
 behalf of the Honble the Rajah of Ramnad

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

” ” ” ” , ” 191

ORDER

No. 650, dated 20-5-1919

Mrs

Recorded

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The DPT

with extract

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191

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH LITTO.

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