

Law (192 /) Department.

(Education)

SERIES.

Ordinary

G.O. No.	1487
DATED	10. X. 21

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INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council---Resolution---Budget-Retrenchment --Recorded.

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✓ Resn No. 523

NOTES.

En. No. 1310 A

10-3-21
C-1287A

21/3

Council Office

15-3-1921

Resolution on the Budget

Mr. S. Appadawani Udayar

The Law (Education) Department
The Finance Department

523. This Council recommends
to the Government that

(a) the budget provision under 31 (B)

(b) (1) for opening additional secondary
schools should be reduced from ^{as} 12,000 to

Rs. 12,000

(b) the budget provision for opening
new Board high and middle schools includ-

ing revision of establishment should be
reduced from ^{Rs.} 3,79,000 to ^{Rs.} 3,49,000

(c) the provision of working expenses

under 31 E (b) (1) General Direction be
reduced from ^{as} 1,31,600 to ^{as} 1,24,600

(d) the provision under 31 E (b) (11)

Inspection be reduced from ^{as} 13,57,800 to

Rs. 11,57,800.

Inu

(a) Provision for additional secondary schools for girls. The subject has been noted on in the file relating to Resn No 141 to be moved by Mr A.S. Krishna Rao.

(b) Provision of Rs 3.79 lakhs for opening new Board High and middle schools including revision of establishment ^{Submitting} In the next year's Budget, the D.P.I. entered a provision of Rs 4.09 lakhs ^{as} against the current year's Budget Estimate of Rs 3.59 lakhs. In 1918 and 1920 new high and middle schools were opened under the management of local bodies and the net cost of the schools is met from Provincial funds — Gov's Nos 757 of 11.6.1918 and 902 of 10.8.1920. Some of the middle schools are to be developed into high schools by the opening of a new form every year. The teachers are paid according to a tentative scale approved by the Govt and the D.P.I. has been asked to submit proposals for a permanent revision of their pay. The Govt. of India have sanctioned an enhanced time-scale

p. 129
CB-2

p. 129 CB-2

(V)
(W)

para 2 of the Govt (V)
para 1 of the Govt (W)

hine scale of pay for teachers in Grant schools. When the revised scale is introduced, it will be necessary also to raise the pay of the teachers employed in schools under the management of local bodies, the net cost of which is borne by Grant. ~~As~~ Against the provision of Rs 4.09 lakhs recommended by the D.P.I., a provision of only Rs 3.79 lakhs has been ~~made~~ in the Budget Estimate. This is ^{probably} intended to meet the additional cost on account of the opening of new forms ^{only} and ~~of~~ the revision of the pay of teachers ^{will have to} ~~be postponed~~. The suggestion to reduce this sum ^{seems} ~~cannot be~~ acceptable.

(C) Reduction of the provision under 31E(1) - General - Direction

p. 138C-B

There is a provision of Rs 1,31,600/- in the next year's Budget Estimate against the current year's budget provision of Rs 1,13,300/-. The ^{excess} ~~provision~~ occurs both under non-votable and votable items ^{the increase under the latter} ~~and~~ is due mainly to

Gr. No. 215 (VI)
4.3.24

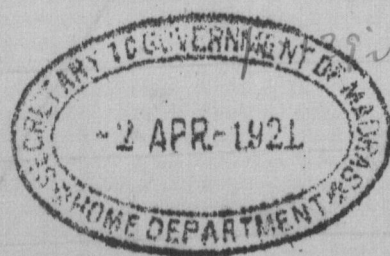
(1) the time-scales of pay sanctioned by the Govt of India ^{for minor public establishments} (2) increased rates

rates of travelling allowance sanctioned
(X) in Govt. 163 Finance of 18.2.1921 and
(3) the increased provision under
Contract contingencies due to increased
postage rates. The M.L.C. has
not specified the ~~particular~~ item
or items under which a reduction
should be made.

(d) Reduction of the provision under
31 E (b) (ii) - Inspection

Under this head a provision
of Rs 13,57,800/- has been made in the
next year's Budget Estimate against
the current year's budget provision
of Rs 10,93,400/- The excess is
due to the reasons mentioned under
(c) above and also (1) to the provision
for the appointment of additional
~~Inspectors and~~ Sub Asst Inspectors & (2) the
increased provision under 'Temp
vary establishment' to be appointed
by the D.P.I. in the offices of
Sub Asst Inspectors of Schools accord-
ing to the needs of each case.

2. No reduction seems possible
under any of the items dealt
with above.



The question of the possi-
bility of reduction under
this head has already
been noted on in Govt.
action with the Resol-
ution No. 10, 1921
Messrs S. Srinivasan
Ayyangar and A. Raja-
-Rao Mudaliyar

21.3.21
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Resolution withdrawn.

5
Item (a) in plan

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member did not move it:—

'17. That under 31-B (b) (i) the budget provision for opening additional Secondary Schools should be reduced from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 12,000 (Budget, page 129).'

26TH MARCH 1921.] (Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.)

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR :—"I move—

Item (b) in plan

'18. That under 31-B (b) (iii) the budget provision for opening new board high and middle schools including revision of establishment should be reduced from Rs. 3,79,000 to Rs. 3,49,000 (Budget, page 129).'

"Sir I wish that my object in asking for a reduction of the budget provision for opening new board high and middle schools including the revision of establishment from Rs. 3,79,000 to Rs. 3,49,000 should not be misunderstood. I do not mean to say that district boards should not open new schools nor am I distrustful or suspicious of their educational activity. All that I mean is that the existing schools ought to be rendered more efficient than they are. One way of making them efficient is certainly to extend their sphere of usefulness and to see that instead of one section in each form two or three sections are tacked on to each of the different forms. For if some schools in important localities are made really very useful, students do not grudge travelling some miles to attend those schools. Secondly, Sir, in the localities where these district boards wish to open schools, there already exist some aided institutions. These aided institutions are very badly in need of help. It was only the other day I had a moving appeal supported with sufficient facts and figures put into my hands. That was in connexion with the St. Mary's High School, Madura. It will be seen that a paltry additional grant of Rs. 300 a year will give that school a fresh lease of life. I know there are a number of aided schools which seem to be slowly starved out of existence. So, then, the wisest policy will be for us to see that schools that have done very useful work, that have rendered yeoman service in the field of education, schools that have hitherto helped and not hampered Government, get greater encouragement than they seem to have from the department. I know there is a growing discontent that Government do not allot special teaching grants to aided schools. For, without these special teaching grants, it is impossible for headmasters of aided schools to revise the scale of fees given to their teachers and to place them, if not exactly on a footing of equality with the teachers of the Government schools, at least on a footing not very far below theirs. I was asked by several associations of teachers to see that in reducing grants so liberally given to Government institutions, the way at least is prepared later on for a kind of provision being made for them.

"Again, in many of these aided schools, headmasters have already begun to reduce the establishments. Some teachers have been given notice also. A new party has entered the field and is laying the axe at the root of western culture. These aided schools are on the one hand asked not to apply for grants and on the other they are not allowed liberal grants. It is certainly aided schools that deserve encouragement. I do not mean to say that by making provision for taluk board schools you will be discouraging aided schools. My contention is where the educational needs of the locality are fully met by an aided school already in existence, it is a sound and good policy for taluk boards or for Government to see that their own schools are not brought very near or that they don't go on opening schools. There is also another reason which makes me press for this reduction. What we really want to have is quality more than quantity. We have a twofold tragedy enacted every day under our very eyes. We have the tragedy of a number of young men who have sold away or mortgaged their lands and incurred heavy expenses for their education and have entered Government service, clamouring for a living wage. Their cry is the cry for more bread. On the other hand, we have the tragedy of a number of young men passing through the secondary school course and coming out without even a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. Is it not a tragedy that the percentage of passes in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination is so low as 20, 25 and 0 per cent? Under normal conditions the percentage ought to be at least 50, if not 60, 70 or 80. So then if more help and encouragement is to be given it should be given to aided institutions. If the scale of fees to teachers in Government schools could be revised on more liberal lines and if improved methods of instruction were introduced, it should be possible to improve the quality of education and avert this twofold tragedy. So, for these reasons I want to move this resolution. It is only asking for a modest reduction."

11-30 a.m.

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The Honourable Member who moved this resolution has depicted to us a gloomy picture of the pay and prospects of the teachers in aided schools and the picture has not been very much overdrawn. Neither the Minister for Education nor the Director of Public Instruction nor I myself who have received numerous petitions from teachers in aided schools and teachers' associations are likely to overlook the importance of this consideration. At the same time financially we are at a very low ebb. And the Honourable Member will realize that so far as aided institutions are concerned Government help is only secondary in its very nature and essentially and primarily these institutions have to fall back on their own resources. However that may be in introducing this grant, the Honourable the Minister has already said that so far as practicable it is his endeavour to find that amount which was distributed to aided schools last year and we have every hope that we shall find this amount.

"As regards this provision of Rs. 3,79,000 it is not intended that schools under the management of local bodies should be increased. We recognize the necessity of strengthening the schools already in existence and of finding better pay for the teachers already employed and not to outrun our discretion by providing new schools. The provision is intended to revise

(Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; [26TH MARCH 1921.
Mr. Desika Achariyar; Mr. Palmer; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.]

the scale of fees in board and municipal high schools or to open new forms where it is absolutely essential. As an illustration a school which had the fourth form in the current year must have the fifth form next year; otherwise the students will not know what to do. It is with a view to strengthen the institutions already existing by a revision of pay or by throwing open additional forms that this provision is made. If this provision is cut down, then a number of institutions will cease to open new forms that are absolutely essential and a number of schools will have to be closed. In spite of our sympathy for the teachers that is a catastrophe which neither of us are prepared to face."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I beg to oppose this motion. I believe it was not the object of the Honourable Member to discourage the opening of the municipal and district board schools under public management. If the Honourable Member wanted help for secondary education it ought not to be by reducing the grants for schools under public management. It has been pointed out at the outset by the Honourable the Minister that he will find funds for rendering aid to aided schools. Under these circumstances it seems to me that the Honourable Member has chosen a wrong item for cutting down. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar who is always trying to make out that the Ministry has a continuity of policy has failed in this matter. For the last two years provision has been made for the opening of secondary schools through the agency of local bodies. I know that 49 schools were opened in one year and 50 in the last year. I respectfully submit that this is the policy that has been deliberately decided upon by the late Government and I regret to say that that continuity has not been kept up. I must submit that it is as much necessary to secure the expansion of secondary education not only by rendering aid to private institutions but also by rendering aid to institutions maintained by local bodies. Honourable Members will remember that those Honourable Members who were in the Council during the time of Minto-Morley Reforms that the whole question of the policy of the secondary education had been examined at a great length and it was found that private effort had entirely failed to keep pace with the demand for secondary education. The late Government has come to a deliberate conclusion that the expansion of secondary education should be undertaken by the State through the agency of the local bodies. I am therefore entirely opposed to this motion. I do not know why the Honourable the Minister has chosen to cut down this grant which has been made for the last two years for the purpose of starting more secondary schools through local bodies."

Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Mr. President, I do not understand exactly what the object of the mover of this resolution is. Apparently he wanted to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity for aid to schools under private management. I do not for a moment think that he entertains the idea of preventing the growth and expansion of secondary education under the auspices of local boards. Personally, Sir, I am sure this House knows that in each district there is scope for more secondary schools and there are a large number of places in which secondary schools could be opened. Applications have been received from time to time by Presidents of District Boards for the opening of secondary schools in places where elementary schools had till now satisfied local wants. And every year applications of this sort have to be refused on the ground of want of funds. As pointed out by Mr. Ramachandra Rao no provision has been made for additional secondary schools in the coming year. The provision for continuing the existing schools cannot in any way be considered as anything new or unduly large. As pointed out by Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar the reduction of the grant under this head will mean that some of these schools must be reduced to a lower standard and some closed altogether. I do not think that Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar will press this resolution, he having achieved his object, viz., that of drawing the attention of the Government with reference to the necessity for help to aided schools. My own opinion is that he will be far from being against help being given by Government to district board schools."

Mr. A. T. PALMER:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in endorsing every syllable of what Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar has said. There is no doubt whatsoever that schools are being started in this Presidency in every possible place. I have one in my mind at present and that is the school at Samalkot. Now, this is a very small place about two miles from another place called Peddapur, where there is a fine mission school. They have started a school here and I do not know what the strength of this school is going to be. I know that it would cost a great deal to the local board to maintain it. As Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar has said the aided schools are suffering a great deal; the teachers are clamouring for more pay and an ill-paid teacher is a nuisance. We need not care for the troubles the teacher has to undergo. But let us look at the effect that such a teacher has on education. Now, Sir, here is a man who is half starved and he comes to the school with a very sour mind. It must not be a surprise to us to see that his work is slipshod. It is no wonder that only such a small percentage of candidates for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination pass. We cannot expect efficient work from teachers who are poorly paid. I am very sorry that the Government have not provided any allotment for the teaching grants to aided schools. I will be failing in duty if I do not point it out to the Government and see that justice is done by it."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I very strongly oppose this motion. I have very great sympathy with the mover of this resolution when he states that aided secondary schools require larger aid, and it is certainly necessary to give larger grants in aid of aided

26TH MARCH 1921.] (Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar;
Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai; Rev. Mr. Macphail.)

secondary schools. But that should not be done at the sacrifice of other institutions. It is not possible to have too many secondary schools in the country. It is highly desirable also to raise the existing standards in secondary schools to higher standards. I submitted, Sir, the other day in connexion with the general discussion of the budget that the future industrial development of the country depended very much on those who had received the secondary education.

"Those who have received collegiate education generally do not go in for the study of industrial subjects and those who have acquired only training in primary schools do not possess the necessary capacity to acquire knowledge which is requisite for the study of industrial subjects so that the development of secondary education on a very large scale is highly essential for the future industrial development of the country. The mover of this resolution stated that the quality of education suffered very much. I sympathize with him in that also. It is certainly desirable if it is possible to have a very high quality of education in the case of those who are taught in secondary schools, but it is more essential to have a larger number of youths educated in secondary schools than to have a smaller number very well educated in secondary schools. It is certainly desirable to supply a smaller number of persons with very good dishes on a well-equipped table, but I would certainly prefer a very large number of persons being given coarse food to supplying all sorts of delicacies to a smaller number of persons. For these reasons I oppose this resolution very strongly."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I should like to associate myself with Mr. Krishnan Nayar in his insistence that secondary education is important. I do not oppose Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar's motion except in the spirit that aided schools ought not to get grants to the exclusion of board schools. Aided schools as well as board schools should get increased aid from State funds. The method which he has adopted of asking the Government to give more funds to aided schools and less to board schools is not a correct method. There is not the slightest doubt that aided schools should receive far more attention than they have been receiving in the past. After all Government schools and board schools must be more expensive and education cannot be spread by Government and board institutions quite so much as by aided institutions. I therefore think that far larger aid should be given to aided institutions than to the other institutions. That does not mean in the least that the policy of having some Government secondary schools or expansion of board schools should be stopped, but there is not the slightest doubt that there is a general feeling that secondary education cannot make any progress unless the pay of the teachers and unless the aid which is made to the secondary institutions are both increased. There is not the slightest doubt either that unless secondary education is improved neither university education nor any kind of progress is going to be made. I think secondary education requires really more attention than elementary instruction. It has been the fashion to enthuse over elementary education. I agree that without elementary education nothing can be done, because it is the basis of secondary education. But secondary education is the real backbone. Unless you have such a thing as a vitalising system of education it is impossible that anything like a transformation in the life and business of the country will exhibit itself which will enable it to hold up its head amongst nations. In this state of things, I appeal to the Government and the Members of the Council to see, if not next year, at least the year after, that the policy which has been hitherto pursued of granting niggardly aids to secondary schools is discontinued."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I rise to oppose this motion. One reason which the mover has advanced in support of the amendment was that too many secondary schools are not so good as a fewer number of efficient schools. Evidently he has taken the view that what money is available should be utilized for improving the quality of the schools instead of increasing their number. I wish to differ from him in this. We want to manufacture elementary school teachers in several centres of the presidency and secondary schools are the manufactories. We have got the Elementary Education Act to work. We have to extend compulsion under the Act. In this view of things, we have to be prepared beforehand for the increasing demand in the number of elementary school teachers. If we want to do this we should have as many secondary schools as possible spread over the country. I would even, if it is left to me, suggest that more funds be allotted under this head. With these few remarks, I would oppose this resolution."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"Mr. President the point of view from which we look at the method of elementary education is this. We find that Government seems to be regardless of aided institutions when it is dividing up the money that is available. It is not that we wish to cut down what is being given to other institutions. But what we do remark is, we are doing more useful work and a work which is being recognized and which has been done as efficiently and much more cheaply by us than by aided institutions. That work is not recognised when there is going to be an increase in expenditure; what we find as a matter of fact is that while there is increased expenditure in all departments of Government education and local fund education the aided teachers and lecturers in aided colleges are left severely alone, and no increases are given to them. That is why we complain. We are not complaining that other people are getting more. But what we are complaining is that there seems to be absolutely no consideration shown to us. I consider that this is a very serious state of affairs in this part of the country

(Rev. Mr. Macphail; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; [26TH MARCH 1921.
Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Muthu Chettiyar;
Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble the President;
Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.]

where such a large part of the education given is given in aided institutions. It is high time for the Government to make up its mind and say definitely what its policy is going to be.

"One Member of the Ministry in this House gave expression a few days ago to a policy which is absolutely opposed to what has been the policy of Government hitherto. I am referring to Mr. Subbarayan's speech. I do not know whether he spoke for the Ministry when he said that aided colleges should receive nothing, but that the Presidency College should be kept up as a model college. I want to ask the Minister for Education if this is going to be the policy of the Government in the future."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"It is the individual opinion of Dr. Subbarayan and not the policy of the Government."

The Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL (continuing):—"Because it is opposed directly to the policy of the Government, we should like that Government should show some sympathy in some practical way."

"We want the Government not merely to sympathize with us but to remember us when they are dividing the funds. I would ask the members of this House to study the report of the Director of Public Instruction and to compare the cost of education in the different colleges and aided schools respectively under Government."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"The purpose of the provision made for opening new board high schools has been sufficiently explained by the Minister to this House. In regard to the fact that aided schools have not received as much help as they have been receiving lately at the hands of Government, I feel that we need not hereafter press this motion as the Council Secretary Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar thinks these funds are for the purpose of strengthening the staff and the expansion of the activity of the existing institutions. Now turning to the resolution we find a demand has been made to cut down Rs. 3,79,000 to Rs. 3,49,000 thereby leaving a much insignificant sum of Rs. 30,000 and odd. If this resolution is carried we will be landed in a quagmire. It will either paralyse the activity of the existing institutions or sound their death-knell. The question is whether it would be prudent on the part of the Council to commit itself to a course of policy which will in my humble opinion, I beg to state, will not redound to the credit or honour of this House. Therefore with these observations, I beg to resist the motion."

Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR:—

"இந்த அபிப்பிராயத்தில் (Demand No. XVI, motions 16 and 17) ரூ. 18,000 போட்டிருப்பது ரொம்ப குறைந்தது. ஒருக்கால் ஒரு figure விட்டிருக்குமோ என்று யோசிக்கிறேன். இந்த சபையில் வக்கைல்களாக அனுவசியமாகப் போட்ட அபிப்பிராயங்களுக்கு அவ்வளவு ஆக்கேற்பணியில்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தில் மிஷனரிகள் (missionaries) ஆக்கேற்பிப்பது ரொம்ப ஆச்சரியம். அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டுக்கு ஏராளமான பணத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து ஒரு idea வை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, கிராமம் கிராமங்களாக உபநியாசங்களும் பண்ணி செலவிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இதில் விரும்புவது தகர்த்து. ஏழை இந்தியர்கள் சம்பந்தமாய் 18,000 ரூபாய்தான் பட்டுஜட்டில் போட்டிருப்பது அவர்களின் துர்பாக்ஷியமே. குறைந்தது ரூ. 50,000 ஆக ஆக்கவேண்டியதற்கு அவசியமிருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்த சபையோர்கள் அறியலாம்."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Honourable Member is speaking about the previous resolution. It would be well if the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to this fact."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It is already finished. The Honourable Member will please resume his seat."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar rose to explain the policy of the Government in regard to this question.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble the Minister will please resume his seat. He may take some other opportunity to explain the policy of the Government."

The motion No. 18 was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR moved:—

19. That under 31 B (b) (iv) Education—Secondary, the provision of Rs. 14,580 for widows' scholarships be reduced by Rs. 100 (Budget, page 129).

In doing so, he said:—"I request for information from the Government as to how these widows' scholarships of Rs. 14,580 are distributed among widows. I want to be furnished with the number of widows from the various communities that are recipients of these scholarships. I request the Government to distribute these scholarships among poor widows of the various castes and communities and may I request the Government to extend this to non-widows too."

12 noon.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I have anticipated all these questions. These three resolutions are framed for that purpose I understand. These resolutions bear upon the widows' home, I believe, on the Marina. The widows' home is said to be a Brahman widows' home generally. As a matter of fact I know it ought not to go by that name. The lady in the direction of this home is Mrs. Drysdale for whom I have personally very great regard. She has employed almost all her time in the evolution of female education, and

26TH MARCH 1921.]

(Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar; Mr. Grieve.)

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. M. D. Devadoss was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member did not move it:—

49. That under 31-E (b) (ii)—

(a) the provision of Rs. 42,000 for appointment of Additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors be reduced by Rs. 20,000 (Budget page 140);

(b) the provision of Rs. 18,000 on account of the scheme for the transfer of certain posts from the Subordinate to the Provincial Educational Service be reduced by Rs. 10,000 (Budget page 140).

The following motion standing in the name of Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu was deemed to have been withdrawn as the member was absent:—

50. That the demand under 31-E (b) (ii) for Rs. 20,000 for additional Inspectors, Rs. 42,000 for appointment of additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Rs. 18,000 being provision on account of the scheme for transfer of certain posts from the Subordinate to the Provincial Educational Service be reduced to one rupee in each case (Budget page 140).

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

51. That under 31-E (b) (i) the provision of Working Expenses—General Direction—be reduced from Rs. 1,31,600 to Rs. 1,24,600 (Budget page 138).

"On page 138 of the budget, we find provision made for a number of officers whose salaries we should not touch because they are non-votable items. But if I refer to those officers it is to show that ample provision has already been made for the work of this department being done efficiently. We see that very often the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has to attend Council sessions and surely there must be some one to take his place on such occasions, to attend to the regular work of the department. There is a Deputy Director, and considering the rapid growth in educational activity everywhere and the increase in the number of schools it is also reasonable that he should be assisted by one Additional Deputy Director. Again, Sir, in consequence of the rapid development of women's education, it stands to reason that there should be a Deputy Directress of Education. But I do not see, Sir, any reason why there should be a Personal Assistant when the Director of Public Instruction has a regular establishment consisting of a manager, head clerk and other clerks. Again, Sir, I find a provision made of Rs. 3,840 opposite 'Temporary Establishment.' There is also a tendency for the item of 'Purchase of Books and Maps' to swell and assume not a formidable figure but not a very modest figure of Rs. 1,500—Rs. 400 more than what was provided for last year. I am a believer, Sir, in strenuous work. But when I say that, I do not mean to suggest or even to insinuate that these officers are not discharging their work most strenuously. My only object is to ask whether, with a judicious distribution of work, certain portion of the work devolving upon the Director of Public Instruction and a certain definite portion devolving upon the other officers—granting the strenuous nature of the work done by them at present—it is not possible to make a modest retrenchment. I move this not only as a practical measure of retrenchment but also as a question of principle. There is a growing and widespread discontent that the school fees have been raised beyond reason or precedent and that the cost of education has become prohibitive. If we allow the establishments also to become very costly, very little money will be left for financing education. Therefore, wherever it is possible to make retrenchment, it is the duty of this House to make retrenchment, especially when it does not in any way impair the efficiency of the work done by the officers. It is more as a question of principle, Sir, that I pray for this retrenchment. To some it may look like firing a cannon to shoot a fly because after all the amount is a trifle. To those, Sir, who deal in large figures, this may seem to be a trifle. But I believe that we must also insist on these trifles—these crumbs as it were—being got and collected and a sum freed for other and more urgent purposes."

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"Mr. President, Sir, I find it rather difficult to give a reply to a motion which has ranged over such a large number of topics. As far as I can make out, the mover wants me to get rid of my Personal Assistant, my temporary establishment and my maps and books. I assure the Honourable Member that the work in the Director's office and the work done by all these officers seems to get more strenuous day by day and with the increasing expansion of education, it is difficult to make any reduction."

"I may remind the Honourable Member that the Hon'ble the Finance Member speaking the other day said that the heads of departments have been asked to examine their budgets in detail and scrutinize them, so as to see in what direction economies can be effected. I presume that I shall have to look over these items in this connexion and consider if a reduction is possible. I therefore request the Honourable Member not to press the resolution."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—"With the assurance given by the Director of Public Instruction that he will look into this matter and try his best, I think I need not press this motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

3 p.m.

(Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar ;
the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; the Hon'ble the President ;
Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; Mr. Grieve.)

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Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR then moved—

52. That the provision under 31E (b) (ii) Inspection, be reduced from Rs. 13,57,800 to Rs. 11,57,800 (Budget page 138).

In doing so, he said:—“Here again, Sir, my object in bringing a motion for reduction is to draw the attention of the House to certain forces and influences at work which make inspection not so very important or so very necessary at least in certain branches of education. First, we have the results of the Public Examination. The schools that show very good results always or for a number of years might be taken to be run on very good lines. And what the inspecting officers have to do is to check the registers and to see what could be done for the greater efficiency of instruction imparted in these institutions. Secondly, Sir, there is healthy competition or rivalry between the institutions situated in the same locality. The old order has changed and in a locality where we have two or three or even four schools we find the students are very sharp to know not only the merits of their teachers but also perceive their defects. They compare the respective abilities of their teachers and the merits of the methods adopted by the different assistants. Again, the parents also think twice before they send their children to a school. They want to know what the results are and whether they are satisfactory. They hear a lot of things from others before they make up their minds to send their children to one school or another. There is also public opinion. Some kind of pressure is certainly brought to bear upon the heads of these institutions by the very fact that their doings are watched by the public. Then we have the press and any irregularity, anything that takes place in a school is reported and becomes public property. So then, the public examination results, the principle of healthy competition, public opinion and the press act as a check on the institutions. Under these circumstances, is it really necessary to increase the inspecting staff? As for the Sub-Assistant Inspectors for inspecting elementary schools I do not object to one Sub-Assistant Inspector being appointed to each taluk, and after the assurance given by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction that the supervisors will be shifted on to other branches of the department I do not press that point again. Then we have the question, Sir, of the Assistant Inspectors. I believe that the Assistant Inspectors will not be a permanent fixture in the department. However, on this point, I should like to have an assurance from the Director of Public Instruction. Coming now to the Inspectors, is it really necessary to have one Inspector for each district? I do not, here, raise the question of the nationality to which they belong, for I care only for efficiency. The work of the Inspector will be, not so much to inspect schools, but perhaps to supervise the work of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. At present we know that the Inspector stops for a day or two and in some cases for three days at a place. If notice was previously given the Sub-Assistant Inspectors might meet him there and he could check their work. He is not expected to go to the remote corners of the district. Therefore reduction on that head, I think, is possible. And again I admit the force of the argument of the Hon'ble Reverend Macphail, that heads of aided schools who do supervising work should not be forgotten.”

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—I rise to a minor point of order, Sir. The Honourable Member has suggested that a reduction in the number of Inspectors is possible. He is dealing with the aggregate under this sub-head of this grant, but in order to work up his case he takes item by item. This, the first item, is a non-votable item.”

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—“I think there are Provincial cadre of Inspectors. That is votable.”

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“Only if an omission or a reduction of a non-votable item is asked for, it is out of order. If we raise a general debate or a general question of policy by a reduction on the aggregate figure demanded it cannot be regarded as out of order.”

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR (continuing) :—“What I mean, Sir, is that a great deal depends upon the personality of the inspecting officer. If we have half a dozen men of vast experience they would certainly be able to give a tone and shape to the whole educational system. It is that kind of inspection that should be brought to bear upon educational agencies by the inspecting officers. Therefore, I think that there is room for retrenchment. Another reason which compels me to pray for reduction, as I have already observed, is that if establishments are suffered to grow costly where will money be found for other purposes. If it is possible for us to make the educational system less costly to the Indian taxpayer it is our duty certainly to try our best to see that the establishment is rendered less costly than it actually is. It is only on these grounds, Sir, that I press for the adoption of this resolution.”

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE :—“Sir, as the honourable mover has asked me one or two specific questions I may answer them first. He asked in the first place whether the Assistant Inspectors would be a permanent fixture of our educational system. It is expected that they will not be. If we get an Inspector for each district and Deputy Inspectors under them, it is not intended that there should be any Assistant Inspectors.

“The honourable mover began his remarks by suggesting that there were several reasons which made it unnecessary to have such searching inspection as in the past. He said that it was less important in schools which are well staffed. He also said that the boys in these schools see the merits and defects of the teachers. Parents and public opinion are also said to bring

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(Mr. Grieve ; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar ;
the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; the Hon'ble the President ;
Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar.)

pressure to bear on institutions. I do not know whether the honourable mover is thinking of his own school. But you have to remember that all schools are not of the standard and excellence which has been attained by St. Joseph's College.

“The Inspector must be able to see all the schools in the district in detail and I dissent entirely from the proposition that the inspecting officers are not to go to the remote parts of the district. The Inspectors should see every part of the district and acquaint themselves with every aspect of it, and not confine themselves to the towns and the more important schools. If we have one Inspector for each district, as I hope we shall have in time to come, it will be part of their duty to keep themselves in touch with every aspect of education and every part of the district, however out of the way it may be.

“I do not know if there is anything further that I need say on the question of the personnel of the inspecting staff. This has been dealt with in another connexion this morning. I do not think that the reduction of two lakhs proposed by the honourable mover is practicable.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, I have given notice of a motion similar to that proposed by Mr. Arpudaswami Udaiyar and that is this : 3-15 p.m.

53. That the provision of Rs. 15,31,400 under 31-E (B) Education—General be reduced by Rs. 1,50,000.

“I take this opportunity of offering a few remarks. I entirely agree with the Honourable Member who spoke that this costly inspecting agency is unnecessary. Their work mainly consists in countersigning salary bills of the schools under local bodies, the salary and contingent bills of Municipal Secondary schools inspecting the offices of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and see that their registers are maintained properly. I do not think that an Inspector is necessary for this part of the work.”

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—“I must again raise the same point of order. The particular proposition now urged relates to the abolition of Inspectors. I say that the provision for such officers is a non-votable item. I seek your ruling that he cannot attack the item of Inspectors.”

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—“I have no hesitation in giving an answer to that point. A specific motion asked for in a non-votable grant will be out of order. But in a general motion where opportunity is taken to review the whole matter it is perfectly open to the Honourable Member to condemn or find fault with the administration even of a non-votable item, because he is putting forward suggestions for the consideration of the Government. What the House is asked to decide is to make a total reduction under the head Education. Otherwise it is difficult for the administration of any department to be criticised. I would rather allow it.”

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—“It is I am aware, entirely out of order to discuss any ruling of the President, but Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has proposed a reduction of not a nominal sum but of Rs. 1,50,000. I am merely inviting your attention, Sir, to this fact.”

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—“Is the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson in-order in discussing this after the President's ruling?”

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—“There is no doubt that when Honourable Members wish to bring forward or table a motion for reduction of a grant solely for the purpose of criticising the general administration of any particular branch it would be wise to make the amount of reduction sufficiently small. They have not, either to-day or on any of the previous days, done

The sum put down may perhaps appear unnecessarily large. My object in making the remark is that if the sum is large and the resolution is carried, it will seriously handicap the administration. It is wise to table a resolution to reduce a grant say by Rs. 100 so that the administration of the department may not be paralysed by the reduction. I only say it for future guidance. We are all feeling our way in regard to these things. I would ask Honourable Members to realize the distinction between motions which are intended to effect a substantial economy or bring about retrenchment and those which are intended to support a general criticism of the particular branch of the administration. If a motion is meant to draw the attention of the Government to the general feeling about the administration of a department, a proposal to reduce the grant by a fairly small sum will be quite sufficient. Then the Government will understand clearly what it is the Honourable Member has in view. I take it that so far as this motion is concerned the Honourable Member wishes to secure not so much this a particular reduction, as an opportunity for general criticism and to draw the attention of the Government to this branch of administration.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR (continuing) :—“Coming to their inspection they are supposed to inspect secondary schools. As regards the futility of their inspection of Secondary schools it is amply proved. Still more unnecessary it is in the case of colleges.”

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE :—“Inspectors of schools do not inspect colleges.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Then, Sir, their work is so much the less. They have no inspection of colleges and so they have no work to do. They have to attend to the other part of the education of the district. That means he is to see to the primary education. I ask whether it is possible for an Inspector to attend to this part of the work in any satisfactory manner. In those cases where the Inspectors are Europeans their disability is still more than in the case of

(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Grieve; [26TH MARCH 1921.
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Indians. They are ignorant of the language and they can do nothing as regards inspection of schools. Further they tour 30 or 40 miles a day and inspect 3 schools in a day at a stretch. They give probably 15 minutes for each school. What sort of inspection can they possibly carry on and what good can they do to teachers? They give due notice to the Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors who keep the whole thing ready for the Inspector's inspection. Naturally inspection conducted after so elaborate arrangements is not worth anything at all. There is one other aspect. There are going to be sanctioned the District Educational Councils. I think they will attend to this work very well. So the need for so costly an inspecting agency will not be felt. What is the use of making the administration so costly even after the grant of self-government. I appeal to the Council to ventilate their views in this matter and vote for reduction of this costly agency. Objection was taken to my quoting something from the Inspection Manual. It says that Sub-Assistant Inspectors can transfer as much work as is necessary to the Supervisors—"

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE (interrupting):—"I said that in special cases where necessary Sub-Assistant Inspectors could transfer to Supervisors the work of annual inspection of elementary schools. This is the exception and not the rule."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Supervisors are mainly appointed for the purpose of opening new schools and organising them. As I have already pointed out these Supervisors have absolutely failed in this respect. Because there has been a progressive decrease in the number of schools year after year that will be a further ground, I think, for this House to make up its mind and show its clear view in this matter that the grant under this head might be reduced."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I have given notice of a similar resolution and I do not intend moving that separately. Now that education is a transferred subject, it is most important that the Council concentrated its attention upon the reform of education. I do not suggest that the Hon'ble the Minister is not laying down a new policy this year and has failed to discharge his duties. It is too soon to expect him to make any declaration as to the change of policy so far as education is concerned. I recognize that natural limitation. I would suggest that the House should consider the points which I wish to place before it. In the first place, I think, we are not concerned so much with this 'Direction and Inspection' as with secondary education in general. We have been discussing for a considerable time as to what amount should be spent in 'Direction and Inspection'. What really lies at the heart of the members who spoke on the subject is that the present system of secondary education is not satisfactory and they want that as much money as possible should be spent on the expansion and reorganization of secondary education so that it may be more fruitful, more vocational and more helpful to the land. We feel most strongly that the increasing expenditure under the head of direction and inspection is not at all justifiable. I do feel that similar demands like this should not be made hereafter. It is impossible to justify the policy that there should be for each district an Inspector of the Indian Educational Service rising to a pay of Rs. 1,750. Because if you go on doing this, there will be very little money left for other purposes. A great deal has been said about the Public Services Commission and their recommendations. I agree with some of the speakers that the whole matter requires re-examination. The Public Services Commission made its original recommendations without reference to the reforms, without reference to the fact that the reforms were going to place education as a transferred subject and without reference to the change of ideals in education that has now been brought about. Now if education is going to be administered as a transferred subject, all the items under that head should be votable. I consider that the Minister should so devise his educational policy hereafter as to enable the representatives of the people in a Council like this to express their views as to what should be a sound educational policy. That can only be done if this 'Direction and Inspection' is made a votable item. For that purpose what appears to me to be necessary—it is impossible for me to go into the details—is to consider what the Calcutta University Commission suggested. It is time that the Government takes up the idea of establishing a Board of Secondary Education in this province and so devolve much of the work of inspection on to this representative body. That is the general ideal which has received considerable amount of support in this country. I hope that the Hon'ble the Minister will carefully examine that proposal because this will effect a considerable reduction under the head of direction and inspection. This Board may not supersede the necessity for some inspecting body, still it will reduce to a great extent that necessity. Just as the District Educational Council will supersede the necessity for increased inspecting staff as regards elementary education, similarly I expect the Board of Secondary Education will make it to some extent unnecessary. I agree that in the case of elementary education inspection will have to be continued. In the case of secondary education the cause of a superfluous inspecting agency has not been really made out. I do not know what the value of inspection is. But experts who have spoken about it in this Council were not satisfied with the quality of the inspection. No doubt the Director of Public Instruction has said that it is necessary. But the point of view is whether the institutions and the public at large and the educationists feel the necessity. I have spoken to many teachers, many headmasters of high schools and they all recognise that this inspection is not of a substantial and genuine nature. It cannot in the very nature of things be genuine. The headmaster

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the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao;
the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar.)

and staff of high schools are men of high educational qualifications. It is the duty of the Government to trust the heads of these high schools to see that the education which is imparted is made better. Just as colleges do not have periodical inspection by the Government inspecting agency, similarly I think the high schools need not have the elaborate inspecting agency which is now employed. While in the case of elementary schools there may be such an agency the case for secondary education being periodically inspected has not been satisfactorily made out. I can only express the general sense of the teaching profession, the general sense of those whose representative I am in this Council, that they really do not feel that this 'Direction and Inspection', is on this scale and to this extent necessary. I suggest to the Hon'ble the Minister that he should carefully examine whether it is not possible to reduce this inspecting agency, whether it is not possible to make direction and inspection as far as possible a votable item in the next year's budget. I would ask for a new policy from this democratic assembly and the new ministry. I would ask for a more radical and sounder policy of a thoroughly national education particularly in the field of secondary education."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I beg to express my thanks to the speakers this afternoon."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to say a word by way of explanation. Educational schemes costing several lakhs of rupees are being considered and the schemes are sent up to the Secretary of State for sanction. Recurring establishments are being increased and additions are being made to the Indian Educational Service, and when these schemes relate to appointments sanctioned by the Secretary of State in services which are not classed as provincial service the items become non-votable. I would therefore suggest to the Honourable Ministers that in the departments which are under their control if schemes are submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction and the details of these schemes or rather the expenditure covering all these schemes is placed on the non-votable list, it is perfectly clear that we in this House will have absolutely no chance of examining them. For example, during the last two days, it has been announced by you, Sir, that His Excellency the Governor has ruled that certain appointments which have been placed in the budget have in consequence of communications received from the Secretary of State been placed on the non-votable list. Therefore, I suggest for the consideration of the Honourable Ministers, who are in charge of these departments, that wherever there is a scheme which has to go to the Secretary of State and in consequence has to be declared non-votable if it is sanctioned, the best course the Ministers can adopt is to ascertain the sense of the House before it is submitted to the Secretary of State. That is a matter of extreme importance, because (if these rulings which you have communicated to us are correct and represent the law on the subject) the items become non-votable, and the financial power of this House is at an end. Therefore I suggest to the Honourable Ministers that in regard to the departments in their hands any schemes which, in consequence of being submitted to the Secretary of State become non-votable, they should be submitted to the consideration of this House before they are so submitted. That is all I have to say."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I do not want to waste your time or the time of the House with any lengthy remarks on the subject. There is one statement which has been made by Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar. He pressed on the Minister for Education the desirability of establishing a board of secondary education. I believe, Sir, it is within the knowledge of many members of this House that this identical proposal was put before the Senate, I believe, by the Honourable Member himself. That proposal after a full debate was negatived by an overwhelming majority of something like 50 to 1. I merely mention this as an indication that even if my Honourable Colleague, the Minister for Education, does his best in the matter, the Senate of the University of Madras is not likely to accept that recommendation."

Mr T. A. R. MALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I have to say a word after what has been said by the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson on the subject. The proposals made by the Saddler Commission were examined by a committee of the Senate, and this provision with regard to the appointment of a board for secondary education was actually recommended by that committee. It was only when the matter came before the Senate there were proposals made to veto the recommendation of the Committee and then it was vetoed. The committee of deliberation has recommended this particular thing. So it cannot be said that it is the undoubted opinion of the Senate or the opinion of the committee of the Senate."

"It is a question which requires the very urgent consideration of this Council and I believe whatever the opinion of the Senate may be in a matter like that, it is ultimately for this House to consider the question and decide it. I, for one, am all for the proposal to appoint that committee of secondary and intermediate education, and that is the only way in which popular opinion can be brought to bear on secondary and intermediate education in this country and to curtail the ever-increasing cost of inspection and direction."

"Well, Sir, I also agree with Mr. Ramachandra Rao in regard to the way in which we are committed to this expenditure. A number of appointments are made without our knowledge. I do not see, Sir, whether there can be any object gained by calling these subjects transferred subjects if large expenses like this are incurred without any reference to this Council. (Hear, hear). And appointments are recommended to the Secretary of State and sanctioned by him. I

(Mr. Ramalinga Chettyar; Mr. Siva Rao;
the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson;
Mr. Palmer; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

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submit that is a misnomer to call these subjects transferred subjects if appointments carrying huge salaries are going to be dealt with in that way. It is an important thing that this Council should be taken into confidence before any recommendation is made to the Secretary of State. I hope, Sir, that hereafter at least they will be more considerate towards us and take us into confidence as the Council is expected to be responsible for these subjects and the Ministers are only exercising the power of the Council connected with the administration of the departments placed under their control.

"I have already said that the expenditure that has been incurred on officers is out of all proportion to the necessity. For elementary education and secondary education, there is very little provision made, in addition to what has been made last year or the year before last. So we are practically robbing the primary and secondary education by giving huge salaries to a few officers and increasing the number of establishments. I do not consider, Sir, it is a very good policy to pursue. So I gladly support the motion."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wish to say a few words on this motion for reduction. This is the only opportunity for saying anything against the extraordinary way in which expenditure is incurred in the case of this department. Let it not be misunderstood that we are grudging any money to be usefully spent under the head Education. I wish to say a few words about the Board of Secondary Education. The Hon'ble Sir Davidson was pleased to say that the Senate in an open meeting had completely negatived any such proposal for the formation of a board so far as this Presidency was concerned."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I did not say the Senate completely negatived the proposal for the formation of such an institution so far as this Presidency is concerned. I only wanted to draw attention to the fact that the subject had been debated in the Senate and that the proposals were there negatived by an overwhelming majority."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Let me take the phraseology of the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson just to avoid his getting up on a point of order. I know something about this question because I myself moved in the last Council for the appointment of a committee to enter into the question of secondary education and examine the Saddler's report on the Calcutta University. They examined the findings of the Calcutta University Commission. I was told that the committee had appointed a sub-committee and that that committee would suffice for the present purpose. Their recommendations have been received. There has been time for Government to consider the same, the University has not said the last word merely for the reason that the University has got absolutely nothing to do with secondary education. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Government and the last word has to be said by the Government. Steps have to be taken to draw the attention of this House to the recommendations of the Saddler Commission."

"As regards secondary education, the University can only deal with it so far as the professors and teachers in Colleges are concerned. As regards the extraordinary expenditure that has been incurred, I find that so many new appointments have been created, appointments of deputy directors, appointments of deputy directresses and new inspectors and new appointments of inspectresses and so forth. It is also recommended that all the 30 inspectors should be drawn from the Indian Educational Service. I do not see what the recommendation is, but that is the provision in the budget. There is the overseas allowance in the case of European members of the Indian Educational Service. One way of bringing about retrenchment in this case is to largely Indianize these services and the second way is to protest against the way in which these appointments have been created behind our back. At the last moment the sanction of the Secretary of State is received and the House has no opportunity to raise its voice against the various appointments created, recommended and recruited."

Mr. A. T. PALMER:—"Mr. President, I think we must congratulate ourselves that secondary education has become a transferred subject. I am sure the Minister in charge will do a great deal in the furtherance and improvement of secondary education. I am not going to vote in favour of this resolution, but I should like to say some words regarding the appointment of the board of secondary education. It is a very good idea, for it will correct some mistakes in the inspection that are in vogue at present. One of these, Sir, is the great part that the idiosyncrasies of inspectors play in inspection, for the Inspector seems to have his own pet ideas, his own pet theories, and no two Inspectors seem to agree on any matter. Here is an Inspector that comes down upon the headmaster because he has too many note-books; here is another Inspector that comes down on the headmaster because there are too few note-books and so on and so forth. The headmasters and the teachers are put to endless trouble year after year according to the change of Inspectors."

"Then, again, Sir, with regard to text-books, here is an Inspector who is very fond of one particular text-book, and the whole Circle where he is to buy that. Then comes another Inspector. He does not like that text-book, but recommends some other text-book, and the whole lot of text-books bought before are thrown away and new books are bought at considerable expense and at considerable loss of money. All these things are done. I beg that these defects be taken into consideration and removed by the Minister in charge."

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, the Reforms Act has just opened a new era and a new chapter in the history of the administration of the country. This Council

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has been constituted for the guidance of the new Government, as we see from the speeches on the budget so far as have been dealt with. Every Department consumes a large proportion of the country's revenues and none the less the Department of Education. To make the present self-government a success as I observed the other day, we have to find money for the various purposes. Unless we are able to do so, this Council will have failed in its object. Therefore the only course for the Government to adopt is that the whole machinery in each and every department should be overhauled and all the unnecessary establishments weeded out and the money thus saved should be devoted to the promotion of more useful objects. Wherever necessary the scales of pay of the establishments in all departments should be revised in view to economy combined with efficiency. This is what should be done; so far as the budget estimate is concerned, we cannot interfere. It must stand as it is. But as soon as possible, the Government must appoint a committee for making a thorough investigation as to the requirements of each department, how each must be manned and the scales of pay fixed. The sooner this is done the better."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The Honourable Member behind me has stated that Educational Department and other departments require a thorough overhauling. He may not be wise in his suggestion, for that will bring on us only an unnecessary expenditure as we have found it to our cost when such committees were appointed in the past."

"I wish to say two things. The Government were, at any rate, till recently of the same opinion as we are expressing now viz. that there is absolutely no need for increasing the costly educational agency. Here is something to prove my statement and I will read it to the Council."

"No doubt, elementary schools are increasing. Since the department insists on these schools being staffed with trained teachers the appointment of a large number of additional Inspectors is not a healthy policy, for the additional appointments involve the expenditure of a large amount of money which can well be utilized for giving grants to aided and private schools several of the last class being under the schoolmaster-managers." His Excellency the President referred to

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I ask the Honourable Member to repeat what he is reading from. Those of us who are interested in the subject are quite unable to follow him."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am certainly going to mention that, Sir, if the Honourable the Home Member will have some patience."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It may be convenient to the members who have to reply to the debate."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am reading the proceedings of the Legislative Council with reference to the draft financial statement of 1919-20 presented to the Council by Sir Alexander Cardew. The first reference was by the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehales. That which I am now going to read is His Excellency's speech as President on that occasion."

"The Government takes great care to see that Municipal and Board schools are staffed properly with trained teachers. Aided schools are also required to employ only trained men. When such is the case the appointment of highly paid Inspectors is not desirable. The department spends more money on training schools and on Inspectors and less money in the shape of grants to schools under private management. The result is that teachers in private schools carry on their cheerless work decade after decade silently with patience and perseverance."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—"Sir, I am glad that members of this council have taken a very great interest in this matter and so far as I could gather from the speeches made by the Honourable Members, they are quite alive to the fact that the establishment both under the head of inspection and under the head of direction are becoming more and more costly and that an attempt ought to be made to see that they become less costly in the near future and the Honourable Member who read extracts from the speeches delivered in this House by His Excellency the President and by a distinguished Civilian has convinced the House of the necessity for a policy of retrenchment in order that more money may be set free to help and encourage institutions under private management."

"There is one other question to be considered and it is this. A word was dropped viz., that the cutting down of Rs. 2 lakhs all of a sudden might result in some confusion and might prove dangerous. As no amendment has been proposed and as even the cutting down of the grant by Rs. 100 is likely to reflect on the department, I should like to have an assurance that the matter will be looked into carefully and that wherever possible this principle of retrenchment will be introduced. Should such an assurance be forthcoming, I think I shall withdraw my resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I am, Sir, prepared to give that assurance at once."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—"I withdraw my motion."
The motion was by leave withdrawn.

(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; [26TH MARCH 1921.
the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble
the President; Mr. Grieve.)

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

54. That the grant of Rs. 13,18,525 under 31-E (b) Education—General be reduced by Rs. 1,00,000 (Budget, page 138).

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not propose to withdraw my motion, Sir. I prefer that my resolution be put to the vote."

The motion No. 53 was put to the vote and lost, 11 voting for and 46 against.

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, I beg to move—

55. That the sum of Rs. 17,000 under travelling allowance No. 37-F. be reduced by Rs. 7,000.

"In bringing forward this resolution before the Council I beg to invite the attention. . ."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I know whether this motion has not already been passed?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It was motion No. 5 (a) on Demand No. IX that was passed."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I beg to invite the attention of the House to the figure Rs. 10,000 provided in the budget of 1920-21 and a sum of Rs. 9,450 in the accounts of 1919-20. I cannot really understand why this amount of Rs. 10,000 should be increased to Rs. 17,000. In other figures there seems to be absolutely no change except one item of fees which is put at Rs. 2,700 with reference to which I have not moved for reduction. It seems to be a new item. But all the other items are almost the same. It cannot be said that the scale of travelling allowances has increased. I find the only officer is the Secretary to the Commissioner and all the other items are remuneration to examiners. The remuneration is the same, because I know as a matter of fact that so much is paid for examination fee and so much for correction and valuation of each paper. I submit that a reduction of Rs. 7,000 could be properly made and the original amount of Rs. 7,000 only as we find in the estimate of 1920-21 be restored."

Mr. R. G. GRIEVE:—"May I just explain Sir, that a major portion of the travelling allowances paid under this head is paid to non-officials. They come to Madras in connexion with the examination meetings and they have to get travelling allowances like anybody else. Their rates of allowances have gone up because those of officials have also gone up. Railway fares have increased and are likely to increase still further. Additional work has also been handed over to the Commissioner's office and I can assure the Honourable Member that the travelling allowances are necessary. The allotment will be fully utilized in connexion with the travelling allowances of official and non-official members of examination boards who come in from the mufassal to attend the various meetings such as special test examinations and technical examinations, etc."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: moved—

56. This Council resolves that the grant of Rs. 1,56,63,000 under 31. Education be reduced by Rs. 1,50,000 (Budget, page 120).

In doing so, he said:—"In regard to the demand at page 129 of the budget, we find provision is made for teaching grants. In the cost of maintaining elementary schools, the provision for a Principal or Superintendent in addition to the Headmaster is also included. I submit that the cost of a Principal or Superintendent should be left out of consideration. As things are, there is the Headmaster who has been relieved of much of his teaching work. He has to supervise the classes and the teachers under him. So I think any supervision that may be required in regard to the schools can reasonably be expected to be satisfactorily done by the Headmaster. I do not object to the Principal or the Superintendent, if no Government grants are asked on their account. When they submit their demand for grant, the managers include the pay of this Principal or Superintendent and thus claim a larger grant than otherwise they can get. I object to this system. It is stated sometimes that this principal when he is a non-Indian imparts a superior tone to the high school. But I prefer an Indian to a European to impart this tone.

"Just as we have often said that good Government is no substitute for self-government so also we should say that no foreign tone, however good it be, can be a substitute for an Indian tone. So I do not see the need for including in the cost of a high school the amount paid to the Principal for whom we have no necessity. I see no reason for including that amount in calculating the grant. Further what is the work that the Principal does? How many hours does he teach?

U.S.

The question of retrenchment referred to at the bottom of page 16 ante has been examined and it has been decided that no retrenchments are desirable in this year's budget.

Maybe 'Recorded'

Per
22-8-21

Per
28-9-21

Leave Council —

Resolutions - Budget -

Retrenchment -

Recorded.

A There is nothing to show this has been done.

28-9-21

(N)

Please see So. 12293 1.9.21

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