

Law (1925) Department.
(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 28

DATED 9-1-1925

[Despatch Abstract.]

OFFICE OF THE

Retrenchment Committee's recommendations to raise
rates--notes recorded.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

6667ms 3 4-9-24 LC

1265 L.E. ms

109.25

1246 L.E. 80

19.9.21

638 H.E. 80

14.5.17

385 Ed. 80

7-6-11

268 Sec. 80

8.5.11

271 Sec. 80

21.5.11

C.F.—29

Law (Education)

DEPARTMENT.

Received



191

Registered Ld 3735A 191

21/8/23

Subject.

Education-- Retrenchment.

As per Madras 22/8/23 to Finance (Retrenchment) as a 21.8.23

ENCLOSURES

No.

Spare copies

No. 193/23

Station Madras, Dated the 20th August 1923

From (Name) R. Littlehales, Esq., M.A.

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Law (Education) Department

Sir,

I shall be glad if Government will be good enough to inform me when the Retrenchment Committee will meet to discuss retrenchment in Education. If I am informed when the Retrenchment Committee will meet I shall endeavour to arrange my touring so as to enable me to be present in Madras at that time.

I further request that I may be afforded an opportunity of being examined by the Retrenchment Committee

any proposals

ity

any proposals which are made regarding retrenchment in Education.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. A. S.

Director of Public Instruction.

DISPATCHED

SEP 1923

3735A

5/7/9

4

3 Lawlor Sept

Memo. No. 3735A-1 27.9.23

Reduction of expenditure - Edl.
Dept. - Recommendations of the
Retrenchment Committee -
Director's letter 1922 of 20.8.22.

The Retrenchment Committee has already met and formulated its recommendations in respect of the Education Dept. A copy of these recommendations is communicated to the D.P.I. and he is requested to offer his remarks thereon at a very early date.

26.9.23

26
5.9.23.

5
5.9.23.

11/9/23

2 - The D.P.I.
(with copy of committee's recommendations)
plus up

Remind after 2 weeks

LAW (EDUCATION)

DEPARTMENT.



191

Registered

L. Ex 4286A

191

25/9/23

Subject.

Reduction of expenditure, Educational Department-
Recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

(The relevant portions of the letter have
been extracted under the individual
recommendations of the Ret. Committee
dealt with in separate files)

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

C No. 660-A/23.

Station Madras, Dated the 24th September 19123

From (Name) R. Littlehales, Esq., M.A.

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Law (Education) Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to Government Memorandum
No. 3735 A-1 dated 7th September 1923 regarding the recommen-
dations formulated by the Retrenchment Committee in respect
of the Educational Department.

2. I might submit at the outset that the recommen-
dations of the Retrenchment Committee in respect of the
Educational Department might have been modified in some
points if the Retrenchment Committee had had the opportunity
of questioning the Director of Public Instruction on the
various modes of retrenchment dealt with. I note, however,
separately on the various recommendations in the order in

which

which they are placed in the proceedings of the thirty second meeting of the Retrenchment committee held on Saturday the eighteenth of August 1923.

(1) Colleges.

(a) I do not understand ^{how} in view of the statutory obligation which vests in Government under section 45 of the Madras University Act of 1923, any retrenchment is possible by the transference of the Presidency College from the control of Government to that of the Madras University. In case of a transfer the Local Government is required statutorily to make a contribution annually of a sum equivalent to the average annual net expenditure from provincial funds on the institution during the three years immediately preceding the year of transfer. No saving is possible except under the assumption that the Presidency college requires considerable further development and further expenditure of money, development and expenditure which Government have not been able to provide during the last three years.

Such a transfer is a matter of great administrative importance, in fact of greater administrative than financial importance. It seems to me therefore scarcely a matter upon which a retrenchment committee might suitably express a considered opinion.

Three contracting parties enter into the proposed transfer, viz., the Government of Madras, the University of Madras and the staff of the Presidency college. The major outlines of the conditions of transfer would be worked out presumably in the first place by Government. This would be sent to the Madras University for consideration. The Madras University will undoubtedly find it necessary to refer the question to one of its constituent bodies and probably also to appoint a small committee to go into the conditions of transfer in detail. It may even be desirable for the University Committee to consult with Government or representatives of Government on the terms of transfer. When these terms are settled in general the cases of the members of the staff of the Presidency College will have to be considered separately and individually. A great deal of sub-committee work and discussion will be required especially since agreements wherein there

are three

are three contracting parties whose interests are not identical are not easily effected.

Two main administrative points will have to be considered in this connection, the one is how the transfer is likely to affect the efficiency of instruction and University education in general and the second is how the transfer would affect the cadres of services in the Educational Department, Indian Educational Service, Madras Educational Service and Subordinate Educational Service but it is scarcely necessary to discuss these in detail in the present reference.

(b) I have already suggested to Government that the Madrasa-i-Azam be reduced to the position of a high school. In my letter to Government R.C.No.1840 C/23 dated 28th August 1923 I recommended that Government issue an order to the effect that the Government Muhammadan College if retained as a college will be located from the beginning of next academic year in a portion of the Old College of Engineering building, Chopank. It is true that the Board of Visitors of the Madrasa-i-Azam was unwilling that the College Department be transferred to the Old College of Engineering building. I doubt, however, whether the Board of Visitors would be prepared for Government to close the college classes if the alternatives were closure of the college classes or the removal to the Old College of Engineering building. As I have already informed Government I advise the retention of the Muhammadan College not in its present site but on a site not far removed from the Presidency College.

(c) I agree that college fees should be raised. These can never, however, be equal ~~to~~ even approximately to expenditure in higher educational work.

(2) Training Colleges.

(a) The inclusion of pedagogics in the ordinary degree course is a matter primarily for the University. It is scarcely a financial question. The inclusion of pedagogics in the ordinary degree course would not necessarily eliminate the necessity for training colleges. Some practical training is necessary.

Moreover

Moreover provision is required for the training of persons who desire to become teachers and who have not during their degree course taken up the subject of pedagogics even if it is included in the ordinary degree course.

(b) There is already a L.T. section attached to St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, while the authorities of the American Mission at Madura are considering the opening in the near future of a L.T. section. I should support the opening of a L.T. section at any first-grade college which is suitably managed, staffed and accommodated and which is prepared to accept the responsibility of such a section.

It appears that the Committee considered that the existing Government Training Colleges could be used with greater advantage if converted into Arts Colleges. I might submit that it is unsound policy to increase the number of graduates while diminishing the facilities for obtaining competent, that is to say, trained teachers to give them instruction. We need many more trained teachers than are at present available.

(3) Government Secondary Schools.

I agree that the Tiruvalur High School might be transferred to the District Board, Tanjore. Government is probably aware that this matter is already under consideration.

The District Board, Chittoor, will never be able to afford to maintain the Chittoor secondary school unless some great ^{natural} or economic upheaval takes place. Formerly the school at Chittoor was managed by the District Board, the net cost being met from provincial funds. If Government desire to free themselves from the ^{management} of this school it might again be handed over to the District Board. It would have, however, to be maintained as a net financial cost school and any saving would naturally be at the cost of efficiency.

(4) Training Schools.

For a population of more than 40 millions of people the sum of Rs. 21 or 22 lakhs which is our Budget expenditure on Training schools is a mere bagatelle to spend on the training of teachers.

(a)

(a) I have already noted elsewhere that the period of training cannot satisfactorily be reduced from 2 years to 1 year without raising the standard of general education of the persons admitted for training.

(b) The transfer of some training to the ordinary schools to which the Training classes will be attached may be considered but difficulties will arise. Managements of schools are not usually in favour of attaching training schools to their ordinary schools since their ordinary schools will then be required as practising sections for the students under training. Parents do not readily send their children to schools of this nature. They prefer that their children should be sent to schools where the teachers are fully qualified or are known to them. The practising required to be done by students under training dislocates the work of any school. The attendance naturally falls off. If the ordinary school is an elementary school the staff will probably be of inferior calibre. If the ordinary school to which a training class is attached is a secondary school difficulties will arise in obtaining a practising section which should ordinarily be an elementary school. By far the majority of secondary schools do not have the three lowest classes, classes 1 to 3, and these classes are essential for practising work of the students under training. There will therefore be very few schools which are suitable for having attached to them training classes. Among these few there will be fewer still of the managers of these schools who will be prepared to attach a training class to them.

(c) Secondary training classes were attached to 5 schools and Government paid the net cost of these training classes. Managers, however, do not like these classes and 2 of them have been subsequently closed although the net cost of these classes is being met from provincial funds. The dislocation in work which these classes involve and the responsibility of conducting these classes are reasons for their closure.

(d) Again I am compelled to submit that administrative and educational matters appear to have been considered by the

Retrenchment

Retrenchment Committee which does not appear to have drawn the hard and fast line between financial resolutions and administrative resolutions. The school final boy has a very inferior range of knowledge and the adoption of pedagogy as an optional subject in the S.S.I.C.

course would mean elimination of much more important general knowledge. I should like to emphasise the educational truism that a teacher can only teach what he himself knows and if he knows little or nothing he can teach little or nothing so that one of the first essentials is that the teacher should have as large and wide a general knowledge as is possible. No sound educationist will support the suggestion to include pedagogy as an optional subject in the S.S.I.C. course.

The adoption of pedagogy as an optional subject for the Intermediate is a matter for the University. If this subject were adopted in the Intermediate the course of practical training required would be only one year. ~~University~~ University course, however, unless it is the specific I.T. course, can make suitable provision ^{only} for theoretical training. The practical training must be acquired afterwards.

(5) Sessional schools.

I should agree to the abolition of sessional schools for masters in all cases except those in which the sessional schools were used solely for members of the backward classes.

(6) Vocational Education.

I should not be averse to the adoption by Government of a recommendation that expenditure on ^{vocational} ~~educational~~ education might with greater advantage be spent on manual training or pre-vocational education or on technical education. Some of the schemes which have recently been introduced have been manual training schemes or pre-vocational schemes while others have been vocational.

(7) Scholarships.

Any large reduction in expenditure on scholarships such as that proposed is likely to do considerable educational injustice to the younger generation of this presidency. Large amounts of scholarships are spent on backward classes including women and on technical ~~educational~~

institutions

institutions, for example, the College of Engineering.

(8) Grants to Local Bodies for Public Libraries.

I agree that expenditure in the shape of subsidies to local bodies for public libraries might cease until the financial position of the presidency is better than it is.

(9) Assistant Inspectresses.

In June 1922 I advised Government when I submitted proposals for the reorganisation of the female inspecting agency of this presidency to abolish Assistant Inspectresses. In March 1923 however, Government informed me that they were unable to accept my proposals.

(10) The Retrenchment Committee does not appear to have had full information before it when it made the recommendation that the Indian Educational Service should no longer be recruited from the Provincial Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service is not ordinarily recruited from the Provincial Educational Service. As an exceptional measure in the year 1920 when the cadre of the Indian Educational Service was increased by the creation of some additional posts in it and by the transfer of some posts which were formerly in the Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service members of the Provincial Educational Service who held ^{those} posts at the time of the transfer were transferred to the Indian Educational Service with these posts. It is exceptional to transfer a Provincial Educational Service officer to the Indian Educational Service and I should be adverse to advising Government to lay down a general rule prohibiting such transfers even in exceptional circumstances. I should mention, however, that in the Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service promotions have been made from the Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service, Miss Varney ^{Miss Legans} Miss de Rozario, and Miss Chatterton all within recent times have been transferred from the Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service.

W
Mother

Whether District Educational Officers should be members of a provincial or of an All-India Educational Service is not primarily a financial matter. It is a matter which requires mature consideration and possibly considerable discussion by educational administrators. All I need say here is that several District Educational Officers who are not in the Indian Educational Service are of considerably inferior calibre to what is requisite in the sound administration of education in this province and if Provincial Educational Service officers are to be attached one to each district then more capable officers in a higher cadre will be required, one to supervise the work of each group of several districts.

I might suggest finally to Government that such resolutions of the Retrenchment Committee as are mainly administrative in character be treated administratively each on its own merits and separately before they are dealt with on purely financial grounds.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[Signature]
Director of Public Instruction.

DESPATCHED

19th AUG 1924

Sir,

with the permission
of the ~~Govt.~~ ^{Govt.}
Ministry of Education

I am directed to request that the Govt. of Madras may be furnished with information as to the rates of fees levied from students in the several classes in the Govt. Colleges in Bengal.
Bombay

I have etc.

Revised
for min
24/9

DA
14-8-24
15-8-24

GA
16-8-24
VTK
17-8

12/8 Law 25/8/24

Letter 2114C-19 19.8.24
Ref.

To

The Secretary to the Govt.
of Bengal
Bombay.
Educational Dept.

13 Law (cont) Sept

Letter 2114 C-2 9 24.9.24.
ref.

20

The Secretary to the Govt.
of Bengal
Bombay
Educational Deptt.

Sir,

I am directed to
request you to be so good as to furnish
an early reply to
my letter No. 2114 C-1, 21.9.24.
regarding the rates of fees
in Govt. colleges in Bengal
Bombay.

I have etc

25.7.24

22.9.24

copy for

2114 C

24/9

24/9

brief

No. 3246-E.,

Educational Department,
Bombay Castle, 26 September 1924.

From

H. D. Baskerville, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Educational Department,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Law (Education) Department.

Subject: - Supply of information relating to the
rates of fees levied from students
in the several classes in Government
colleges in the Bombay Presidency.

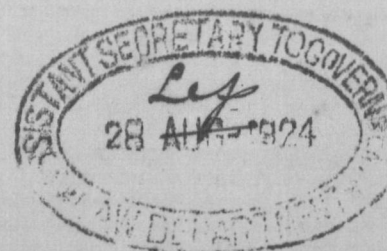
Sir,

In reply to your letter no. 21140-1, dated the
19th August 1924, on the above subject, I am directed by
the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to
forward for the information of the Government of Madras
the accompanying statement which gives the requisite
information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



W. K. Baul

Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Educational Department.

Law (Edu) Dept

The reply from the Bengal
Govt. may be awaited.

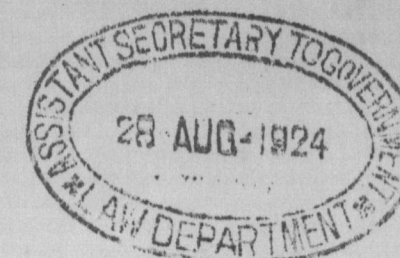
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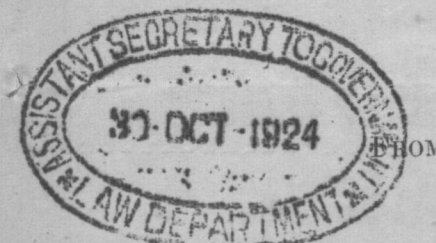
R. 25/9.

Statement showing the rates of fees charged in the several classes in the Government Arts and Professional Colleges in the Bombay Presidency.

Name of Institutions	Fees per term.
<u>Arts Colleges.</u>	
1. Elphinstone College, Bombay.	: 75 } from 1st year Arts
2. Deccan College, Poona.	: 60 } to B.A.
3. Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	: 60 }
4. Karnatak College, Dharwar	: 60 }
5. Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.	: 75
6. <u>M.A. classes in Elphinstone College</u>	
(a) Graduates of the Bombay University passed out of the Elphinstone College.	: 30
(b) Graduates of the Bombay University from other colleges.	: 30
	plus : 10 (for registration fee)
(c) Graduates of other Universities	: 75
7. <u>M.A. classes in other Government Colleges except the Elphinstone College.</u>	: 75 (full instruction) : 50 (partial instruction)
8. <u>M.Sc. classes.</u>	
(a) Graduates of Elphinstone College or Royal Institute of Science	: 30
(b) Graduates of other Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay.	: 40
(c) Graduates of other Universities.	: 75
including any work that may be permitted during vacation.	
<u>Professional Colleges.</u>	
9. Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	: 75
10. College of Engineering, Poona.	: 75 for Bombay University students. : 100 for students from other Universities.
11. Government Law School, Bombay.	: 30
1st LL.B	: 60
2nd LL.B	: 60



All Communications
to Government should
give the Number, Date
and Subject of any
previous Correspond-
ence, and be addressed
to the Secretary of the
Department concerned.



GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Education BRANCH.

No. 3305 Edn.

Khan Bahadur A. Zaman,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To

THE Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Law (Education) Department.

Calcutta, the 27th October 1924.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 2114C-1, dated the 19th August 1924, I am directed to say that the rates of tuition fees charged from students in the several classes in the Government Colleges in this province are shown below :-

	I. A. Classes	B. A. Classes.	I.Sc. Classes	B. Sc. Classes.
1. Presidency College, Calcutta. ...	12/-	12/-	12/-	12/-
2. Sanskrit College, Calcutta ...	6/-	6/-	6/-	6/-
3. Bethune College, Calcutta ...	3/-	3/-	-	-
4. Rajshahi College ...	6/-	6/-	6/-	6/-

I. A. Classes. B. A. Classes. I. Sc. Classes. B. Sc. Classes.

5. Hooghly College 6/- 7/- 7/- 8/-
 6. Krishnagar "
 7. Dacca Intermediate College
 8. Chittagong "
 9. Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.

As regards the last mentioned college the marginally noted

rates per session are charged for tuition.

They are collected in eight equal monthly instalments, viz., for each month from November to June

inclusive. No instalments are collected during the months of July, August, September and October.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Handwritten signature

Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

R.25.10.

Retrenchment Committee's recommendation

(c) College fees may be raised so that the receipts may be more nearly equated to the expenditure.

Director's remarks.

(c) I agree that college fees should be raised. These can never, however, be equal even approximately to expenditure in higher educational work.

pages 1-2 of notes
at (A)

subpara on pages 1+2 of
the notes at (A)

to 353 282 (I)
7.6.1911

cf also the old rates as
on page 6 of notes 5

to 271 282 (K)
21.5.10.

From the notes of the ¹⁴
Retrenchment Secretary it will appear ~~for~~ that
the resolution is intended to refer only
to Govt. Colleges and of these again Profession
colleges have to be left out of account.
As admitted in the Retrenchment Secretary's
note, the fee receipts in the Law College
more than cover the expenditure on that
college. The resolution can obviously
have no application to the Engineering
College and other ways of reducing or
altogether avoiding expenditure on
Teacher's Colleges have been separately
suggested so that these also may be
left out of consideration.

2 Confining our attention to Govt.
Arts Colleges alone, it may be observed
that the rates of fees were last revised in
1911, when they were substantially raised
and these were again readjusted last
year so as to bring them into harmony
with the University regulation dividing
the academic year into three terms instead
of the two previously in force.

3 The following statement shows
the rates of fees in force prior to 1911,
those that were introduced in that year
and those that are now in force:—

p. 68
notes to p. 27
27/3/10
21/5/10

Institutions and Dep'ts.	Fees prior to 1911			Fees since 1911 up to 1922			Existing rates of fees.	
	Long term	Short term	Total per annum	Long term	Short term	Total per annum	For each of 3 terms	Total per annum
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College.								
B.A. (Honours) Course			—	70	42	112	38	114
B.A. (Pass) Course								
Parts I & II			84	70	42	112	38	114
Part I only or For each group of Part II only.				35	21	56	19	57
Intermediate Course								
For both parts			68	55	33	88	30	90
For either part			—	30	18	48	16	48
Other colleges.								
B.A. (Honours) Course			—	66	40	106	36	108
B.A. (Pass) Course			84					
Parts I & II				66	40	106	36	108
Part I only or For each group of Part II only.			—	33	20	53	18	54
Intermediate course								
Both parts.			68	52	31	83	28	84
For either part.			—	28	17	45	15	45

4 The income from fees and the net expenditure from provincial funds on the several Govt. Arts Colleges are shown in the following statement:-

Colleges (1)	Income from fees (2) Rs.	Net expenditure from Provincial funds. (3) Rs.
<u>I grade Colleges.</u>		
1922-23. 1. Presidency College, Madras.	68,271	2,06,953
- do - 2. Muhammedan College, Madras.	1,496	28,860
1921-22 3. Queen Mary's College, Madras.	6,927	4,31,43
- do - 4. Govt. College, Kumbakonam	36,406	5,06,91
1922-23 5. Arts College, Rajahmundry	27,617	31,665
- do - 6. Ceded Dist. College, Anantapur	17,588	1,09,99
<u>II grade Colleges</u>		
1921-22 7. Coimbatore College	6,993	9,625
- do - 8. Victoria College, Palghat.	16,067	16,949
- do - 9. Brennen College, Tellicherry	6,542	12,256
- do - 10. Mangalore College	11,513	6,937

5. The J.P.D., while agreeing that college fees should be raised, remarks that these can never be equal even approximately to expenditure in higher educational work. It will also be observed from the above statement that the existing rates of fees should be increased several times in certain Colleges and two or three times and more in others for the fees to be equal approximately to expenditure on those institutions. For obvious reasons

5
22
reasons the principle of approximating receipts to expenditure cannot appropriately be applied to the Educational Dept.

b. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the question of enhancing the rates of fees in Secondary schools came under the consideration of Govt. more than once in the recent past but the question was dropped. Attention is solicited to the Honble the Minister's notes of 12.8.21 and 27.8.21 on page 9 of notes to G.O. No. 1346, of 19.9.21, wherein he has written emphatically against the proposal. Attention is also solicited to the notes in G.O. No. 1245, of 10.9.22.

The question in the present file is, however, different from the one inasmuch as it relates to the enhancement of fees in Colleges and that in Govt. Colleges. There is now no question of enhancement of fees in aided colleges or the standard rates of fees. It is therefore for consideration whether it is desirable to raise the fees in Govt. colleges alone, while the aided colleges will continue to have the existing rates. Raising the fees in Govt. colleges alone may eventually

6
23
eventually tell upon the strength of those institutions. Again from the point of view of the parents of students the question is of much importance. Higher education is already costly and a result of the proposal is likely to be to discourage higher education.

For orders whether the ^{principle of the} Committee's recommendation will be accepted.

24.10.22 25.10.22
A
25/10/22

I am sorry that the D.P. has not discussed the case from a Rebenchment view. Govt. fees are already heavier than fees in other Colleges. If fees are further raised, admissions will slacken and total fee income will be reduced.

2. Now an administrative point of view. The fees have been only recently raised and it is premature for some time to come to think of another increase.

3. Speaking generally. It will be entirely out of question to raise the fees to cover any appreciable part of the total expenditure. So enhancement has to be viewed, not with any view of meeting the expenditure, but on other grounds. Are not the fees pitched too high

already? We have no endowments, as in Scotland where most university education is free. The parents are poor. Colleges are few & pupils have to undergo considerable expenditure besides the fees. The side question is whether the fees on p 3. are reasonable on a general survey of the conditions of the Province, the means of the middle classes &c. I think they are.

Thurman



Law Secy no 4286A-1
26. 10. 23.

Submitted. Law Secy. is almost raising the fees in Govt. Colleges for the reasons explained in his note above. Law D.P.I. is in favour of enhancement. 2. Law may be requested to circulate the case to C.

It shows the explanation of the figures on p 4. viz. At Kumbhakom, Rajahmundry, Palghat, Bangalore, & Anantapur the income bears a far higher proportion to expenditure than in the other Colleges. In Bangalore indeed, receipts are nearly double the expenditure. What is the cause for this great variation?

27/10/23

(1) In Mangalore there is an income from endowments to the extent of Rs 2,300.

with reference to Secy note in page 7 ante. The following is submitted: The statement on page 4 ante shows:

(1) Income from fees — col. 2
and (2) Net Expenditure from Provincial funds — col. 3
of the Colleges shown in col. 1.

Thus the amounts shown in column (3) are the net expenditure of the institutions, i.e. gross expenditure minus receipts, including those from fees. Thus in all the cases shown on page 4, there has been a net expenditure from Provincial funds. The variations are mainly dependent on the following factors:—

- (1) The strength of the College, if there are a larger no. of students in each class, then the fee income will be large.
- (2) The cost of the teaching staff, the professors & lecturers and post-graduate lectures. If there are junior officers in the institution, the cost of their instruction on staff will be smaller than the instruction which is staffed mainly from the senior men.
- (3) Expenditure on Scientific Section —

2/26

a large no. of scientific subjects
taught means a large expre.
on apparatus, appliances, and other
accessories.

With regard to the particular
institutions mentioned by Secy.
Law may be requested to explain
the variation, if necessary.

29.10.23

The D.P.I. agree that College fees
should be raised, though Law is
against it. Before coming to a
decision on the matter, it would
be advantageous if Law would
ascertain exactly what the D.P.I.
would propose.

29.10.23

K

R.S. n. 01482-1

29-10-23.

L. Secy 48864



Law (Edn)

For orders whether the
information reqd. at K' above should
be called for

29.10.23

30.10.23

I shall gladly do so if you

consider that an increase

10-27

16

from the existing scale is called for now.

11/123

M3

I think so.

C1

I do not see the advantage
in raising fees and. Much
are maintained from College
and school fees.
A ^{raise} ~~raise~~ the grade & raise
the pay. In the long
run there will be no
savings. It is a very
difficult question. Other
Schools, aided & unaided
have lower scale fees
& the strength of these
schools & colleges will be
reduced. There may not
be any advantage. This
must be dealt and Central
Council be consulted.

2/11.23

I venture to think that the whole
of this question of fees in secondary
schools and colleges, public and
private, needs enquiry.

Prices have risen all round

29/11

income with them, and the cost of services rendered must rise too.

The Director of Public Instruction

The present fees are fixed in the present period. The Director of Public Instruction, who is an official adviser in the matter, urged the appointment of a ^{conference} committee to go into the matter in 1921 and has continued to press for it ever since.

We are all anxious to expand expenditure on the education of those who cannot pay for it, but that makes it all the more necessary to curtail expenditure on those who can.

In the interest of the poorer class therefore, I would urge the ^{calling} appointment now of the ^{conference} committee proposed for by the Director in 1921.

I would request circulation to the Government.

2.11.22

For orders as to circulation.

3-11-23: M 3
57/1/23
11/12/23



12/30

19

I regret to be unable to agree with the view; that considering the economic condition of the average class of people in the province and the average income per head of the population, the proposal to raise fees is not feasible.

There is already great agitation that the education in Govt. schools & colleges benefits only the wealthy classes and the poorer classes are denied the best quality of instruction in Govt. schools. Recently, the strength in the Presidency College was raised, more students were admitted & more fees came in but the staff had to be increased. The financial aspect of it has not been so very promising.

The same proposal was discussed in Bengal. In the Presidency College Calcutta admissions were very restricted & the professors had not full work to do. Whereas conditions here differ - we have ^{enlarged} class rooms & the strength ^{was} raised. On the whole, after

31

Lo 56
6.11.23

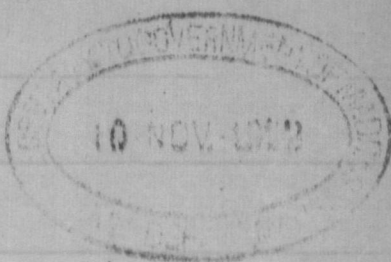
Giving my best Consideration to the
Question I beg to differ from
the view of Mr. H. C.

i Financially, it is not clear there would
be any advantage - soon after fees are
raised, the staff want increased pay and
the strength of the class will fall.

ii On public grounds that education in
Govt Schools & Colleges should benefit all
Classes of people as raising of school fees
will disable many a bright, intelligent
poor student.

iii On Economic Considerations, the average income
of a medium family, in the city & in the
rural areas, being what it is, it is not
justifiable to raise fees now.

6/11/23



[Seen by
Mrs. in
another
day]

Submitted
W. J. J. W.

I recollect during the past fortnight that several
educational bills came before me containing suggestions
made by the Rahenchawnt Comtee (one I remember was
on the question of technical vocational education)
I declined to agree to the recommendations of the
Rahenchawnt Comtee for I felt they were matters
of administrative concern which should be referred
into before any action was taken.
I can't see any objection to an expert Comtee going
into the question of the raising of fees. Such an enquiry
committee would be a good thing, & I should include in the enquiry
these other matters also: I have referred
for all want to get the best possible results out of the
money we spend on education & I would ask my hon. colleagues
to reconsider his opinion about this Comtee which I have
given you the information 10.9.23

32

with reference to para 4 of
Go. Memo. 11. dated 3.1.24 I
return this file, as I am no
longer concerned with it and
it will be required when
preparing for the Committee.

Left
11.1.24

This was one of the files
reserved for consideration by the Special
officer. The proposal for the employment
of a special officer having been dropped
for the present the case is held for orders.

28.7.24

30.7.24

Please put up after the Hon'ble the
Minister returns from his tour. In the
meantime please prepare a statement
showing the fees in the aided colleges in
this Presidency & also the scale of
fees in the Govt Colleges in Calcutta and
Bombay

V.T.K.

2.8.

It is understood that in all
the aided colleges in the Madras Presidency

15/ 33
The standard rates of fees laid down in Rule 99 of the Madras Ed. Rules are levied.

In other words the rates in aided colleges are identical with those in Govt. colleges. *vide T.M. at (X)* 24.7.24

2. Information in regard to the rates of fees levied in Govt. Colleges in Calcutta and Bombay is not available here or in the S.P.D. office. It is for consideration whether the information should be obtained from the Bengal and Bombay Govts. A draft letter is submitted for consideration.

15.8.24

Issue
VTK
17.8

Law (Education) Department.

Letter No. 211, C-1, dated 19-8-24.

e. 2547/c
From the Government of Bombay, Education Department,
No. 3246 E dated 26-9-24

e. 2895/c
From the Government of Bengal
No. 3305, dated 27-10-24.

Replies from the Governments of Bombay and Bengal have been received.

2. In the letter from the Bengal Government it is not stated whether fees in the Arts Colleges are collected every month or only for certain months in the year.

But from the last paragraph of the letter it is inferred that, except in the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, fees are collected every month.

3. A consolidated statement showing the rates

p. 12 cf
p. 14 cf
pp 16-17 cf

pp 16-17 cf

p. 17 cf



appreciable

16/ 34
of fees in force in the Government colleges in this Presidency and in Bengal and Bombay is placed below. It is observed that in the Honours classes the rates of fees are lower in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, than in the Presidency College, Madras. The Elphinstone College, however, charges higher fees for the M. A. class ^{in the case} ~~of~~ graduates of other Universities than in the case of those of the Bombay University. In the other colleges the rates of fees are higher than those in Madras. As regards the B. A. (Pass) and the Intermediate classes, the rates in all the colleges in Bombay are higher than those in Madras. In Bombay & Bengal ~~the fees are the same both in Intermediate & B.A. (Hon) classes.~~ In Bengal, while the rates of fees in the Presidency College are higher than those in Madras, the rates in the other colleges are less.

4. The file may be submitted to the Hon'ble the Minister.

11.11.24
18.11.24

19.11.24
VTK
20.11

M2

The subject may be laid before the Advisory Committee -

The other object relating to the fees & the refund claims. Considered by also the Council. On the evening of the 4th Dec. at 5-15 pm

Resolution of Advisory Committee

The Committee consider that the raising of the fees will not lead to an result in any increased fee income, and it will be followed by a fall in

and that, under the present conditions, an increase in the scale of fees wd not be justifiable".

V.T.K.

4.12

May be added to m₂ and c₄ for

orders as to whether any formal G.C.

should issue on the Retrenchment

Committee's recommendation extracted at

page 1 ante. In case the suggestions

to raise fees or not to be accepted it seems sufficient

to record the papers.

5.12.24

A
5.12.24

V.T.K.
6.12

Finance

M₂
C₄

M₂
C₄

The answer in the case will be sufficient - no separate order necessary

8/12/24

The advisory committee consulted was apparently the general advisory committee on Education, not as

I read H.E. Lord Willingdon to suggest, a special committee of experts

I should be glad to know the reasons on which the advice was based

p. 13 ante



10/12/24

Law (S.M.)

Submitted that at the time when the Education

p. 13 ante

Lord Willingdon noted, it was in contemplation to appoint a small committee to consider certain questions connected with Education. Later on, the appointment of a Special Officer was suggested as an alternative. Eventually both the alternative suggestions were dropped and the questions reserved for consideration were submitted for orders. This is now done in view of its importance the Honble the Minister thought it desirable to obtain the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Education.

2 As indicated at p. 16 ante, the Advisory Committee seems to have been influenced by the consideration that the effect of a rise in college fees will be to discourage admissions and hence not calculated to ^{lead to} appreciable increase in the aggregate fee income.

13.12.24

A
15.12.24

The reasons on which the advice was based were:- (1) It is found from the reports on the working of the Govt. Colleges that the bulk of the parents whose sons attend these Colleges belong to the "middle" class i.e. persons whose income is between

Rs 400 and Rs 7000 a year. Taking 1923-4, it is found that out of a total of 1628 pupils in the four 1st grade Colleges maintained by Govt 1299 pupils come under this category - i.e. their parents or guardians belong to the 'middle class'. The present scales of fees (Rs 90 + Rs 114 for the Inter + B. A. classes in the Pres^l College and Rs 84 + Rs 108 respectively in the other Colleges) are high relatively to this income.

ii) ~~It was~~ The ^{College} fees represent only a fraction of the total expenditure a parent has to incur on his son's schooling. ii) The effect of raising the fees would be a fall in strength and thus the total income from fees would be smaller.

2) ~~Does~~ Is a separate Committee desired to examine this question?



M₂
C₄

I do not think a Special Committee will be able to come to any other decision in the circumstances of this province.

17/12/24

I do not suppose that there is any

country in the world where the cost (to the parent) of higher education has been so stationary as in India. Fees everywhere in India are low, & lowest apparently in Madras.

I do not see how people here can expect to escape the effect of the general rise in prices. The staff have had their increase of pay; & it seems very doubtful whether a reasonable increase in the fees would have any appreciable effect on the number of students offering.

The average income of a family generally hardly comes into the calculation. It is only the comparatively rich who can afford to give their sons a Univ^l education. Sir C. Fodder's argument was that the less our net expenditure on Univ^l & secondary education, the more money is available for the education of the poor.

RSE

19/12/24



I regret I am not able to give an answer. The advice of the Committee may be reconsidered to M₂.
22.12.24 VTK 23.12 M₂

May be circulated to C₃ ~~in~~ ~~marked~~

B 6.1.25 A 6.1.25 VTK 7.1

C₃

Of course I can not insist -
I regard the result as unfortunate
however

Rsl
7/1/25



Order 28 of 9-1-25
Mrs.

Recorded.

B 8.1.25 A 8.1.25

Colleges.

Two ~~in~~ Ret.

Committee's recommendation
to raise the rates -
notes recorded.



Madras

Per annum

Calcutta Per annum

Bombay Per annum

B.A. (Hons)

Presidency College

114

Other Colleges

108

Information not furnished.

Elphinstone College

60

Other Colleges

150

B.A. (Pass)

Presidency College

114

Other Colleges

108

Presidency College

114

Sanskrit College

72

Bethune College

36

Rajshahi College

72

Hooghly College

84

Krishnagar "

84

Dacca Intermediate College

84

Chittagong College

84

Elphinstone College

150

Deccan College

120

Gujarat "

120

Karnatak "

120

Royal Institute of Science

150

Intermediate

Presidency College

90

Other Colleges

84

Presidency College

114

Sanskrit College

72

Bethune College

36

Rajshahi College

72

Hooghly College

72

Krishnagar

84

Dacca

Chittagong

Elphinstone College

150

Deccan College

120

Gujarat "

120

Karnatak "

120

Royal Institute of Science

150

OFFICE OF THE

Dated

1921

Hours

Minutes.

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From

The Senior Expt. D.D.'s.

To

The Expt. Land Chans.

For Im & 5. 8. '24 and 11.8. '24 reg.
 rates of fees levied in aided colleges
 in this presy. The rates laid down in
 Rule 49 of the M. E. R. are followed in
 all aided colleges in this presy.

For Im & 5. 8. '24. Information
 reg. the scaling fees levied in Govt.
 Colleges, Madras and Bombay
 is not available in this Office. If
 necessary a Ref. may have to be
 made to D.D.'s concerned
 12/25

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ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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