

Law (1926) Department.
Education?

Ordinary SERIES. 4

G.O. No. 25

DATED 6-1-1926

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Budget 1925-26--debates--criticisms by legislative
Council members--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.

Note on the points raised in

the general discussion on the budget for 1925-26

Law (Education) Department

Grant for a hostel building for the Arabic College
Kurnool.

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Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib stated that the Muhammadans of Kurnool were providing a hostel at a cost of Rs. 26,000 for the Arabic College, Kurnool, and requested that the Government might meet one-half of the cost of the building. A similar request was made by the Kurnool Anjuman in an address presented to His Excellency ^(last year) and the Anjuman was informed that if plans and estimates for the building were submitted through the D.P.I., the Government would consider the question of making a half grant. Mr. Hye Sahib stated in the Council that the D.P.I. returned the plans and estimates submitted by the Anjuman with the suggestion that the number of rooms and halls provided for might be reduced. ^{The M.L.C.} ~~was~~ considered that such reduction was not possible. Obviously, the Anjuman would send a reply ~~reply would have been sent~~ to the Director of Public Instruction on the subject. When the plans and estimates have been scrutinised by the consulting architect the D.P.I. will submit them to Government. The question of giving a grant may be considered after the plans and estimates are received with the D.P.I.'s recommendation thereon.

Establishment of a school for the Deaf and Dumb on the West Coast

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Mr. U. Rama Rao suggested that a school for the deaf and dumb on the West coast was an urgent necessity. Schools for the deaf and dumb are not ordinarily established by Government. It has been held that schools for defectives are a form of effort peculiarly suitable for charitable agencies of a private character and that the support of Government should take the form of assistance to ~~board~~ private or board schools. If any private agency or local body ~~may~~ take steps to establish a school in the West coast, the Government may grant assistance.

Moral and Religious Instructions in Muhammadan Schools

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Mr. Haji Abdulla Sahib represented ^{that} special facilities should be provided for ^{imparting} important moral instruction in schools for Muhammadans. Under present orders, moral instruction is a compulsory subject in the higher forms of secondary schools. If the member refers to religious instruction, it is open to the Muhammadan community to make arrangements for imparting such instruction in schools subject to the conditions laid down by Government in G.O. 836, dated 15th July 1922. (N)

Mr. Haji Abdulla Sahib also suggested that Urdu should be the vernacular taught in all Muhammadan Schools even though the pupils attending the schools were Mappillas or Tamil Muhammadans. The vernacular of Mappillas is Malayalam and it is doubtful whether they will prefer Urdu being taught in their schools. At present, Urdu is the vernacular taught in many schools intended for Muhammadans for example, the Madrasa-i-Azam, the Vellore School &c. If the Muhammadans in the Southern districts and in Malabar desire that Urdu should be taught in their schools, the Government need not object. It may not be possible for the Government to introduce Urdu in all schools compulsorily.

Abolition of fees in the lower classes of Middle Schools.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai suggested that the Government should abolish school fees in classes 4 and 5 in middle schools or should not allow fourth and fifth standards to be opened in the local primary schools. In his opinion, the instruction imparted in the fourth and fifth standards of ~~the~~ elementary schools ^{is} practically the same as that ^{imparted} in the fourth and fifth classes of secondary schools. This is a question which is connected with the main question of the differentiation between higher elementary and middle schools on which the opinions of local bodies and other agencies have recently been called for. The general question has also been referred to the conference which the D.P.I. has been asked to summon. It will be considered on receipt of the recommendations of the conference.

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Policy of Government maintaining ^{secondary} schools and colleges.

(3)
M.R.Ry. ^{Rao Bahadur} Narayanan Nambudripad suggested that secondary schools maintained by Government might be transferred to taluk boards and Government colleges to municipalities or district boards. Under the Local Boards Act a taluk board cannot spend any of its funds on secondary education and the proposal of the member ~~to transfer~~ that Government secondary schools might be transferred to taluk boards is not feasible of adoption. The secondary schools maintained by Government are either model schools attached to training colleges or are schools intended for Muhammadans or for girls. The model schools are essential for the proper working of the training colleges and they should therefore continue under Government management. As regards the other schools, they were established by Government as there was real need for them in the localities concerned and as no local body or private agency was prepared to establish such schools. They will therefore have to continue under Government management for the present.

As regards colleges it has been held that the maintenance of institutions of the collegiate grade is not the legitimate function of local bodies. The suggestion that Government colleges might be transferred to local bodies cannot therefore be accepted.

Separate high school for Nambudris.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Narayanan Nambudripad stated that unless a separate school for Nambudris was established, the education of Nambudris cannot be improved. He requested that Government should take steps and devise a proper scheme for the betterment of the community. The suggestion regarding the establishment of a separate school for Nambudris has been made on previous occasions. The Government have held that as the community is well-to-do, no special help is necessary from Government and that the community might itself move on the subject. It does not appear that any action is now called for on the part of Government.

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Establishment of local text book committees to prepare suitable text books.

Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib suggested the advisability of establishing local text book committees to prepare suitable text books. One of the functions of the Madras Text Book Committee is to advise the educational department as to the steps to be taken for the preparation and publication of new text books, when necessary. In view of the fact that publishing firms in this Presidency bring forward suitable books for use in schools of all grades it has not been necessary for the Text Book Committee and the Educational department to take any action in this ~~direction~~ ^{direction (for the same reason)}. There is, ~~therefore~~, no need for the constitution of local text book committees as suggested by the member.

District Secondary Education Boards.

Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib suggested that power must be given to the District Secondary Education Boards to initiate new schemes and to manage the affairs of the "teachers in all the private schools." There is nothing to prevent these boards initiating new schemes and submitting them to Government for consideration through the Director of Public Instruction. The teachers in private schools are the employees of private managers; and power cannot be given to the boards to interfere in matters relating to the relationship of teachers in aided schools and the managements of such schools.

Separate S.S.L.C. Boards for the different language areas.

Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib suggested the advisability of constituting a separate S.S.L.C. board for each linguistic area in the Presidency. The Secondary Education Reorganisation Committee presided over by Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu considered that the splitting up of the S.S.L.C. board would lead to an unnecessary degree of divergent standard. The Committee was not therefore in favour of the suggestion for the constitution of separate boards for the different language areas. The suggestion of the M.L.C. does not seem

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seem acceptable.

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pages 744-745
of the Procs.

Raising of the Victoria College, Palghat to the first grade.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar and Mr. C.V.Venkataramana Ayyangar referred to the urgent need for the opening of the B.A. classes in the Palghat college. In G.O. No. 933 dated 4-6-25 the Government have sanctioned the opening of the B.A. classes in the college. The optional subjects taught at present are Philosophy, History Malayalam and Sanskrit.

Proposals for the opening of classes in Mathematics and Science are separately under consideration.

Establishment of a Kerala University.

Mr. Krishnan Nayar suggested that the Govt. should take steps for the establishment of a Kerala University. In 1924 the Madras University appointed a committee to consider the establishment of a Kerala University. It is not known whether the committee submitted its report and, if so, what action was taken thereon by the Senate. Section 16 (12) of the Madras University Act, 1923, provides that the Senate shall have to make recommendations to the local Government regarding the recognition of University centres. Section 53 of the Act provides that the Senate shall, at the end of every five years after the passing of the Act, submit a report to the Local Government on the condition of affiliated colleges and on the need for establishing more Universities. The initiative in regard to the establishment of a Kerala University has to be taken by the University. In connection with a proposal for the establishment of a Tamil University, received recently from the Madras

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University, ^{this body} it is to be informed that it is premature to consider the question before a comprehensive preliminary survey ^{of the University} in accordance with the provisions of the above sections.

Andhra University.

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi complained of the delay in the establishment of the Andhra University. The Bill for the establishment of the University has been passed and is being sent up for the assent of the Governor-General. As soon as the assent is received, the Act will be introduced. A supplementary demand ^{20,000} for Rs 20,000 to meet contingent expenditure in the current year is to be moved and the necessary provision of funds for the University office, etc., has also been included in Part II of the ^{Budget Estimate} for 1926-27.

Revision of the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service.

The same member referred to the inadequate pay of the subordinate educational service. The question of the revision of pay of the service is under consideration. The Director has been asked to furnish

additional information ^{in respect of the liability for Provincial funds on account of the possibility of increased fees} Medical inspection of schools.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao remarked that the scheme of medical inspection was still hatching and that the old meagre ^{budget} provision was being continued. The Government have recently approved a scheme of medical inspection of schools. A provision of Rs 12,900 has been entered in the current year's Budget Estimate towards the cost of the inspection and proposals for the introduction of a compulsory system of medical inspection are under consideration. It is proposed to introduce the system compulsorily in all Government schools and schools under the management of local bodies with effect from 1926-27 and in schools under private management and in European schools with effect from 1927-28.

File cited to H.E.

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G.O. No. 641 DE
29-4-25

(E)

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Mr 2-3 of note
to G.O. No. 727
3-7-15 (XVI)

Pro 727
3-7-15 (XVI)

Para 4 of G.O. No. 727 DE
3-7-15 (XVI)

Home 1207
17-11-16 (H)

para 4 of G.O.
No. 1702 DE (S)
5-11-1924

The desirability of opening practical courses in the Law College.

Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib suggested the desirability of opening practical courses in the Law College and lengthening the course to 3 years. Before 1888 the B.L. course was restricted to two years. In that year it was extended to three years. In 1903 it was reduced to two years. In 1915 the course was again extended to three years on the recommendation of the University of Madras in spite of the public agitation against the proposal. The subjects proposed to be taught in the third year were:

- (1) The Civil Procedure Code
- (2) The Criminal Procedure Code
- (3) The Law of Evidence
- (4) The Principles of the Indian Limitation Act and statutory interpretation.
- (5) The Madras Estates Land Act and the Madras Revenue Recovery Act.

The revised scheme was not given effect to. It was cancelled in 1916 and the old two years' course was revived. The reversion to the ~~two~~ old two years' course before the three years' course had even been given a trial clearly showed that the change to the latter was hastily decided. Please see Sir Henry Stone's note on page 1 of notes to G.O. No. 1207 Home (Edn), dated 17-11-16.

The Committee which recently examined the system of working of the college considered that the college, apart from its being undermanned, was organised on sound lines. It has not suggested that ^a practical course should be added to the B.L. classes. The whole ~~of~~ question was considered only recently and it is too early to revise the course of study.

Further the University should take the initiative in the matter.

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Permanent retention of the Muhammadan Training school, Bellary.

Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib stated that in spite of the excellent results in the public examination the above school had not been made permanent.

This has been done in G.O.No.943 Law (Edn), dated 5-6-25.

Fees for girls.

Mr. Saldanha stated that fees for girls had been doubled and that half-fees were allowed only to those who produced poverty certificates.

The M.L.C. was wrong in supposing that any new orders had been issued raising fees. Please see the Press Communique issued in G.O.No.1829 L.E., dated 24-11-24. The rule relating to poverty certificate has been in existence since 1920. The question of abolishing the poverty certificates in the case of girls is under consideration.

Extension of the authorities empowered to grant poverty certificates.

Mr. Veerian desired that the power of granting poverty certificates should be extended to members of Municipal Councils and local boards.

The Government have already considered the suggestion and have declined to adopt it since the existing list of authorities competent to grant the certificate is sufficiently comprehensive - Vide G.O. 1738 L.E. dated 8-10-25.

Different rates of stipends to teachers of the depressed classes and Muhammadans - Grant of guardian allowance to members of depressed classes.

The same member complained of the difference between the rates of stipends granted to members of the depressed classes and stipends granted to members of other communities. Orders increasing the rate of stipends to teachers of the depressed classes under-going training from

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Procep.

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p 762 of the
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separate file
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C.O. No. 2094 LE
9-12-25

Elementary grade Rs 14.
Secondary grade 17-8-0

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Procep.

vide note at (A)

page 834 of the Procep.
Aid. aided.

Govt.		
Gadavari	1	1
Gangam		
Vizagapalam		
Guntur	1	3
Kishna		1
	2	5

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Procep.

Separate file

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have been issued. Rs 9-8-0 to Rs 10-8-0 ~~are under issue~~. The Government have abolished the payment of guardian allowance and have instead sanctioned the marginally noted enhanced rates of stipends to mistresses who do not permanently reside in the town where the school in which they are being trained is situated.

Increased number of scholarships for Muhammadans.

In the award of the general scholarships the claims of Muhammadans, Adi Dravidas and other backward communities are given preference. In addition the Govt. are awarding a large number of special scholarships for the pupils belonging to the community. Poor pupils belonging to the community are also eligible for half-fee concession. There does not seem to be any need to increase the number of scholarships for the community at present.

Training schools for women in the Circars.

Mr. Anjaneyulu stated that there were hardly any Govt. institutions for training women teachers in the Circars and hoped that the Hon'ble the Minister would divert his attention to the subject.

There are two Govt. institutions & 5 aided ones in the Circars. If there is need for more schools the Director will no doubt come up with proposals in this regard.

Expansion of the Engineering College into a Technological Institute.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon suggested that the College of Engineering should be expanded into an institute of technology.

The D.P.I. has promised to submit proposals in regard to this in consultation with the Principal of the College.

Increase in the number of trained teachers.

Mr. M.C. Raja desired that steps should be taken to make more provision for training schools

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and for the training of teachers.

The D.P.I. has promised to consider this question and submit proposals in connection with the budget for 1927-28.

Grant of half-fee concession in aided schools.

Mr. Abbas Ali Khan pointed out that Missionary bodies were reluctant to grant this half-fee concessions to Muhammadan pupils in their schools. A similar complaint was brought to the notice of Government by Mr. Veerian. The Government have instructed the D.P.I. to issue a circular to the Managers of institutions inviting their attention to the obligatory nature of the rule.

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Pwccs.

D.O. at p 137

G.O. No. 1738 dt 8.10.25

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Expansion of Elementary Education.

Mr. Mohammad Ghouse Mian Sahib complained that, notwithstanding the ~~voluntarily~~ a large sum ~~was~~ for the expansion of elementary education, not more than ~~800~~ 800 schools had been opened. In G.O. No. 1598 Law (Education), dated 16-10-24, sanction was accorded to the opening in all of 839 ~~board~~ elementary schools in the jurisdiction of taluk boards levying the education tax. The Government have, ~~and~~ recognised that board schools are costly. In Memo No. 3241 A-1 dated 27-8-25, instructions have been issued to District Educational Officers to encourage private agencies to open aided elementary schools in schoolless centres. The Government have also sanctioned an increase in the rates of teaching grants admissible to aided elementary schools. So far, the response from private agencies in the matter of opening new elementary schools has not been encouraging. In the current official year, sanction was accorded to the opening in all of 569 aided elementary schools in schoolless centres in the Presidency.

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(XII)

G.O. 1550
4-9-25
(XII)

Elementary Education Act - Amendment of

Mr. Mohammad Ghouse Mian Sahib pointed out that, though the Hon'ble ~~the~~ Minister had promised to amend the Elementary Education Act with a view to afford greater facilities, nothing had yet been done. A draft bill to amend the Elementary Education Act was prepared in the office, but the Hon'ble ~~the~~ Minister has ordered that the question should lie over for the present.

Powers of District Educational Councils.

~~The same member~~
~~Mr. Mohammad Ghouse Mian Sahib~~ suggested that ~~the~~ D.E.Cs. should be given power to form separate Text-Book Committees for their districts and conduct examinations. Under the rules framed

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Committee Proceedings

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under the Elementary Education Act, the prescription of text books for use in elementary schools rests with the Government. With a view to secure uniformity, it is essential that there should be a Central Text Book Committee to advise the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the selection of books for use in schools. There are very few educational experts on D.E.Cs. and the power to prescribe text books cannot well be delegated to the D.E.Cs. It is, however, open to the D.E.Cs. to recommend books for use in schools to the Text Book Committee and their recommendations will receive due consideration.

Pupils in elementary schools are not required to appear for any public examination. Pupils who have passed through the 5th or any higher standard of elementary school are, however, granted a school leaving certificate by the inspecting officer if found fit for the same. This power cannot be delegated to the D.E.Cs.

Curriculum in elementary schools. Mr. Md.

Ghouse Mian Sahib suggested that, in elementary schools History and Geography of the locality should be taught, that lessons in Arithmetic should principally have reference to the local weights and measures and that elementary education should be such as to suit local needs. Under the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act, History and Geography are optional subjects. The rules also prescribe that courses of study should be arranged in consultation with the Inspecting Officer and that due regard should be paid to local circumstances. The suggestions of the Hon'ble Member can therefore be well given effect to under the existing rules and no special orders are necessary.

Pay of elementary school teachers. Rao Bahadur M.C. Raja suggested that the elementary school teachers should be well paid if elementary education were to progress and that grants to aided schools should be increased. In G.O. No. 1550 dated 4-9-25 the Government

Rule 11 - page 3
of G.O. 208
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Rule 13 - p. 3 of G.O. 208
21-2-22

Rule 13 - p. 3 of G.O. 208
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sanctioned an increase in the rates of teaching grants admissible to aided elementary schools at an extra cost of Rs 4.30 lakhs. There are very few elementary schools under Government control, and for the teachers employed in these schools a time-scale of pay has been sanctioned. The local bodies have also been requested to adopt the scale of pay for the teachers employed in their schools if their funds permit - Vide G.O. No. 14 Law (Education) dated 3-1-25.

Mid-day Meal to poor pupils. Rao Bahadur M.C. Raja and Rao

Sahib R. Srinivasan suggested that provision should be made for mid-day meal to poor boys attending elementary schools. The Advocate-General has expressed the opinion that expenditure on mid-day meal to poor boys in elementary schools should not be debited to the Elementary Education Fund. In view of this opinion, the local bodies have been advised not to incur such expenditure. The Advocate-General has, however, been asked to reconsider his opinion. The provision of mid-day meal to all poor pupils cannot be undertaken by the local bodies and must be left to be arranged for by philanthropic and charitable bodies.

Opening of new schools in the Ceded Districts. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai suggested that more schools should be opened in the Ceded Districts which are famine-stricken. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24-8-25, Mr. Kotli Reddi moved a resolution that the Government should increase the amount spent on education in the Ceded districts. After full discussion, the resolution was lost. As pointed out in the notes to G.O. No. 1794 dated 15-10-25, the percentage of total expenditure on elementary schools for boys in Ceded Districts met from Provincial funds in 1923-24 was 63.8 as against 50.6 for the whole Presidency. In the last and in the current year, the Government sanctioned the payment of subsidies to Taluk Boards in the Ceded Districts which levy education tax for the opening of 181 elementary schools in their areas.

Admission of Depressed Classes in elementary

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schools under public management. Mr. Veerian ^{requisite} ~~to~~ to schools under public management into which pupils of the depressed classes are not admitted. ~~Some~~ Pupils of the depressed classes fail to gain admission into ^{some} elementary schools under public management ^{mostly because} the schools are located in ^{remote buildings and} ~~remote~~ localities inaccessible to them and the local bodies are unable to shift the schools to ~~the~~ ^{localities} accessible to all classes. Whenever real hardship to pupils of the depressed classes in the matter of admission into schools under public management is brought to the notice of Government, necessary ^{instructions} ~~steps~~ are ^{issued} ~~taken~~ to remove such hardship. Till all schools under public management are located in buildings of their own, it is not possible to order that ~~grants~~ ^{of all classes} grants should be refused if ~~all~~ pupils are not admitted freely. Periodical reports are being received by Government ^{as to the steps taken for} the removal of obstacles to the free admission of pupils of the depressed classes in the schools under public management, and these are reviewed and published for information. Thus, all possible steps are taken ^{to} ensure that the schools under public management are opened to all classes of pupils ^{in accordance with the} ~~in accordance with the~~ ^{numbers} ~~numbers~~

Grants to aided elementary schools. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar suggested that adequate funds should be ^{placed} at the disposal of D.E.Cs. for the payment of teaching grants and building grants. In the current year, no provision was made for the payment of building grants. ^{in view of the large unspent balances in the D.E.Cs.} But this fact has been taken into account in determining the provision to be made for the purpose in the next year's budget. The provision for the payment of teaching grant is also increasing from year to year. The provision suggested by the D.P.I. in the budget for 1926-27 is 38.32 lakhs as against the actual expenditure of Rs 29.7 lakhs in 1924-25, i.e. an increase of 8.50 lakhs.

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Compulsory elementary education for Mappillas.

Mr. Krishnan Nayar suggested that compulsory education for Mappillas should be introduced in Ernad. This Department has already suggested that provision should be made in the budget for 1926-27 for the introduction of ^{compulsory} elementary education in certain ~~amsoms~~ ^{localities} in West Ernad. The suggestion is to be placed before the Finance Committee.

Opening of Board schools in places served by aided elementary schools.

Mr. P.C. Venkatapathy ^{Raju} ~~Naidu~~ suggested that new elementary schools should not be opened by local bodies in places served by aided schools. The Government have already issued instructions in the matter in G.O. No. 1510 Law (Edn) dated 31-8-25.

Elementary schools for Muhammadans. Haji Abdulla Sahib Bahadur suggested that some of the new elementary schools proposed to be opened should be specially established for the benefit of Muhammadans. New schools for which additional subsidies ^{have been} ~~are~~ placed at the disposal of local bodies are intended for the benefit of all classes. If, in any centre, special schools for Muhammadans ~~are~~ ^{are required}, the local body concerned should be requested to open such a school from the funds at its disposal.

Muhammadan girls schools, Mangalore. Haji Abdulla Sahib Bahadur also ^{proposed} ~~suggested~~ that the Muhammadan girls' school, Mangalore, should not be abolished. The question whether the school should be retained under departmental control or should be handed over to the Municipal Council is under consideration.



(Law Education)

The Notes may be 'recorded'

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Budget - 1925-26 -
Debate - criticisms
by legislative council
Members - notes
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192

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ORDER OF GOVERNMENT ..

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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