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(1926) Department.

Min SERIES.

G.O. No. 1716

DATED 6.9.1926.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Grant-in-aid Code —

Introduction of a Conscience
clause in the — papers Recorded

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
fi.	10065	Edn.	20.6.24	fi.	1001	Edl	13.9.15
fr.	843	—	26.5.24	fr.	464	—	29.7.04
fr.	1021	—	23.7.23	fr.	711	—	15.11.1884
fr.	89	—	21.1.22	fr.	668	—	15.11.1884
fr.	758	—	11.6.1918				

FURTHER PA

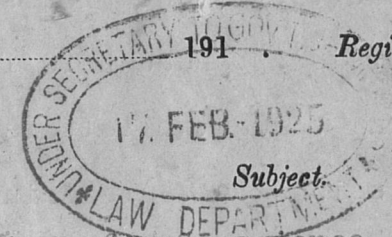
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.
Mh	86	Edn.	17-1-42	
Go	1865	Edn	13.5.44	
Ms.	1444	Edn.	7.7.47	

C.F.—20.

LAW (EDUCATION)

DEPARTMENT.

Received



Registered

191

Provision of a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

ENCLOSURES

Four
plus one

Share copies

Ac. No. 3228.2/22

Station Madras, Dated the 16th February 1915

From (Name) R.G. Grieve, Esq., M.A.

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Law (Education) Department.

Sir,

Ref:-Government Memo No.5476 A-2 dated 2nd January 1924 regarding the question of the provision of a Conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

I have the honour to state that, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Government Memo, I consulted the District Secondary Education Boards as to whether a Conscience clause should be introduced into the Grant-in-Aid Code. A summary of their views is appended to this letter (Annexure A). I enclose also statistical tables relating to boys and girls secondary schools to indicate the nature and extent of the problem (Annexures B & C). Further, I submit two letters,

one

one from the Senatus of the Madras Christian College and the second from the Missionary Educational Council of South India. Government are already in possession of the latter communication (vide endorsement Law-Education No.958 B-1 dated 25-3-1924), but it is appended here for convenience of reference. My reason for submitting these two letters (Annexures D and E) is that it is the Protestant Missions that are mainly concerned and it is only right therefore that their views on this important matter should be brought to notice. To avoid any possible misapprehension, I would remind Government that it is only the Protestant and not the Roman Catholic Missions that are concerned, as compulsory religious instruction is not given in the Roman Catholic Mission schools.

2. The question of a Conscience clause has been widely discussed in recent years, particularly in the Legislative Council in connection with the Madras Elementary Education Act and as a result of the resolution moved by Mr.C.V.Venkataramana Ayyangar in November 1921. It will be remembered that Mr.Venkataramana Ayyangar's motion was negatived by a large majority, as the result of the arguments advanced by the non-Brahman members of the house, the opposition of Indian Christians and the feeling that the motion, as framed, was unacceptable. As Mr.Littlehales put it "The resolution is scarcely such as could be accepted on account of the onus being placed upon the school managers instead of being placed upon the parents of the children"---and again "we have never yet made any attempt to see whether the managers of the schools will not permit pupils to be withdrawn from religious instruction in single school areas". The Mission point of view in general was expressed by the Rev.W.Meston in the same debate, when he stated that in the Elementary Education Act a compromise was adopted practically to the following effect:- "Where statutory control is exercised and a real case arises of children having to choose between education plus religious teaching to which exception is taken and no education at all, you may be sure that Missions will not compel children to the alternative of no education"----"Now let a similar control be exercised in respect of secondary schools. Let Government by itself or by a board survey the field of secondary education as the District Educational Councils survey the field of elementary education and let the board

and let the board decide what a single area is for secondary schools". The letters referred to in para 1 of this letter (Annexures D and E) express a similar view and would appear to indicate that Protestant Missions might be prepared to accept a Conscience clause limited to 'single school areas', provided that a satisfactory interpretation of this phrase was arrived at, and that subject to this the contraction of Mission enterprise apprehended in some quarters and referred to in arguing the Legislative Council resolution in 1921 would not eventuate.

3. The majority of the District Secondary Education Boards are in favour of a Conscience clause, and after consideration of their views and of the standpoint of the Protestant Missions referred to in the previous paragraph I submit the following recommendations:-

- (a) A conscience clause- to be embodied as a rule in Chapter IV of the Grant-in-Aid Code;
- (b) The clause to be limited to single school areas; and
- (c) The clause to be applicable to all secondary schools for boys and girls and second grade colleges.

4. As regards (a), the following clause is suggested:-

"It shall be a condition of the payment of teaching grant to institutions in which compulsory religious instruction is given that, in single school areas as notified by Government from time to time in the Fort St.George Gazette; exemption from attendance at such instruction shall be given to a student or pupil on the written application for such exemption of his or her parent or guardian".

Regarding the phrase "single school areas", Annexures B and C indicate the total number of secondary schools, Mission and non-Mission, and the number of stations in the Presidency where the Mission school is the only school. The figures relate to the year ending 31-3-1924.

In para 4 of their letter Annexure E the Missionary Educational Council state that "very careful consideration should be given to the definition of such an area, in view of the fact that the grade of the school and local circumstances have to be taken into account". I entirely agree with this opinion and would suggest that both as to the clause proposed above and the interpretation of the term

'single school

'single school area' the views of the Missionary Educational Council, among others, should be invited. The procedure I would propose is that the District Secondary Education Boards should be called on to offer their advice i.e. they might be asked to specify in each revenue district, the area or areas which in their view should be notified by Government as single school areas and to frame their proposals having regard to the following considerations:-

- (i) the existing facilities in the district for secondary education for boys and for girls in the different grades of schools; and
- (ii) the local conditions in each part of the district with especial reference to the stations in which the Mission school is the only school.

Their proposals would be examined by the Director of Public Instruction and after further correspondence with the Boards, if necessary, recommendations made to Government. Areas accepted by Government as single school areas would be notified in the Gazette. I have used the phrase 'from time to time' in the form of clause suggested by me to provide for changes in the area due to variations in local conditions.

In respect of (c) in paragraph 3 above, the classes of school to which I would make the conscience clause applicable are specified. I see no reason why girls schools should not be included. As regards second grade colleges, the teaching grants to these are assessed under the rules contained in the Chapter of the Grant-in-Aid Code relating to secondary schools and there appears to be no case for their exclusion. The inclusion of first grade colleges need not be considered. The 'area' would be very difficult to determine in their case and there are only four first grade colleges under Mission management in towns which have no other college, viz., Masulipatam to which Rajahmundry offers an alternative, Mannargudi with the Government College, Kumbakonam, as alternative, the American Mission College, Madura, and the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, the latter being under Roman Catholic management.

5. Throughout this letter I have made specific reference to Mission institutions only. A conscience clause would, however, apply equally to any school in which compulsory religious instruction is given.

I have etc.,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. T. Friere

Ag. Director of Public Instruction,
M a d r a s.

Annexure A

Name of District.

Replies of Boards (Extracts from Proceedings).

(1) Boards that are in favour of the conscience clause without any condition:-

(a) Ganjam.	✓	"As regards the introduction of a conscience clause" the Board "would approve of the introduction".
Vizagapatam.	✓	"The Board is of opinion that the insertion of the conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code is necessary".
Kistna	✓	"The conscience clause may be inserted in the Grant-in-Aid Code".
Guntur	✓	"The Board also" approved by a majority the introduction of Conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code".
Nellore	✓	"The Board is unanimously in favour of the insertion of the conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code".
Kurnool	✓	District Educational Officer reports that the Board resolved that "it is in favour of the introduction of a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code, for Secondary Schools (Non-European)".
Anantapur	✓	District Educational Officer reports that the Board resolved that "the Conscience Clause should be inserted in the Grant-in-Aid Code for Non-European Schools".
South Arcot.	✓	"Carried by a majority that a conscience clause may be inserted in the Code".
R a m n a d.	✓	"The Board (with one dissenting - Rev.G.H.Lamb, who desires that the application should be restricted to one School area) is in favour of introducing the Conscience Clause".
S a l e m.	✓	The Board "resolved that a conscience clause may be inserted (One dissenting)".
Coimbatore.	✓	"The Board is of opinion that conscience clause shall be introduced in the Grant-in-Aid Code as applicable to all Secondary Schools".

(1.b) Cuddapah

Resolved "to introduce a conscience clause so as to make it optional with a student to attend or not any religious classes not in conformity with his parent's religion in schools which receive Grant-in-Aid".

M a d r a s.

The Board resolved that the conscience clause should be inserted in the Grant-in-Aid Code to apply only to single school areas, provided that a school under public management be opened as early as possible in such single school areas.

Chittoor.

"The Board is of opinion that it should be a condition precedent to any school being recognised or aided from public funds that no pupil should be permitted to attend any form of religious instruction or observe without the written request of the guardian or parent, which request should be made in writing and will be in force until revoked".

Tanjore

(1) Resolved that "no school shall be admitted to aid unless it allows the parent or guardian to withdraw his boy or girl from the religious instruction classes for attending which he has conscientious scruples, without any detriment to the pupils, receiving sound secular instruction imparted in the school.

(2) "no student of a recognised school shall by reason of his caste or creed be debarred from attending any class, religious or secular, carried on within the school precincts to attend, which he might be entitled under the rules.

(3) "no pupil shall be refused admission into a recognised school by reason of his caste or creed alone".

Trichinopoly.

"The Board are of opinion that parents must have the option of withdrawing their children from religious instruction classes".

The Board would recommend that "if introduced, the clause might take some such form as the following:-

"Schools receiving grants from Government must be prepared to exempt boys whose parents profess some other religion from attendance at classes for religious instruction during school hours, provided that parents demand such exemption in writing and also that in no school within a radius of two miles at which the particular subjects required by the boy in question are taught, which does not give the religious instruction objected to".

Tinnevely.

Opinions are divided as to whether this is really necessary but we consider that if introduced, it might take such form as the following:-

The same form as that given by the Madura Board above:- i.e. "Schools receiving..... objected to".

Malabar.

"The District Secondary Education Board is of opinion that a conscience clause may be introduced in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Board expects to be consulted as to the final form conscience clause will take".

Statist South Kanara

Chingleput.

(11) Godavari

Bellary

North Arcot

-2-

"This Board considers the introduction in the Grant-in-Aid Code of the so-called Conscience clause undesirable in 'Multiple School' areas. In Single School Areas" the Board considers that it might be necessary for Government to take steps for safeguarding the religious claims of different denominations, which could be done, not by the introduction of new legislation, but by an honest attempt to meet each particular case as it arises".

The Board considers that the Conscience clause problem may be solved by extending to Secondary Schools, the principle of Section 53 of the Elementary Education Act of 1920, care being taken to frame a suitable definition of the word "Area". The action which in the case of Elementary Schools is taken by District Educational Councils might be taken by the Secondary Schools Board but an appeal to the Director of Public Instruction might be allowed.

The Board resolved that "there is no need for the introduction of the Conscience Clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code".

The majority were of opinion, reports the District Educational Officer, "that it (the introduction of a conscience clause) was not necessary, as any such measure is likely to hamper private educational effort in our Presidency".

Three members however were strongly of opinion that the introduction of such a clause is necessary and that no grant-in-aid should be given to denominational institutions which make religious instruction compulsory in their schools or colleges.

"The majority is not in favour of inserting the Conscience Clause".

8
N. S. S. S.
16/2/25.

A N N E X U R E B.

Statistics relating to Secondary Schools for Boys in the Madras Presidency on 31st March, 1924.

H I G H S C H O O L S.				M I D D L E S C H O O L S.			
Under Public Management.		Under private Management.		Under Public Management.		Under private management.	
Govt.	Local.	Municipal.	Mission.	Govt.	Local.	Municipal.	Mission.
14	80	33	61	107	1	296	5

Secondary School for Boys (On 31st March 1924).

District.	No. of stations having Secondary Schools.	No. of stations having Mission Schools.	No. of stations where the Mission School is the only school		Remarks.
			High School.	Middle School.	
Ganjam	23	1	-	1*	
Vizagapatam	14	2	-	-	
Godavari	22	3	1*	-	
Kistna	33	3	1*	-	
Guntur	19	4	-	2*	
Kurnool	8	3	-	1*	
Bellary	9	1	-	-	
Anantapur	9	1	1*	-	
Cuddapah	8	1	-	1*	
Nellore	11	5	-	3*	
Madras	1	1	-	-	
Chingleput	11	6	-	2*	
North Arcot	15	6	2*	1*	
Chittoor	10	3	-	1*	
South Arcot	11	3	1*	1	
Tanjore	26	4	-	-	
Trichinopoly	9	1	-	-	
Madura	12	4	1*	1*	
Ramnad	14	3	-	1*	
Tinnevelly	25	10	1*	6*	
Coimbatore	15	2	-	-	
Salem	10	1	-	-	
The Nilgiris	2	1	-	1	
Malabar	36	10	2 (1*)	4 (2*)	
South Kanara	12	4	-	1*	
Agency	4	-	-	-	
Total :.	369	83	10	27	

(Roman Catholic 1) (Roman Catholic 4)
(Protestant 9) (Protestant 23)

* Protestant.

A N N E X U R E . C .

Secondary Schools for Girls. (31 st March, 1924).

[illegible]

GRAND TOTAL ... 61

10

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

GIRLS (31st March, 1924).

District.	No. of stations having Secondary Schools.	No. of stations having Mission Schools.	No. of stations where the Mission school is the only one		Remarks.
			High School.	Middle School.	
Ganjam ..	1	-	-	-	
Vizagapatam.	1	-	-	-	
Godavari	1	1	-	-	
Kistna	1	1	-	-	
Guntur	1	1	1 *	-	
Kurnool	1	-	-	-	
Anantapur	1	-	-	-	
Nellore	1	1	-	-	
Madras	1	1	-	-	
North Arcot.	2	1	1 *	-	
Chittoor	1	1	-	1 *	
South Arcot	1	-	-	-	
Tanjore	2	1	-	1 *	
Trichinopoly	4	-	1	1 *	
Madura	1	1	1 *	-	
Tinnevelly	6	6	1	4 (3 *)	
Coimbatore	1	-	-	-	
Salem	1	-	-	-	
Nilgiris	1	1	1 *	-	
Malabar	5	3	1 *	-	
South Kanara.	5	5	-	4 (2 *)	
	39	24	7	11	

Roman Catholic } 2 Roman Catholic } 3
Protestant } 5 Protestant } 8.

* Protestant

No. of stations where the mission school is the only school.	No. of stations where the mission school is one of several schools.	No. of stations where the mission school is one of several schools.	No. of stations where the mission school is one of several schools.	No. of stations where the mission school is one of several schools.
-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	1
-	-	1	1	1
-	-	1	1	1
-	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	1
-	-	1	1	1
-	-	1	1	1
1	1	1	3	3
-	-	-	1	1
1	-	1	3	3
1	1	-	4	4
-	1	1	1	1
4	1	3	3	3
-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	1	1
-	1	1	1	1
-	1	3	3	3
1	-	3	3	3
11	7	13	32	32

Madras Christian College
1924-1925

1. The Senatus of the Madras Christian College welcomes any measure which has for its object the safeguarding of conscience in education. At the same time it is of opinion that the object cannot be satisfactorily promoted by any means which does not take due account of the educational conditions which now obtain in this presidency.

2. The outstanding features of these conditions are:-

(1) That the educational facilities of the presidency are insufficient, and that no organised steps have been taken by the State to consider the means by which the deficiencies may be supplied.

(2) That the greater part of the education of the presidency is in the hands of private agencies, which maintain twice as many institutions as are maintained by local boards and municipalities combined.

(3) That a large amount of the education maintained by private effort is carried on by Protestant missions, and that these Missions established and located their schools and colleges at a time when the declared policy of Government was to grant aid irrespective of the provision made by a school for religious instruction.

3. If these conditions are recognised it is evident that in order to secure an educational system in which conscience is safeguarded two factors must cooperate, namely:-

(1) A readiness on the part of the State to secure adequate educational facilities by means of the most suitable agencies; and

(2) A readiness on the part of all private agencies which make religious teaching an integral part of their curriculum to recognise that they may expect aid from the State only if within the area in which they are situated alternative educational facilities exist.

4. The Senatus considers that the definition of the term 'area' (paragraph 3(2)) will vary with the different grades of

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education and will require specially careful attention in connection with the education of girls and of backward classes. It is of opinion that for constituent and affiliated colleges of the University the "area" should be the presidency, and that for high schools for boys the "area" should be the district.

5. The Senatus further considers that before the government proceed to introduce into the grant-in-aid code any clause which is intended to give relief to conscience they should be requested to prepare, by consultation with District Educational Councils and Secondary School Boards or by such other method as they think best, a full statement of the existing educational facilities of the presidency and the additional facilities that are required.

(True Copy)

R. A. Arive.
16/12

This means
practically there
is no single
school area for
colleges & high
schools for
boys.

Annexure -- E 14
Copy of letter from the Honorary Secretary, the Missionary Educational Council of S. India, Madras, dated 5th March 1924.

I have the honour to inform you that the Missionary Educational Council of South India at its annual meeting on February 16th, gave some time to the discussion of the proposal to introduce a Conscience Clause into the Grant-in-Aid Code with reference to non-European Secondary Education. The following statement was prepared, and I have been directed to forward it to you, as an expression of the considered opinion of the members of the Council:-

1. The Missionary Educational Council of South India is in full sympathy with every effort that is made to safeguard conscience. The missionary societies which it represents have laboured steadily for the supremacy of conscience, and they rejoice in the confidence which has been placed in them by the people of the Presidency. If in connection with the educational system of the country there is a means whereby conscience may receive a more complete safeguard than it does at present they will gladly welcome it. To the Council it seems that there is no prospect of such means being found except by a very frank recognition of the main features of the educational conditions which prevail in this presidency. Among these features may be mentioned the following:-

(1) The educational facilities which exist in this Presidency are admittedly insufficient, and call for considerable expansion.

(2) The greater part of the educational facilities provided are the contribution of private effort.

(3) A very large part of the private educational effort is carried on by Protestant missionary societies.

(4) The schools and colleges managed by these societies were founded and located at a time when the declared policy of Government was to grant aid irrespective of the nature of the religious instruction imparted in them

(5) These missions have taken a very large part in the education of women and the backward classes.

2. If these conditions are kept in view the Council considers that the best means of safeguarding conscience will be by the cooperation of two main principles:-

15
(1) The provision of much needed additional educational facilities by the encouragement of Government given to suitable agencies;

(2) The adoption of the principle underlying section 53 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 in regard to schools of various grades which being situated in single school areas impart religious instruction as an integral part of their curriculum.

3. As regards the operation of the first of these principles, the Council would suggest that a survey of the existing facilities and of the facilities that are required should be made by the Government through the District Educational Council and the District Secondary Education Boards, or by such other means as it deems best.

4. As regards the extent of the "single school area" referred to in the second of these principles, the Council is of opinion that very careful consideration should be given to the definition of such an area, in view of the fact that the grade of the school and local circumstances have to be taken into account.

5. While the Council is unable to state what would take place in connection with any particular Mission school were a Conscience clause introduced into the Grant-in-Aid Code, it is believed that a clause which did not proceed in lines such as those mentioned above would lead to a considerable contraction of missionary educational effort.

6. The Council would respectfully request that, should Government decide to introduce a conscience clause, the Council may be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the form proposed and on the definition of the single school area.

(True Copy)

R. K. R. R.
16/11/25.

16
Letter No. 4713-2 D. 7. 9. 25

To

The Honorary Secretary
The Missionary Educational Council
of South India

DESPATCHED

8 SEP 1925

Madras

Sir,

Provision of a Conscience
Clause in the Grant-in-Aid
Code.

I am directed to
reply to your letter dated the
5th March 1924 in which
the Missionary Educational Council
had requested ^{that it might} to be given an
opportunity of expressing its
opinion on the form of the
rule ^{suggested} proposed for introduction into
the Grant-in-Aid Code on the
above subject and on the
definition of the ^{term} "Single School
Area". The Director of Public
Instruction who was consulted
on the subject has suggested
for the consideration of Govt the

2) The following addition
to the grant-in-aid
Code has been

following addition to the Grant
in Aid Code.

" It shall be a condition
of the payment of teaching
grant to institutions in which
compulsory religious instruction
is given that, in single school
areas as notified by Govt

from time to time in the
For St George Gazette, exemption
from attendance at such
instruction shall be given to a
student or pupil on the written
application for such exemption
of his or her parent or
guardian "

3) As regards ^{the} ~~the~~ definition of the term
'single school area', it is
proposed to call ^{that} on the District
Secondary Education Board
should be asked to
As specify in each revenue
District, the area or areas
which in their view should be
notified by Govt. as single school
areas. and to framing ⁱⁿ these
proposals ^(should be had) having regard to the
following considerations :-

(i) the existing facilities

in the District for secondary
education for boys and for
girls in the different grades
of schools ; and
(ii) the local conditions in
each part of the District
with special reference to the
stations in which there is

one Mission school is the only school
available ^{so framed} then the proposal would

be examined by the D.P. and
on receipt of his recommendation
thereon the ^{that are accepted by the Govt} ~~areas~~ ^{which are accepted} will be
notified by Government in the
Gazette in the Gazette

4 I am to request you
to plan ^{these tentative} the above proposals
before the Missionary Ed.
Council and to forward
the same to Govt at
an early date. ^{the} in the views
of that body

now
3.9.25
I have
A
4/9/25 V.T.K
5/8

19
From

The Rev. J. J. Kingham, M.A.,
Honorary Secretary,
The Missionary Educational Council of South India,
Madras. 22856B

To

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnama Achariyar Avl.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

Page 16 ante
With reference to your communication No. 471 B-2, dated 7th Sept., 1925, in which you request that certain proposals regarding the conscience clause be presented to the Missionary Educational Council of South India and that the views of this body be communicated to Government, I have the honour to reply as follows:

After careful consideration of the clause mentioned, it was decided to request Government that the following words be inserted after the word, "guardian," viz: "provided that application is made at the beginning of the school year or at the time of admission of the pupil to the school, if admission takes place at a time which is not the beginning of the school year."

x
to second
grade colleges
also.
I am further instructed to inform you that the Missionary Educational Council understands that the conscience clause applies only to Secondary Schools and to such as come under the control of the District Secondary Education Boards.

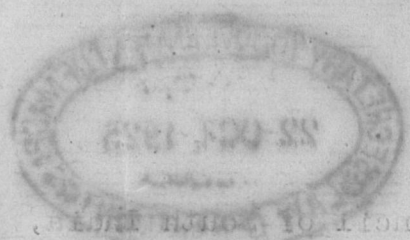
Regarding the "single school areas", it was resolved to request (1) the insertion of the words, "the accessibility of the school" as one of the considerations under 3. (2) that these words also be added, "Every recommendation for these areas is to be communicated by the District Secondary Education Board to the school concerned at least a month in advance and the Director not to pass orders sooner than one month after such notification."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
James J. Kingham,
Honorary Secretary,
Missionary Educational Council.

"Mecosa",
Nungumbaukam, Madras.
21st October, 1925.



TO
The Rev. J. J. ...
Honorary Secretary,
The Missionary Educational Council of South India,
Fort St. George, Madras.

With reference to your communication No. 471 B-2, dated 7th Sept. 1925, in which you request that certain proposals regarding the conscience clause be presented to the Missionary Educational Council of South India and that the views of this body be communicated to Government, I have the honor to reply as follows:

After careful consideration of the clause mentioned, it was decided to request Government that the following words be inserted after the word "insertion": viz: "provided that application is made at the beginning of the school year or at the time of admission of the pupil to the school, in admission takes place at a time which is not the beginning of the school year."

I am further instructed to inform you that the Missionary Educational Council understands that the conscience clause applies only to secondary schools and to such as come under the control of the District Secondary Education Board.

Regarding the "Allegation school areas", it was resolved to request (1) the insertion of the words: "the necessity of the school" as one of the considerations under 3. (2) that these words also be added: "Every recommendation for these areas is to be communicated by the District Secondary Education Board to the school concerned at least a month in advance and the Director not to pass orders without one month after such notification."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. J. ...
Honorary Secretary,
Missionary Educational Council.

"Records"
Madras, 10th Oct. 1925.

	Initials.	Date.
Received in Fair-copying Section.		10/10
Copied	..	
Examined	..	
Signed	..	10/10
Despatched	..	

C. 271B from the D.P.I. R.C.No. 3228D/22 dd. 16--2--25.

Letter to the Hon. Secretary, the Missionary Educational Council of S. India No. 471B-2, dated 7--9--1925.

C. 2856B from do. dd. 21-10-1925

Endorsement No. 471B-3 dd. 25.10.25
Insertion of a Conscience clause in the Grant in aid Code.

Copies of a letter to the Honorary Secretary, the Missionary Educational Council of South India, No. 471B-2, dated 7th September 1925, and the reply thereon ^{to on the above subject} are forwarded to the D.P.I. who is requested to offer his remarks on the suggestions of the Missionary Educational Council.

8/10
26.10.25.

CA
26.10.25

V.T.
27.10.

DESPATCHED
29 OCT 1925

To
The D.P.I. (with copies of letters to the Hon. Secy, Missionary Edl. Council, and of reply) thereon.

Reminds after 1 month.

Reminded
4/12

LAW (EDUCATION)

DEPARTMENT.

21
223403B

Received



192

Registered

14-12-1925

Subject.

Insertion of a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

mil

Spare copies

R.O.C. No. 3228 D/22

Station Madras Dated the 11th December 1925

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

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION)

Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Memo No. 471 B(3) Law (Education) dated 28th October 1925 calling for my remarks on the suggestions of the Missionary Educational Council of Southern India in regard to the insertion of a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code, I have the honour to state as follows:-

(1) The first request of the Missionary Educational Council regarding the insertion of the words "provided that application is madebeginning of the school year" after the word "guardian" in the clause is reasonable and is supported.

(2) As regards the second modification in respect of the insertion of the words "the accessibility of the school" as one of the considerations in determining a

CPA

22
"single school area" I cannot visualize the accessibility of a school being left out of consideration when the local conditions in each part of the district with special reference to the stations in which the Mission school is the only one available are brought under review. I see however, no other obvious reason, except that of redundancy, for not accepting the recommendations of the Missionary Educational Council on this point.

(3) The third suggestion of the Missionary Educational Council, viz, to add the words "every recommendation..... after such notification" is made clearly to give the management of the school an opportunity of protesting against a recommendation of the District Secondary Education Board. The suggestion may be accepted in some such form as follows. "Every recommendation made by the District Secondary Education Board as to the notification of a single school area shall be communicated by that body simultaneously to the Director of Public Instruction and to the management of the school concerned and Government will not pass orders sooner than one month after such communication is received by the Director of Public Instruction".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. C.
for Director of Public Instruction

P.R.K. 12/12
W. C. C.

Received *15 APR 1926* 192 . Registered 192 .

Subject.

Insertion of a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

R.O.C.No. 3228 D/22

Station M a d r a s , Dated the 8th April 1926 192 .

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

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

LAW (EDUCATION)

Department.

Sir.

15-5-26
12-12-25
I have the honour to invite a reference to my letters R.O.C.No. 3228 D/22, dated 16th February 1925 and 11th December 1925 regarding the insertion of a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code and to request you to be so good as to let me know whether any orders have been passed on the same and if so, a copy of the orders may kindly be furnished to me.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. Littlehaile
for Director of Public Instruction

P.R.K. 10/4
12/4

1/11/1926



1/11/1926

ed
16/4/1926

C. no. 991B

10/11/1926

gm

19
Law (Edn) Sept

Memo. 991B-1/16/11/1926

Introduction of a
Conscience Clause in the
Grant-in-aid Code -
D.P.I's letter R.O.C. No.
3228 D/22 D 8.4.26

DESPATCHED
19-APR-26

Lo

The D.P.I.

The D.P.I. is informed
that the subject is still
under consideration.

CPA
15.4.26
8/11
16.4.26

12
16/4

Council Office,
1-7-24.

Question Resolution

Mr. S. Satyamurti

EDUCATION

THE LAW (XXXXXX) DEPARTMENT



L. C. 2063 B
15/8/24

An answer to
St. Louis
Bonds

52. That this Council recommends
to the Government that the Grant-in-Aid
Code should be amended by the insertion
of a conscience clause in the case of
all non-European schools and colleges
receiving aid from the Government.

L. C. W. 2261-5
14-7-24

of the subject in at pages 1 and 2 of notes
No. 1001-2 dated 13-9-18. It was then
a question was an Imperial one and whether
this Government responsible for Govt.
note the insertion of a rule in the Grant-in-Aid
all non-European schools and colleges
receiving aid from the Government.
Regulations for European schools provided for liberty
of conscience to students so that they might obtain
from at S.R. religious instruction of a persuasion
different from that professed by them. On this
the Government of India made an exhaustive inquiry and
regularized all Local Governments. On that occasion
the Government consulted several officers and the
possibility of incorporating such a provision was
again reaffirmed--paragraph 2 of letter No. 33, dated
19th January 1917. The Government
did not issue any definite order
merely laid on the table of the Imperial Legislative
Council a draft of the proposed amendment.
in reply
the subject, ~~submitted~~ to a committee
Mr. Brindley at the meeting of last Council
the subject was discussed and the Council
recommended that the Government should
consider the subject again about the proposed
amendment of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

-9- 20 20

Page 1 ante

The resolution proposed to be moved by Mr. Satya-
murti regarding the insertion of a conscience clause
in the Grant-in-Aid code has been balloted for. The
question of the 'conscience clause' has been under the
consideration of Government on former occasions. A
history of the subject is at pages 1-4 of notes with
G.O. No. 1001-2 dated 13-9-15. It was then held that
the question was an Imperial one and ~~under the~~
~~consideration~~, this Government recommended to the Govern-
ment of India the insertion of a rule in the Grant-in-
Aid code similar to the rule embodied in the Code of
Regulations for European schools providing for liberty
of conscience to students so that they might abstain
from attending religious instruction of a persuasion
different from that professed by ~~the~~ them. On this,
the Government of India made an exhaustive inquiry and
circularized all Local Governments. On that occasion
this Government consulted several officers, and the
desirability of incorporating such a provision was
again reaffirmed--paragraph 2 of letter No. 83, Educa-
tion, dated the 19th January 1917. The Government
of India, however, did not issue any definite orders,
but merely laid on the table of the Imperial Legislative
Council a précis of the ~~local governments~~ ^{of local govt.} opinion on
the subject, ~~in reply~~ to a question asked by
Mr. Srinivasa Sastri at ~~the~~ a meeting of that Council--
~~which was not taken into consideration at that time~~

2. The question again arose at the time of the
discussion of the Madras Elementary Education Bill and
a compromise was arrived at as suggested in paragraph
4 of Bishop Waller's Memorandum printed at page 84 of
Notes to G.O. No. 1639, dated 19th December 1918.
This compromise has been embodied in sections 53 and
54 of the Act.

2. In 1921, Mr. C.V. Venkataramana Ayyangar
brought forward a similar resolution in the local Leg-
islative

Rule 6 of the Code of
Regulations for European Schools

Pages 2-4 of G.O. 82
19.1.17

758
11.6.18

THE LAW (EXERCISE) DEPARTMENT
EDUCATION
17.8.1917
1-7-21
1-7-21

82. That this Council recommends
to the Government that the Grant-in-Aid
Code should be amended by the insertion
of a conscience clause in the case of
all non-European schools and colleges
receiving aid from the Government

8-10-21
1-7-21

Council. The D.P.I. then stated as follows:--

" I am however of opinion, and the history of English Educational controversies bears me out in this regard, that religious controversies should be kept out of educational matters so far as and so long as is reasonably possible.

I am further of opinion that until there is an evident and clearly expressed public demand for a conscience clause it is unnecessary to take positive action upon the suggestion to introduce a conscience clause.

The resolution as worded places an onus upon the management of the school. I should prefer to place the onus upon the parent of the child and give consideration only to a resolution which dealt with the award of grants to institutions which permitted the withdrawal of pupils from religious instruction on the written request of the parent or guardian of the child. The onus should be placed upon the parent since there is no compulsion on the parent to send his child to a school where religious instruction is given.

Missionary bodies would be the last persons in the world to oppose the liberty of conscience. They would object, however, to coercion in the same way as every other person and body objects to coercion in matters dealing with their liberties. They would, however, I am certain, be willing to come to any compromise on the subject of the insertion of a conscience clause. If Government has not already referred the question to the Educational Missionary Council of Southern India it would be very desirable to obtain the opinion of this body before further action was taken.

All missions would probably not take the same attitude in this matter but it is probable that all schools under the same mission would adopt the same attitude and we may be assured that if we set out on a policy of coercing missionary bodies in the matter of a conscience clause they will close some of their schools and the schools and the State will be the loser not only financially but in the superior value that attaches to a teaching which is based upon ethical considerations.

If any action is to be taken with regard to the acceptance of a conscience clause, it is for consideration whether that action should not be framed upon the lines similar to the solution which we have adopted in the Elementary Education Act. Some mission bodies would, I believe, be willing to meet us in the matter if we adopt a policy similar to that which we have accepted in that Act. Exemption from religious instruction might first be made in single school areas by the school management. If such exemption is granted--and I believe that it will be granted in many cases--there is no need for further action. If, however, exemption is not granted it would appear to be the right course to consider whether another school should not be instituted in the place or whether scholarships could not be given to the pupils of conscientious parents in order that these pupils might meet the cost of reading in some other school, but the question requires working out by a committee of some kind before any definite proposals which are likely to be accepted could be put forward.

There is one point that I should like to emphasize. It is that any comparison between conditions in England and conditions in India with regard to the

Page 46 of note
to go. No. 89 (m)
21.1.22

Page 1-41 of N. 89 (m)
21.1.22

Page 1-7, 15-17, 19-22
36-39 of N. 89 (m)
21.1.22

insertion of conscience clause is fallacious. In England there is a State religion. In India there is no State religion in the same sense. The acceptance of a conscience clause in England was brought about in an endeavour to give religious instruction which would be acceptable to the advocates of the parents of different sects of Christianity attending the schools. In India we have no such common basis as we had in England. We are dealing not with different sects of one religion but with different religions. An analogy therefore between conditions in England and conditions in India is unreal and likely to lead us to false conclusions.

I am doubtful whether it is necessary to introduce a conscience clause in ~~school~~ towns which are supplied with schools under non-mission management as well as schools under mission management.

Finally I should feel inclined to have all the arguments placed before the Legislative Council debate and if the feeling is strongly in favour of the insertion of some conscience clause for Government to promise to appoint a committee to investigate the question so far as secondary and collegiate education is concerned.

3. There was a long discussion in the Council on the resolution which was finally put to vote and rejected by a large majority. The proceedings of the Council relating to the resolution are at pages 1-41 of G.O. No. 89, dated 21-1-22. Attention is solicited to the speeches of Mr. C.V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, the Rev. W. Meston, Diwan Bahadur Sir. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu and the D.P.I. on the subject.

4. In December last the D.P.I. was asked to refer the question of the conscience clause to the Dt. Secondary Education Boards and to forward to Government the views of the Boards with his own remarks thereon. The D.P.I.'s reply on the subject has not yet been received.

5. It may be noted here that the Government of Bombay has introduced last year a conscience clause for 'single school areas'. This rule runs as follows:--

"Rule 4-A--

No grant-in-aid will be paid to any school or college maintained by a particular religious community which,

- (a) being the only school or college of its class in the locality, and
- (b) admitting pupils of other religious communities,

makes attendance at instruction in its own religion a condition of the admission of such pupils."

"Explanation--This rule does not preclude an aided school or college maintained by a particular religious community from enforcing attendance of pupils of other religious communities at instruction in its own religion provided that (1) the written consent of the parents or guardians of the pupils is first obtained and (2) no discrimination is made against pupils whose parents or guardians are not willing to give such consent."

6. In connection with recent questions in the Legislative Council regarding the compulsory religious instruction imparted in the M.E.L.M. school at Ambur, the D.P.I. stated that the action of the management of this school appeared to be clear evidence of the necessity for the insistence of a conscience clause in a single school area, but that the general question of a conscience clause would be taken up on receipt of the opinions of Dt. Secondary Education Boards.

7. The Missionary Educational Council of South India has ~~also~~ sent a memorial on this subject and has requested that, in case the Government should decide to introduce a conscience clause, the Council might be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the form proposed and on the definition of the single school area.

8. Orders are solicited as to ^{whether} any further information should be called for, whether the resolution should be discussed in cabinet and who will take charge of it.

g.N.
8K
8.10.24

CA
9.10.24

V.TK
10.10

M2

Urant

There is a debate in this part in the Senate where a member moved that this should be one of the conditions of affiliation.

There has been discussion in the Senate - but I have obtained paper put up -

Para 5, page 4
9.10.24
2-6-24 (C)

Page 2 of 8
843
26/7/24 (E)



(C.No. 471-B).

From the D.P.I., R.O.C. No. 3228 D/22, dated 16-2-25

Pages 6 & 7 of cf.

Para 3, page 3 of cf.

Letter No 10028/13.9.25
+ Letter No 838/19.1.17

The D.P.I. has reported to Government the views of District Secondary Education Boards on the question of the introduction of a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code. The majority of the Boards are in favour of the introduction of the clause. The D.P.I. however considers that the clause, if introduced, should not apply to all schools, but only to schools situated in "single school areas". As pointed out on page 9 ante, the Madras Government, prior to the introduction of the Reforms, definitely recommended to the Government of India that a conscience clause should be introduced for Indian schools similar to that ~~applicable~~ embodied in the

An extract from the Hindu, dated the 7th April 1924, which contains an abstract of the proceedings of the Senate referred to by M2 is submitted below. The question was not ~~8K~~ considered on its merits. The motion was thrown out on the ground that the Senate was not the proper authority to handle the question.

CA
11.10.24

V.TK
11.10

Urant

M2

(Ref. by M2)

Code of Regulations for European Schools. In the debate on this subject which took place in November 1921 in the local Legislative Council the following ~~among other~~ ^{mainly} arguments were advanced against the proposal:--

(1) that Missionary institutions had grown up in large numbers as a result of the policy laid down in the Educational Despatch of 1854 that grants-in-aid shall be given on a basis of entire abstinence ~~from~~ ^{the} from interference with religious instruction given in the institutions aided;

(2) that the present system has worked no harm;

(3) that the introduction of the conscience clause would result in the contraction of ^{the} educational activities of the Missionary societies which have worked hard for the spread of education in the Presidency, particularly among the backward classes;

These points were ~~examined~~ considered by this Government in 1915 and 1917 when they recommended to the Government of India the introduction of the conscience clause. [Attention is also solicited to the pamphlet on this subject by the Right Hon'ble Mr.

V. S. Sastri and also to the articles which appeared in the Daily Express in April and May 1924 under the heading "The Struggle of the Indian Conscience."]

2. As regards the Director's proposal that the conscience clause may be made applicable to single school areas the late Lord Pentland doubted whether

this

Paragraph 53
of Selection from
Records, p. 149

Page 13 & 14
Feb.

Page 4 of cf.

copy put up.

Newspaper cuttings
skip

Page 14 of notes
to pp. 1001
13.9.15

this compromise would appeal to Indians. He also considered that a large number of missions would be affected by the introduction of the compromise and would probably oppose on principle as much as they would oppose a general conscience clause. Changes have taken place since the above remarks were made. In the Madras Elementary Education Act which was passed in 1920 the difficulty in regard to compulsory religious instruction in 'single school areas' has been solved to some extent by the compromise adopted in section 53 of the Act. The Missionary Educational Council of Southern India has submitted a memorial agreeing to the adoption of a similar compromise for institutions of higher grade than elementary situated in 'single school areas.' In these circumstances it is for consideration whether the Director's proposal to introduce a modified form of conscience clause for 'single school areas' may be accepted.

3. The Director considers that for the present the clause may apply to secondary schools and second grade colleges ^{+ not to first grade colleges} ~~in the Presidency~~. The Missionary Educational Council has requested that, in case Government decide to introduce a conscience clause in 'single school areas' the Council may be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the form of the clause and on the definition of the 'single school area.' The clause suggested by the Director is as follows:--

"It shall be a condition of the payment of teaching grant to institutions in which compulsory religious instruction is given that, in single school areas as notified by Government from time to time in the Fort St. George Gazette, exemption from attendance at such instruction shall be given to a student or pupil on the written application for such exemption of his or her parent or guardian."

The Government of Bombay have also introduced a conscience clause applicable to 'single school areas'--please see paragraph 5 on page 4 ante which contains the Bombay rule. It will be seen therefrom

9/33

therefrom that in Bombay there is no provision for the Government notifying from time to time which areas should be considered as "single school areas." Further, in Bombay, the management of the school should obtain the consent of the parents or guardians before they impart religious instruction to pupils of an alien faith; in Madras, the onus is thrown on the parent or guardian who should ~~make an application~~ ^{make a written application} on behalf of the pupil. It is very doubtful whether the clause as drafted by the D.P.I. would satisfy those who wish ~~to~~ to see this concession embodied in the Grant-in-Aid Code. It is for orders whether any alteration should be made in the form of the clause and whether the Director's proposal to exclude first grade colleges situated "in single school areas" may be accepted.

4. Before passing orders on the proposal the Missionary Educational Council may be given an opportunity to offer its remarks on the clause. In reply to an interpellation in the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble the Minister has stated that he would consider the question of placing the opinions of District Secondary Education Boards on this subject on the Table of the House before orders are passed.

SK
28.2.25.

CA
2.3.25

The subject has been discussed often & it is ~~not~~ not necessary for me to rote at any length.

2. The views of the Govt on this subject are set out in the papers flagged at (A).

3. I prefer the Bombay rule to that suggested by D.P.I. - in case his idea is accepted

V.TK
3.3

M2



This may be placed before the Education Committee of the Council of the Madras Legislative Assembly

A draft do. to the members of the Advisory Committee is submitted. The date & hour of the meeting may be entered in the draft.

SK
5.3.25

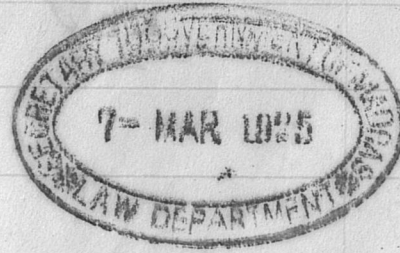
CA
5.3.25

V.TK
6.3

M2

2 April

9/25



It is for orders whether the do. below may be issued about the end of this month. In the meanwhile, if any other subject are marked for discussion in the Committee they may also be included in the do. he may issue at once. If any add. subject crops up, we can circulate that.

SK
7.3.25

CA
9.3.25

[D.O. No. 4713-1311.3.25]

The file may be submitted to the Hon'ble the Minister ~~also~~ for use at the meeting of the Advisory Committee tomorrow.

SK
1.4.25

CA
1.4.25

V.TK
1.4

M2

(The hour of meeting has not been specified by M2)

35 ~~18~~
Apparently the question of conscience clause was not discussed yesterday. For orders whether the file may lie over till another meeting is held.

8A
3.4.25.

Q
2.4.25

Advisory Committee very well.
Resolution on 26.8.25 V.T.K. 4.4

"The Bombay Single-school area system suggested by the D.P.I. should be referred to the Council of missionary ed. for remarks."

V.T.K.
26.8

26/8

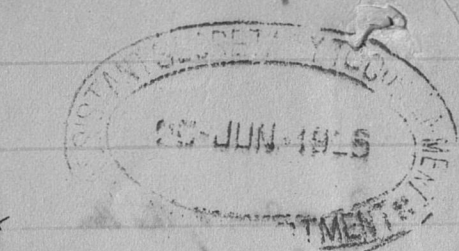
Paragraph 6 of the letter of the Missionary Ed. Council at page 15. It has asked for an opportunity to express its opinion on the form of the proposal with in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the definition of the single school area. It is for advice whether the draft referred to the Council should cover both points, if so draft only. is for approval.

now
3.9.25

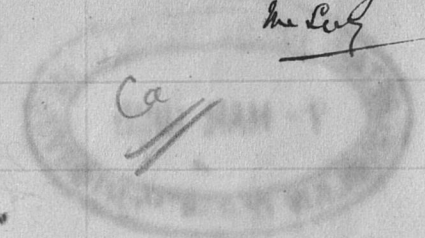
Q
4.9.25

15946
V.T.K.

Letter No 471 B-2 dt. 9.9.25



Desert
Mr. S. A. B. Aho
Mr. Arundhanthi Chapp
Mr. Ratnaswami
Mr. K. S. S. S. S. S.
Mr. K. S. S. S. S.
Mr. K. S. S. S. S.



Ct. No. 2856B

36
Law (Education) Department.
From the Hon'y. Secretary, the Missionary Educational Council of South India, dated 21st Octr. 1925.

Page 19 of cf.

The Missionary Educational Council has made certain suggestions for the consideration of the Government in connection with the proposal to introduce a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code applicable to single school areas. It seems desirable to obtain the D.P.I.'s remarks on these suggestions. A draft endorsement is submitted for approval.

2. The Missionary Council assumes that the conscience clause applies only to secondary schools. The D.P.I.'s recommendation is that the clause should apply to secondary schools and second grade colleges.

Page 4 of cf.

8A
26.10.25

Q
26.10.25

V.T.K.
27.10.

Endst. No. 471 B-3, dated 25-10-25.

3403 B

From the D.P.I., R.O.C.No. 5228D/22, dated 11-12-25.

Page 21 of cf.

Page 3 of cf.

The D.P.I. has no objection to the amendments suggested by the Missionary Educational Council. The conscience clause as amended with reference to the suggestions of the council, is as follows:--

"It shall be a condition of the payment of teaching grant to institutions in which compulsory religious instruction is given that in single school areas as notified by Government from time to time in the Fort St. George Gazette, exemption from attendance at such instruction shall be given to a student or pupil on the written application for such exemption of his or her parent or guardian, provided that application is made at the beginning of the school year or at the time of admission of the pupil to the school if admission takes place at a time which is not the beginning of the school year."

[addition suggested by the Missionary Council.]

3713

As regards the definition of the 'single school area' it is proposed that the District Secondary Education Boards should be asked to specify in each revenue district the area or areas which in their view should be notified by Government as single school areas. In framing these proposals the boards should have regard to the following considerations:-

- (1) the existing facilities in the district for secondary education for boys and for girls in the different grades of schools;
- (2) the local conditions in each part of the district with special reference to the stations in which a Mission school is the only one available;
- (3) the accessibility of the school.

Every recommendation made by the District Secondary Education Board as to the notification of a single school area should be communicated by that body simultaneously to the D.P.I. and to the management of the school concerned and Government ~~shall~~ not pass orders sooner than one month after such communication is received by the D.P.I.

2. It is for consideration whether the conscience clause as amended by the Council may be approved and the other proposals in regard to the notification of single school areas may be accepted. The matter has apparently

8/12/25 Met body at its meeting on 26.8.25 did not finally deal with the question but wanted the opinion of the Council of Missionary Exrs on the D.P.I.'s proposal. This having been received the Council Committee may be reqd to deal with the case.

CR 15/12



M2
Rease call a meeting of the Advisory Committee may the work sitting with the D.C. 18/12/25

Page 4 of c.f.

addition suggested by the Missionary Com.

Proposals of the D.P.I. and the Missionary Com.

may be accepted V.T.K.

p. 11 above

May be placed before the Advisory Committee.

V.T.K. 16.12

Recd from

14 38 26

The next meeting of the Legislative Council is on the 8th February 1926. Intimation may be sent to the members of the Advisory Committee about the 18th February 1926. 20th January.

CPA 29.12.25
8/12
21.12.25

CR 22/12

A draft D.O. to the members of the Advisory Committee is submitted. The date and hour of the meeting is for orders.

CPA 20.1.26
8/12
21.1.26

CR 21/1

V.T.K. 22

M2

To the Secy 5-15 pm



* Leg Council gives notice to furnish information in the



Submitted that the 11th Februry is a close holiday on account of Maha Sivaratheri. It is not known whether the Leg. Council will sit on that day. It is for orders whether the meeting may be on the 12th.

CPA 3.2.26
8/12
3.2.26

CR 3/2

V.T.K. 4/2

M2

Q. 11/12

39/15

Draft D.O. below ~~is for approval~~

issued.

CV
4.2.26
8/1
4.2.26.

A
4/1

A.S. The meeting of the Advisory Committee for the discussion of the question of Conscience clause was not ~~discussed~~ ^{held} at the meeting held on the 12th instant. For orders as to the time and date when the next meeting ^{of the Advisory Committee} will be held for this purpose.

CPA
26.2.26
8/1
26.2.26.

A
26/2

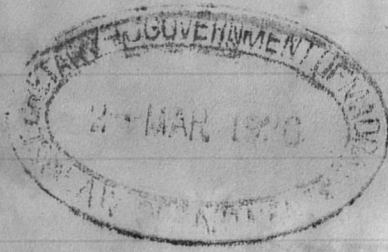
V.TK
1.3

M 2

Sending my kind
for a suitable date

27/3/26

A.S.
Please ascertain
the convenience of the
members
V.TK
27.3



4th evening: There is another meeting - voting by illiterate electors V.TK

Only four out of the nine members were in the Council last evening. Mr. Arputaswami Hoayar who came then says that 4th evening may be fixed for the meeting. He fears that if the meeting were fixed for the 5th, several who have spoken on the budget by then will be leaving Madras by that evening we have the 4th

31/3/26

5th evening may be fixed. Please inform all members V.TK
3.3

2) Draft D.O. to the Members of the Advisory Committee is submitted

CPA
3.3.26

A
4/3

8/1
3.3.26.

A.S.

For orders whether a meeting of the Advisory Committee may be called for on Monday, the 29th. There is also another subject to be placed before the Committee, viz, amendment of rule 92 of the Madras Edal Rules (Vide linked

file)

CPA
26.3.26

A
26/3

There are very few members here: but we cannot have one till June if this opportunity is lost. We may have on 30th at 1.30 P.M.

V.TK
26.3

M 2

Yes please

27/3

A draft D.O. ~~to~~ is submitted.

CPA
28.3.26

A
27/3

Do sent
10.1.26

(On the 30th March a few members of the Advisory Committee met but it does not appear that the subject was discussed)

8/1
28.3.26.

4/17
C.No. 991A From the D.P.I.
R.O. C. No. 3228D/22D 8-4-26. p 230f.

A.S.
The D.P.I. requests that he
may be informed whether orders
have been passed on the question
of the introduction of a conscience
clause in the grant-in-aid
Code. Draft memo informing
him that the subject is still
under consideration is submitted.

By 23rd of

(It is presumed that the ^{subject} question will be
discussed by the advisory committee
when the Legislative Council meets next).

Put up a week
before the meeting

CPA
15.4.26

81X
16.4.26.

A
16/4

42. J
Mr. Shree Mindeh.
Chairman of the S.S.

Mr. Munim - Single School Council

Mr. Doga - no necessity for
the clause.

17/7.26

From the above it appears that of the eight
members of the Advisory Committee only
three have expressed their opinions on the
subject of the introduction of a Conscience
clause in the grant-in-aid code. The
opinions of these three are not unani-
mous. In the circumstances it is for
orders whether any ^{further} action should be
taken on this file. Please see notes on
81X pp 12 & 13 above.

19.7.26.

A
19.7.26

V. TK
19/7

m2
no action seems necessary at present.
18/7/26

1319
For orders whether any further
action should be taken ^{whether} or the
papers may be 'recorded' for
the present.

471B

CPA
1.9.26
8/2
1.9.26

A
1.9.26
5

May be recorded

Order 1716 of 6.9.26
Mis

V.K.
2.9

M2

8/9.26

Grant-in-aid Code
Introducing a
Conscience clause into —
— papers — recorded.



When given for copying —
When copied —
When examined —
When signed —

192

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
192

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT ..

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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