

Law (Edu) (1926) Department.

min SERIES.

G.O. No. 896

DATED 17. 5. 1926

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council —

Budget motion — Boarding grants
to European and Indian Orphanages
— 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.

DEMAND XVIII -- EDUCATION (RESERVED)

Mr. J.A.Saldanha.

p.248 965

To reduce the allotment of Rs.6,08,200 for direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools - European by

L. En 688B
11/3/26
Rs.100/-

(Draw attention to the excess in proportion to the population in the grants to European Boarding Houses &c. as compared with India).

Law (Education) Department

The provision for boarding grants for European schools and Indian schools is as follows:--

European.

Secondary schools Rs. 2,22,500

Primary schools .. 12,000

Indian.

.. 30,000

These are governed by Articles 41-42 of the Code of Regulations for European schools.

These are governed by the rules in G.O. 1542 (D) 4.9.25

The system of boarding grants for European schools has been in existence for a long time. The rate of grant for each child is Rs. 15 a month in the Madras City and Rs. 12 in the mufassal. The system of giving boarding grants to Indian schools was introduced in 1923-24. The provision made in that year was Rs. 15,000. In the year 1924-25, the provision was raised to Rs. 30,000. This amount is distributed among the eligible children in orphanages and boarding homes. The amount paid last year worked out to a flat rate of Rs. 10 a year for each child. In connection with the current year's budget, the D.P.I. pressed for a larger provision for Indian schools but it was not allowed, and the provision of Rs. 30,000 was repeated. For the year 1926-27, the Director proposed a provision of Rs. 61,400 under this head. The Finance committee did not accept the increased provision and the amount provided is therefore the same as that for

Vide note at flag (F)

that for the current year.

2. The disparity in the amounts provided for European and Indian schools has formed the subject of comment in the Legislative Council in previous years.

In March 1924, Sir Arthur Knapp spoke as follows:--

"Boarding grants for European schools have been

"in force for a great many years. They started

"with grants given us by the Government of India before

"the reforms and the system has been continued.

"Obviously it is not desirable to put an end to, or

"even reduce the facilities for education then exist-

"ing. On the other hand the policy of providing

"boarding grants ~~for~~ of this kind to Indian schools is

"a new policy which has been urged upon the Government

"for some years and which has been introduced in the

"current year (1923-24). A small allotment has been

"made in the current year and larger allotments will

"be made from next year. My Hon. colleague, the Minister

"for Education, intends to go on with it until some

"day the boarding ~~for~~ grant for Indian institutions

"will doubtless very largely exceed that grant which

"my Hon. friend opposite (Mr. Saldanha) complains as

"excessive in respect of the European schools."

3. The file may be circulated to C4

1.7.24 961 (G)
12.6.24

3
grants for European schools are distributed by the Inspector of European schools under the conditions laid down in articles 40-42 of the European code - vide G.O. 847 of 8-7-16.

cur
17.3.26
8/9
17.3.26.

Plan S
17/3

V.T.K.
17.3.

C4

I meant to ask school.

Let
18/3/26

European
the secondary and primary
~~and~~ schools to which the current year's provision for boarding grants was distributed and the next year's provision is proposed to be distributed are given in the statement at pp. 60 and 67 of the Annexures to the Budget at page (v).



cur
18.3.26
8/9
18/3/26.

Plan S
19/3

V.T.K.
19.3.

C4



Submitted that boarding grants

Dec 2/1904
16/3.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

"that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 7.28 lakhs for Education (Reserved)."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I beg to move

"that the allotment of Rs. 6,08,200 for direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools—European—be reduced by Rs. 100."

"Sir, I beg to refer to page 229 of the Budget Estimates wherein we find that so far as boarding houses for Indian boys are concerned, the grant is only Rs. 30,000 and so far as Europeans are concerned, on page 248, we find the grant is Rs. 2,22,500. It is true that in the case of Indians, i.e., Muhammadans and Hindus, they do not resort to a large extent to boarding houses; but at the same time, I must point out that in the case of Indians, the agencies imparting education should be asked to maintain boarding houses everywhere, just like in the case of European children—as we have got in Mangalore, in Madras and elsewhere, in fact wherever education is spreading.

"We must admit that education among the Indian Christians has spread very widely. And the provision of Rs. 30,000 in the budget is hardly sufficient to meet the requirements. There is an impression in the minds of the public that because the Indian Christians are able to devote so much i

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[22nd March 1926]

the interests of education, they are economically, advanced and progressive as compared with the other communities. I think that it is not a fact. In some towns it is true that the Indian Christians are economical, are advanced in trade and are much more enlightened. But taken as a community, the Indian Christians are in wealth lagging behind most other communities. I may say even behind the Muhammadans. Therefore it is not fair to consider this community as one not in need of a larger provision than is made at present. I do not think that it is in any way a concession to the community but I should urge that they are entitled to it as a matter of justice. Europeans and Anglo-Indians are but a handful of the whole population and if they are to be treated as a privileged class, I do not know what is to become of the larger communities and the backward classes. The European and Anglo-Indian population for the whole Presidency will be about 25,000, while the Indian Christians exceed a million. We have got a population of over a lakh in South Kanara alone, in Trichinopoly about a lakh and in Madras slightly over that number. The large population of a million and 25 thousands surely require at least a lakh of rupees towards boarding houses. Just as in the case of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the missionaries experience a great deal of difficulty in maintaining boarding houses for the Indian Christian pupils. I am sure the hon. the Education Minister realizes it. But our grievance is that he has been able to get only a small provision from the Finance Member for these boarding houses."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What boarding houses does the hon. Member refer to?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I draw the hon. Member's attention to page 229 of the Budget Estimates where we find an allotment of Rs. 30,000 for boarding houses for Indians. Over two lakhs have been provided for in the case of Europeans and Anglo-Indians for the same purpose. Even the missionaries have got a sort of racial prejudice in this case. And when I happened to ask a European why his community should have this special concession and not the Indian Christians whose habits of life are much similar to those of the Europeans, he said: 'Oh, the Government give us the sum'. And I asked: 'Where do the Government get it from; they do not get it from England. We pay; you get from our country, not from the English treasury.' Sir, we pay as much and even more than all the taxes collected from the European and the Anglo-Indian communities put together. This racial discrimination is very galling and painful to the Indian Christian community. Belonging as we do to the same religion, considering the progress that we have made in culture and in civilisation, we are surely entitled to better consideration at the hands of the Government. The Indian Christians are becoming sensitive more and more to their needs, to the amenities and comforts of life; and as they are advancing they have been adopting for good or for evil European habits and I think they deserve to be treated on a par with the Europeans. The provision for the other Indian communities is equally meagre and I do not see why no cut has been proposed to raise the point in this Council. I do not however argue their case. But in the case of the Indian Christians in future at least if a provision is not made equal to that for the European, there will be much discontent; and the Indian Christians would be entitled to agitate against this obnoxious and most painful racial distinction made in their case. For

22nd March 1926]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

a long time we have been trained to be meek and humble, but we have now realized that our rights have not been recognized. I am reminded of the Kanarese proverb which says that the man who bows gets one kick more. (Laughter). As I have to speak further on the matter a little later, I shall for the present stop with this. We do not want any concession or favour from you. We claim justice at your hands. If we do not get it, we will see that it is got."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Sir, I am afraid that the process of training to which the hon. Member referred will have to be continued for a still longer period in his case. And I must admit that I should have been much more alarmed to reply in view of the attitude of the hon. Member if it were not the case that he has been hanging up his hat on the wrong peg. I may say that so far as I am concerned, I am not responsible for matters connected with the education of the Indian Christian community or with their needs. And it seems to me that the hon. Member's speech should have been directed to my hon. Colleague, Sir Parasuram Patro. But the hon. Member raised a minor point, the only point which I have to deal with and that is the point as to the comparative expenditure. The hon. Member, I may point out, was comparing with the expenditure under boarding grants under secondary education in the case of European education with the grants under primary or elementary education in the case of education in charge of my hon. Colleague. So that even in that respect, it seems to me that the comparison fails. But I may point out to the hon. Member that the conditions in respect of the Anglo-Indian or Domiciled community when it comes to a matter of secondary education are entirely different from that of any other community in the Presidency. It is, as the hon. Member said, a small community, and it is impossible for us to maintain a secondary institution in all schools at every taluk headquarter or every big centre in the Presidency for their use. As a result, it is inevitable that boys and girls of that community have to be concentrated into a few centres where sufficiently equipped secondary institutions can be maintained with sufficient number of students attending them. That means that a very large proportion of the community in so far as secondary education is concerned must be educated in institutions to which boarding schools or boarding hostels are attached. That really is the fundamental difference on which alone this, I admit, considerable expenditure can be based. As regards the question whether it is in any case excessive, I may say that it is a point which we have under consideration, and if any economies can be effected as a result of our investigation, steps will be taken to that end."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, may I point out that we find in the case of the European boarding houses, a provision of over two lakhs is made, while in the case of Indian, taken as a whole, for boarding houses it is only 30,000. And that is not, I believe, the fault of the hon. the Education Minister. I think he must have asked for more like Oliver Twist. (Laughter.) Originally I recollect, it was as a result of a motion from my hon. friend Mr. Arpudawami Udayar or some other Indian Christian M.L.C. there, we were given Rs. 15,000. Last year we got Rs. 20,000, and for this year, while we expected there would be a further increase, the provision has become stationary."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir. A. P. PATRO :—"The provision of Rs. 30,000 which my hon. Friend refers to relate to orphanage and not boarding houses."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I have got the budget figures. It does not make such difference. In the case of the Europeans also I think a large number of them are orphanages. Call them orphanages or boarding houses, they are for school children who are given boarding and lodging. We had nothing formerly under this head. We had a small provision of Rs. 15,000 to begin with which was subsequently raised to Rs. 30,000. I am sure the hon. the Education Minister must have asked for a larger provision this year, and that he has not got it is not his fault. It is the duty of the Finance Department to have given us more. I hope at least next year a larger provision will be made. As it is a serious matter concerning the Indians as a whole, and the Indian Christians in particular, I do not want to withdraw it but feel obliged to press it to a division."

The motion was put and the House divided thus:

3-45
p.m.

Ayes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
3. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
4. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
5. " A. Chidambara Nadar.
6. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.

7. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
8. " J. D. Samuel.
9. " K. Sarvarayudu.
10. " K. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai.
11. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari.



Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 24. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 25. Mr. L. C. Guruswami. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 26. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 27. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 28. Honorary Lieutenant Madurai. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 29. Mr. T. Mallesappa. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 30. Diwan Bahadur A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 31. Mr. B. Obalesappa. |
| 9. " F. R. Evans. | 32. " G. Premayya. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 33. Rai Bahadur K. V. Ramachari. |
| 11. " V. Pandrang Row. | 34. Mr. P. Sagaram. |
| 12. " F. Noyce. | 35. " P. S. Rajappa. |
| 13. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 36. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Pangaveilu Pillai. | 37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 15. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan. | 38. Mr. R. Veerian. |
| 16. " A. E. Rencontre. | 39. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu. |
| 17. Capt. E. G. Windle. | 40. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 18. Sir Alexander MacDougall. | 41. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 19. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 42. " Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Kasim Sahib. |
| 20. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 43. " Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 21. " M. C. Raja. | 44. " Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib. |
| 22. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumugha Nadar. | 45. " T. M. Moidu Sahib. |
| 23. " N. Devendrudu. | 46. " Khadir Mohiddin Elyas Khan Sahib. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 4. Mr. K. Raghuchandra Ballal. |
| 2. " D. Manjappa Heggade. | 5. " B. P. Sessa Reddi. |
| 3. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | |

11 hon. Members voted for the motion; 46 against it; and 5 remained neutral. The motion was lost.

U-S

The papers may be

Order Recorded

Miss 896

CPA 17/5/26

12.5.26

8th

13.5.26

Legislative Council

Budget Motion

Boarding grants to

European and Indian

officers - notes - recorded

When given for copying

When copied

When examined

When signed

192

READ AGAIN G.O. No.

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DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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