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E J P H (1947) Department.

M/S SERIES.

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G.O. NO. 1299 Edy

Dated 21st June 1947.

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to

[Despatch Abstract.]

Schools - Madras city - Use of Telugu,
Malayalam and Kannada as media of
instruction - Opening of classes - Orders
passed.

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
"	1473	Edn	8.7.47.				
"	1214	Edn.	21-4-49.				

pupils whose
mother-tongue
is Malayalam

Malayalam

EXP(21)

Schools - Madras city - Use of Malayalam as
the medium of instruction (2)

Memo No.

Edn. d.

It has been represented to Govt that
the adoption of Tamil and Telugu as the only
medium of instruction in the schools in the
Madras city has caused great hardship to the
Malayalee pupils studying in those schools. The
Govt consider that as there are a large
number of such students
is large, such of the schools which are prepared
to open separate sections for Malayalee students
may be permitted to use Malayalam as the
medium of instruction in those sections

To
The D.P.D.

15/7/46

11/5/46

9/12/66
KSN
11/12/66

120/16/4
Scholar. Madras City - Use of
Malayalam as the medium of instruction.

Ref: Government Memorandum no.
37589 B1/46-3 Edn dated 14.12.46.

Memo no. 37589-B1/46-4 Edn dt 16/4/47

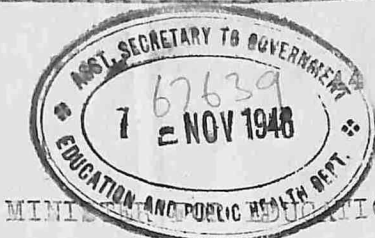
The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, is requested send this reply
to the memo referred to above without
any further delay.

hr
15/4/47

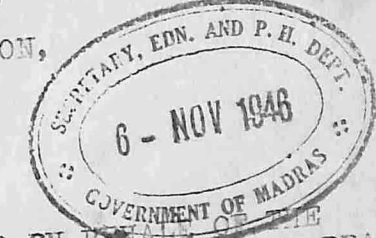
The D.P.I.

okd
15/4

THE KANNADA EDUCATION COMMITTEE.



Ramanaick Street,
Nungambakkam, Madras,
Oct 29, 1946.



RESPECTED SIR,

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE
KANNADIGAS RESIDING IN THE CITY OF MADRAS.

In consequence of the present policy of the National Government of Madras that Education should be imparted through the medium of the regional language instead of through English, a special committee was constituted consisting of the several local Kannada Associations such as the Karnataka Mitra Mandali, the Karnataka Seva Sangha, and others. The Committee has ascertained that the total population of Kannadigas in the city is about 50,000, the number of children of elementary-school-going age is about 500 and that of the students in the several High Schools about 358. This includes an appreciable number of Kannada officials, the education of whose children will be completely crippled if suitable arrangements are not immediately made for Kannada medium classes as they may be transferred from time to time. It is therefore incumbent now to pay immediate attention to see that Kannadigas are provided with the facilities for education through Kannada.

The Madras Christian College High School has been teaching Kannada as a second language for the past several years and is most suited to open Kannada medium classes. Another area where Kannadigas are found to be in large numbers is Triplicane and the Hindu High School there is also suitable. There is difficulty of accommodation in the Hindu High School, Triplicane. However, the expenditure for running six Kannada medium classes in a High School is calculated to be (for 1947-48 at present rate of salary) about Rs.8300, as detailed below.

I. For the three Lower Forms:

4 Secondary Grade Trained Teachers at Rs.50 plus 18 .. 272/-
(per month)

II. For the three Higher Forms:

4 L.T. Teachers at Rs.80 plus 18 (per month) .. 392/-

Total .. 664/-
(per month)

i.e. for the year 664 x 12 -- Rs.7,968 plus other sundry expenses
about Rs. 332 - Total .. Rs.8,300 per
year.

Less: the fee-income taking the number in each class
at a minimum of 20 to begin with - 120 pupils -
average school fee for 10 months would be 120 x 10 x 4
-- 4,800

Thus the deficit would be only about Rs.3,500/-

It is the earnest prayer of the Kannadigas of Madras
that the Government be pleased kindly to meet the deficit of
Rs.3,500/- for the year 1947. It is hoped that as the years
go on, there would be no need for the Government to pay more
than the usual teaching grant.

For Elementary Education, it is further prayed that the
Corporation of Madras be requested to appoint during 1947-48
four Kannada Secondary Grade Trained Teachers one to each of the
following Corporation Girls Schools to start with (1) Higher
Elementary School, Triplicane, (2) Elementary School at
Tyagarayanagar, (3) Vella Street, Purusawalkam, and (4) George-
town, since in these four areas Kannadigas reside in large
numbers. This arrangement in four places will be very helpful
to children of tender age, and also ensures a steady feeder to
the High Schools. The Girls Schools are proposed, since they are
permitted to admit boys also.

WE BEG TO REMAIN
RESPECTED SIR,
Your most obedient servants,

M. Mariappa Bhat

M. Mariappa Bhat

Secretaries

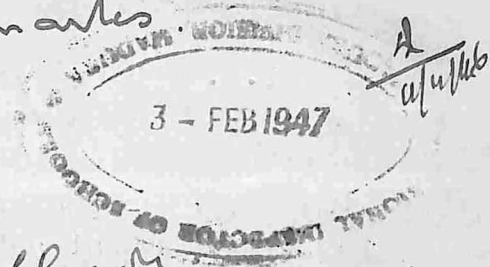
Edm JPH (B1) Dept.

Indt. No. 67639-B1/Hb-1 Edn dt 12/11/46.

Forwarded to The Director of Public
Instruction, Madras, for remarks.

(By order)

L. B. Mhesi
Asst. Secy. to Government.



The Director of Public
Instruction, Madras.

N.R. 11232 E/46 dt 11-46

Referred to the District Educational
Officer Madras for remarks.

For Director of Public
Instruction.

15/11/46 15/11/46

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Madras

RC.No.11232.E.1/46

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, dated 26th April 1947.

Resubmitted with reference to Director's U.O.No.1342E.1/46
dated 19th April 1947.

for Director of Public Instruction.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.
KAN.26/4



DEPARTMENT.

6

Received 19 . Registered 19 .

Subject.

SCHOOLS = Secondary = Kannada Medium in Form I
1947--1948:

38791
95

ENCLOSURES.

No.

R.C. No. 1342=E/46

Spare copies

Station MADRAS, Dated the 3rd May 1947.

From (Name) DR. S.R.U. SAVOOR, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
(Designation) DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH Department.

Sir,

REF:- Director's U.O.No.1342-E.1/46 dated the
19th April 1947.

In continuation of the Director's U.O. note refer-
red to above, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy
of letter dated 28th April 1947 received from the Corres-
pondent, Madras Christian College School. I recommend
that in view of the very small additional cost involved,
this school may be allowed grant on the full deficit for
the next two years in respect of the Kannada Section. It
is hoped that conditions will be easier from the year
1949--50 and there may not be any need for extra grant.
The arrangement will meet with the desire of a large number
of parents who send their children to the Christian College
High School.

R. S. Srinivasan

for Director of Public Instruction.

Kannada Medium in Form I = 1947--1948.

It is not easy or economical to provide so many different media of instruction, but in view of the fact that we have been the only school in the city having Kannada as a language during the last 50 years or more and in view of the urgent need of the Kannada speaking community for a Kannada medium section in this area, we are prepared to provide instruction in Kannada medium if the Government would pay the entire deficit we might incur in maintaining the section. For 1947--48 we expect that the extra cost to the management will be about Rs.900/-.

/True Copy/

ETH (or) Dept.

Please see the letter from the DPG
on p. 1. ante. The main file on the subject
has been circulated to HM (EON) on 2/5/47.
This may lie over till that file is recd.
back. ^{15. 5. 47} L

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that the Government do not approve the proposal to pay extra grants for the opening of ~~extra~~ ^{additional sections} in the other schools in the city of Madras with Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada as media of instruction. The managements of schools which ask for permission to organise classes with those languages as the media of instruction ^{e in localities where the number of students is large} may be accorded necessary permission and the expenditure on the maintenance of these classes may be taken into account in assessing the teaching grant under the

Cm. 37589 B1/47

⑧

Education and Public Health Department (B1).

SCHOOLS - Madras City - Use of Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada
as media of instruction - Opening of classes - Orders passed.

From the Director of Public Instruction, U.O.No.1342-E1/46-2
dated the 3rd September 1946.

From the Director of Public Instruction U.O.No.1342-E1/46
dated the 19th April 1947.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C.No.1342-E1/46
dated the 3rd May 1947.

ORDER MS.NO.1299 EDUCATION, dated 21 - 6 - 1947.

The Government sanction, as a special case, the payment
to the Christian College High School, Madras, for a period of two
years from 1947-48 of a teaching grant equal to the full net cost
of maintenance of the Kannada section proposed to be newly opened
in the school in the current year, as it would provide teaching
practice to the Kannada students in the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

2. The Government do not approve of the proposal of the
Director of Public Instruction to pay extra teaching grants in
respect of the additional sections to be opened in other schools
in the city with Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada as media of instruc-
tion. The managements of schools which ask for permission to

organise

pp 5-9 mg

pp 13-18 mg

pp 9-10 mg

A. A. A. A. A.
20/6/47

Violet top file

To

The D.P.I.

under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

2. The Government do not approve the proposal to open

additional sections in the Lady Willingdon Training College and the

Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore, for imparting instruction

through the medium of Telugu and Malayalam respectively. from 1947-8 onwards.

may be deferred

19.5.47

19.5.47

19.5.47

14 -2-

organise classes with those languages as the media of instruction in localities where the number of students is large may be accorded necessary permission and the expenditure on the maintenance of these classes may be taken into account in assessing the teaching grant under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

3. The Government are of opinion that the proposal to open additional sections in the Lady Willingdon Training College and the Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore, for imparting instruction through the medium of Telugu and Malayalam respectively from 1947-8 onwards may be deferred.

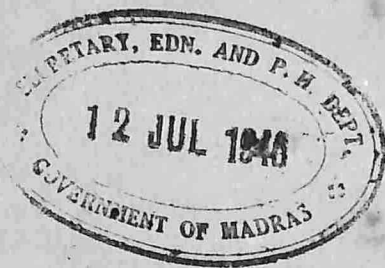
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19/6/47

To
The D.P.I.
The A. Y. K. J. J.
21.6.47

37589



Secy., E. & P.H.

9

The President and members of the Madras Kerala Samaj Dr. K.C.Nambiyar, Dr. C.R. Krishna Pillai and Major M.A. Nair came on a deputation to me that enforcement of Tamil and Telugu as the only medium of instruction in Madras City has done a great hardship to the malayalee boys in the city, especially as they are of a sufficiently large number. The Government think that since they are in large numbers, such of the schools which are prepared to open classes separately with the medium of Malayalam to serve the malayalee residents, may be allowed the permission to use malayalam as the medium of instruction in those classes. This may be intimated to the D.P.I.

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for special section
with Malayalam as medium
of instruction. It is
respectedly subd. that an order
on these lines will not serve any practical purpose.
Pupils with Malayalam as mother tongue are not confined
to any one particular school in the city but are spread
over the several institutions. There will be a few
such pupils in almost every school. Separate sections
with Malayalam as the medium of instruction can be run
only if there are at least 25 to 30 pupils for each class;
this will not be possible unless the pupils are concentrated
in one or two schools. The question also arises whether
the Government will be prepared to re-imburse the manage-
ments the cost involved in employing addl. staff for
the special sections. Further the pupils would have
already paid fees and would have purchased the books
required. It seems that it is too late for them to change
their institutions now.

H.M. Education has ordered that since there is a large number of Malayalee pupils in the city, such of the schools as are prepared to open classes separately with the medium of Malayalam to serve the Malayalee residents may be permitted to use Malayalam as the medium of instruction in those classes. It is respectfully subd. that an order on these lines will not serve any practical purpose. Pupils with Malayalam as mother tongue are not confined to any one particular school in the city but are spread over the several institutions. There will be a few such pupils in almost every school. Separate sections with Malayalam as the medium of instruction can be run only if there are at least 25 to 30 pupils for each class; this will not be possible unless the pupils are concentrated in one or two schools. The question also arises whether the Government will be prepared to re-imburse the managements the cost involved in employing addl. staff for the special sections. Further the pupils would have already paid fees and would have purchased the books required. It seems that it is too late for them to change their institutions now.

Again, if special arrangements are made for pupils from Malabar to have Malayalam as medium of instruction, similar arrangements will have to be made also for pupils whose mother tongue is ^{redigun} Kannada, ^{guranki} or Hindi, Maharathi or Bengali, etc. As the City is multi-lingual area there will be pupils with different languages studying in the one and the same school. There are, besides a few pupils evacuated to the City from Burma, F.M.S., etc, who may not have an adequate knowledge of any of the South Indian Languages. Further there will be children who have had their early education in Convent or European schools and who have not acquired sufficient mastery of

P.T.O.

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their mother tongue as to adopt it as the medium of instruction at once. Then there are the children of Govt. servants and professional people (merchants etc) who are not permanent residents of the city or of a particular district. These pupils will have to be changing their medium of instruction according to the district in which they find themselves periodically and they will not have sufficient knowledge of a particular regional language.

It seems that the best way to cater to the needs of these miscellaneous classes of pupils is to allow the opening of parallel sections in schools in central places of the city (e.g. one at Egmore, one at Mylapore, one in the G.T. etc.) in which the medium of instruction may be English and admission to these classes restricted to those pupils whose mother tongue is not a medium of instruction in any of the schools in the city.

Presumably in order to carry out the latest orders regarding medium of instruction, the D.P.I. would have made a survey of the various schools (both boys and girls) in the city with reference to the mother tongue of the pupils in the schools. The Director may first be asked u.o. to explain clearly what arrangements he has made (or proposes to make) for pupils whose mother tongue is not either Tamil or Telugu.

17/7/46 \$ Rg. J. W.

D.P.I. (u.o.)

It is a hardship that I myself have felt as a transferable officer. I have lived in Tanjore, Coimbatore, & Kanara areas, to the great detriment of my children's education Rg. J. W.

Please see para 2 (iii) of the D.P.I. Report. Start special schools in central places Rg. J. W. 1136 7-6-46

2 and PH(B,)
37589 B/46
18/7/46

U.O.No.1342 E1/46-2
3-9-46.

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The question is two-fold: (11)

First, of facts;

Secondly, of method.

Everywhere there are minorities and Madras is no exception. We have all the minorities referred to and as usual they are scattered all over the City.

How far is it the duty of the State to meet the entire burden? How far is it necessary to sacrifice a principle?

The Marwaris, for example, have started their own school. The Telugus have, in addition to facilities justified by their strength in the general schools got a school of their own. It follows from this that when Malayalis and Kannadigas whom business brings here and who in spite of the fact that they have made Madras the land of adoption do not wish to study Tamil or Telugu, they will have to institute their own school, just as Tamilians are doing in Calcutta and Bombay and the Bengalis in Delhi. Otherwise why should not they read Tamil or Telugu just as these were reading English before?

Again the Secretariat speaks of the difficulties in districts. Just as the Englishman was sending his children to England so also officials who could afford might send their children to their homeland.

Are 39 boys in a class going to adjust themselves to one or is one going to adjust himself to 39?

I suggest that we should refuse to organize classes in English for the sake of any minority unless it is the mother tongue of the members thereof. That will be unfair to the majority.

But educational statesmanship would require that we should, where strength justifies or local support is forthcoming, recognize classes in any vernacular and make such grants as are permissible under the rules.

Attention

Attention is invited in this connection to para (iii) of my letter No.815 E/46 dated 26-6-46. We should organize in government institutions classes in as many vernaculars as the demand justifies. I shall deal with the implications of this later on in this note.

Subject to these possibilities the minorities should definitely make up their minds to adopt the language of the country of their adoption for purposes of medium of instruction or be prepared to send their children to their own homeland. It is not unknown that in the past a large number of Telugus and Tamils have done the former and even now there are Tamils in Malabar and non-Tamils in Madura who have adopted the local language. Why should not the rest do so? The question oftentimes is not one of difficulty but of prejudice, prestige and inertia erecting themselves on the foundation of wealth. The last must come to the rescue of the first three.

I do not want the Government to think that I am underestimating and still less ignoring the difficulties. But my submission is that these difficulties are not so great as they appear on paper.

(1) There is a great difference between English and any South Indian Vernacular in respect of their relationship to other South Indian vernaculars:

(2) Most, if not all, are acquainted with Tamil especially many of their compatriots admitted to elementary classes must be reading in Tamil or Telugu. Bilingualism in their case covers reading and writing;

(3) The department is not jeopardizing the interests of those who have to face a public examination at the end of even a couple of years.

(4) The Department has recommended to government as a special case the organization of parallel sections in English in a few selected schools to meet the needs of these communities this year in forms IV and III;

P.T.O.

pp1-2
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(with H1 (509))

g.O.N. 1621 (9)
20-8-46

(5) Boys and girls who have to change over to Tamil or Telugu in the lower forms have plenty of time to adopt themselves before they reach the examination year.

(6) These boys and girls are not really such "Temporaries" in Madras as is sought to be made out. Probably their parents have been here for the last quarter of a century and they may themselves be here for as long a time as the Tamil or the Telugu.

(7) Without meaning to suggest that we should make these minorities into Tamils or Telugus and looking at the problem purely from a practical and practicable point of view may I invite the attention of Government to the cases of immigrants to U.S.A. and how soon, in consonance with the accepted policy of the State, these adapt themselves to the new language, while keeping up the old. I do not want this analogy to be analysed too finely because I am not having in mind the political ends of U.S.A. in the matter.

I submit that the above scheme should be considered as a whole and no deviations should ordinarily be made unless they are absolutely impossible to be avoided. On this basis the following principles will require to be recognized:

(1) The desirability of educating each child in its mother tongue or a regional language it is familiar with. For all practical purposes we may recognize under this: Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Urdu and Hindi. Government will have seriously to consider the need or otherwise for keeping up the present distinction between Indian and European education and whether our purpose will not be served by merely adding English to the list of recognized mother tongues, this to be strictly limited to those of Anglo-Indian extraction.

(2) The need for providing facilities for this in all Government institutions subject to the condition that there has been in the immediate past a demand on an average for, say at least 25 pupils in the several classes which the school has. For working out the average the pupils of each grade -

8
Primary, Middle, High will be taken separately. Thus it is quite likely that in a High School which started with languages A, B, C and D, 'D' may be eliminated from the middle school stage and 'C' from the high school stage. This need not be considered as anything particularly wrong. We have for example middle schools but for high school work these same boys have to go elsewhere.

I should like to add also that this does not mean that in districts like South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Trichinopoly where there are those who speak Telugu or Kannada at home, we should organize schools with these as the media. These communities have adopted Tamil as their medium for all practical purposes and there is no need to recognize Telugu or Kannada.

(3) In the case of aided schools also it should be possible for managements to do this. But Government should, where the Department's prior approval has been taken, accept liability for making higher grants than would ordinarily be made. The reason is simple. These sections really constitute a school by themselves but not being a distinct school it would ordinarily have only one assistant for each section. The work however will be too much as these assistants will not have the help they would otherwise have drawn in an independent school from the Headmaster. At the same time these schools will not be deriving full fee income from each class as no class will be full ordinarily. All these and probably other factors will have to be taken into consideration and each case decided upon - as liberally as necessary - by the Director and the Government will have to allow this.

(4) If this is done it is likely that the present distinction between Muslim and non-Muslim schools will disappear in time and it is just as well that it should. The distinction will be on the lines of language and not the lines of religion or race.

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9 (13)
It is far from my intention to exaggerate the difficulties but I shall be failing in my duty if I did not explain these fully, not indeed with a view to emphasise ^{with a view to recognize} the difficulties but the need for solving them in such a manner that no community can have a reasonable grievance and no child shall, in the name of the medium of instruction, be subject to any needless restrictions. I am convinced that there can be no two opinions on the main principle and I am glad to record that the teaching profession is solidly behind the Hon'ble Minister but it would be unwise not to recognize fully all the difficulties in the way.

Subject to these observations, I doubt if it is necessary or desirable to go beyond the instructions of the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

I have called for the particulars referred to in the last paragraph of the U.O. note.

S. R. S. S. S.
D.P.I.

E & P. H. Dept.
B1

Please see the minutes of H.M. (Educ) on p 1 ante, this Sept's note on pp 3-4 ante and the remarks of the Director above. He considers that it is not necessary to go ~~beyond~~ beyond the instructions of H.M. A draft Memo is subd. for orders as to circulation.

11/9/48

Let us await the report which is to be sent for the H.M. note 12.9.48

11/9/48
11/9/48

Please see the last paragraph of the U.O. reply from the Director of Public Instruction on p 9 ante. The reply promised therein has not yet been received. The Director may be requested to expedite the report.

2. A draft memo is submitted below for approval.

hr
13.12.46

hr (for perusal)
13/12/46

9/12/46
11/12/46



Edn. & P.H. Department (B1).

14

SCHOOLS - Madras City - Use of Malayalam as the medium of instruction.

D.P.I.'s U.O. reply No.1342-E1/46 dated the 3rd September '46

Please see the last para of the D.P.I.'s U.O. reply referred to above wherein he has stated that he has called for the particulars in regard to the mother tongue of the pupils (boys and girls) in the schools in the City of Madras. The information has not so far been received from the Director. He may be requested U.O. to furnish the information at an early date.

E & P.H. U.O. no.
37589 B1/46-2 Edn
16/10/46

14/10/46 S.M.
14/10/46

D.P.I.

U.O. No.1342 E-1/46 dated 19.4.47.

Resubmitted.

(15)

I have since had full details collected regarding the mother tongue of students, the languages known to them and how far they could use each language as medium of instruction; In order to be able to have the help of non-official public I appointed a small committee consisting of the following to go into the question of the facilities to be provided for the students for the imparting of instruction in their mother tongue in the City of Madras:-

Officials:-

Deputy Director of Public Instruction (FINANCE). -Convenor.
Central Inspectress.
Inspectress of Girls' schools, Madras.
District Educational Officer, Madras.

Non-Officials:-

Sri K. Venkataswamy Naidu, M.L.A.,
Sri N. Seshachalapathi Rao,
Sri V.S. Narasimhachari
Mrs. K. Pandali

The Committee met and adopted a report a copy of which I am enclosing herewith. I agree to the general conclusions arrived at by the Committee and commend them for the approval of Government.

The following is the summary of the conclusions:-

Speaking generally there is sufficient provision for imparting education in Tamil and Telugu.

BOYS:

That special provision for imparting instruction in Telugu should be made in the following schools:-

(1) Hindu High School, Triplicane - There are now classes in Telugu but the strength is not sufficiently large. Till such time the class strength reaches 30 on an average, the school should be given a special subsidy, if necessary;

(2) That a Telugu section should be opened in M.St. Muthiah Chettiar High School, Purasawalkam, starting from the lowest class and progressively going up.

Malayalam:

That special sections should be opened in the several forms of the Madras Christian college high school.

Kannada:

That special sections should be opened in Hindu High School, Triplicane in the Lower forms to start with.

GIRLS.

Telugu:

That both Lady Wellington Training College and the Presidency High School for girls, Madras should provide for instruction in Telugu from next year 1947-48. For next year this may be done in all classes from Form I downwards. The Lower classes may be abolished as far as possible. This is quite possible.

Kannada:

That the Hindu High School, Triplicane should provide for the needs all the Kannada girls.

14
That children Garden High School, Mylapore, should be encouraged to open Kannada Section in all forms in the Middle school stage if there is a fair demand for the same.

Malayalam:

That the Presidency Girls' school, Egmore, should provide for instruction in Malayalam on the same basis as Telugu from next year.

General.

That for all Aided schools which provide instruction in other than Tamil and Telugu, a special subsidy may be given, if the strength of the special section is not on an average of 30 and above.

That additional accommodation in the Presidency High School for girls, Egmore, and Lady Wellington Training College should be provided before June 1948.

On receipt of the orders of Government, I shall take necessary action in the matter.

S.R.K. Sankar.

Director of Public Instruction.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
MADRAS.

P.R. 22/4.

SP
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7/11
26/4/47

15
16
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS TO CONSIDER AND REPORT AS TO THE ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE FOR OPENING SPECIAL SECTIONS WITH THE DIFFERENT REGIONAL LANGUAGES AS MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION IN THE SEVERAL CENTRES OF THE CITY OF MADRAS.

15th March 1947 -- 3 P.M.

The following members were present:-

Officials.

Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Fiance)..Convener
Central Inspectress
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Madras
District Educational Officer, Madras.

Non-Officials.

Sri K. Venkataswamy Naidu, M.L.A.
Sri M. Seshachalapathi Rao
Sri V.S. Narasimhachari

Mrs. K. Pandali could not be present owing to indisposition.

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There was a general discussion as a result of which it was decided to recommend to the Director that the following steps be taken to meet the needs of the several areas in the Madras City:-

1. Telugu:

It was considered that so far as boys' schools are concerned the existing facilities were reasonably satisfactory except in West Madras and to a certain extent in Triplicane. The Committee was of the opinion that the separate sections in Telugu now existing in the Hindu High School, Triplicane should be continued upto the Middle school stage and additional sections should be opened from the IV Form upwards with the Telugu as medium of instruction provided there was a good demand for it. By this it was meant that if there were atleast 20 students, the school should be enabled to run a Telugu section.

2.

Presidency Girls' High School, Egmore as suggested above would be the need for additional accommodation. The Committee understands that strictly temporary arrangements could be made in the Presidency High School, Egmore. It is possible but it is not certain that similar arrangements could be made in the Lady Willingdon Secondary and Training school but the department should try to put up additional accommodation necessary, namely, 16 to 18 rooms in the Presidency girls' school, Egmore and 6 to 8 rooms in the Lady Willingdon Secondary and Training school in the course of 1 or 2 years. The Committee was also of the opinion that if necessary government should give special subsidies to the Aided institutions referred to above should they find the new sections uneconomical to run.

18

Please see the minutes of H.M.(Education) on

page 1 ante in regard to the opening of sections with Malayalam as the medium of instruction in schools in the Madras City where there are a large number of Malayalee students. The Director of Public Instruction who was consulted in the matter constituted a small Committee to go into the question of the facilities to be provided for the students for imparting instruction in their mother tongue in the City of Madras. The report of the Committee will be found on pages 15-18 ante. It is considered that there is sufficient ~~arrangement~~ provision for imparting instruction in Tamil, Telugu. The Committee has recommended that special provision for imparting instruction through the medium of Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada should be made in certain selected boys and girls schools. Of the institutions recommended for the opening of special sections, the Lady Willingdon Training College and the Presidency High School for girls, Egmore, are Government institutions. It is recommended that provision should be made ^{in the former} for imparting instruction through the medium of Telugu from form I downwards ~~from~~ the school year 1947-8 and that similar provision should be made for Malayalam in the Presidency High School for girls, Egmore. The Director has stated that additional accommodation will have to be provided in both the schools before June 1948. Presumably temporary arrangements can be made in both the schools during the ~~next~~ ¹⁹⁴⁷⁻⁸ school year if the opening of additional sections are sanctioned.

2. As regards the private schools in which the special sections are to be opened the Committee has recommended that Government should give special subsidies if it is found that the new sections are uneconomical to run. The Director has agreed generally with the recommendations of the Committee and have commended them for approval of Government.

p15 ante

p13 ante

Do

p14 ante

p18 ante

p13 ante

under

3. *h* the Grant-in-Aid Code teaching grants on half the net cost basis will be admissible in respect of the expenditure involved in the opening of new sections with Telugu, Malayalam or Kannada as medium. The payment of the special grant has been recommended on the ground that these new sections will not attract sufficient number of pupils. The Director has recommended that all aided schools which provide instruction in other than Telugu and Tamil, a special subsidy may be given if the strength of the special section is not on an average ≥ 30 and above. Presumably it is the intention that the teaching grant for those sections should be given on the basis of full cost till such sections attain the required strength. The Director has not furnished an estimate of the cost to Government in accepting the recommendations of the Committee. So far as the two Government institutions are concerned, the entire expenditure will have to be met by Government and additional provision will have to be made for in the current year's budget to meet the expenditure, *if* for the new sections are opened from school year 1947-48. In regard to private institutions, teaching grant will have to be paid in 1948-49, as grants are made on the basis of the net expenditure in the preceding financial year.

p18 ante

p14 ante

4. The *points for order are* question to be decided first is whether the management of private institutions recommended by the *Committee* should be asked to open special sections with Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada as medium from the ensuing school year and whether special teaching grant should be paid to the additional sections in Kannada and Malayalam *in case, where the strength is below 30 in the average* and whether additional sections should be opened in the Lady Willingdon Training College and the Presidency High School, Egmore, for imparting instruction through the medium of Telugu and Malayalam respectively.

The proposals are Kannada & Tamil & may be accepted.

5. As the scheme is a new one involving additional expenditure, it should *be* ordinarily treated as a Part II Scheme for 1948-49. If, however, it is considered that a start should be made from the ensuing school year the scheme should be treated as one for introduction in the current year *after* obtaining from the P.T.O.

This may be done

Director of Public Instruction an approximate estimate of the additional expenditure involved in the proposal. The file may be circulated to H.M. (Education) for orders with reference to his minutes on page 4 ante. After the

policy is settled the proposal may be examined further, *in consultation with Finance after estimate of the expenditure involved.*

16.5.47 It will be a wrong precedent to give extra grants for opening

classes in schools with certain languages as the medium of instruction.

Especially in these days when we are hard-pressed for money, we won't be able to pay these extra grants. Many schools will come forward with such claims and it will be difficult for us to distinguish between the right and the wrong claims. The best that we can do *is where Malayalees or the Kanarese people are large in number, such of those schools which ask permission to organise these languages as the medium of instruction may be permitted to do so.*



Please see the minutes of H.M. (Education) above. It is presumed that it is not considered necessary to open additional sections in the Lady Willingdon Training College and the Presidency High School for Girls, Egmore, for imparting instruction through the medium of Telugu and Malayalam respectively as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction and that it will be sufficient, if provision is made in non-Government schools.

2. The Director recommends that a grant equal to the full deficit for the next two years may be sanctioned in respect of the Kannada Section in the Christian College School. *in view of the small section (10 girls) in the school* Vide the Director's letter and the letter from the Correspondent of the school on pages 9-10 c.f. In view of the minutes of H.M. no extra grant need be given. A draft order is submitted below for approval.

pp 5-10 c.f.

3. The file may be *sent to Finance no for* circulated to H.M. (Education) for

Com 37589 PM/47
acceptance
for approval of the draft order for circulation.

hr
(5.5.47) S W
2/21/47

EXP 1420. m.
37589 PM/ub-5
29/5/47

7 inv. (Exp. A)

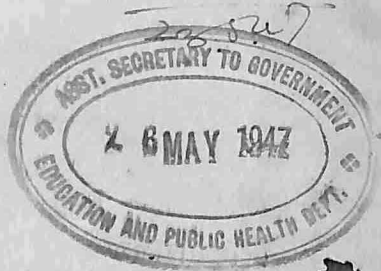


30664 Exp. A

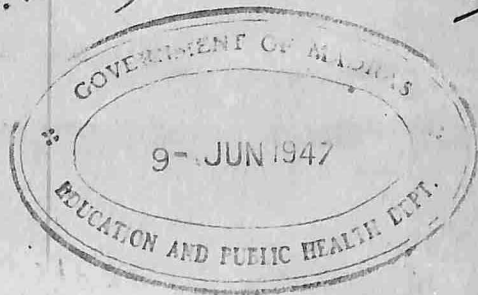
Sub: Teaching grants
for private institutions

Exp A

Folio 30664 Exp. A



44333
grs



20/5

19/5/47
19.5.47

The notes on pp. 19-21 above
and the draft below may be
perused and the case returned to

C.P.H.

22-5-47

C.P.H.
22/5/47

The draft order may be circulated to HM (Edn)
for approval

26/5/47

hr
26.5.47 S W
20/5/47

as corrected

18A
9.6.47

Please see the notes and the
orders in circulation on pp 16-18 of the
top file. It has been decided that a
bill grant may be given to the Christian
College High School, for the opening of
Kannada Section in the School. A revised
draft order is submitted below for
approval.

hr
(5.6.47) S W
2/21/47

EXP 1420. m.
37589 PM/ub-6
19/6/47

(20)

23

(This noted last on p 22 above)
Please see the further note on p 22 above
and the orders in circulation on pp 16-18 of the
top file.

The draft order may be accepted

20/6/47

C.P.H.
20.6.47

20/6/47

20/6/47

51372
20/6/47

The draft order may now issue

20/6/47

hr
20.6.47

