Scott. II-27—50,000—27-10-

E & P.H

1948
(~~1947~~) Department.

T

MS M **SERIES.**

(Conf)
1

~~G.O. No.~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Letter No. 1517 Edn

Dated ~~28-8-1942~~

Lr
72-72 cf
123
9-6-48

[illegible]
p36
M[illegible] 774

[Despatch Abstract.]

Alleged discrimination against certain Castes and Communities in Madras Edl institutions
– Reply sent to the G.O.I.

G.O.	No.	De					Date.

Further papers.

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

1

A

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
21 NOV 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

2

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Public (Elections) Department.

No.5656/47-1.

From

K. Ramunni Menon, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To

Sri M.G. Natesa Chettiar, M.L.A.,
DHARMAPURI.

Dated, Fort St. George, the 18th November 1947.

ir,

25

CERTAIN MATTERS - Examination and action.

Ref:- Your letter dated 31-10-1947 addressed to the Hon'ble Premier.

--

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter cited.

Your obedient servant,

K. Ramunni Menon,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Education and Public Health Department.
(with an extract).

/ True Copy /

Superintendent.

Extract of letter from Sri M.G. Natesa Chettiar, M.L.A., dated 31-10-1947.

***

I respectfully request you to be so good as to kindly have the following matters examined and proper action taken by the authorities concerned and advise me of the results please.

A

8. Regarding admission to colleges, the communal regulation is invalid in view of the provision in the Indian constitution Act and that so far as educational facilities are concerned there should be no such rule.

MINISTER
EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 16th March 1948.

3

My dear Chettiar,

In the Central Assembly a Cut Motion was moved to discuss the policies of certain Provincial Governments, who, it was alleged, were discriminating against certain castes & communities in some educational institutions. It was pointed out that as the Centre was giving grants to Provinces for educational development, the Centre should take action against such policies. Madras was quoted as a Province where there were still seats reserved in educational institutions for Brahmins and Non-Brahmins, and it was pointed out that this was against the policy of the present Central Government. I shall be glad if you will let me know in detail what is the exact position.

Yours sincerely,

A. K. Azad

The Hon'ble Shri T.S.Avinashalingam Chettiar,
Minister for Education,
Government of Madras,
MADRAS.

4

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
6 - APR 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

MYLAPORE
TEL
3 APR 48

42

5/98

4

D [illegible] 12 25

Council house New Delhi 2
8te 55

p 3 ante

Honble Edu. minister ms xo
Personal Honble minister AAA Pleas
refer My letter March 16th Regard
ing alleged discrimination against
certain castes and communities
in Madras Educational institutions
AAA Short Notice on This Subject has been
tabled in assembly and Shall therefore

Please [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
2/[illegible]

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
NEW DELHI, the 2nd April, 1948.

8

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
5 - APR 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

TELEGRAM EXPRESS (STATE)

6

Hon'ble Education Minister
Madras

PERSONAL FROM HON'BLE MINISTER AAA PLEASE REFER MY LETTER MARCH 16TH REGARDING ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CERTAIN CASTES AND COMMUNITIES IN MADRAS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AAA SHORT NOTICE ON THIS SUBJECT HAS BEEN TABLED IN ASSEMBLY AND SHALL THEREFORE BE GRATEFUL FOR YOUR REPLY VERY URGENTLY

EDUCIND

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED:

Sgd. Ashfaque Husain,
Private Secretary to the
Hon'ble Minister for Education.

Copy forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. T.S.Avinashalingam Chettier, Minister for Education, Government of Madras, Madras (by airmail) in confirmation.

Ashfaque Husain
Private Secretary
to Hon'ble Member for Education.
(Tel. 3117)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

S. M. Service Message

Prefix
Class
Code.

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Sent to ____ At ____ H. ____ M. By ____

OFFICE STAMP

TO

FROM

2

Signature of Sender. ____
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Eden Press, Calcutta—No. 2 (5176/D-9)—12-8-47—90,000 Bks

Not issued

10

Edn and P.H. Dept

Express

Telegram

7

To ~~[illegible]~~ Principal Private Secretary
to the Hon'ble Minister for Education
New Delhi

p 3 cf
pp 5-6 cf

Ref Hon'ble Education Minister's letter d/ 16.3.48 to Hon'ble Education Minister, Madras and your reminder d/ 2. 4. 48. Stop Matter engaging Madras Govts attention Stop reply will be sent as soon as possible

5/4/48

5/4/48

11

12

Notes. A repn. from the Muslim Edl. Assn. of S.I.
The Assn is perturbed over the proposed abolition of reservation of seats in the various Govt. Arts and Professional Colleges for educationally 8 backward Communities, especially the Muslims. ~~It~~ It is stated that this proposal will jeopardise the progress of this Community at a time when they are far behind the other Communities especially the standards fixed for admission are high, deliberately ignoring the actual position of these Communities in the sphere of Edn.

It is requested that the present reservation need not be abolished on any account.

KRA 21/4.

13

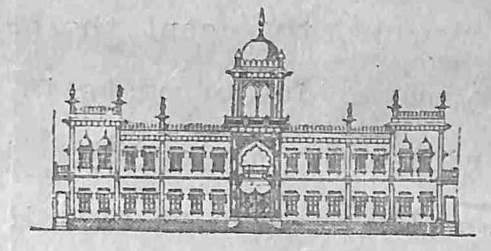
13

9

The Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Madras.

(Established in 1902.)

PRESIDENT :
[illegible] MOULVI M. NAZIR HUSSAIN SAHIB.
HONORARY SECRETARY :
BAS[illegible]ER AHMED SAYEED ESQ., M.A., B.L.
HONORARY TREASURER :
S. K. AHMED MEERAN ESQ., M.A., B.L.,
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES :
T. S. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ESQ.,
C. A. MUHAMMAD IBARHIM ESQ., M.A., B.L.
T. ABDUL WAHID ESQ. B.A., B.L.,
(DR.) MRS. BURHAN UNISA. M.B.B.S
Tel. No. 3872.



BODDAM MUSLIM HOSTEL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :
M. MOHAMED ISMAIL ESQ. M.L.A.
B POCKER ESQ., B.A., B.L., M.L.A.
M. ABDUL HAMID KHAN ESQ., M.L.A.
FAZL KARIM ESQ.,
MUSTAFA HUSSAIN ESQ.,
BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN M.L.A.
HONY. LEGAL ADVISER :
M. A. HAFEEZ ESQ., B.A., B.L.
HONY. WARDEN, BODDAM MUSLIM HOSTEL
C. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ESQ., M.A., B.L.

Office :-11, SINGANNA NAICK STREET,
GEORGE TOWN MADRAS.

Letter No. 9/48-8.

"Registered"

17th April 1948.

The Hon'ble the Minister for Education,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

My Association is very much perturbed over the proposed abolition of reservation of seats in the Government colleges for Muslims and other educationally backward communities of this province. It is an unquestionable fact that but for the reservation of certain proportion of seats for the muslim community which is nearly 50 years behind the other communities in the matter of education, the admission of Muslims in the Government colleges, particularly the professional colleges would have been impossible and the progress hitherto made in the various professions like medicine~~s~~, engineering, veterinary, teaching etc. etc., would not have been made possible for the community. My Association views with great concern the serious set-back that would be given to Muslim education, particularly professional education in this province, if reservation were to be abolished.

Already the high standard fixed by the managements or principals of colleges both Government and non-Government for purposes of admission is a deliberate ignoring of the actual position of the various communities in the sphere of education and it has been serving as a serious impediment in the way of progress of education of these backward communities. It was with a view to remove such impediments in the matter of admission to the colleges and with a view to accelerate the progress of education in the backward communities that the

P.T.O.

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X4

~~P.2.~~

Government was rightly persuaded to accept the principle of reservation of a definite proportion of seats in the Government colleges for the various communities whose interests required such a measure. If this reservation is now to go, my Association is afraid that it will very seriously affect the interests of the muslim community at this juncture.

I am therefore to impress upon the Government on behalf of my Association, the justice and equity of retaining the present rule of reservation of certain seats for the educationally backward communities in the various Government Arts, Science and Professional colleges and the very serious and adverse effect the abolition of such a healthy and necessary principle of reservation that has hitherto been in vogue and which alone has contributed mostly to the progress of the educationally backward communities of this province, would involve.

I hope the Government will kindly see to it that the present reservation of seats for the various communities in the matter of admission to Government colleges is not abolished on any account.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Bashir Ahmed Sayeed

Hony. Secretary.

17/4/48

16

10

Secretary, E.& P.H.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 APR 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Please see herewith a letter from the Hony. Secretary, The Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Madras. I believe this is with reference to the views expressed by the Education Minister, Govt. of India with regard to the rules of admission in our colleges. That matter is under circulation with us in order to give a reply to his letter. This may be put up in that file.

D8845

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
20 APR 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

TSA
19.4.48

H.M. Education.

May be added to the file. E.P.4.(A)

20.4.48

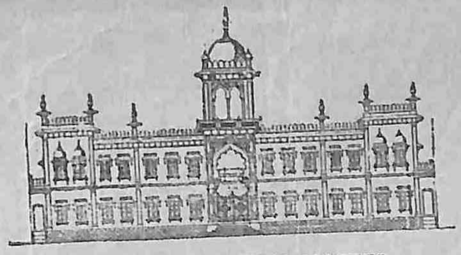
21/4/48

22/4/48

18

The Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Madras.
(Established in 1902.)

PRESIDENT:
HAJI MOULVI M. NAZIR HUSSAIN SAHIB.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
BASHEER AHMED SAYEED ESQ., M.A., B.L.,
HONORARY TREASURER:
S. K. AHMED MEERAN ESQ., M.A., B.L.,
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES:
T. S. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ESQ.,
C. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ESQ., M.A., B.L.,
T. ABDUL WAHID ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
MRS. Z. A. SHAH, M.B.B.S.



BODDAM MUSLIM HOSTEL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
M. MOHAMED ISMAIL ESQ., M.L.A.
B. POCKER ESQ., B.A., B.L., M.L.A.
M. ABDUL HAMID KHAN ESQ., M.L.A.
FAZL KARIM ESQ.,
MUSTAFA HUSSAIN ESQ.,
BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN M.L.A.
HONY. LEGAL ADVISER:
M. A. HAFEEZ ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
HONY. WARDEN, BODDAM MUSLIM HOSTEL
C. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ESQ., M.A., B.L.,

Tel. No. 3872.
Office :--II, SINGANNA NAICK STREET,
GEORGE TOWN MADRAS.

17

Letter No. 9/48-7

17th April 1948.

Dear Mr. Avinahsilingam Chettiar,

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the wire sent by my Association to the Hon'ble the Prime Minister for your information and necessary action. I hope you will appreciate the position that if reservation is abolished, it will be the death knell of the Muslim and other non-brahmin communities in this province in the sphere of education, particularly professional and technical. I hope you will not permit this catastrophe to happen during your regime.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed
HONY. SECRETARY

Enc: A copy of the wire

The Hon'ble Mr. T.S.Avinashilingam Chettiar,
Minister for Education,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

17.4.48.

12

(TRUE COPY OF THE TELEGRAM.)

1. PRIME MINISTER
   INDIA NEW DELHI

2. EDUCATION MINISTER
   INDIA NEW DELHI

UNQUESTIONABLE THAT RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR MUSLIMS BACKWARD COMMUNITIES GOVERNMENT COLLEGES CONTRIBUTES IMMEASURABLY TO EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AMONG AFORESAID SECTIONS ESPECIALLY TECHNICAL PROFESSIONAL STOP MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION SOUTHERN INDIA STRONGLY PROTESTS AGAINST ABOLITION OF RESERVATION STOP SUCH ABOLITION SERIOUSLY DETRIMENTAL EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS AFORESAID BACKWARD COMMUNITIES STOP PRAY ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CONTINUE RESERVATION AS HITHERTOFORE STOP

BASHEERAHMED SAYEED

17.4.48

Sd/- Basheer Ahmed Sayeed,
Madras. 17th April '48. 11, Singanna Naick St. G.T.Madras.

A/

22

13

Immediate.

Secretary, E.& P.H.

Mr. M.S. Sundaram, Deputy Secretary for Education, Dominion Government, would like to have a reply over the matter of the regulations of admissions in colleges in this Province. It is under circulation. He wants a reply before the next Education Committee of the Legislature meets. That reply may be expedited.

TSA
20-4-48

H.M.Education.

Secretary, Edn. and P.H. Dept.
21 APR 1948
28846A
Government of Madras

Please see the wire that I have received just now. and the copy of my reply.

TSA
20-4-48
E.P.H.(A)

May be added to file.

21-4-48

21/4/48

22/4/48

Despatched
20.4.48

Telegram

Express State

EDUCIND

NEW DELHI

Your wire sending information as soon as possible

Education Minister

20/4/48
Personal Clerk to
Minister for Education,
Fort St. George.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
The Prime Minister's Secretariat.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
3372
26 APR 1948

The communication has ~~been~~ not been acknowledged.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
28 APR 1948

Dinesh Singh
(Dinesh Singh)
Asstt. Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister.

Prime Minister's Sectt. u/o No. D.451315/48 Dated. 20-4-48.

E.P.H.(A)

31059 May be added to the file.

29.4.48 30/4/48 30/4/48

Pub. (Edn.) Dept.

E&P.H. wo.

26.4.48 27/4/48

Pub(Edn.) II
U.O. 3372/48
27.4.48

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2106

NEW DELHI 18 APR

X 0 MADRAS 17

PRIME MINISTER INDIA NEWDELHI

Madras

17

UNQUESTIONABLE THAT RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR MUSLIMS BACKWARD COMMUNITIES GOVERNMENT COLLEGES CONTRIBUTES IMMEASURABLY TO EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AMONG AFORESAID SECTIONS ESPECIALLY TECHNICAL PROFESSIONAL STOP MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION SOUTHERN INDIA STRONGLY PROTESTS AGAINST ABOLITION OF RESERVATION STOP SUCH ABOLITION SERIOUSLY DETERIMENTAL EDUCATIONAL INTEREST AFORESAID BACKWARD COMMUNITIES STOP PRAY ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CONTINUE RESERVATION AS HITHERTOFORE STOP-

BASHEERAHMED SAYEED

31

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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By

Office of Origin. Date. Service Instructions. Words.

TO

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

GIPF Ab.—790—26-9-45—2,97,700 Bks.

32

18

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Prime Minister's Secretariat.
No. D.4731-PS(1)/48
New Delhi 24th April, 1948.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Prime Minister to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 18.4.48.

2. The communication has been passed on to the Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.

Yours truly,

(Madan Lal Mehta)
Asstt Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

The Hony. Secretary,
The Muslim Educational
Association of Southern
India, MADRAS.

Copy .....

99

E.P.H.(A)

May be added to file.

7.5.48

8/5/48

11/5

Copy with enclosure in original forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

By order etc.,

Madan Lal Mehta

(Madan Lal Mehta)
Asstt Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

P.M.S.2-A.
3,000-10-10-47.
V.T.M.D.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
1634.
3 - MAY 1948

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
33236
6 MAY 1948

Pub. (Ser.) Dpt

E. & P.H. uo.

3548

1/2
4.5.48

Pub (Ser A). u.o. no. 1634/48-1
4/5/48.

D.4731-PS(1)/48

34

18

19

The Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Madras

(Established in 1902.)

PRESIDENT :
HAJI MOULVI M. NAZIR HUSSAIN SAHIB.
HONORARY SECRETARY :
BASHEER AHMED SAYEED ESQ., M.A., B.L.,
HONORARY TREASURER :
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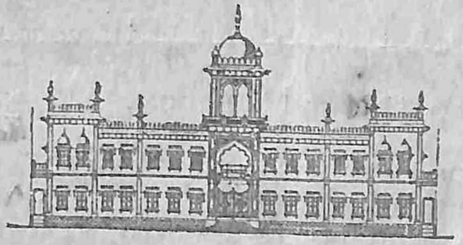
(DR.) MRS. BURHAN UNISA. M.B.B.S.
Tel. No. 3872.



BODDAM MUSLIM HOSTEL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :
M. MOHAMED ISMAIL ESQ. M.L.A.
B POCKER ESQ., B.A., B.L., M.L.A.
M. ABDUL HAMID KHAN ESQ., M.L.A.
FAZL KARIM ESQ.
MUSTAFA HUSSAIN ESQ.
BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN M.L.A.
HONY. LEGAL ADVISER :
M. A. HAFEEZ ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
HONY. WARDEN, BODDAM MUSLIM HOSTEL
C. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ESQ., M.A., B.L.

Office :-II, SINGANNA NAICK STREET,
GEORGE TOWN MADRAS.

Prime Minister's Secretariat
21 APR 1948

473

Letter No. 9/48-10.

Regd. Post
"Air mail"

18th April 1948.

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Delhi CS Madras
Sr

27/4

Sir,

My Association is very much perturbed over the proposed abolition of reservation of seats in the Government colleges for Muslims and other educationally backward communities of this province. It is an unquestionable fact that but for the reservation of certain proportion of seats for the muslim community which is nearly 50 years behind the other communities in the matter of education, the admission of muslims in the Government colleges, particularly the professional colleges, would have been impossible and the progress hitherto made in the various professions like Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Teaching etc. etc. would not have been made possible for the community. My Association views with great concern the serious set-back that would be given to Muslim education, particularly in the sphere of professional education in this province, if reservation were to be abolished.

Already the high standard fixed by the managements or principals of colleges, both Government and non-Government, for purposes of admission is a deliberate ignoring of the actual backward position and needs of the various communities in the sphere of education; and these high standards of marks which can be satisfied only by one or two sections of the community, have been serving as a serious impediment in the way of the progress of education among these backward communities. It cannot be forgotten that certain historical factors have largely

p.t.o.

35

contributed to the educational backwardness of muslims and certain other sections of the non-brahmin community. It is not necessary to go into the matter now. It was with a view to remove many such impediments in the way of the admission of backward communities to the colleges and with a view to accelerate and provide opportunity for the progress of education in the backward communities that the Government was rightly persuaded to accept the principle of reservation of a definite proportion of seats in the Government colleges for the various communities whose interests required such a measure. If this reservation which is baded on the principle of equal opportunities to all sections of the people is now to be abolished, my Association is afraid that it will very seriously affect the interests of the muslims and other communities at this juncture.

I am therefore to impress upon the Government on behalf of my Association, the justice and equity of retaining the present rule of reservation of a certain proportion of seats for the educationally backward communities in the various Government Arts, Science and Professional colleges and the very serious and adverse effect that would be caused by the abolition of such a healthy and necessary principle of reservation that has hitherto been in vogue and which alone has contributed mostly to the progress of the educationally backward communities of this province.

I hope the Government will kindly see to it that the present reservation of seats for the various communities in the matter of admission to all Government colleges is not abolished on any account, and that the rule now in force is continued with a view to secure a fair and equal opportunity to all sections of the people in the field of collegiate education.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Basheer Ahmed Sayeed

Hony. Secretary.

E. P.H. (A)

P.C.A. Colleges

SPECIAL

T.M. No. 92325-J/(67) A Edn dated 11-5-48.

To
The D.P.I. / S.G. / D.A. / D.V.S.
Despd. 12/5
20

Sub: Colleges - Figures of admissions community war for ~~to~~ the previous three years.

Please furnish very urgently particulars of admissions community war into Arts and Engg. Colleges / Medical Colleges / Agrl. Colleges & Veterinary Colleges / ~~&~~ during the three years 1944-45, 1945-46 & 1946-47.

11-5-48

11/5/48

11/5/48

11/5/48

38

MINISTER
EDUCATION

NEW DELHI, the 3rd of May, 1948.

21

My dear Avinashlingam,

(T)

I have received your letter of April 27th 1948.

2. What I really wanted was to have the whole picture before me and your letter has helped me in this to a great extent. Will you now kindly send me a formal letter in reply to my original letter of March 16th ? I shall then take further action in the matter.

p3 ante

Yours sincerely,
A. K. Azad

(ABUL KALAM AZAD)

Hon'ble T.S. AVINASHLINGAM,
Minister for Education,
Fort St. George,

MADRAS

The Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Madras.

(Established in 1902.)

PRESIDENT:
HAJI MOULVI M. NAZIR HUSSAIN SAHIB.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
BASHEER AHMED SAYEED ESQ., M.A., B.L.,
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T. ABDUL WAHID ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
MRS. Z. A. SHAH, M.B.B.S.

BODDAM MUSLIM HOSTEL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
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M. ABDUL HAMID KHAN ESQ., M.L.A.
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HONY. LEGAL ADVISER:
M. A. HAFEEZ ESQ., B.A., B.L.
HONY. WARDEN, BODDAM MUSLIM HOSTEL
C. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ESQ., M.A., B.L.

Tel. No. 3872.
Office:--II, SINGANNA NAICK STREET,
GEORGE TOWN MADRAS.

42

(5)

23

Letter No. 9/48-18

13th May 1948.

Dear Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar,

I am herewith enclosing for your kind perusal, a copy of the letter received from the Education Ministry, Government of India and a copy of my reply thereto. I hope you will appreciate the views I have expressed in my reply to the Moulana Sahib.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Basheer Ahmed Sayeed

~~Hony~~. Secretary.

Encls:-2

The Hon'ble Mr. T.S.Avanashilingam Chettiar,
Minister for Education,
Fort St. George, Madras.

13/5/48

THE MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA
11, SINGANNA NAICK ST.,
G. T., MADRAS.

/True Copy/

New Delhi, the 28th April 1948.

24

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 18th April 1948 to Moulana Sahib, I am directed to inform you that the Government has no intention of ending the reservation for minorities. The question raised in the Central Assembly was whether there should be reservation for Brahmins and Non-Brahmins also.

Yours truly,
Sd/ M. AJMAL KHAN.
Private Secretary.

/True Copy/

REGD WITH ACK DUE.

3rd May 1948.

No.9/48.

My Dear Moulana Sahib,

Sub:-Reservation of Seats for Minorities and backward Sections of the Non-Brahmin Community in Government Educational Institutions particularly Professional Colleges in the Province of Madras.

Ref:-My letter No.9/48-9 dated 18th April 1948....

I thank you for your kind letter of the 28th April '48. I invite you kindly to peruse my letter referred to above once again. In that letter I have raised the point that reservation not only for minorities, but for the backward sections of the Non-Brahmin community also is absolutely essential. The simple reason is that there are many sections of the Non-Brahmin community in this Province which have as yet not reached the same level in the sphere of education as the Brahmins. It is indisputable that but for reservation of seats for these backward sections of the Non-Brahmin community, all-round progress of that community will remain impossible. Like the Muslims, very many sections of the Non-Brahmin community are nearly 50 years behind the Brahmin community. If merit, as judged from the marks obtained in examinations, were to be the sole criterion for admission to professional colleges, except the Non-Brahmins of the W. coast districts who have made equal progress with the Brahmins, no other section of the Non-Brahmin community will ever get any chance to be admitted in Government colleges.

It will be admitted on all hands, the the only section of the Non-Brahmin commuhity that has made as much progress as

(p.t.o.)

42

/2/

progress as the Brahmin community in the field of education is the Malabar non-Brahmin community consisting of Menons, Nairs, and Thiyas etc. They have even beaten hollow the Brahmins some times in competitive and other examinations. Therefore the general position of the Non-Brahmin community in this Province cannot be judged from the few non-Brahmins living in the west coast of India.

In this connection, I amy be permitted to invite your attention to the list of backward communities xxxx enumerated in the Educational Rules of the Province of Madras. A scrutiny of these would show that all the classes and communities described therein belong to the non-Brahmin community, and they are all made eligible for half-fee concessions as being backward in education.

It is therefore in the general interest of all communities in this Province that the present ratio of reservation should be continued undisturbed, so that equal opportunities might be made available to all minorities as well as backward sections in the matter of education. It is unnecessary for me to mention that the Muslim community is not only a minority, but also backward in the sphere of education. It would be but reasonable that the Provincial Government xhoudx should be advised to make it a rule that all eligible Muslim applicants (Men and Women) should be admitted in all Government Colleges, whether professional or otherwise, irrespective of any ratio that may be reserved for them. After all the number of such Muslim applicants is never likely to assume any big proportions to the prejudice of other sections.

I hope you will appreciate the points mentioned above, and do all that is needful in the matter of safeguarding the rights of the minorities and backward communities in the sphere of education.

Thanking you and with best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.

Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,
Minister for Education,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.

'M-1' Section.

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
14 MAY 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

pr

46

Office of the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras,
Madras, 6, 12th May 1948.

Post copy of Telephonic Message.

...

To

The Deputy Sedretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

25

p 36 ante

Ref:- Your telephonic message of 11th May 1948 regarding admissions into the Medical Colleges during 1945, 1946 and 1947.

...

35573

9-12 c/
31-34 c/

The figures relating to the admissions into Medical Colleges during each of the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 were furnished to Government with Surgeon-General's letters Nos.44601-M dated 25th July 1946 and 54522-M.1/47 dated ~~23rd~~ 15th July 1947.

13/5

Personal Assistant to the
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.

kcv.13/5.

2 47

EPH
(DR)

May be filed with the G.O. at (B)

17/5/48

18/5/48

17/5/48

49

C.F. 304.

OFFICE OF THE A/

Date 20/5 1948.

37761 Hours .... Minutes 210

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From D.P.I.

To [illegible] E & PH

Sub: Colleges – figures of admission community wise – your P.C. of TM no. 9325-7/47-A Edn dated 11-5-48.

As the figures are not available in this office they have been called for from the principal of all colleges.

20/5/48

Please write on both sides.

47

C.F. 304.

OFFICE OF THE

Date 21/5 1948

Hours Minutes

37766

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From P.A. USG.

To Ass. Sec to Govt. S + P.H

Ref: T.M. no 92325-8/47-A Edn. d. 17-5-48 regarding no. of admissions in the medical colleges according to "community" basis.

Reply to your T.M. no. 92325-7/47-A Edn. d. 11-5-48 was already sent with my T.M. d. 12-5-48.

36 ante

put ante

RSR
21/5/48

[Please write on both sides.

57

2

Office of the Director of Pub
Instruction, Madras.

A 51

27

POST COPY OF TELEPHONIC MESSAGE DATED 20th May 1948.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

The Assistant Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Madras.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
37992
23 MAY 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Subject: Colleges - Figures of admissions - community war -
Your post copy of Telephonic message
92325-7/42-A Edn. dated 11-5-48. p 36 ante

As the figures are not available in the office, they have been called for from the Principals of Colleges.

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

KN.21.5.

B 21/5.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

From
M.S. Sivaraman, Esqr., I.C.S.,
Director of Agriculture,
Chepauk, Madras.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
Madras.

56574

No.X.1. 634/48 dated 15th May 1948.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
21 MAY 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

92329/47

A E&PH

Sir,

Sub: EDUCATION - Agricultural Colleges - Coimbatore and Bapatla - admissions during 1944-47

Ref: Message dated 11.5.48 from Government.

--

I give below the details called for in the above reference:-

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

38109

	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans	Christians	Backward Class	Schedule Class	Orissa Students.	Total.
1944	40	30	6	5	13	2	..	96
1945	38	37	2	5	14	..	..	96
1946	36	62	1	8	..	..	..	107
1947	28	57	4	6	..	..	..	95

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, BAPATLA.

	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans	Christians	Backward Class	Schedule Class	Orissa Students.	Total.
1945	25	64	3	1	..	3	..	96
1946	36	46	6	2	..	3	3	96
1947	21	56	8	6	..	..	5	96

Informally ascertain from E & P H

Dev Dept (A I)

E & P H. U.D.

C.R. Srinivasa Ayyangar
for Director of Agriculture.

True copy - forwarded - by order

17/5/48

Gazetted Assistant.

Dev U.O. 56 [illegible]/48 dated 19.5.48

E P H

D/- [illegible] .5.48.

E.P.H.(A)

T.M. No. 92325-9/47 A Edn dated 28-5-48.

To

the D.P.I. / D.V.S. (para 1 only) 29

Sub: Colleges - figures of admissions Community war for the previous three years.

Ref: My T.M. No. 92325-7/47 A Edn. d. 11-5-48.

Please send your reply to my T.M. read above at once.

2. You may remind ~~get the~~ the Principals ~~information~~ by wire, if necessary.

27.5.48 27/5/48

28/5/48

P.C.P. to go

28-5-48

Issued

RSV 28/5/48

53

M.I. Section. (A) H.P.3

Office of the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras,
Madras-6, dated 21-5-1948.

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE (POST COPY).

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
26 MAY 1948

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department,
Madras.

80

Ref: Your Telephonic Message No. 92325-8/47-A dated 17-5-48 r garding number of admissions into Medical Colleges according to community war.

..

387:6

A reply to your Telephonic Message No. 92325-3/47-A Education dated 11-5-48 was already sent with my ~~Txx~~ Telephonic Message dated 12-5-48.

25/5

Personal Assistant to
the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

TRS. 21-5.

2/59

E.P.H. (A)

May be added to the file.

28.5.48

[illegible] 3?/5/48

M 28/5/48

39742

360

304.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
29 MAY 1948

OFFICE OF THE

Date 28/5 1948.

Hours Minutes

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From D.U.S

To Ass Sec E.P.H

Your T.M. No. 92325-7/47-A dt. 11-V-48

A reply is being despatched today in this office letter & Dis no 3315-II of 48 d 25-5-48.

RN 28/5/48

[illegible]

Please write on both sides.

L.Dis.No.3315-II/48.

Civil Veterinary Department,
Madras, dated 25th May 1948.

32

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 MAY 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

From

Sri K.S.Nayar GBVC., MRCVS., DTVM.,
Director of Veterinary Services, Madras

To

The Assistant Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

Sir,

Sub:- Colleges - Figures of admissions communitywar for the previous three years - Furnished.

39743

Ref:- Government post copy of telephonic message No.92325-7/47-A. Education dated 11-5-48.

----

p36 ante

I have the honour to furnish below particulars of admission community war into the Madras Veterinary College during the years 1944-4
1945-46 and 1946-47.

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47.
Brahmins ..	46	45	13
Non-Brahmins	9	7	44
Muslims	1	-	5

P.T.O.

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47.
Scheduled castes	1	-	-
Indian Christians	-	2	9
	57	54	71

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director of Veterinary Services,
Madras.

T.N./26-5.

RE
26/5

64

E.P.H.(A)

T.M. No. 92325-16/47 A Edn dated 7-6-48.

To the D.P.I.

37

P.C. also to go

PC Dispatched
1/6

p 36 c.f.
p 40 & 56 c.f.

Sub: Colleges - Figures of admissions Communitywar for the previous three years.

Ref: My T.M. No. 92325-7/47 A Edn. d. 11-5-48
and T.M. reminders d. 17-5-48 & 28-5-48.

Please send your reply to the T.M. read above not later than the 7th June 1948.

RE
1.6.48

1/6/48

Issued
1/6/48

Special 66

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

34

Post copy of telephonic message dated the 5th June 1948.

***

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

TO

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST.GEORGE, MADRAS.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 - JUN 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

42000

REF:- Your telephonic message No.92325/7/47-A. Edn. dated 11th May 1948 regarding community war number of admissions made in the Government Arts and Engineering Colleges during the years 1944--45, 1945--46 and 1946--47.

A statement showing the required particulars is herewith furnished. Particulars in respect of the Government College for Women, Guntur and Government College for Muslim Women, Madras are not furnished since the former came under the control of Government only last year and the latter has since been closed.

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

KAN.5/6

B.5/6.

Statement showing the number of admissions (community-war) made in the Junior classes in the Government Arts and Engineering Colleges during the years 1944-1945: 1945--46: and 1946--1947:

***

S.No.	Name of College:	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muslims.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Harijans.	Others.	Total.
1.	Govt.Arts College, Rajahmundry. ✓								
	1944--45	112	57	1	8	...	4	...	182
	1945--46	99	63	4	9	...	4	...	179
	1946--47	161	102	3	8	...	5	...	279
2.	Govt.Arts College, Anantapur. ✓								
	1944--45	85	103	20	20	...	2	...	230
	1945--46	118	130	11	28	...	9	...	296
	1946--47	165	142	13	19	...	7	1	347
3.	Presidency College, Madras.								
	1944--45	319	193	31	22	4	...	...	569
	1945--46	321	237	30	28	2	...	...	618
	1946--47	369	217	62	14	3	7	...	672
4.	Govt.Muslim College Madras.								
	1944--45	15	13	9	126	...	1	...	164
	1945--46	17	22	7	174	...	...	...	220
	1946--47	35	36	17	217	...	1	...	306
5.	Govt. College, Kumbakonam.								
	1944--45	179	111	11	12	...	...	...	313
	1945--46	195	105	8	12	...	...	...	320
	1946--47	223	146	[illegible]0	7	...	1	...	387
6.	Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.								
	1944--45	164	234	20	22	...	17	...	457
	1945--46	204	192	18	18	...	28	...	460
	1946--47	248	324	22	13	...	48	1	656
7.	Government College, Coimbatore.								
	1944--45	70	103	19	9	...	3	...	204
	1945--46	69	135	14	10	...	2	...	230
	1946--47	139	180	23	6	...	3	...	351
8.	Govt. Brennen College, Tellicherry:								
	1944--45	11	110	5	17	...	...	...	143
	1945--46	16	119	4	24	...	...	...	163
	1946--47	14	134	7	19	...	...	...	172
9.	Government College Mangalore.								
	1944--45	53	70	11	1	...	1	...	136
	1945--46	74	60	6	7	...	3	...	150
	1946--47	62	64	7	7	...	2	...	142
10.	Queen Mary's College Madras.								
	1944--45	45	42	22	7	11	3	1	131
	1945--46	90	54	31	13	11	2	1	202
	1946--47	88	76	29	4	6	4	1	208

S.No.	Name of the College.	Brahmans.	Non Brahmans.	Indian Christians	Muslims	European & Anglo-Indians.	Harijans.	Others.	Total.
	ENGINEERING COLLEGES.								
1.	Engineering College, Guindy.								
	1944--45	26	57	13	13	3	4	3	119
	1945--46	34	49	13	12	2	10	4	124
	1946--47	36	48	17	13	5	4	2	125
2.	Engineering College, ✓ Cocanada.								
	1946--47 (only)	28	63	4	7	...	3	...	105
3.	Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore.								
	(1944--45)								
	1945--46	21	41	5	6	1	2	...	76
	1946--47	21	54	12	5	1	1	2	96
4.	Engineering College, ✓ Anantapur.								
	1946--47 only	12	27	3	7	...	1	...	50
		97	196	42					

for Director of Public Instruction.

KAN.5/6

3/5/6

Education and P.H.(A) Deptt.

CONFIDENTIAL:

Letter/MS. ~~Ref~~.No. 1517 Edn.dated 9-6-1948

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi. (with enclosure) 37

Dpdy
12.6.48

(2) in original
3 spare copies
[Copy of letter to Secretary to P.H. (R.H.)] p 3 CF

Sir,

~~alle~~
ALLEGED discrimination against certain castes and communities in Madras Educational Institutions.

...

With reference to the letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India, addressed to the Hon'ble Sri T.S.Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education, Government of Madras, dated 16th March 1948, on the subject noted above I am directed to state as follows:

The ideal which this Government has in view and which in fact, any civilised Government must have in view, is to make education at all stages available freely and without any difficulty to all those who seek them. In fact, that is the position obtaining in this Province in the Elementary and High School stages and nobody has so far had to suffer for want of opportunities of education at those stages.

The difficulty comes in only with regard to Arts and Science Colleges and Technical Colleges. Unfortunately in these spheres, it is not possible to provide educational facilities to all that want them. It is not that any effort is wanting on the part of this Government but only that they are not able to find the finance for doing so. The struggle for seats in these colleges is great because they are the institutions the training in which opens out avenues of employment to young men and women who pass through them. So naturally, quite a number of people want admissions. The agitation made against the present system of admission is by one community, namely, the Brahmins and it is out of self-interest, this agitation is being made. They form about three per cent of the population and probably contribute no more than that percentage to the revenues. They are a small highly educated but exclusive community. This Government

~~2~~ 3

Government agree that they are entitled to all the education that they ask for subject to the needs of the other classes. Because the Brahmins have been a highly educated class, they have been occupying all positions of importance in public service so far. This naturally makes the other communities also go in for education and they want to be more and more educated. It was this that has been responsible for the clamour from other communities who form 97 per cent of the population for greater educational facilities to them or at least for a more wide-spread and broad-based distribution of the educational opportunities to all the classes. The Brahmins happen to be the most vital population controlling the press also in many places and a one-sided agitation has been set up that Brahmins have been discriminated against in admissions to Colleges. That cry is unfounded.

To meet the needs of social justice and to give a chance to backward communities also, as early as 1922, the Government of this Province appointed Committees for admission to various Government Colleges. In 1938, Rajaji abolished those Committees. Though elaborate rules were not then laid down to regulate admission to the Colleges, it is interesting to observe that, in the order abolishing the Committees, the following instructions of Rajaji were incorporated:-

Sri C. Raja gopalachari

Sri C. Raja gopalachari

> "The Principals ~~for~~ of the Government Colleges are
> requested, while making selections for admission
> to all classes in their colleges, to exercise the
> greatest care in seeing that due representation is
> given to non-Brahmins, to ~~all~~ minority communities,
> to Muhammadans, to scheduled classes and to women.
> The fact that candidates from backward communities
> do not possess high marks as candidates from forward
> communities should not stand in the way of deserving
> applicants from such communities being given
> due consideration. In the case, for example, of
> the Scheduled classes and of Muslim women very few of
> whom ever reach a collegiate standard, special
> consideration should be shown. In cases of doubt,
> the Principals of Colleges, may, if they consider
> it necessary, refer the case to the Director of
> Public Instruction for decision".

In respect of Medical Colleges, however, regular rules were framed to govern admissions. Those rules provide, *inter alia*, that "due regard should be paid to the admission of students from backward and unrepresented communities and the principle prescribed in the service rules for recruitment to the services should be kept in view in this regard."

~~3~~ 74

38

In 1940, the whole matter was reviewed. The Government while emphasising the instructions issued to the Principals in 1938, ordered as follows:

> "Government think that colleges which provide training to fit students to enter a profession and earn their own living, without special reference to Government service, should not be treated, for the purpose of admission, in the same way as Government service and that admission to such colleges should be in proportion to the extent to which the communities wish to take advantage of the facilities offered."

That order was cancelled in 1942 and, at the same time, the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General were informed that the instructions issued in 1938 should be rigidly adhered to.

In 1943, the Government laid down that the total number of seats available for admission in the Engineering and in the Medical Colleges should be distributed among the various linguistic groups of districts in proportion to the population. That mode of distribution of seats was made applicable to the Veterinary and the Agricultural Colleges too, subsequently.

In 1946, ~~Mr~~ Sri. Prakasam introduced a "rule of merit" for 20% of the seats and HE the Governor agreed to the working of the rule for a period of one year only. After the introduction of that rule, a very large increase ~~of~~ in the number of students in the colleges, belonging to the Brahmin community, was noticed; that increase led to an agitation in this Province from other communities that the Brahmins were introducing the thin end of the wedge and were trying to monopolize all educational opportunities for themselves. The rule was not therefore continued beyond one year.

2/6

In 1947, orders were issued to the effect that for admission to the Engineering Colleges, communal proportions laid down in the Service Rules should be followed as far as practicable. About the same time, the communal proportions in the Service Rules were made applicable for admission to the Agricultural and the Veterinary Colleges also.

In brief, the position now is that no rigid communal

The appended allotment shows made to the different colleges according to Communities in the years 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47 & 1947-48

proportion is laid down ~~for~~ admission to Arts Colleges but that the general instructions given in 1938 hold the field; and that, in regard to all Professional Colleges, the communal proportions prescribed in the Service Rules are followed, in addition to the allotment of seats on a linguistic basis. A set of the orders in force is enclosed.

Substitute for this -k on p27 n.f.

The following statement shows the admissions made to the different colleges according to communities in 1947-48:-

Courses.	No. of seats available in the colleges.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Christians and Anglo-Indians.	Harijans.	Percentage of Brahmins
B.A.	4,108	1,512	1,545	166	576	58	37%
Intermediate	12,192	4,178	5,603	630	1,341	275	34.3%
Engineering Colleges.	365	78	209	29	48	-	21.4%
Medical Colleges.	322	58	148	46	57	13	18.0%
Agricultural Colleges.	186	49	107	14	15	1	27%
Veterinary Colleges.	90	46	32	1	10	1	51%

The figures about admissions to the Arts Colleges include not only those of Government Colleges but also those for non-Government Arts Colleges.

The Government of India will see from the figures supplied ~~above~~ that the Brahmin community has not after all suffered as badly as they want to make out. Though they are three per cent of the population, they get in 1947-48 34.9 get 37 per cent of the seats in Arts colleges B.A., 34.3% of the seats in the Intermediate classes, 21.4% 24.4% in the Engineering Colleges, 18% in the Medical Colleges, 28.6% 27% in the Agricultural Colleges and 51.1% 51% in the Veterinary College. It is not as though this Government have all of a sudden shut out the opportunities of education to Brahmins. This Government are only trying to distribute it as widely as possible. The cry of the advanced communities of communalism in educational institutions is only a form of black-mail, trying to get all facilities for themselves. After all, these ~~are~~ are days of democracy and no Government drawing its support from the people can afford to ignore the demand of the 97 per cent of the people, who are educationally backward, but who pay practically all the taxes, for a fair distribution of educational opportunities. They can do so only at their peril.

It cannot be that education can be given only to people who score top marks. Marks are not the only criterion for efficiency. Consistent with the student's capacity to imbibe and make use of the knowledge imparted to him, educational opportunities should be broad-based and made available to as large a section of the community as possible. It cannot be the monopoly and close preserve of a small highly advanced and exclusive section of the community. As already stated, this Government want that happy state of making education available to all who want it. But they are unable to do it because of financial difficulties. Till that happens, the system in vogue here, which amounts really to a rationing of a commodity in short supply, is the best under the circumstances. If the Government of India are prepared to bear the expenses for opening more Arts and Science Colleges and Technical Colleges, this Government have no objection at all to throw them open on the basis of marks alone and nothing else.

This Government want to make it clear that there is no discrimination whatsoever against any community. A community cannot complain if it gets more than 30% of the seats though it forms only three per cent of the population. If, in spite of it, it raises a hue and cry, it raises only suspicion in the other communities. After all, even in the technical colleges, for communities other than Brahmins, this Government insist upon boys having a high standard of proficiency before they can be admitted. They do not want to bring down the level of the more advanced communities, but want to raise the level of the backward communities. That is the principle of admissions into Government colleges.

~~It is hoped~~ this Govt hope that this fairly exhaustive letter ~~should~~

should dispel any doubts which the Government of India might have had as a result of the agitation of some interested people into thinking that this Government are discriminating against any community.

In this connection it may be ~~pointed~~ mentioned also out that the Government ha~~ve~~s just received a representation from the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Madras, impressing upon them the need for the retention of the present rule of reservation of seats for the various communities.

Y.O.S.

6/3/48

6/3/4.

pp 13-14 CF

Here enter A on page 27 n.f.

Appendix

[H.E. Statement at (A)]

Notes

Edn and P.H. Dept

A.

C. No: 92325 A. Letter from the Chief Secy to Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiar No: 5656/47-1 d/ 8.11.47.

—

Admission into colleges - Communal principle.

—

Under Secretary
458
Public Department

There was a Leg. Assembly resoln on the subject mentioned above and it was being dealt with ~~in~~ in the Public dept. Public may be requested to state whether the resoln was discussed and also to put up the file for reference.

24/12/47

3/1/48 Public

E.P.H. u.o. 92325-1/47 A
dated 3-1-48

Public (Services) Department.

E & P.H. apparently refer to the ~~notice~~ Legislative Assembly Resolution, given notice of by Sri T. Viswanatham, M.L.A. regarding cancellation of the communal G.O. regarding Public Services and admission to colleges. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn by him. The file was circulated to H.Pr. and H.M.(Home). It has not yet returned from circulation. This file may be returned ~~to~~ to E & P.H.

A

6/1/48 6/1/48

7.1.48 E + P.H.

Public u.o. 32/48-1
7.1.48

Education and Public Health Department
8 - JAN 1948
(E24

Assistant Secretary to Government
32.
- 5 JAN 1948
Chief Secretariat

Edn & P.H. Dept

This may lie over till 25.1.48 when Public may be reminded again

9/1/48.

10/1/48

Public may now be requested to put up the papers referred to above.

29.1.48 29/1/48

30/1/48 Public.

E.P.H. u.o. 92325-2/47 A
dated 2-2-8

A

Public (Ser) Dept.

The Legislative Assembly Resolution referred to at 'A' on p. 1 ante. lapsed on account of the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly. The pp. were recorded in G.O. Ms. 190 Public (Ser) of 28.1.48, which is put up at flag (V).

The file may be returned to E & P.H.

4/2/48 4-2-48

6/2/48

E & P.H

Intimation Slip Sent to C.R.I.S.

Pub (Ser. A) W.O.
458/48-1
6.2.48.

(V)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
7 FEB 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
9137

Edu. & P.H. (A) Dept

Attention is invited to the notes of this dept. on pages 10-11 n.f. of G.O. No. 190 Pub. (Ser), dated 28.1.1948, which explains the present position of communal representation in the matter of admissions to the various educational institutions under the control of this Dept. | A

The request at 'A' on page 1 c.f. seems to be that ~~all~~ ~~[illegible]~~ all orders re. to 'A' above should be cancelled. This is ~~only~~ a matter of policy and orders may, therefore, be taken in circulation.

It is ~~[illegible]~~ stated by the M.L.A that regulation of admissions acc. to communities is ~~invalid~~, ~~in view~~ of the Indian Constitution Act. Legal may be requested to offer their remarks on this point before circulation.

'A' on p 1 cf.

Dev. may also see regarding admissions into the institutions under their control, before Legal see.

28/2/48

29/2/48 D.S. 3/3/48

S

J. Secy.

Dev. Legal.

Thro' D/S.

5/3/48 23/2/48

E.P.H. u.o. 92325-3/47 A
dated 5.3.48

Dev. (E) Dept

To AS

The note of the E & P.H Dept, above may be perused. The file has been sent to this dept. for remarks regarding observance of Communal ~~[illegible]~~ principle in the matter of admission into the educational institutions

Dev. 7977 E/48
7-3-48.

3

under the control of this Dept. — So far as Madras Veterinary College, is concerned instructions have been issued that Communal proportion should be observed as far as possible in the matter of admission to the College.

D.O. 62218 E/47 (not put up)

11/3/48 12-3-48

Thro A IV

Devt A IV

So far as the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla are concerned instructions have been issued to the Selecting authorities that an overall communal proportion as laid down in the Service Rules should be observed as far as possible in the matter of admission to the Colleges.

D.O. 60326(A) A IV/47 12.2.47 (not put up)

not put up

15.3.48 15-3-48

The file may be passed on to Legal.

A.S. II

Dev. u.o. no.
27977 E/48-1
26-3-48.

Legal dept.

The M.L.A has evidently clause 23(2) of the Draft Constitn. of India in mind. That clause is in the following terms:

"No minority whether based on religion, community or language shall be discriminated against in regard to the admission of any person belonging to such minority into any educational instin. maintained by the State"

S.O. 3771 P.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
30 MAR 1948
LEGAL DEPARTMENT

If a person belonging to a religious or communal minority is denied admn. into a State educational instn. on the ground of his belonging to such minority, the above clause will have been contravened. The test as to whr. there has been discrimination or not is this: would the person concerned have been admitted if he had belonged to some other or the majority community? If the answer is "Yes", there has been discrimination within the meaning of clause 23(2)

6

community or language shall be discriminated against in regard to admission of any person belonging to such community into any edl: institution maintained by the State. The opinion of the Legal dept is at pp 3-4 ante.

The question as stated by the Legal Secy is of far reaching importance and orders of Govt may be taken.

"H.M.(P.H.) may also see
6/4

The Private Secy to the Hon'ble Minister for Edn, New Delhi, has requested by wire that the information desired by ~~Moulana Azad~~ the Hon'ble Minister may be furnished very urgently as it is required in connection with a short notice question in the Central Assembly. H.M. (Edn) is on tour and returns to Madras only on 7.4.48. Perhaps a reply may be sent that this Govt are considering the matter and that a reply will be sent as soon as possible. Subject to approval a draft telegram is put up.

The Hon'ble Premier may see.

5/4/48.

5/4/48

D.S.

F.S.

5/4/48

6/4/48

S

6/4

Please see L.F. below – when, with reference to a trunk call from the Private Secy to the Hon'ble Minister of Edn, [illegible] it has been [illegible] that H.M. (Edn) may speak to the Hon'ble Minister for Edn. on the trunk phone tomorrow afternoon. In view of this, no telegram is necessary now.

I do not think the figures referred to at page 5 ante in the minute of H.M.(Edn) will constitute a sufficient answer to the query made in the letter from Moulana Abul Kalam Azad at page 3 c.f.

We will have to acknowledge the fact that as far as professional institutions under Government are concerned (Engineering and Medical and Veterinery and Agricultural) communal ratios have been laid down on the same lines as those applicable to recruitment to Government service, and that for non-professional institutions run by Government no ratios have been prescribed but instructions have been issued that admissions should provide for proper representation

43

of all communities. Copies of the orders may be sent to the Government of India.

Prescription of communal ratios for admission to colleges is not necessarily connected with the prescription of ratios for recruitment to Government service. The proper working of the latter would merely require sufficient numbers to become qualified (with an adequate margin for selection) among the various communities to fill the posts according to communal ratio; there is no reason to think that these numbers would not be forthcoming if no restrictions were imposed in regard to admissions to colleges. But if the Madras Government wish to justify to the Government of India the existing arrangements relating to admissions to Government colleges, they will have to say that these rules are ~~passed~~ based on the same principle as that underlying recruitment to Govt. service – namely, that as seats in professional colleges are limited it is considered desirable that opportunities should be provided there for all classes of the community – though it would be difficult to make out a case to the Government of India even then, why, beyond general instructions such as those now applicable to non-professional colleges, it is considered necessary to prescribe specific communal ratios.

Although the present enquiry from the Education Minister, Government of India does not make mention of it, attention is invited to Section 23(2) of the Draft Constitution: the question is likely to be raised publicly sooner or later, in connection with that provision, if it is duly embodied in the final constitution; in ~~any~~ fact, it may be noticed that it has been raised in the communication at page 1 c.f. which has been dealt with in the notes at pages 1-4 ante. Our present arrangements prescribing communal ratios will, as indicated by Legal in their note at pages 3-4 ante, not be compatible with that provision. A decision has therefore to be taken on the point whether we can still maintain these arrangements, and if not, and if this Government still want to maintain them, how the position could be defended?. If, as seems to be the case, the arrangements cannot be maintained after Section 23(2) is embodied in the final constitution as a fundamental right, the question also arises, whether, instead of merely staying the present enquiry, and having latter on, in any case, to abandon the existing arrangements, it is not expedient to abandon them ~~and than~~ even on the present occasion: it may be noticed that the letter from the Minister for Education, Government of India seems to imply that the Government of India are likely to consider the question of withholding educational grants if they reply to the present enquiry is not satisfactory to them. If this is conceded, we may arrange to issue instructions in time to apply to admissions in ~~next~~ June ~~-to~~ July 1948, and inform the Government of India accordingly. In view of the fact that Section 23(2) of the Draft Constitution embodies a decision arrived at after a full debate in the Constituent Assembly it seems to me that it would be neither expedient nor feasible to arrange to move for an amendment to that clause as suggested by Legal at 'M' at page 4 ante.

A

Public may see on the question of policy involved, and Legal and Development may see again with reference to the further noting on the communication at page 3 c.f. Finance may also see with reference to 'A' ~~at~~ above. ~~page~~

The attention of the departments may be invited to the note in the linked file. They may be requested to deal with the case very urgently so that the case may be put up to H.M.(Edn) for giving an intermediate reply on the phone tomorrow to the Minister for Education, Government of India.

After that, the case may be circulated in due course to H.M.(Edn), H.M.(P.H.), H.M.(Agri), H.M.(Fin) and H.Pr.

6/4/48

Pub.
Legal.
Dev.
Fin.

E. P.H. u.o. 92325-4/(4)A
dated 6.4.48

Box

with L.F.

Recd at 2.25 P.M.
6.4.48

9

Pub (Ser) Dpt

Vide

The communications at pp 3 & 8 C.F. & notes from p 4 ante may be perused. So far as Communal representation in public services is concerned, the present policy of the Govt. is to maintain the status quo. See p6 n.p. in L.F. II re a Leg. Assembly Resln on the subject.

The file may be passed on to Legal.

dislinked
C-1025/48 Pub (Ser)

6.4.48

6/4

Box

Pub (Ser) no. 12971
6.4.48

4 P.M.
6/4

Legal Department

No further remarks in Legal, beyond those set out in the note at pp 3-4 ante. The question as to whether an amendment should be moved to Clause 23(2) of the Draft Constitn. or not, is one of administrative policy. Unless such an amendment is moved and carried, the present policy of the Govt. reserving seats in a fixed proportion for the various communities in Govt. colleges will become illegal, as soon as the new Constitn. comes into force, and will have to be abandoned

K.R. 6/4/48

6/4

S/

Legal U.O. 412/-1
6/4/48
4.30 PM

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 APR 1948
4.30 pm
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Devt. Dept.

Seen in Dev. I do not have any special remarks to offer w.r.t. the Agricultural & Vety colleges.

6.4.48

Secy
Fin

6/4

Dev. No. 39349 D/48
6-4-48
(with 2 L.F.)

6.15 PM
6.4.48

The answer to H.M. Education, Government of ~~Madras~~ India may be as follows:--

In this Province, it has been necessary that proper encouragement should be given to backward communities in the matter of education and so, orders have been issued with regard to Government institutions that the admission to colleges should be according to certain recognised proportions. With regard to the Arts Colleges, the number admitted according to the communities in the whole of the province is as follows:--

	No. of seats available in B.A. or B.Sc.	Brahmins	Non-Brahmins	Muslims	Christians and Anglo Indians.	Harijans.	Percentage of Brahmins.
B.A.	4,108	1,512	1,545	166	576	58	37%
Intermediate	12,192	4,178	5,603	630	1,341	275	34.3%

It will be seen that with regard to the Medical, the Engineering and the Agricultural Colleges, the numbers admitted from the various communities have been as follows:

	No. of seats available in the Colleges.	Brahmins	Non-Brahmins	Muslims	Christians and Anglo Indians	Harijans	Percentage of Brahmins.
Engineering Colleges.	365	78	209	29	48	..	21.4%
Medical Colleges.	322	58	148	46	57	13	18.0%
Agricultural Colleges.	186	49	107	14	15	1	27%
Veterinary College	90	46	32	1	10	1	51%.

~~(Figures with regard to the Agricultural Colleges may be given here)~~

The Brahmins are roughly 3% of the population. Till now, they had monopolised most of the jobs in the higher cadre and most of the learned professions. There has been an agitation for over a quarter of a century that all influential and learned professions should not be filled up by one community whose population is very small and that others also should be encouraged and should be given opportunities to do so. In view of that longstanding agitation, the above rules were issued.

It will be seen that the percentage of admission of Brahmins in Arts Colleges is roughly 37% in the B.A. and 34.3% in the Intermediate in spite of this restriction. The Government would like to point out that the agitation at present made in the Centre is not to remove the communal inequalities but to confirm and intensify the communal inequalities so that again a virtual monopoly for higher education and service may be established by one community who have had advantages of this kind for many centuries and who have by that reason kept down

the other communities. It is to avoid these inequalities that the present rules were devised. Any change in the present rule is bound to create a much greater amount of agitation and will result in serious discontent.

A reply on the lines indicated above may be sent. I understand H.M. Public Health is not in town. There was a phone call from the Education Minister of the Government of India asking for an early reply and so, this may be circulated immediately to H.Pr. so that after he has seen it, a reply may be sent.

TSA
7-4-48

I have explained to HM (Edn.) that this HM.'s also will have to see (as indicated by me at p. 8 ante)

Fin. Secy may see before circulation as originally marked.

8/4/48

Secy. Fin.

E.P.H. u.o. 92325-5/47A
dated 8.4.48

Finance (Expre.A)

The case has been sent to this department with reference to the point raised in the note of Secretary, Education and Public Health at 'A' on page 8 above. As pointed out by E & P. H. Secretary, the demi-official letter from the Hon'ble Abdul Kalam Azad, Education Minister to the Government of India on page 3 C.F. would seem to imply that the Government of India are likely to consider the question of withholding grants for post-war development schemes relating to Education if the reply to their present enquiry is not satisfactory to them. The grants from the Government of India for post-war development schemes are subject to the following conditions:-

(i) That the schemes under each head form part of a policy or plan approved generally by the Government of India (and have been scrutinised adequately both administratively and financially and sanctioned by the competent Provincial Authority before they are executed and that adequate steps have been taken to ensure administrative and technical efficiency in their execution).

(ii) Information should be supplied by the Provincial Government as required by the Government of India regarding the details of schemes falling under the head in question.

(iii) Facilities should be given to the representatives of the Government of India to keep in touch with the development and the progress of schemes, should they so desire.

(iv) An annual report of the progress made in the execution of the schemes should be made available to the Government of India.

(v) Major variations in schemes should be notified in advance to the Government of India.

(vi) In special cases, the Government of India may attach specific conditions to individual schemes.

The grants are purely ex-gratia and it is entirely at the discretion of the Government of India/to withhold them in whole or in part in respect of any individual scheme or group of schemes relating to a department, if they feel that any of the prescribed conditions are not satisfied or that the policy followed by the Government in respect of a department is not in conformity with that laid down by them. Withholding of grants may be made by them with reference to condition (i) or (vi) above.

The grants so far given by the Government of India for post-war development schemes of the Education Department are:-

	Rs Lakhs.
1945-6 and 1946-7 and 1-4-1947 to 14-8-1947	82.85
15-8-1947 to 31-3-1948.	59.57
Total.	142.42

The above grants represent the entire expenditure relating to post-war development schemes of the Education Department in the respective years. The total provision for schemes of the Education Department in the five year plan of post-war development is Rs 34 crores. As it was found that the cost of the five year plan as originally framed amounted to Rs 135 crores, a sum beyond the resources of the Province, the Government decided to reduce it to about Rs 80 crores and revise the five-year plan accordingly. The provision for schemes of the Education Department was reduced to Rs 11 crores in the revised plan. Deducting the expenditure of Rs 1.42 crores already incurred to end of 1947-8, there is still an expenditure of Rs 9.58 crores to be incurred in 1948-9 and subsequent years. (The provision made in the programme of post-war development schemes for 1948-9 which has been sent to the Govt. of India is Rs 81 lakhs*). The Hon'ble the Finance Minister to the

to the Government of India said in his speech introducing the budget for 1948-9 that Central grants for post-war development schemes will, in future, be contingent on Provinces spending from their own resources at least an equal amount. If the Government of India decide to withhold all further grants for post-war development schemes relating to the Education Department, we shall lose about half of Rs 9½ crores or Rs 4¾ crores. This will seriously affect the financial position of the Province. A deficit of Rs 5.62 crores is anticipated in the budget for 1948-9 and larger deficits are anticipated in subsequent years, as a result of the proposed introduction of total 'prohibition' of alcoholic liquors throughout the Province from the 1st October 1948 and the provision for development schemes of various nation-building departments. It is therefore very desirable, from the financial point of view, that our policy should be framed, as far as possible, in such a way that no risk of loss of Central grants is involved.

A

11
1.42
9.58

8/4/48

S

The above note sets out the position in regard to grants from the G. of I. Although the grant in each year for P.W.R. schemes (other than schemes for which specific grants are made) will be a 'block' grant, the size of the grant will depend on the total expenditure to be incurred on 'approved' schemes & if any class of schemes are not 'approved' for purposes of the grant, the grant will to that extent be reduced. The grants on account of Education schemes which we may expect to receive from the G. of I. on the basis of our curtailed P.W.R. plan may be estimated at about Rs 4 3/4 crores during the quinquennium, and this Govt. cannot afford to run the risk of grants

A above

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* (Of this about Rs 67 lakhs represents provision for compulsory Ele.Edn. for which provision has not been made in the B.E. for 1948-49)

~~[illegible]~~ of this magnitude being with-held

H.M. (Fin) may see before a reply is sent.

8.4.48 Secretary E&P.H.

The case relates to the reply to be sent to the communication received from Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India (at page 3 c.f.).

The views of this department are in my note at pages 6-8 ante.

The notes of Public, Legal and Development are at page 9 ante and the note of Finance at pages 11-14 ante.

The discussions link up, on the point of the bearing of Section 23(2) of the Draft Constitution, with the noting at pages 1-4 ante on another matter: communication at page 1 c.f; the note of Legal on that point is at pages 3-4- ante.

The case was put up on the 7th to H.M.(Edn) before the departments had completed examination - Finance had not yet noted then - for the purpose of enabling him to give an interim reply on the trunk phone to the Minister for Education, Government of India, who had asked for a reply on the 7th against a short notice question coming on in the Central Assembly the next day. H.M.(Edn) has recorded his minutes at pages 10-11 ante. As Finance have noted subsequently, H.M.(Edn) may see the case again.

The case may now be circulated.

9/4/48

H.M. (Edn.)
H.M. (P.H.)
H.M. (Agri.)
H.M. (Fin.)
H.P.

We needn't get into unnecessary fight. There is no question of their withholding payment. I do not think there is any question of withholding payment of these grants and even if they do, it will only be with reference to Collegiate Education wherein we have introduced certain rules. Having in view the sentiment in this province, I believe we must be able to convince the Government of India that our procedure is correct. But even supposing that we are not able to convince them, they will at best stop their grant to our colleges which is precious little. The Department may put up the post-war development grant that we have received for colleges in recent years, to have a clear notion,

1A

I may state here for ~~the~~ information that the Draft Constitution provides for such arrangements being made.

Clause 37 at page 14 reads as follows:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the scheduled tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Our provisions are with reference to the bringing up of the backward and the weaker sections of the people and so, it is quite ~~xx~~consistent with the new Constitution.

TSA
10.4.48

Circulation interrupted - for action with reference to 'A' at p. 14 ante in the minute of H.M. (Rev.).
12/4/48.

16

Edn and P. H. Dept

Routine Note

US

The information required by H.M. (Edn) at A on page 14 ~~nf~~ ante is not available in this dept. It is understood that Fin may be able to furnish it. This may be sent to Fin for furnishing it.

12/4/48.

12/4/48 S

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
14 APR 1948
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

E.P.H. u.o. 92325-6/(47) A
dated 12.4.48

Finance (P.W.R.) Dept.

In the note of this Dept. on pp.11-13 (N.F.) ante in the main file, the total amount of grant for post-war development schemes of the Education Dept. already sanctioned by the Govt. of India and expected to be sanctioned by them for the schemes of the Education Dept. in the five year plan of post-war development, were given. In his minute on p.14 ~~N.F.~~ ante H.M.(Education) requires information in respect of post-war development grant received for Colleges in recent years. The total cost of the five year plan of post-war development drawn up in 1945-6 was estimated at Rs.135.11 crores. As the financial position of the Province has deteriorated, the question of revising the 5 year plan so as to bring down the total expenditure to about Rs.80 crores is under consideration. The figures showing the estimated cost for the individual schemes relating to Colleges under the control of the various depts (Arts, Engineering, Medl, Agrl, Forest etc) included ~~under~~ in the revised plan are not available. The cost according to the original plan has been ~~taken up~~ adopted and the total cost of the schemes relating to Colleges in the Education, Medical, Agriculture, Forest and Veterinary Depts. and the grant so far received ~~is as~~ are shown below:-

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
28707
17 APR 1948
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

X

(Admission to all these colleges is dealt with on P.10 NF)

Dept.	Total cost of scheme	Amount of grants so far received.	Balance.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Education	2,93,83,505	25,67,289	2,68,16,216
Medical	1,20,00,000	6,91,537	1,13,08,463
Agriculture	18,36,000	15,15,698	3,20,302
Forest	5,32,000	4,78,023	53,977
Veterinary	17,65,000	-	17,65,000
		Total	4,02,63,958

If the Government of India withhold future grants ~~this~~ for the above colleges, the Govt. will be losing about Rs. 2.01, ~~40,373~~ crores (half of ~~4,02,81,958~~ Rs 4.02 crores). Even allowing for a proportionate reduction with reference to 'X' marked, the loss will be about Rs 1.20 crores.

SM 15.4.48

15/4/48

S

EHH 15.4.48

EHH.

80/135 × 2.01

1608/135

2/.2

Fwd no ~~1807~~ 28707/PWR-1 15.4.48

Edn and P.H. Dept

27384 A

The file may be circulated to H.M. (Edn) with reference to A on page 14 ante and also to the other H.Ms and the Hon'ble Premier.

15/4/48.

16/4/48 S

16/4/48

H.M. (Pro: Legal) ✓
H.M. (Rev.)
H.M. (P.H.) ✓
H.M. (Agri.) ✓
H.M. (Rin.) ✓
H. Pr. ✓

X as marked on page 14 ante

I should like to state two things in connection with this question. On the purely legal side, the whole thing turns on the construction of the words in Clause (ii) of Section 23 of the Draft Constitution that "no minority, whether based on religion, community or language, shall be discriminated against". Whether, in this particular case, the reservation of seats for minority communities is a discrimination in favour, or, discrimination against, is a pure and simple question of fact. The point for consideration is, whether the students of such minority communities, ~~such as Muhammadans and Christians~~ will have larger or lesser chance, of admission in the Professional Colleges if there is to be no reservation. If, on the question of actual results, it is considered that this provision will operate as a discrimination against the minority communities, and not ~~for~~ in favour, then reservation will certainly offend both the spirit and the language of Clause (ii) of Section 23 of the Constitution. The provision pointed out by H.M. Education and set down in Clause 37 is an indication that the Constitution makes a difference ~~that~~ between the minority communities on the one side and the backward and depressed communities on the other ~~side~~. Clearly the Constitution is in favour of special discrimination in favour of these latter communities.

The second thing I should like to say is, that after all, these provisions in the Constitution have not been finally accepted and passed by the Dominion Parliament. And perhaps, the policy of the Madras Government in this matter may lead the Dominion Parliament to re-consider the question and make the position more clear one way or the other. If, finally, their view is embodied in the Constitution against the views of the Madras Government, it is up to us to consider what further action we should take in the matter.

OR 17/4

My views have been expressed on pp. 10, 11, and 15 ante and I have nothing more to add to them. A reply on those lines may be sent to the Government of India. Other H.Ms. may please see.

TSA
17.4-48

I agree with H.M (Edn)

~~AAS~~ 19/4

I agree with H.M. (Education) A letter explaining the circumstances under which we have to do it may be sent to G. of In. The Bogey of the Govt. of India stopping grants is not

19

at all warranted by the letter of ~~Sir~~ Moulana A.K. Azad. It is only a fertile imagination.

KM
19/4

H.M (Edn)

20.4

H.Pr.

It may also be stated that the cry by the advanced communities of communalism in Educational Institutions is only a form of black-mail, of trying to get all facilities for themselves. After all, these are days of democracy -- and no Government drawing its support from the people can afford to ignore the demand of 97 per cent of the people who are educationally backward but who pay practically all the taxes for a fair distribution of educational opportunities. It can do so only at the peril of its existence.

It cannot be that education can be given only to people who score top marks. Marks are not the only criterion for efficiency. Consistent with a student's capacity to imbibe and make use of the knowledge imparted to him, educational opportunities should be as broad based and made available to as large a section of the community as possible. It cannot be the monopoly and close preserve of a small highly advanced and exclusive section of the community. ~~Then~~ We want that happy state, that of making education available to all who want it, ~~arrives~~ and then there will be no complaints. We are unable to do it because of financial difficulties. Till then our system which amounts really to a rationing of a commodity in short supply is the best. If the Government of India are prepared to foot the bill for opening more Arts & Science Colleges and Technical Colleges, we have no objection at all to throw them open on the basis of marks alone, and nothing else. Till then let us carry on in our own way. We don't admit duds in our colleges, even though they belong to educationally backward classes. First class men only are itted to Technical Colleges.

I

50

I should like to see the draft letter incorporating all these points.

When did this system of communal proportion in colleges begin

G.P.R
22/4

I think the accompanying draft will do

G.P.R
23/4

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
22 APR 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(Hon. Pr. wants a copy of the letter to be sent to him)

B
23.4.48
P.A.

N

The draft of H.Pr. is at 'R' below.

I submit that the statement at 'A' at page 3 of the draft that 'this was not done for any other college' is not correct. The instructions relating to the observance, in respect of admissions, of the rules of proportion for Government service, apply now to all professional colleges. I have now put a re-draft in which that is mentioned, and the passages leading up to this, factual, have also been slightly recast, and the present position summed up. I suggest that this portion (pages 1-2 of 'S') may be substituted for the portion within square brackets at pages 2-3 of the draft of H.Pr.

As suggested in the marginal note on page 3 of 'R' the figures have been mentioned at page 3 of 'S'. I have added a note there to make it clear that the figures include those for non-Government Arts Colleges also.

P

With reference to 'D' at page 4 of H.Pr's draft I have to point out that no rules have been laid down insisting on first-class qualifications in all cases, nor are we certain that in actual fact no persons except those with first-class qualifications are admitted in any of the institutions. I ~~will~~ suggest therefore that for 'first-class' the words 'high qualifications' may be substituted.

The case may be re-circulated for orders whether the draft of H.Pr. with the modifications suggested by me may issue. I suggest also that in view of the importance of the matter, and with particular reference to Secretariat Instruction 6(23), H.E. may also see the case.

26/4/48

Please see herewith the copy of the letter which I am sending to Moulana Azad. I have promised in that letter to send a fuller reply later on. I have received certain representations (*) from the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India over this matter. In the fuller reply that we have promised, a reference ~~may~~ be made to their representations also. /K My letter to Moulana Azad may be circulated to all H.Ms. concerned /L and after circulation, an official draft may be put up. after circulation. /M

H.M. (Edn.)
H.M. (P.H.)
H.M. (Agri.)
H.M. (Fin.)
H. Pr.
H.E.

for 'Legal' obs.

(*) placed below pp 12-14 CF

(Box) 56C

TSA
28.4.48

SECRETARY, EDN, AND P. H. DEPT.
2 APR 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The copy of the letter sent by H.M.(Edn) to Moulana Azad is at 'T'.

It follows mainly the draft of H.Pr. at 'R'. The passage at 'M' at page 3 of 'T' corresponds to 'A' at page 3 of 'R', about which I have pointed out at 'N' at page 20 ante that the statement is not correct. In the figures furnished the factor of 'correction' indicated by me at 'P' at page 20 ante has not been given. As suggested by me at page 20 ante, in the official report to be sent, my re-draft at 'S' on the factual portions may be substituted for the corresponding portions in the draft at 'R' and the letter at 'T'. H.M. Edn. may see again on the points mentioned above.

The other H.Ms. concerned and H.Pr. and H.E. may see the letter sent by H.M.(Edn) to Moulana Azad-with reference to 'L' in the minute of H.M.(Edn) above.

With reference to 'M' in that minute, an official draft ~~may~~ will be put up, embodying 'K' in the minute of H.M.(Edn), and with reference to any further instructions given by other H.Ms. concerned and the H.Pr. and H.E, after they have all

---

Seen the case.

28/4/48

O&D 28/4

H.M. (Edn.) ✓
H.M. (P.H.) ✓ 29/4
H.M. (Agri.) ✓
H.M. (Fin.) ✓
for H. Pr. (H.M. (P.W.)) ✓
H.E. ✓

(H.M. (P.H.) wants a copy of the letter to be sent to the Hon. Moulana Azad for his personal file)
27/4/48
P.A. to Hon. (P.H.)

The correction suggested above may be made in the official reply to be given. Other H.Ms. may see.

TSA
29.4.48

29/4

30.4

30/4

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S SECRETARIAT
671
3 1948

SECRETARY, EDN, AND P. H. DEPT.
5 - MAY 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

4 May 1948

A draft letter is subd.
It may be circulated to H.M. (Edn)
6/5/48
6/5/48

H.M. (Edn.)

O&D 6/5 (Box)

I would like to know before issuing the letter the statistics with regard to admission to the Medical, Engineering and other Colleges in the previous three years so that if necessary that may also be incorporated, in the letter.

SECRETARY, EDN, AND P. H. DEPT.
- MAY 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Letter at
[H 72-77]

TSA
8.5.48

P.T.O.

P.T.O.

Secretary, E. & P.H.

Please see herewith the letter of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister of the Government of India. I have sent the file with regard to admissions, back to the department for some further information. That file may be put up. The letter referred to by Moulana Azad may also be flagged and put up so that we may consider what reply may be given to that letter.

p 38 cf

p 3 CF

35183

TSA
11-5-48

H.M. Education.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 12 MAY 1948 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The information required by H.M. (Edn) has been called for from the D.P.I, S.G, D.A. and D.V.S. H.M. (Edn) may see.

p 36 cf

12/5/48. 12/5/48 13/5/48

The information mentioned above will be necessary to send a reply. The matter has been pending for a long time and so, we must send the reply as soon as possible. The reply may be expedited.

TSA
12.5.48

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 13 MAY 1948 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

A draft reminder T.M. is sub.d. for approval.

17.5.48

17/5/48

proof

[Issued as T.M. No. 92325-8/47 A Edn. d. 17.5.48.]

P.T.O.

p43-45 c.f.

Secretary, E. & P.H.

Please see herewith the communication from Mr. Basheer Ahmed Syed, Secretary of the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India. It may be filed with the relevant papers.

I had asked for certain information to send an official reply to Moulana Azad, Education Minister of the Government of India. That file ~~may~~ has not yet been put up to me. The information may be expedited so that we may send up the information as soon as possible.

TSA
19-5-48

H.M. Education.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 MAY 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

37430

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
20 MAY 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The information referred to by H.M. has been called for in the T.M. on p36 c.f. A reminder has been issued on the 17th. Replies may be awaited. Put up again on 24/5/48

21-5-48
21/5/48
21/5/48

c.no. 35573 from the S.G. P.C. of T.M. d. 12-5-48. p46 c.f.
c.no. 37992 from the D.P.I. P.C. of T.M. d. 20-5-48. p52 c.f.
c.no. 38009 from the D.G.A. No. X.1.634/48 d. 15-5-48. p54 c.f.

The replies of the D.P.I. and the D.V.S. to the T.M. on p36 c.f. may be awaited.
Remind on 29/5/48

26-5-48
26/5/48
27/5/48

P.T.O.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Secretary, E.& P.H.

With regard to the reply that has to be sent to Hon'ble Maulana Azad with reference to admissions in colleges, I had called for certain information. It is many months since we received his letter and we ought to send an official reply as soon as possible. The information called for may be expedited and the file put up.

TSA
26-5-48

H.M. Education.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
27 MAY 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

[Issued as T.M. No. 92325-9/(e) A Edn. d. 28-5-48]

The D.P.I. and the D.V.S. may be reminded.
D.P.I. may be asked to remind the Principals by wire if necessary.
A draft T.M. is subd. for approval.
H.M. (Edn) may see after issue

27-5-48
27/5/48
28/5/48
S 28/5/48
H.M. (Edn)

The information that I have asked for is the statistics with regard to admission to the Medical, Engineering and other colleges in the previous three years. That information must be readily available in our office and in the office of the other respective departments. That we should take nearly 20 days to get that information does not reflect well on us. The file may be put up after that information is received.

TSA
29.5-48

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
29 MAY 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

p62 c.f. c.no. 39743 from the D.V.S. L. Dis. 3315-II/48 d. 25-5-48.

The D.P.I. along has yet to furnish the figures. He may be asked to send them not later than 7.6.48. A draft T.M. is submitted for approval.

1.6.48
1/6/48

p64 c.f. [Issued as T.M. No. 92325-16/47 A Edn. 1-6-48]

~~28~~ 54

Lr. 42000 from the D.P.I. P.c. of T.M. d. 5.6.48.

The information asked for by H.M. (Edn.) on p22 ante is given in the Statement put up at ~~at~~ Ⓐ.

2. Portion 'B' on page 4 of ~~in~~ the draft letter to the G. of I. put up below may be recast as follows:

"The appended Statement shows the admissions made to the different colleges according to communities in the years 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48."

A copy of the Statement at Ⓐ will be appended to the draft.

3. The file may now be circulated to H.M. (Edn.)

Consequential corrections have made in succeeding pages

K

OSM
8/6/48

S

7.6.48

7/6/48

8/6/48

Hr. (Sec.)

The draft may issue with the following added at the end:

"This Government would like to point out also that these rules apply only to Government colleges. This Government have not laid down any rules for admission of the various communities in aided institutions though they know that in certain institutions conducted by the advanced communities such as Brahmins and others, nearly 90% of the seats have been reserved for their own community in spite of the fact that grants are paid to them by Government. It will be seen therefore that ~~These~~ measures ~~that~~ this Government have taken are ~~therefore~~ only with a view to meet the ends of social justice and to provide for opportunities for communities which have been kept under a disadvantage from the educational point of view for many centuries."

A

(Box)

C.6
8/6

9 JUN 1948

TSA
9-6-48

---

p 6 of Ⓧ

G.O. No. 2192
18-11-46

As early as 1922, the Govt. of this Province appointed Committees for admission to various Go Colleges. In 1938, Rajaji abolished those Committees. Though elaborate rules were not then laid down to regulate admission to the Colleges, it is interesting to observe that, in the order abolishing the Committees, the following instructions of Rajaji were incorporated:—

p 8 do.

"The Principals ~~for~~ of the Govt. Colleges are requested, while making selections for admission to all classes in their colleges, to exercise the greatest care in seeing that due representation is given to non-Brahmins, to all minority commun ties, to Muhammadans, to scheduled classes and to women. The fact that candidates from backward communities do not possess high marks as candidat from forward communities should not stand in the way of deserving applicants from such communities being given due consideration. In the case, for example, of the Scheduled classes and of Muslim women very few of whom ever reach a collegiate standard, special consideration should be shown. In cases of doubt, the Principals of colleges, may, if they consider it necessary, refer the cas to the Director of Public Instruction for decisio

p 9 do.

In respect of Medical Colleges, however, regular rules were framed to govern admissions. Those rules provide, inter alia, that "due regar should be paid to the admission of students from backward and unrepresented communities and the principle prescribed in the service rules for recruitment to the services should be kept in vi in this regard."

G.O. No. 1435 Edn
1-8-40
p 3 of Ⓧ

In 1940, the whole matter was reviewed. The Govt., while emphasizing the instructions issued to the Principals in 1938, ordered as follows:-

para 2 do

"Government think that colleges which provide training to fit students to enter a profession and earn their own living, without special reference to Govt. service, should not be treated for the purpose of admission, in the same way as Govt. service and that admission to such colleges should be in proportion to the extent t which the communities wish to take advantage of the facilities offered."

2/3

That order was cancelled in 1942 and, at the same time, the Director of Public Instructi and the Surgeon-General were informed th rigidly instructions issued in 1938 shou hered to.

In 1943, the Govt. laid down that the total ber of seats available for admission in the ineering and in the Medical Colleges should be stributed among the various linquistic groups districts in proportion to the population. That de of distribution of seats was made applicable the Veterinary and the Agricultural Colleges o, subsequently.

G.O.No. 997
22-7-43
pp 4-5 of ②

pp 7 + 8 of ②

In 1946, Mr. Prakasam introduced a "rule of erit" for 20% of the seats and the Governor greed to the working of the rule for a period of ne year only. After the introduction of that rule, very large increase of the number of students in he colleges, belonging to the Brahmin community, as noticed; that increase led to ~~the~~ an agitation n this province from other communities that the rahmins were introducing the thin end of the edge and were trying to monopolize all educa-ional opportunities for themselves. The rule as not therefore continued beyond one year.

cf x/11

In 1947, orders were issued to the effect hat for admission to the Engineering Colleges, com-unal proportions laid down in the Service Rules hould be followed. About the same time, the ommunal proportions in the Service Rules were ade applicable for admission to the Agricultural nd the Veterinary Colleges also.

G.O.No. 1364 Edn 2/6
27-6-47

2/7 + 9

In brief, the position now is that no rigid ommunal proportion is laid down for admission o Arts Colleges, ~~But~~ but that the general instruc- ions given in 1938 hold the field, and that in egard to all Professional Colleges, the com- unal proportions prescribed in the Service ules are followed, in addition to the allot- nt of seats on a linguistic basis. A set of e orders in force is enclosed.

②

The following statement shows the admissions made to the different Colleges according to communities:-

Courses	No. of seats available in the colleges.	Brahmins	Non-brahmins	Muslims	Christians and Anglo-Indians.	Harijans.	Percentage of Brahmins
B.A. ...	4,108	1,512	1,545	166	576	58	37%
Intermediate	12,192	4,178	5,603	630	1,341	275	34.3%
Engineering Colleges	365	78	209	29	48	-	21.4%
Medical Colleges	322	58	148	46	57	13	18.0%
Agricultural Colleges	186	49	107	14	15	1	27 %
Veterinary College	90	46	32	1	10	1	51 %

~~Note.~~ — The figures ~~for~~ about admissions to the Arts Colleges include not only those of Government Colleges but also those for non-Government Arts Colleges. ~~also~~

My dear Moulana Sahib,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 16th March 1948. I am sorry the reply had to be delayed as we had to gather some particulars about the information you wanted. The ideal which this Government has in view and which in fact any civilized Government must have in view is to make education at all stages available freely and without any difficulty to all those who seek them. In fact that is the position obtained only in this Province in the Elementary and High School stages and no-body has so far had to suffer for want of opportunities of education at those stages.

Para

The difficulty comes in only with regard to Arts & Science Colleges and Technical Colleges. ~~hereafter~~. Unfortunately there we are not able to provide educational facilities to all that want them. It is not that any effort is wanting on our part, but only that we are not able to find the finance for them all. The struggle for seats in these colleges is ~~also~~ great because they are the institutions the training in which opens out avenues of employment to the youngmen who pass through them. So naturally quite a number of people want admissions. The agitation which has been set up by the Brahmin community of late is very much an interested one. They form about 3 per cent of the population and probably contribute no more than that per centage to the revenues. They are a small highly educated but exclusive community. I agree that they are entitled to all the education that they ask for subject to the needs of the other classes. Because the Brahmins have been an highly educated class they have been occupying all positions of importance in public service so far. This naturally makes the other communities also go in for education and they want to be more and more educated. It was this that has been responsible for the clamour from other communities who form 97 per cent of the population for greater educational facilities to them or at least for a more widespread and broad based distribution of the educational opportunities ~~to~~ [illegible] classes.

The Brahmins happen to be the lecturers as well as principals in most colleges and therefore the cry went forth that they shut out the candidates from other communities from entering colleges. The~~d~~ cry ~~may be~~ is unfounded. ~~But~~ ~~It is~~ not ~~enough~~ ~~only~~ ~~to do justice. It must also appear that justice is done.~~ To meet the needs of social justice + to give a chance to backward communities also ~~So very~~ early in 1920s the Government in this Province appointed Admission Committees for admission to various colleges. In 1938 Rajaji abolished these committees, but it is interesting to observe what he stated then -- "The Principals for Government Colleges are requested, while making selections for admission to all classes in their colleges, to exercise the greatest care in seeing that due representation is given to non-Brahmins to all minority communities, to Muhammadans, to Scheduled Classes and to women. The fact that candidates from backward communities do not possess equally high marks as candidates from forward communities should not stand in the way of deserving applicants from such communities being given consideration. In the case, for example, of the scheduled classes and of Muslim women, very few of whom ever reach the collegiate standard special consideration should be shown. In cases of doubt, the Principals of Colleges may, if they consider it necessary, refer the cases to the Director of Public Instruction for decision." The position continued till 1940. In that year The Govt. stated that colleges which provide training to fit students to enter a profession and earn their own living without special reference to Government service should not be treated for ~~the~~ purposes of admission on the same way as Government service and that admission to such colleges should be in proportion to the extent to which the communities wish to take advantage of the facilities offered.

Carried in 15/12

In 1942 the Government again directed that the instructions which I have referred to above of Rajaji's Ministry should be rigidly adhered to.

In 1943 the Government laid down that the total of seats available for admission should be distributed

---

Medical Colleges only in force

A

among the various linguistic groups of Districts according to their proportion in the population of the Province. In 1947, only for admissions to the Engineering College, proportions were laid at the same proportion as for Government services. This was not done for ~~any~~ other colleges. I might here point out that in 1946, Mr. Prakasam introduced a rule ~~of~~ of admission by merit for 20per cent of the seats ~~and the Governor agreed to it for a~~ + this was done for a period of one year only. It was found that this resulted in a very large increase of the students of the Brahmin community. ~~and~~ this led to ~~the~~ a great deal of agitation in the Province from the other communities that the Brahmins were introducing the thin end of the wedge of trying to monopolize all the educational opportunities for themselves. X You will see from the figures supplied to you that the Brahmin community has not after all suffered so badly as they want to make out. Though they are 3 per cent of the population they get 37 per cent of the seats in the B.A., 34.3 per cent of the seats in the Intermediate Classes, 24.4 per cent in the Engineering Colleges, 18 per cent in the Medical Colleges, 27 per cent in the Agricultural Colleges and 51 per cent in the Veterinary Colleges.

Here enter the figures on p 10 N.f. X

X C

It is not as though we have all of a sudden shut out the opportunities of education to Brahmins. We are only trying to distribute it as widely as possible. The cry of the advanced communities of communalism in educational institutions is only a form of black-mail, of trying to get all facilities for themselves. After all, these are days of democracy and ~~any~~ no Government drawing its support from the people can afford to ignore the demand of the 97 per cent of the people who are educationally backward, but who pay practically all the taxes for a fair distribution of educational opportunities. It can do so only at the peril of its existence.

It cannot be that education can be given only to people who score top marks. Marks are not the only criterion for efficiency. Consistent with the student's capacity to imbibe and make use of the knowledge imparted to educational opportunities should be broad-based and made available to as large a section of the community as possible. It cannot be the monopoly and close preserve of a small highly advanced and exclusive section of the community. As I have already stated, we want that happy state of making education available to all who want it. But we are unable to do it because of financial difficulties. Till that happens our system which amounts really to a rationing of a commodity in short supply is the best under the circumstances. If the Government of India are prepared to bear the expenses for opening more Arts and Science Colleges and Technical Colleges, we have no objection at all to throw them open on the basis of marks alone and nothing else. / I want to make it clear that there is no discrimination whatsoever against any community. ~~One~~ A community cannot complain if ~~they are~~ it ~~able to~~ gets more than 30 per cent of the seats though ~~they~~ it forms only 3 per cent of the population and if ~~they~~ it raises a hue and cry even about this it raises ~~a~~ one suspicion in the other communities ~~and they in turn begin to apply pressure on the Government.~~ After all, even in the Technical Colleges, for communities other than Brahmins, ~~they~~ we insist upon boys having first-classes before they can be ~~educated~~ admitted. We do not want to bring down the level of the more advanced communities, but we want to raise the level of the back-ward communities. That is the principle of ~~our~~ admissions into colleges.

I think, this fairly exhaustive letter should dispel any doubts which you might have had as a result of the agitation of some interested people into thinking that we are discriminating against any community.

Yours sincerely,

My dear Moulana Sahib,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 16th March 1948. I am sorry the reply had to be delayed as we had to gather some particulars about the information you wanted. The ideal which this Government has in view and which in fact any civilized Government must have in view is to make education at all stages available freely and without any difficulty to all those who seek them. In fact, that is the position obtaining in this Province in the Elementary and High School stages and nobody has so far had to suffer for want of opportunities of education at those stages.

The difficulty comes in only with regard to Arts & Science Colleges and Technical Colleges. Unfortunately ~~there~~ in these spheres, we are not able to provide educational facilities to all that want them. It is not that any effort is wanting on our part, but only that we are not able to find the finance for doing so. The struggle for seats in these colleges is great because they are the institutions the training in which opens out avenues of employment to ~~the~~ young men + women who pass through them. So naturally, quite a number of people want admissions. The agitation made against the present system of admission is by one community, namely the Brahmins ~~which has been set up by the Brahmin community of late is very much an interested one.~~ & it is out of self interest. This agitation is being made. They form about 3 per cent of the population and probably contribute no more than that per centage to the revenues. They are a small highly educated but exclusive community. I agree that they are entitled to all the education that they ask for subject to the needs of the other classes. Because the Brahmins have been a highly educated class, they have been occupying all positions of importance in public service so far. This naturally makes the other communities also go in for education and they want to be more and more educated. It was this that has been responsible for the clamour from other communities who form 97 per cent of the population for greater educational facilities to them or at least for a more wide-spread and broad based distribution of the educational opportunities to all the classes. The Brahmins happen to be ~~the lecturers as well as principles in most colleges and therefore the cry went forth that they shut out the candidates from other communities from entering colleges.~~ the most vocal population also controlling the press also in many places & a one sided agitation has been set up that Brahmins have been discriminated against in admissions to colleges. That cry is unfounded. /

Para

To meet the needs of social justice and to give a chance to ckward communities also, the Government in this Province appointed Admission Committees for admission to various colleges early in 1920s. In 1938, then congress came to power Rajaji abolished these committees, but it is interesting to observe what he stated then -- "The Principals for Government Colleges are requested, while making selections for admission to all classes in their colleges, to exercise the greatest care in seeing that due representation is given to non-Brahmins to all minority communities, to Muhammadans, to Scheduled classes and to women. The fact that candidates from backward communities do not possess equally high marks as candidates from forward communities should not stand in the way of deserving applicants from such communities being given consideration. In the case, for example, of the scheduled classes and of Muslim women, very few of whom ever reach the collegiate standard, special consideration should be shown. In cases of doubt, the Principals of Colleges may, if they consider it necessary, refer the cases to the Director of Public Instruction for decision." This position continued till 1940. In that year, the Government stated that colleges which provide training to fit students to enter a profession and earn their own living without special reference to Government service should not be treated for purposes of admission on the same way as Government service and that admission to such colleges should be in proportion to the extent to which the communities wish to take advantage of the facilities offered.

In 1942, the Government directed again that the instructions which I have referred to above of Rajaji's Ministry should be rigidly adhered to.

In 1943, the Government laid down that the total number of seats among the various linguistic groups of Districts should be according to their proportion in the population of the Province. In 1947, only for admissions to the Engineering College, proportions were laid at the same proportion as for Government services. This was not done for other colleges. ~~I might here point out that~~ In 1946, Mr. Prakasam introduced a rule of admission by merit (judged through marks alone) for 20 per cent of the seats and this was done for a period of one year only. It was found that this resulted in a very large increase admissions of the students of the Brahmin community alone. This led to a great deal of agitation in the Province from the other communities that the Brahmins were introducing the thin end of the wedge of trying to monopolise all the educational opportunities for themselves.

As a consequence of this agitation, this new rule was abandoned and the Status Quo Ante was restored. The figures of admission of the Brahmins and other communities ~~in view of this new rule are~~ for the year 1947-48 are as follows:--

	No.of seats available in B.A. or B.Sc.	Brahmins	Non-Brahmins	Muslims	Christians and Anglo Indians	Harijans	Percentage of Brahmins
B.A.	4,108	1,512	1,545	166	576	58	37%
Intermediate	12,192	4,178	5,603	630	1,341	275	34.3%

It will be seen that with regard to the Medical, the Engineering and the Agricultural Colleges, the numbers admitted from the various communities have been as follows:--

	No.of seats available in the Colleges.	Brahmins	Non-Brahmins	Muslims	Christians and Anglo Indians	Harijans	Percentage of Brahmins.
Engineering Colleges	365	78	209	29	48	..	21.4%
Medical Colleges	322	58	148	46	57	13	18.0%
Agricultural Colleges.	186	49	107	14	15	1	27.0%
Veterinary College.	90	46	32	1	10	1	51.0%

You will see from the figures supplied above that the Brahmin community has not after all suffered ~~so~~ as badly as they want to make out. Though they are three per cent of the population, they get 37 per cent of the seats in the B.A., 34.3 per cent of the seats in the Intermediate Classes, 24.4% in the Engineering Colleges, 18% in the Medical Colleges, 27% in the Agricultural Colleges and 51% in the Veterinary College. It is not as though we have all of a sudden shut out the opportunities of education to Brahmins. We are only trying to distribute it as widely as possible. The cry of the advanced communities of communalism in Educational institutions is only a form of black-mail, of trying to get all facilities for themselves. After all, these are days of democracy and no Government drawing its support from the people can afford to ignore the demand of the 97% of the people who are educationally backward but who pay practically all the taxes for a fair distribution of educational opportunities. They can do so only at their peril.

It cannot be that education can be given only to people who score top marks. Marks are not the only criterion for efficiency. Consistent with the student's capacity to imbibe and make use of the knowledge imparted to him, educational opportunities should be broad-bas made available to as large a section of the commun possible.

It cannot be the monopoly and close preserve of a small highly advanced and exclusive section of the community. As I have already stated, we want that happy state of making education available to all who want it. But we are unable to do it because of financial difficulties. Till that happens our system which amounts really to a rationing of a commodity in short supply is the best under the circumstances. If the Government of India are prepared to bear the expenses for opening more Arts and Science Colleges and Technical Colleges, we have no objection at all to throw ~~xxxx~~ them open on the basis of marks alone and nothing else.

but the year 1947-48 alone

I want to make it clear that there is no discrimination whatsoever against any community. A community cannot complain if it gets more than 30 per cent of the seats though it forms only 3 per cent of the population ~~and~~ If, in spite of it, it raises a hue and cry ~~even about this~~, it raises only suspicion in the other communities. After all, even in the Technical colleges, for communities other than Brahmins, we insist upon boys having a High standard of proficiency, ~~qualifications~~ ~~(first class)~~ ~~not~~ before they can be admitted. We do not want to bring down the level of the more advanced communities, but want to raise the level of the backward communities. That is the principle of admissions into our colleges.

I think, this fairly exhaustive letter should dispel any doubts which you might have had as a result of the agitation of some interested people into thinking that we are discriminating against any community.

~~be made~~
~~A formal letter in due course~~ will be
~~dispatched~~
If necessary a fuller letter
giving further particulars will be sent
officially.

Thanking you

I had a message on the trunk phone just now (12 noon) from the Private Secretary to Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Minister for Education, Government of India. He reminded me of the letter and the telegram sent to us relating to the furnishing of information on the point that communal discrimination is exercised in the educational institutions of this Government in regard to admissions and said as a short notice question is coming on day after tomorrow morning, the Education Minister of the Government of India would like to have our reply before that. I told him that the question was under examination ~~with~~ in the department, that the H.M.(Edn) and some of the other Hon'ble Ministers also would have to consider the matter before it is finally decided what reply ~~to~~ should be sent and that the H.M.(Edn) is away on camp and is expected back tomorrow morning. He suggested that in any case, he would be grateful if the H.M. could ring up the Minister for Education to the Government of India on the trunk phone tomorrow afternoon and let him know how the position stands. The telephone number of the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of India is 3060.

A

The case is dealt with in the L.F. Pending a final decision on this, H.M. (Edn.) may speak to the Minister for Education G.of I. as indicated at 'A' above. The file will be put up to him on the morning of the 7th.

6/4/48 [illegible].

B

The Pri. Sec. to H.M. to see. It has been circulated. Meanwhile the file may be put up to H.M. (Edn.) with reference to 'B' above.

[illegible]
7/4/48. H.M. (Edn)

TSA
7-4-48

CONFIDENTIAL:

Education and P.H.(A) Deptt.

Letter/Ref.No. Edn.dated 1948

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi.

Sir,

ALLEGED discrimination against certain castes and communities in Madras Educational Institutions.

...

With reference to the letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India, addressed to the Hon'ble Sri T.S.Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education, Government of Madras, dated 16th March 1948, on the subject noted above I am directed to state as follows:

The ideal which this Government has in view and which in fact, any civilised Government must have in view, is to make education at all stages available freely and without any difficulty to all those who seek them. In fact, that is the position obtaining in this Province in the Elementary and High School stages and nobody has so far had to suffer for want of opportunities of education at those stages.

The difficulty comes in only with regard to Arts and Science Colleges and Technical Colleges. Unfortunately in these spheres, it is not possible to provide educational facilities to all that want them. It is not that any effort is wanting on the part of this Government but only that they are not able to find the finance for doing so. The struggle for seats in these colleges is great because they are the institutions the training in which opens out avenues of employment to young men and women who pass through them. So naturally, quite a number of people want admissions. The agitation made against the present system of admission is by one community, namely, the Brahmins and it is out of self-interest, this agitation is being made. They form about thre per cent of the population and probably contribute no more than that per centage to the revenues. They are a small highly educated but exclusive community. This overnment agree that they are entitled to all the education hat they ask for subject to the needs of the other classes. Because the Brahmins have been a highly educated class, they have been occupying all positions of importance in public service so far. This naturally makes the other communities also go in for education and they want to be more and more educated. It was this that has been responsible for the clamour from other communities who form 97 per cent of the population for greater educational facilities to them or at least for a more wide-spread and broad-based distribution of the educational opportunities to all the classes. The Brahmins happen to be the most vital population controlling the press also in many places and a one-sides agitation has been set up that Brahmins have been discriminated against in admissions, to Colleges. That cry is unfounded.

To meet the needs of social justice and to give a chance to backward communities also, as early as 1922, the Government of this Province appointed Committees for admission to various Government Colleges. In 1938, Rajaji abolished those Committees. Though elaborate rules were not then laid down to regulate admission to the Colleges, it is interesting to observe that, in the order abolishing the Committees, the following instructions of Rajaji were incorporated:-

Sri C Rajagopalachari

Sri C. Rajagopalachari

> "The Principals ~~for~~ of the Government Colleges are requested, while making selections for admission to all classes in their colleges, to exercise the greatest care in seeing that due representation is given to non-Brahmins, to all minority communities, to Muhammadans, to scheduled classes and to women. The fact that candidates from backward communities do not possess high marks as candidates from forward communities should not stand in the way of deserving applicants from such communities being given due consideration. In the case, for example, of the Scheduled classes and of Muslim women very few of whom ever reach a collegiate standard, special consideration should be shown. In cases of doubt, the Principals of Colleges, may, if they consider it necessary, refer the case to the Director of Public Instruction for decision".

In respect of Medical Colleges, however, regular ules were framed to govern admissions. Those rules provide, nter alia, that "due regard should be paid to the admission f students from backward and unrepresented communities and the rinciple prescribed in the service rules for recruitment to he services should be kept in view in this regard."

In 1940, the whole matter was reviewed. The Government while emphasising the instructions issued to the Principals in 1938, ordered as follows:

> "Government think that colleges which provide training to fit students to enter a profession and earn their own living, without special reference to Government service, should not be treated, for the purpose of admission, in the same way as Government service and that admission to such colleges should be in proportion to the extent to which the communities wish to take advantage of the facilities offered."

That order was cancelled in 1942 and, at the same time, the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General were informed that the instructions issued in 1938 should be rigidly adhered to.

In 1943, the Government laid down that the total number of seats available for admission in the Engineering and in the Medical Colleges should be distributed among the various linguistic groups of districts in proportion to the population. That mode of distribution of seats was made applicable to the Veterinary and the Agricultural Colleges too, subsequently.

In 1946, ~~Mr.~~ Sri Prakasam introduced a "rule of merit" for 20% of the seats and HE the Governor agreed to the working of the rule for a period of one year only. After the introduction of that rule, a very large increase ~~of~~ in the number of students in the colleges, belonging to the Brahmin community, was noticed; that increase led to an agitation in this Province from other communities that the Brahmins were introducing the thin end of the wedge and were trying to monopolize all educational opportunities for themselves. The rule was not therefore continued beyond one year.

In 1947, orders were issued to the effect that for admission to the Engineering Colleges, communal proportions laid down in the Service Rules should be followed as far as practicable. About the same time, the communal proportions in the Service Rules were made applicable for admission to the Agricultural and the Veterinary Colleges also.

In brief, the position now is that no rigid communal proportion is laid down for admission to Arts Colleges but that the general instructions given in 1938 hold the field; and that, in regard to all Professional Colleges, the communal proportions prescribed in the Service Rules are followed, in addition to the allotment of seats on a linguistic basis. A set of the orders in force is enclosed.

The following statement shows the admissions made to the different colleges according to communities in 1947-48:—

Courses.	No. of seats available in the colleges.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Christians and Anglo-Indians.	Hari-jans.	Percentage of Brahmins
B.A.	4,108	1,512	1,545	166	576	58	37%
Intermediate	12,192	4,178	5,603	630	1,341	275	34.3%
Engineering Colleges.	365	78	209	29	48	-	21.4%
Medical Colleges.	322	58	148	46	57	13	18.0%
Agricultural Colleges.	186	49	107	14	15	1	27%
Veterinary Colleges.	90	46	32	1	10	1	51%

The figures about admissions to the Arts Colleges include not only those of Government Colleges but also those for non-Government Arts Colleges.

The Government of India will see from the figures supplied above that the Brahmin community has not after all suffered as badly as they want to make out. Though they are three per cent of the population, they get 37 per cent of the seats in B.A., 34.3% of the seats in the Intermediate classes, 24.4% in the Engineering Colleges, 18% in the Medical Colleges, 27% in the Agricultural Colleges and 51% in the Veterinary College. It is not as though this Government have all of a sudden shut out the opportunities of education to Brahmins. This Government are only trying to distribute it as widely as possible. The cry of the advanced communities of communalism in educational institutions is only a form of black-mail, trying to get all facilities for themselves. After all, these are

are days of democracy and no Government drawing its support from the people can afford to ignore the demand of the 97 per cent of the people who are educationally backward, but who pay practically all the taxes for a fair distribution of educational opportunities. They can do so only at their peril.

It cannot be that education can be given only to people who score top marks. Marks are not the only criterion for efficiency. Consistent with the student's capacity to imbibe and make use of the knowledge imparted to him, educational opportunities should be broad-based and made available to as large a section of the community as possible. It cannot be the monopoly and close preserve of a small highly advanced and exclusive section of the community. As already stated, this Government want that happy state of making education available to all who want it. But they are unable to do it because of financial difficulties. Till that happens, the system which amounts really to a rationing of a commodity in short supply, is the best under the circumstances. If the Government of India are prepared to bear the expenses for opening more Arts and Science Colleges and Technical Colleges, this Government have no objection at all to throw them open on the basis of marks alone and nothing else.

This Government want to make it clear that there is no discrimination whatsoever against any community. A community cannot complain if it gets more than 30% of the seats though it forms only three per cent of the population. If, in spite of it, it raises a hue and cry, it raises only suspicion in the other communities. After all, even in the technical colleges, for communities other than Brahmins, this Government insist upon boys having a high standard of proficiency before they can be admitted. They do not want to bring down the level of the more advanced communities, but want to raise the level of the backward communities. That is the principle of admissions into Government lleges.

~~It is hoped~~ This Govt. hope that, this fairly exhaustive lett should

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should dispel any doubts which the Government of India might have had as a result of the agitation of some interested people into thinking that this Government are discriminating against any community.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Government has just received a representation from the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Madras, impressing upon them the need for the retention of the present rule of reservation of seats for the various communities.

Y.O.S.

48

Confidential.

Fort St. George, Madras,
Dated 27th April, 1948.

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Despd. KRA 28/4.

My dear Moulana Saheb,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 16th March 1948. I am sorry the reply had to be delayed as we had to gather some particulars about the information you wanted. The ideal which this Government has in view and which in fact, any civilised Government must have in view, is to make education at all stages available freely and without any difficulty to all those who seek them. In fact, that is the position obtaining in this Province in the Elementary and High School stages and nobody has so far had to suffer for want of opportunities of education at these stages.

The difficulty comes in only with regard to Arts & Science Colleges and Technical Colleges. Unfortunately in these spheres, we are not able to provide educational facilities to all that want them. It is not that any effort is wanting on our part, but only that we are not able to find the finance for doing so. The struggle for seats in these colleges is great because they are the institutions the training in which opens out avenues of employment to young men and women who pass through them. So naturally, quite a number of people want admissions. The agitation made against the present system of admission is by one community, namely, the Brahmins and it is out of self-interest, this agitation is being made. They form about three per cent of the population and probably contribute no more than that per centage to the revenues. They are a small highly educated but exclusive community. I agree that they are entitled to all the education that they ask for subject to the needs of the other classes. Because the Brahmins have been a highly educated class, they have been occupying all positions of importance in public service so far. This naturally makes the other communities also go in for education and they want to be more and more educated. It was this that has been responsible for the clamour from other communities who form 97 per cent of the population for greater educational facilities to them or at least for a more wide-spread and broad-based distribution of the educational opportunities to all the classes. The Brahmins happen to be the most vital population controlling the press also in many places and a one sided agitation has been set up that Brahmins have been discriminated against in admissions, to Colleges. That cry is unfounded.

To meet the needs of social justice and to give a chance to backward communities also, the Government in this Province appointed Admission Committees for admission to various colleges early in 1920s. In 1938, when Congress came to power, Rajaji abolished these committees, but it is interesting to observe what he stated then -- "The Principals for Government colleges are requested, while making selections for admission to all classes in their colleges, to exercise the greatest care in seeing that due representation is given to non-Brahmins, to all minority communities, to Muhammadans, to Scheduled classes and to women. The fact that candidates from backward communities do not possess equally high marks as candidates from forward communities should not stand in the way of deserving applicants from such communities being given consideration. In the case, for example, of the scheduled classes and of Muslim women, very few of whom ever reach the collegiate standard, special consideration should be shown. In cases of doubt, the Principals of Colleges may, if they consider it necessary, refer the cases to the Director of Public Instruction for decision." -- This position continued till 1940. In that year, the Government stated that colleges which provide training to fit students to enter a profession and earn their own living without special reference to Government service should not be treated for purposes of admission on the same way as Government service and that admission to such colleges should be in proportion to the extent to which the communities wish to take advantage of the facilities offered.

(S)

In 1942, the Government directed again that the instructions which I have referred to above of Rajaji's Ministry should be rigidly adhered to.

In 1943, the Government laid down that the total number of seats among the various linguistic groups of Districts according to their proportion in the population of the Province. In 1947, only for admissions to the Engineering College, proportions were laid at the same proportion as for Government services. This was not done for other colleges. In 1946, Mr. Prakasam introduced a rule of admission by merit (judged through marks alone) for 20 per cent of the seats and this was done for a period of one year only. It was found that this resulted in a very large increase of admissions of the students from the Brahmin community alone. This led to a great deal of agitation in the Province from the other communities that the Brahmins were introducing the thin end of the wedge of trying to monopolise all the educational opportunities for themselves. As a consequence of this agitation, this new rule was abandoned and the status quo ante was restored.

M

The figures of admission of the Brahmins and other communities for the year 1947-48 are as follows:--

	No. of seats available in B.A. or B.Sc.	Brahmins	Non-Brahmins	Muslims	Christians and Anglo Indians	Harijans	Percentage of Brahmins.
B.A.	4,108	1,512	1,545	166	576	58	37%
Intermediate	12,192	4,178	5,603	630	1,341	275	34.3%

It will be seen that with regard to the Medical, the Engineering and the Agricultural Colleges, the numbers admitted from the various communities have been as follows:--

P.T.O.

	No. of seats available in the Colleges.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muslims.	Christians and Anglo Indians.	Harijans.	Percentage of Brahmins.
Engineering Colleges.	365	78	209	29	48	..	21.4%
Medical Colleges	322	58	148	46	57	13	18.0%
Agricultural Colleges.	186	49	107	14	15	1	27.0%
Veterinary College	90	46	32	1	10	1	51.0%

You will see from the figures supplied above that the Brahmin community has not after all suffered as badly as they want to make out. Though they are three per cent of the population, they get 37 per cent of the seats in B.A., 34.3 % of the seats in the Intermediate classes, 24.4% in the Engineering Colleges, 18% in the Medical Colleges, 27% in the Agricultural Colleges and 51% in the Veterinary College. It is not as though we have all of a sudden shut out the opportunities of education to Brahmins. We are only trying to distribute it as widely as possible. The cry of the advanced communities of communalism in educational institutions is only a form of black-mail, of trying to get all facilities for themselves. After all, these are days of democracy and no Government drawing its support from the people can afford to ignore the demand of the 97% of the people who are educationally backward, but who pay practically all the taxes for a fair distribution of educational opportunities. They can do so only at their peril.

It cannot be that education can be given only to people who score top marks. Marks are not the only criterion for efficiency. Consistent with the student's capacity to imbibe and make use of the knowledge imparted to him, educational opportunities should be broad-based and made available to as large a section of the community as possible. It cannot be the monopoly and close preserve of a small highly advanced and exclusive section of the community. As I have already stated, we want that happy state of making education available to all who want it. But we are unable to do it because of financial difficulties.

Till that happens , our system which amounts really to a rationing of a commodity in short supply, is the best under the circumstances. If the Government of India are prepared to bear the expenses for opening more Arts and Science Colleges and Technical Colleges, we have no objection at all to throw them open on the basis of marks alone and nothing else.

I want to make it clear that there is no discrimination whatsoever against any community. A community cannot complain if it gets more than 30% of the seats though it forms only three per cent of the population. If, in spite of it, it raises a hue and cry, it raises only suspicion in the other communities. After all, even in the technical colleges, for communities other than Brahmins, we insist upon boys having a high standard of proficiency before they can be admitted. We do not want to bring down the level of the more advanced communities, but want to raise the level of the backward communities. That is the principle of admissions into our colleges.

I think, this fairly exhaustive letter should dispel any doubts which you might have had as a result of the agitation of some interested people into thinking that we are discriminating against any community.

If necessary, a fuller letter giving further particulars will be sent officially.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

TSA

28.4-48

HM Edn.

Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam Azad,
Minister for Education, Govt. of India,
New Delhi.

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A 21

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Statement showing complete expenditure on Education including those spent in the Development and Medical Departments.

		R.E. for 1947-48. Rs.	B.E. for 1948-49. Rs.
P 203 of Revised Budget, 48-49	Education Department.	7,26,86,600	8,20,42,900 8,21,77,900
	Development Department.		
PP 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 400 & 401 of R.E. Budget.	Industrial scholarships, schools, Labour schools, Polytechnics, Trade schools, Leather Technology etc.	12,03,700	10,54,600
P 372 -do-	Co-operative Institutes etc.	15,800	~~15~~ 15,800
PP 27, 433 -do-	Forest College, Coimbatore.	1,75,900	1,73,000
P 448 -do-	Labour schools etc.	38,52,100	40,36,100
PP 318-322 -do-	Agricultural colleges.	8,75,200	13,40,300
P 355 -do-	Veterinary College.	3,42,700	3,38,700
	Medical Department.		
P. 269 of Budget	Medical Colleges.	20,81,000	19,82,000
P. 271 of Budget	College and School of Indian Medicine.	1,72,400	1,77,500
		8,14,05,400	9,11,60,900

135

9,12,95,900

~~57~~

Notes for Budget-Speech

~~58~~

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1. BASIC EDUCATION.

The policy of Government. ?

Main difficulty in expansion of basic education - personnel.

At present there are ~~8~~ 9 basic training schools of which ~~one is~~ four are aided.

Govt.
Perianaickenpalayam
Vinayasramam.
Cuddalore
Moodichi.
Pilared.
Affd.
Senichercode.
Kaulipuram.
Keelamoorpilad.
Gandigram. [illegible]

2

In one basic school, staff for 7 basic training schools are being trained.

Two Provl. Basic Education Officers have been appointed.

A Provl. Advisory Board on Basic Education has also been constituted.

Provision has been made to ~~build~~ convert 7 ordy. training schools into basic training schools. in 1948-49

Eight people are sent to Wardha for training.

Provision has also been made for building 10 units of basic training schools. These will be situated in rural areas.

Circulars have been sent that within 5 years all training schools should convert themselves into basic training schools.

Within the next few years ~~of~~ our training school staff are expected to be retrained in basic education.

Arrangements are being made to give basic training in Saidapet Teachers' College and in Lady Willingdon Training College.

2. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Strength of elementary schools.

	As on 31-3-46		As on 31-3-47		As on 1-7-47
	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength	
Elementary schools for boys.	31,723	2,773,035 (including 854,376 girls)	31,975	2,960,590 (including 897,450 girls)	Figures available only in Dt. Office.
Elementary schools for girls.	4,193	469,987	4,173	495,495	
Compulsion centres	434		434 plus 645 = 1,079		1,079 plus 510 = 1,589
Number of children brought under these schemes.	120,000		294,000		506,000

State also Total expenditure on education?

The provision in the Budget Estimate for 1948-49 for ell. education is Rs 5,04,42,500 while the total provision for Education is Rs 8,20,42,700

[illegible]?

(Govt. is spending Rs.5,04,42,500 on (what date?)) - [illegible]

It is unfortunate that there has been a lot of inefficiency and wasteage in the management of elementary schools.

The number of elementary schools for boys in the Province is 37,227, ~~and~~ of these the number of single and double teacher schools is 5,421 and 14,014 respectively. There are two or more uneconomic schools in the same locality, sometimes boys and girls schools, sometimes belonging to different managements. The supervision of elementary schools by the Dt. Boards has been a failure. Constant transfers of teachers has demoralized the morale among the teachers and the result of this has been that elementary education could not attract better personnel and there has been a general mismanagement in elementary education.

The present problem is mainly a matter of organisation and attraction of a better type of teachers for elementary schools. To do so, the Govt. have proposed to take up the following steps:-

(1) Increase of basic pay and remuneration to ~~the~~ teachers.

1. increasing pay
2. monthly payment
3.

verify it!
I/33-

Year.	Aided schools.	Board schools.	Govt. schools
	Rs	Rs	
1940-41			
Trained Lower ele.	11 →	15-1/2-20 (Men) 20-1/2-25 (Women)	20-28
" Higher ele.	16 →	20 - 30 (Men) 25 - 35 (Women)	23-45
" Secondary.	20 →	25 - 45 (Men) 30 - 50 - Women	30-55
1946-47			
Trained Lower ele.	18	23-1-33	23-1-35
" Higher ele.	25-1/2-30	30-1-45	30-1-50
" Secondary	35-1-45	40-1½-55-2-75	45-3-60-2-90

Latest

The cost incurred because of this increase in pay (including the latest dearness allowance.) Rs.

Give no. of teachers too - men & women

Rs 28 lakhs in respect of local bodies and Rs 157 lakhs in respect of aided and panchayat schools. The latter is met from Provl. funds. The no of teachers in ele. schools under local bodies is about 45000 and the no. in aided and Panchayat ele. schools is about 53,000.

Besides the following steps are being taken to increase the efficiency of elementary schools:-

(1) Amalgamation of the boys and girls ranges and the general and the Muslim ranges so that the schools under each of the Dy. Inspr. may be of a smaller number which will effect in more efficiency and supervision.

(2) Amalgamation of the uneconomic schools under various managements so that they will work as economical units.

Mention no. of women in ele Schools

(3) Fixing of teachers for individual schools so that there will not be unnecessary transfers and respectable men and women may take to that profession without the pin-pricks of transfer.

(4) Trial of the shift system so that the poor people who cannot afford to send their children for school throughout the day may do atleast for part of the day and have the benefit of education./ (5) ~~The appointment of attendance officers in certain portions of the compulsory area so that compulsion may be worked better.~~

(~~6~~ 5) To secure better personnel for the inspectorate as well as for the staff of the basic training schools a method of recruitment before 25 years and before passing L.T. with a stipend of Rs.50 during the period of training has been sanctioned this year.

6 (~~7~~ 6) Provision has been made for attendance officers as an experiment in some schools.

7 (~~8~~ 7) Greater prospects have been given to teachers in elementary schools and lower secondary schools by allowing them to be recruited as Junior Deputy Inspectors.

7 8 (~~9~~ 8) ~~Giving free education to one child of each elementary school teacher~~ - At what stage it is? ?

(Give particulars)

final No decision has been taken on this. It is better not to mention this ?

8 (~~10~~ 9) Provision has been made to pay teaching grants to elementary school teachers on a monthly basis.

9 (~~11~~ 10) as In the case of secondary grade teachers the Govt. have under consideration the revision of agreement of ele school teachers with the aided management

so that a reasonable fixty of tenure may be guaranteed to them.

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(~~12~~ 11) The original rule that for the inefficiency of a single teacher or the inefficiency of the management, a general cut in the teacher's salary can be made has been cancelled and in stead grants to the managements and the teachers have been separated and hence-forth if any teacher is inefficient, the teacher concerned only will be fined and no cuts will be made on the pay of teachers who are not responsible for the inefficiency.

Give figures about the number of elementary school teachers in the last 5 years and also the women elementary school teachers in the last 5 years.-

?

	No. of men teachers	No. of Women teachers
1941-42	87,979	19,470
1942-43	85,655	20,372
1943-44	83,266	21442
1944-45	82836	22596
1945-46	85,779	24202

Here mention Basic education

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Progress of secondary education is shown below:-

As on.	Boys schools. No.	Boys schools. % of increase over the previous year	Girls schools. No.	Girls schools. % of increase over the previous year
31-3-46.	~~599~~ 631	5.3	146 165	13 ✓
31-3-47.	720	14.1	181	9.7 ✓
1-7-47.	787	9.3	186	2.8
% of increase over the strength as on 31.3.46		24.7		12.7

25%

The number of children studying in the schools have increased as follows:-

As on	Strength of boys. No.	Strength of boys. % of increase.	Strength of girls. No.	Strength of girls. % of increase.
31-3-46.	304347 342,614 (includes 24613 – 27,119 girls)	12.5	42919 49,814	~~14~~ 16
31-3-47	387,534 (includes 28,939 girls)	13.1	53,891	9 ✓
1-7-47.	...		...	

Calc

25%

In pursuance of the policy of Govt. to have at least one high school in each taluk, the Government have decided to give ~~issued orders that they will give~~ the following special help to local boards and private managements ~~i individual~~ institutions:-

~~(Give details)~~

Pp15-16 of (W)

1. Recurring teaching grant towards the entire net cost of maintenance subject to a maximum of Rs 3,300 for a middle school and of Rs 4000 for a High School for a period of five years from the opening of the School
2. Non-recurring grant towards the entire cost of the purchase of the initial equipment subject to a maximum of Rs 3000 for each school to be paid in two equal instalments in successive years.

In view of this, in the last year, in the following places, middle schools and high schools were started: by local bodies -

~~(Give particulars)~~

(W) Pp 15-16 (c)

G.O. 1353 Edn / 26-6-47

Vizagapatam Dt Bd -	Middle School at Hiramandalam in Pathapatnam taluk ✓	
Cuddapah Dt Bd -	" at Siddhavattam in Siddhavattam taluk ✓	
Nellore Dt Bd	" Podili in Darsi taluk ✓	
Coimbatore Dt Bd	High School at Palladam in Palladam Taluk ✓	Conversion of middle Schools into high Schools
Chittoor Dt Bd.	" at Puttur in Puttur Taluk	

Provision has been made in the budget for 1948-9 for payment of teaching and equipment grants for four middle schools and two ~~rupees to start~~..............high schools for boys and three middle ~~..............high~~ schools for girls ~~in the budget for 1948-49.~~ to be newly started by local bodies and an equal number of institutions by private agencies as detailed below: -

		Rs
Local bodies -	Teaching grant -	10500
	Equipment grant	13500
Private bodies	Teaching grant	10500
	Equipment grant	13500

I (17-19)

P.T.O.

71 In addition to the above, provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1948-49, for the opening by Government of six new middle schools for girls and for the opening of an additional section in form IV in the Government High School for girls, Madura. The centres in which the six new middle schools should be opened will be decided shortly

pp23-24 of Ⓘ

File circd. to HMCE(W) for orders.

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76

Re-organisation of secondary education has been taken up by Govt. Questionnaire issued. About 800 answers from various associations of teachers and managements and others interested in education and individuals were received. These recommendations were considered by the Provincial Advisory Board of Education and the re-organization of secondary education has been taken up.

The main aspects of re-organization are:-

(1) introduction of activities and crafts in secondary education curricula to bring it in a line with basic education.

(2) introduction of home craft as basic craft for girls' schools

(3) introduction of citizenship training

(4) giving proper place to regional languages and to Hindustani

(5) bifurcation at the high school stage

A Special Officer has been appointed to draw up the detailed syllabus in view of the re-organization.

Training camps for citizenship trailing will be conducted for teachers in the summer vacation.

~~To help aided school~~ managements and local ~~bodies to take to bifurcation~~, Provision has been made for the introduction of bifurcated courses in 50 selected high schools. – 9 under govt management, 16 under local bodies and 25 under private managements

~~(STATE TERMS OF HELP PROMISED)~~

Vide the Supply estimate at (p)

The entire cost on account of the introduction of the new courses in Govt Secondary Schools will be met by Govt. The non-Govt schools will be paid teaching grants on the basis of three fourths of the net cost of running the courses subject to a maximum of Rs 1450 per annum for each for a period of five years and also a non-recurring grant equal to three fourths of the cost of equipment subject to a maximum of Rs 5,700 for each school.

For the present, provision is being made for the following bifurcated studies:-

~~(Phone to DPI & get information)~~

1. Secretarial
2. Engineering
3. Agricultural
4. Drawing and Painting
5. Domestic Science & Cookery
6. Music and Dancing

A Dealt

In secondary education also, the problem is getting of proper personnel. To attract a better type of personnel for the secondary education for our high schools, the following steps have been taken:-

(2)

(1) revision of basic salaries

(2) increase of the proportion of selection grade i.e., from second to first grade from 20% to 33 1/3% so that every reasonable efficient teacher can get into the first grade. +

(3) As a matter of encouragement to higher grade teachers, arrangements have been made for them to appear for school final and secondary grade examinations, after which they will be qualified to get into the secondary grade.

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— pp 30-32 of (I)

Vide G.O. 277 Edn 10/2/48 A

(4) Recruitment of secondary grade teachers in secondary schools and higher elementary schools as Junior Deputy Inspectors. +

(5) Recruitment of D.E.Os. from teachers under local board and aided managements. +

Though decision taken, amendments to rules not yet issued — File in O.W. A

(6) Two-thirds Teaching grant is being given to aided school institutions and the institutions are compelled to give local board rates of pay in secondary schools. Besides the aided institutions are allowed to adopt at their option Government rates of pay. They have also been recently allowed to adopt weightage for service for the staff employed under them according to the principles laid down by Govt ~~at Govt. rates for which also the Govt.will~~ for the grant of weightage if they can afford to do so ~~pay two-thirds of the net grant.~~ and to admit the expenditure incurred on payment of salaries allowing weightage for purposes of assessment of teaching grants on the basis of two thirds net [illegible]

(2)

G.O. No 372 Edn
27.2.1948

(7) The terms of agreement of the teachers of aided school managements have been revised so that greater stability has been given to their services and appeals have been provided for in case of unjust treatment.

Part-II Scheme
(Rs1 lakh provided).
C C

(8) Allotment of a lump sum provision for play-grounds for secondary and elementary schools.

under consideration -
Note for cabinet prepared
& sent to C.S.
A D

(9) Creation of a cadre of first grade D.E.Os.

COLLEGES.

The no.of students has phenomenally increased as follows:- 80

Year.	No.of students (both arts & professional)		Percentage of increase. or decrease over previous year.
1940-41	19,416		
1941-42	21,188		8.4
1942-43	28,405		25.4
1943-44	24,616		-15.4
1944-45	28,151	37%	12.6
1945-46	31,467		10.5
1946-47	38,590		18.5

37%

The no.of colleges has also increased as follows:

Year.	Arts Colleges.		Professional Colleges.		TOTAL.		% of increase.
1940-41	64		13		77		
1941-42	64		13		77		nil
1942-43	66		14		80		3.8
1943-44	67		15		82		2.4
1944-45	68	16.2%	16	62.5%	84	25%	2.3
1945-46	74		19		93		9.7
1946-47	79		26		105		11.4

25%

5690
7148
796
1917
333
15884

Statement showing no. of seats available in B.A. and Intermediate in all the colleges and number admitted according to communities.

	No. of seats available in B.A. or B.Sc. (1)	Brahmins. (2)	Non-Brahmins. (3)	Muslims. (4)	Christians & Anglo-Indians. (5)	Harijans (6)
B.A.	4108	1512	1545	166	576	58
Intermediate.	12192	4178	5603	630	1341	275
	16300	5,690	7,148	796	1917	333

15884

To admit increased no. of persons in colleges, the Govt. have persuaded the universities to allow a fourth batch in science subjects. With effect from the last year 1653 extra students were admitted.

As has been pointed out in the budget speech, it is the policy of Govt. to see that at least one college exists in every district. With that end in view, provision has been made in the part II scheme for opening a second grade college at Cuddapah.

(Increase in the number of women's colleges and number of women students to be stated separately, below)

The no. of
Arts and science college for women on 31-3-46 was 6 with a strength of 1660 students. On 31-3-47 the no. ~~the~~ was seven with a strength of 1585.

Students for Social Service

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
No.of Engineering & Technological colleges.	2	2	2	3	4	7
Strength.	425	459	486	486	609	1208
No.of Industrial trade & technical schools.	85	80	72	82	81	74
Strength*	7858	5826	6564	3695	4729	4751

*The no.& the strength given were as furnished by D.of I.& C.

A note upon the introduction of new ~~steps~~ subjects for Engineering studies in the Engineering colleges may be prepared chronologically and the colleges in which they have been introduced.

Engg. college, Guindy - civil Engg.
Mechanical "
Electrical "
Highway " opened in 1945-'46
Tele commn. " opened in 1945-'46

A.C. college of Technology, Coimbatore } ~~Textile Technology~~
~~Automobile Engg.~~
Electrical Technology opened in 1945-'46
civil Engg.
Mechanical Engg.

Engg. colleges - Vizagapatam and Anantapur } civil Engg. opened in 1946-4
Mechanical "
Electrical "

SS

The figures for expansion of medical and agricultural colleges may also be giv for ~~the~~ purposes of reference:

	Medical colleges		Agr. colle	
	No.	strength	No.	Stre
1942-43	4	1388	1	12
1943-44	4	1540	1	122
1944-45	4	1643	1	18
1945-46	4	1717	2	3

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Separate figures for higher ele: & Secy not available.

82

Progress in the last 5 years may also be given

In this province, now, we have ....78......(higher grade training schools and .... secondary grade) training schools for masters and 82 for mistresses.

(Give their numbers and strength for boys and girls separately for the last five years)

	Men			Women		
	No. of schools	Strength Secy.	Strength Ely.	No of schools	Strength Secondary	Strength Elementary
1942-43.	75	1407	7591	67	657	3670.
		8998			4327	
1943-44	71	986	7051	69	663	3545
		8037			4208	
1944-45	72	1343	6977	69	718	3610.
		8320			4328	
1945-46	75	1553	7318	75	930	4049
		8871			4979	
1946-47	78	11236 x		82	6105.	x

Separate figures not available.

To increase the efficiency of these training schools, provision has been made in the Budget ~~the part II schemes~~ to substitute graduate teachers instead of secondary grade teachers in higher grade training schools.

Attemps are being made, as has been detailed elsewhere, to introduce basic training in these training schools.

To increase the efficiency in the training schools and colleges, the following steps are being taken:-

proposal under consideration

1. Choosing boys and girls before passing L.T. below 25, and sending them for training at Govt. account.

2. formation of a special cadre of training school staff and the inspectorate as separate from the cadre of the high school staff.

one file

3. formation of a separate cadre of members of staff of training colleges and D.E.Os. so that field experience and scholastic studies may be combined.

4. creation of a cadre of first grade D.E.Os. with the highest qualifications.

Another aspect of the special schools are the schools for the defective children. The number of defective school children in the province are:

19 of DPI's report for 45-46 put up below.

Local Bodies.	strength. on 31.3.46
Local Bodies.	
1) Municipal Deaf & Dumb school, Coimbatore.	34
2) Municipal Deaf & Dumb School, Karaikudi.	22
PRIVATE.	
3) Deaf and Dumb school, Mylapore.	55
4) Deaf and Dumb Girls school, Palamcottah	95
5) Deaf, Dumb & Blind school, Teynampet	170
6) ULCM Blind School, Rentichintala	29
7) Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamalle	35
8) T.D.T.A. Blind School (Boys) Palamcottah	28
9) do do Girls	54
10) The Leper School Dayapuram Ramnad	36
11) St. Stanislas leper school, Kumbakonam	37
12) Leper School, Ramachandrapuram	51
13) Leper Day School, Bapatla	24
14) Bethesla Leper School, Narasapur	41
	687

Rs54700/- provided in Part II for [illegible]

(W)/25

BOARDINGS.

The Govt. feel that more provision must be made for these children and a provision of Rs.54,700 has been made for the opening of two schools for the deaf and dumb and two schools for the blind from the next school year.

I would like to say a word here about orphanages. The no. of orphanages in the province are:-

Figures readily available are given.

Management.	No. of orphanages for boys & girls.	Amount of grant paid in 46-7
Hindu	33	99,854
Muslim	14	54,797
Christian	236	8,54,407
	283	

The enormous rise in prices has created special problems for these institutions. The boarding grant is calculated on the basis of two thirds of the net boarding charges ~~at~~ or at the flat rate fixed for each eligible inmate and whichever is less. The per capital rate was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs.8 from the financial year 1946-7. As the increase in the flat rate will benefit only those institutions in which the boarding charges are high, it had not had the desired effect of helping all the managements to a reasonable extent. It is therefore proposed to raise the basis of assessment from two thirds to three fourths of the net boarding charges. An additional provision of Rs.1,00,500 has been made on this account in the B.E. for 1948-9 pp.27-28 of (W) It is also proposed to admit to aid 22 new orphanages and boarding homes next year. A provision of Rs.32,700 has been made for this purpose (W)/1

Paper put up
in a file in Director

G.O. 1225 Edn / 11/6/47 / pages 5 & 6 (I)

G.O. No. 300 Edn / 16/12/48 / page 38 (I)

Not put up

Dev. asked
for this information

For the education of Harijans and backward communities, the following steps have been taken

(1) certain concessions withdrawn during the Adviser's regime in the Dt. Board ~~xxxxxx~~ schools have been restored to them.

(2) reservation of seats in schools and colleges for Harijans

(3) reservation of seats in hostels for Harijans

(4) Action warned that will be taken - ~~whether~~ where institutions continue to maintain differences in treatment of Harijans.

(5) Information may be obtained from the Development Dept. about the special measures taken in this direction.

c/

Particulars of amount spent in each year.

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
1) On labour schools	25,87,914	31,44,352	particulars not available.
2) On residential scholarships to college and High School students.	32,540	41,472	-do-
	(Separate figures for college and high school students not available)		
3) On residential scholarships for professional courses (including midwifery scholarships)	22,028	26,235	-do-
4) On midwifery scholarships	(Separate figures not available)		
5) On ordinary scholarships	97,235	92,624	-do-
6) On Hostels maintained by Govt.	71,148	75,369	-do-
7) On lump sum boarding grants to private hostels.	1,68,228	2,49,285	-do-

To college students to encourage them to live in common hostels, the Labour Commissioner has been empowered to pay them actual rate of expenditure.

ADULT EDUCATION.

The main aspects of adult education are:

(1) ~~sepa~~ spread of adult literacy

(2) adult education

(3) library movement as a potent agency of adult education.

Night Schools.

At present there ~~are only~~ .... ~~night schools.~~

is a night School at Samalkota for the benefit of juveniles and adult labourers with 12 pupils on rolls. Besides night schools are also conducted in certain villages in Madura, Chingleput, Nellore and Coimbatore Dts. ~~About~~ A 321 pupils attended these schools in 1945-46. Adult edn. classes are conducted by the Govt. college, Kumbakonam and the Teacher's College, Saidapet

To encourage adult literacy centres and adult education, a provision of Rs. 1,54,500 has been made in the budget.

The following is the scheme for adult education of the Government:-

(1) Adult Literacy Schools for the Adult Literacy work;

(2) Training of the staff for the Adult Literacy work;

(3) Rural Colleges for giving higher educational training for people who have had some school education already;

(4) Training Camps for social service workers

(5) Training camps for Citizenship and Youth workers; and

(6) Visual Instruction - Purchase of Eight projectors and a set of educational films and the necessary staff to show them round.

In all these types of institutions, aid is provided for in case of private effort coming forward to run these institutions. It is expected that a net work of adult education centres would go throughout the province.

Library movement.

With regard to library movement, as the House knows, a bill is before the House.

Adult Literacy Campaign through College Students in the Holidays.

Steps taken to encourage the growth and development of the regional languages.

A country's progress will be limited by the progress of its own language and so it is very necessary that if this country is to hold its own against any other country in the world that its language also should be developed to a considerable extent. The Govt. have been considering this matter and to develop the regional language, the following steps have been taken by the Government:-

Go. 1128 Edn / 6/6/48. – (S)/2 –

(1) Abolition of English in the elementary stage ~~xx~~ so that time may be given for improving the knowledge in the regional language.

Go. 2532 Edn / 25/11/47 – (S)/5 –

(2) Making the regional language the first language.

Memo. 23822 B1/46-3 / 27/5/46 – (S)/1 –

& Go 528 Edn / 7/6/48 – (S)/3

(3) Introducing the medium of the regional language in all high schools

(4) Increasing the status and pay of the language teachers in high schools and colleges.

(5) Introduction of the regional language as the medium of instruction in college classes also.

Go. 2627 Edn / 9/12/47 (BB) – X

(6) The creation of poet laureateships in the various languages of the Province.

Go. 2723 Edn / 19/12/47 – (XX) – +

(7) Offer of prizes to books written in the various subjects in the regional languages of the province.

File under Consideration

(8) Encouraging the attempt to produce encyclopaedias in the two main regional languages of the Province.

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(Appendix.)

STATEMENT.

Courses.	No. of seats avaable in the Colleg.				Brahmins.				Non-			Muslims.				Indian Xians and Anglo-Indians.				Harija	
	1944-5.	1945-6	1946-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	16-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	1945-6.
Arts Colleges.	2,529	2,838	,522	16,300	1,053	1,203	1,504	5,690	1,037	1424	7,148	244	323	314	796	164	146	202	1,917	31	48
Engineering Colleges.	119	200	376	364	26	55	97	78	60	96	200	13	18	32	39	16	21	42	38	4	12
Medical Colleges. ..	238	238	336	322	53	53	96	58	111	36	148	30	24	43	46	41	44	59	57	3	5
Agricultural Colleges.	96	192	03	191	40	63	72	49	43	11	118	6	5	7	12	5	6	10	12	2	3
Veterinary Colleges.	57	54	71	90	46	45	13	46	9	44	32	1	Nil.	5	1	Nixx Nil.	2	9	10	1	Nil.

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(Appendix.)

STATEMENT.

Courses.	No. of seats available in the Colleges.				Brahmins.				Non-			Muslims.				Indian Xians and Anglo-Indians.				Harija	
	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	6-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	1945-6.
Arts Colleges.	2,529	2,838	3,522	16,300	1,053	1,203	1,504	5,690	1,037	424	7,148	244	323	314	796	164	146	202	1,917	31	48
Engineering Colleges.	119	200	376	364	26	55	97	78	60	96	200	13	18	32	39	16	21	42	38	4	12
Medical Colleges. ..	238	238	336	322	53	53	96	58	111	36	148	30	24	43	46	41	44	59	57	3	5
Agricultural Colleges.	96	192	203	191	40	63	72	49	43	11	118	6	5	7	12	5	6	10	12	2	3
Veterinary Colleges.	57	54	71	90	46	45	13	46	9	44	32	1	Nil.	5	1	~~Nixx~~ Nil.	2	9	10	1	Nil.

Harijans.				Percentage of Brahmins.				Remarks.
44-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1944-5.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	
31	48	78	333	41.6	42.3	42.7	34.9	Figures for 1947-48 for Arts Colleges include figures for private Colleges also in addition to Govt. Colleges. Figures for other years for Arts Colleges relate only to Govt. Colleges.
4	12	9	9	21.8	27.5	25.7	21.4	
3	5	2	13	22.2	22.2	28.5	18.0	
2	3	3	-	41.6	32.8	35·4	25·6 ~~26.3~~	
1	Nil.	Nil.	1	80.1	83.3	18.4	51.1	

Muslims				Indian Xians and Anglo Indians				Ha				Percentage of Brahmins				Remarks.
1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8	1944-5	1945-6			1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8	
244	323	314	796	164	146	202	1917	31	48	70	33	41.6	42.3	42.7	34.9	Figures for 1947-48 for Arts Colleges include figures for private colleges also in addition to Govt. colleges. Figures for other years for Arts Colleges relate only to Govt colleges.
13	18	32	39	16	21	42	38	4	12	9	9	21.8	27.5	25.7	21.4	
30	24	43	46	41	44	59	57	3	5	2	13	12.2	22.2	28.5	18.0	
6	5	7	~~11~~ 12	5	6	10	~~15~~ 12	2	3	3	4	41.6	32.8	35.4 36	25.6 26.3	
1	nil	5	1	nil	2	9	10	1	nil	nil	0	80.1	83.3	18.4	51.1	

ourses	No: of seats available in the colleges.				Brahmins 103				N		
	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8.	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8.	1944-5	1945-6	19
~~B.A.~~ rts colleges ~~[illegible]~~	2529	2838	3522	16,300	1053 41.6%	1203	1504	5690	93 1037	1118	1
g. colleges	119	200	376	364	26	55	97	78	60	94	1
dical colleges	238	238	336	322	53	53	96	58	111	112	1
icultural colleges	96 ✓	192 ✓	203 ~~200~~	191 ~~186~~	40 ✓	63	72 ✓	49 ✓	43 ✓	115	11 ~~10~~
raining colleges.	57 ✓	54 ✓	71 ✓	90 ✓	46 ✓	45 ✓	13 ✓	46. ✓	9 ✓	7 ✓	4

54 cf

p62 cf

7/6/48.

72
104
17

49
18
186

3/8
28/4

104
94

CRETARIAT OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE.

(COUNCIL SECTION)

30-3-1948.

STARRED QUESTION.

SRI B. BHIMA RAO, M.L.C.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

* Q.NO. 174.

Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any communication from the Hon. the Minister for Education of the Indian Union about the policy of the Madras Government relating to the admissions to colleges on communal considerations, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of the House; and

(b) whether the Hon. Minister has sent a reply thereto to the Hon. the Education Minister of the Indian Union; and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of the House?

Draft answer

The correspondence between the Provincial and the Central Govts. is confidential and it is not in public interest to place it on the table of the Hon.

PSK/30-3.

26.4.48
27/4/48

To

The M. L. Sectt. (5 copies)
" Pub. Ele. Dept.

28/c.

27-4-48

E.P.H.u.o. 24521-1/48A
dated 27-4-48

105

Secretariat of the Madras
Legislature.

106

U.O.NOTE NO. 3541/48-5 M.L. DATED 5th JUNE 1948.

x separate file

Please see answers to Legislative Council Questions Nos. 174 and 185x put up below. Since the Questions have lapsed due to the prorogation of the Council the answers may be returned to the Education and Public Health Department.

T. HANUMANTHAPPA,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MADRAS LEGISLATURE.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
7 - JUN 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

To The Education and Public Health Department.

Forwarded/By Order

Nilakantan Tampi
Superintendent.

42193

Eve

PSK/5-6.

MADRAS LEGISLATURE (COUNCIL SECTION) QUESTION NO.174 STARRED.

SRI B. BHIMA RAO, M.L.C.,

C/6

Will the Hon'ble the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any communication from the Hon'ble Minister for Education of the Indian Union about the policy of the Madras Government relating to the admissions to colleges on communal considerations, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of the House; and

(b) whether the Hon'ble Minister has sent a reply thereto the Hon'ble the Education Minister of the Indian Union; and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of the House?

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANSWER.

The correspondence between the Provincial and the Central Governments is confidential and it is not in public interest to place it on the table of the House.

For Secretary to Government.

To the Madras Legislature (Council Section)
To the Public (Elections) Department.

The above answer has been approved by Hon'ble Mr. T.S. Avinasilingam Chettiar.

E.&P.H.U.O.24521-1/48-A
Dated 27th April 1948.
Er./

MADRAS LEGISLATURE (COUNCILS SECTION) QUESTION NO.174 STARRED.

SRI B. BHIMA RAO, M.L.C.,

Will the Hon'ble the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any communication from the Hon'ble Minister for Education of the Indian Union about the policy of the Madras Government relating to the admissions to colleges on communal considerations, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of the House; and

(b) whether the Hon'ble Minister has sent a reply thereto the Hon'ble the Education Minister of the Indian Union; and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of the House?

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANSWER.

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To the Public (Elections) Department.

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SRI B. BHIMA RAO, M.L.C.,

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EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANSWER.

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For Secretary to Government.

To the Madras Legislature (Council Section)
To the Public (Elections) Department.

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E.&.P.H.U.O.24521-1/48-A
Dated 27th April 1948.
Er./

114

MADRAS LEGISLATURE (COUNCIL SECTION) QUESTION NO.174 STARRED.

SRI B. BHIMA RAO, M.L.C.,

99

Will the Hon'ble the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any communication from the Hon'ble Minister for Education of the Indian Union about the policy of the Madras Government relating to the admissions to colleges on communal considerations, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of the House; and

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EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANSWER.

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For Secretary to Government.

To the Madras Legislature (Council Section)
To the Public (Elections) Department.

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E.&.P.H.U.O.24521-1/48-A
Dated 27th April 1948.
Er./

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Q.No.174.

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To the Public (Elections) Department.

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E.&.P.H.U.O.24521-1/48-A
Dated 27th April 1948.
Er./

Madras Legis. II-3—704—12-9-47.

SECRETARIAT OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE,

Fort St. George, dated the 1 – 4 – 1948.

101

Gec 9232

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
3 – APR 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

24521

QUESTION No. 174 for the next meeting of the Legislative Council ~~to be held on the~~ ~~19~~

Two copies of this question are forwarded to the E. and P.H. Department.

The question has been admitted.

1/4

1/4/48

1/4

To

The E. and P.H. Department

W.O. 2337/48 – 5 AL

E & P.H.

The matter is still under consideration. The answer may be 'yes. The matter is under consideration'. It is not in the public interest to lay the papers on the table of the house"

24/4/48 S

The answer to this may be as follows:

"The correspondence between the Provincial and the Central Governments is confidential and it is not in public interest to place it on the table of the House".

Pl. C. 8.

[Issued as E.P.H. G.O. 24521-1/48A dated 27.4.48]

The draft on pl cf is for approval. TSA 26-4-48

26.4.48

27/4/48

27/4/48

E.P.H.(A)

Please see the w.o. note of the M.L. Sectt. on p3 c.f. The papers may, in the circumstances stated, be lodged.

9.6.48

11/6/48

Public Works (I.& P) Department.

ROUND-UP OF NEWS AND VIEWS.

Fort St.George, dated 13th July 1948.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The Hindu of 13th July '48 is optimistic in regard to the development of industries in the light of the recent conference held by the Minister for Industries with the leading industrialists of the province. While welcoming the assurance of the Minister regarding financial assistance for new enterprises, the paper suggests that the Government of Madras, with a view to enable industrialists to secure the equipment required from abroad, should press the legitimate claims of the province at the Centre in these days when there exists much competition among the various provinces in the import of capital goods.

COMMUNALISM IN MADRAS PROVINCE.

Under the above caption, the Free Press dated 12th July '48, publishes an article by Mr. B.Bhima Rao, M.L.C., accusing the Madras administration of being imbued with the spirit of communalism. The writer cites, in support of his arguments, the procedure followed in the recruitment of services; and in admission to colleges. The writer also suggests a procedure for admissions to colleges which, he thinks, would ensure justice.

HM (Edn) we must clear the misunderstanding of Sri Mashruvala 19/7

Writing under the caption "Communal representation with vengence" Sri K.G.Mashruvala, in the "Harijan" dated 11th July '48 criticises the Madras Government for following "with a vengeance" the rule of communal representation even in the matter of granting admission to Engineering and Medical Colleges of its province, in spite of the Central Government's reiterated policy of non-recognition of communal distinctions within Hindus in the matter of services.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

Sri K.Obula Reddy, General Secretary of the Andhra Congress Committee, in a statement to the Press (Andhraprabha dated 13th July '48), criticises the Government's proposal for the reorganisation of the District Boards and calls upon the Government to withdraw the proposed Bill, and immediately conduct the elections under the existing franchise.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The Andhrapatrika of 13th July '48 while referring to the programme of the Enquiry Sub Committee constituted for the purpose of going into the question of abolition of Telugu in the schools of the City, urges that pending the receipt of the report of the Committee, the Government should immediately issue orders for the reintroduction of Telugu in all the schools where it has been abolished. The paper fears that since it takes a long time for the Government to go through the report and come to a final decision, no useful purpose will be served by the report this year schools having already commenced the classes. It thinks that this can be remedied only by issuing orders immediately for the reintroduction of Telugu.

AMMUNITION FACTORY UNEARTHED IN ADONI.

The Indian Express of 13th July '48 flashes on its front page, the report of news from its correspondent stating that on 12th the police unearthed a miniature ammunition factory where lead bullet heads were being manufactured for the Nizam and that eight thousand such bullet heads together with two lorry-loads of raw materials were seized.

PTO

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Dr.V.N.Sarma, in the course of a letter to the Hindu of 13th July '48 expresses disappointment at his recent interview with the Premier who he says, has attributed motives to those who find something wrong in the educational policy. He cannot see the reason why the Education Minister could not have tried the scheme as an experiment in some institutions instead of thrusting it on all or why he could not have got it approved by the Legislators before its introduction.

The 'Sakshi' in a letter to the editor of the Hindu dated 13th July '48 stresses the imperative need for the change of syllabus for the teachers' College to suit changing times.

RS.13/7. .....

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E&3-19/4682

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MEMBER FOR EDUCATION
INDIA

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
5 JUL 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

JOINT EDUCATIONAL ADVISER TO THE
Government of India,
NEW DELHI, the 18th June, 1948...

30th

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49326

Dear Mr.Subramanian,

(S) pp72-77 of

Please refer to your confidential letter No.Ms.1517, dated the 9th June, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education.

The Government of India appreciate the objective in view of the Madras Government, namely, to make Education at all stages available freely and without any difficulty to all those who seek it. We are glad to hear that, so far as elementary and high school Education are concerned, this ideal has been largely achieved in the Province. We trust that in respect of collegiate and technical Education also the Government of Madras will conform to the same principles and we have no doubt that this is what, within the limitations pointed out by you, has actually been done.

The Government of India appreciate the efforts which the Government of Madras are making for extending the facilities for higher Education in Science, Arts and Technical subjects. As for your suggestion that the Government of India should bear the expenses for opening more Arts and Science Colleges and Technical Colleges, I would point out that it is for the Madras Government to include such schemes in their development plans and, if this is done, the Government of India will have no objection to bearing their share of the increased cost.

/ approved

In conclusion, I would like to convey to you the Hon'ble Minister for Education's appreciation of the very detailed and careful statement that you have sent in reply to his query.

Yours sincerely,

(HUMAYUN KABIR)

SHRI M.V.SUBRAMANIAN, ICS.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Madras, Education Deptt.,
MADRAS

D UK A

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH & LANDS
INDIA

JOINT EDUCATIONAL ADVISER TO THE
Government of India,
NEW DELHI, the 14th July, 1948

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-15 ands

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
17 JUL 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

53004

Dear Mr. Subramanian,

Please refer to my letter of the 18th June, 1948.

Since then, a further communication has been received by the Hon'ble Minister for Education from Mr.N.S.Vardachari, M.L.A. He has made certain suggestions which I am sending you for your information and such action as you may conisder necessary:-

Please see Goat (T)

(1) The first point he makes is that selection today is not only on a community basis but also on a District basis. Combination of these two has, in his opinion, an adverse effect on the quality of candidates and quotes that in a recent meeting of the Technical Board of Education, Madras, it was stated "that the percentage of failures in the Engineering College rose steeply from 6 to 43."

| he

Vide L.F (III) M.

(2) He agrees that there should be some adjustment for communal reasons, such as reservation of seats for Harijans and backward communities, but there should, at the same time, be a minimum standard set for admission into professional colleges. His suggestion is that 50% of the total seats may be reserved for Harijans, Muslims and backward communities among non-Brahmins; the remaining 50% should be thrown open to all on the basis of merit and the standards should be fairly high.

Vide (L) | pp 1-2

(3) Even on the basis of merit, he suggests that there may be some distinction between the more advanced and the less advanced communities. For merit entry, the minimum marks for different communities may be different, e.g., 70% in the case of Brahmins, 65 % in the case of non-backward non-Brahmins and Christians.

(4) He suggests that District divisions should be abolished forthwith and only the best men of each community, irrespective of District, be taken.

(T) | pp 2-3 N

(5) Reservation for backward communities or the Harijans should, in his opinion, automatically cease at the end of ten years and even while reservation continues, some minimum standards should be laid down and these should be gradually raised.

Vide also notes at (I)
(L) | pp 1-2

127

-2-

(6) He says that the insistence on communal reservations has had the worst effects in an institution like the Presidency College which is reserved for Research scholars. He states that Brahmin boys from his constituency, Triplicane, have been refused admissions even though they have secured distinction in all the three subjects for which they appeared in the Intermediate Examination.

Attention in this connection is invited to the D.o. on pp 345 cf
G.O. 1695 Edn
6.7.48
J

Mr. Vardachari says that he would like to raise this matter in the Legislature "if no other remedy is forthcoming." We shall be grateful if you will please consider these suggestions and let us have your reply to them.

Yours sincerely,

Humayun Kabir

(HUMAYUN KABIR)

SHRI M.V.SUBRAMANIAN, ICS.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Madras, Education Deptt.,
MADRAS.

128

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1948
President :
RAJENDRA PRASAD
Treasurer :
VALLABHBHAI PATEL
General Secretaries :
SHANKERRAO DEO
JUGAL KISHORE

अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी
७, जंतर मंतर रोड, नई देहली
آل انڈیا کانگریس کمیٹی
۷ جنتر منتر روڈ - نئی دهلی
ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE
7, JANTAR MANTAR ROAD, NEW DELHI

Telephone : 40320
Telegrams : "CONGRESS"

Ref. PB-7/ 2883.
Date. 19 July 48.

(9)

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The Minister of Education,
Govt of Madras,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

pp 11-17 infra

Dear friend,

We have received the enclosed memorandum from Shri N.S. Varadachari, M.L.A. Will you please look into the same and let us have your suggestions.

Yours sincerely,

P Chakravarti

(P. Chakravarti)
Secretary

Encl:

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106/~~05~~

(6)

PB-7

N.S.VARADACHARI, M.L.A.

Government House,
Mount Road, Madras,
10th July 1948.

Dear Sir,

The question of admission into Colleges in this Province has been exercising my mind for some time. It is at present based on a wholly fallacious policy. Selections to professional colleges like Engineering, Medical, Agriculture and Veterinary have been on the basis of communal representation since last year. This representation is further cut by district divisions and the procedure is to allot students for each district and then divide them on a communal basis. There is a logical extension of all attempts at division. These are highly technical subjects and the basis of selection now introduced is bound to affect these courses. Brilliant boys are left behind while the mediocrity that is taken can never hope to come up to the standard of expectation. Even amongst the community selection, the district division cuts across in such a way that the better class of boys in the various communities are kept behind to give room to the less qualified from the districts backward educationally. There is thus complete pigeon-holing and the net result is that all progressive notions of education are thrown to the winds.

In a recent meeting of the Technical Board of Education of which I am a Member, there was an astonishing revelation that the percentage of failures in the Engineering College rose steeply from 6 to 43. I do not know what it is in other colleges but I expect the results will not be far different. The present policy of selection is one directly responsible for this sudden lowering of standards. There would, I suppose, hereafter be tampering with the Examiners and Examinations and an attempt to raise artificially percentage of passes. It will be no surprise to me if after the presentation of these revealing figures by the Principal of one of the Engineering Colleges in Madras, politics so shapes itself that entry into these devious methods is not set entirely out of the picture.

(CONTD)

~~13~~ 132

The justification alleged for the present basis of selection is that all communities should be afforded equal opportunities for education in proportion to their strength. This is a pernicious interpretation of what should justly be the arrangement. While I agree that there should be some adjustment for communal reasons such as reservation of seats for Harijans and backward communities, there should be a minimum standard set for admission into these colleges. The reservation of seats should be say 50% of the total for Harijans, Muslims and backward communities among non-Brahmins. The rest should be thrown open for equal test on the basis of merit. The merit selections should be not on the basis of the minimum standard, but on ~~a~~ fairly high standards. If a First Class in the Intermediate or the B.A. Examination is insisted on along with distinctions in all the subjects like Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, there will be not this ~~scrabe~~ scramble that we find at present for this group of seats. There would then be an incentive to come up to this standard and not wait for the seats that may be reserved only for certain sections of the community. Even on the basis of merit, amongst the better educated communities like the Brahmins and the upper class non-Brahmins, the percentage of marks may be so set as to leave a handicap margin. For instance the Brahmins may be qualified for merit entry only on the basis of 70% of marks and in the case of non-backward non-Brahmins and Christians 65%, provided that the distinction in the subjects is made a condition throughout. This should allay apprehensions that on the basis of merit, only certain communities would benefit. All the district divisions should be abolished forthwith since they have no meaning at all as applied to educational selections. In the case of backward communities, reservation should be worked out at minimum standards so that even here, we may try to get the best of these classes. These boys should be specially coached once they are admitted into the College. I may also state that all reservations for backward communities and the Harijans should automatically cease at the end of 10 years. It is under these conditions that I think there would be a real inducement for everyone to come up to the standard. Otherwise a sense of false

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security gets installed into the minds of the boy who belongs to the backward community and it would become increasingly difficult for the standards set to be reached. If we want to avoid this country being flooded with muddling technicians, the best way would be to remedy the present state of affairs forthwith.

Unfortunately for us, the rule which ought not to have been applied to technical colleges has been further extended to other colleges run by Government. This is not being officially done, but through unofficial pressure brought on Principals. Some times the Principal himself has these ideas as in the case of the Principal of the Presidency College, Madras. This last College is supposed to be the training ground for Research Scholars. With that object in view all the lower classes have been closed in this College and only Honours and higher classes are retained. It is here that the communal rule is applied severely. Cases have come to my notice of boys who unfortunately belong to the Brahmin community from Triplicane which is my Constituency, who have secured distinction in all the three subjects for which they appeared in the Intermediate and in some subjects as in Mathematics secured cent per cent and yet have been refused admission in the Honours Class for Physics, Chemistry and also Mathematics. This is simply scandalous and with your permission I wish to take up this matter on the floor of the House if no other remedy is forthcoming. I wish you could devote some attention to this growing disease in your educational arrangements and see that in the case at least of research and higher study institutions this rule is not applied so as not to lower the standards of education and leave us a poor record of educational progress.

The intake of scientists in this country is from all accounts to be in the neighbourhood of over a thousand a year. The Madras Presidency is expected to contribute at least 200 to 300. What contribution can Madras make ~~for~~ if education is to be stultified by arrangements such as those described above. The problem is to be looked at from the point of view of its bearings on the future and if we are to make a substantial contribution towards scientific research, the only way of achieving our object would be to reform the entire system under which admissions to educational institutions ~~is~~ are at present organised.

I request you humbly to take up this matter with the Madras Government and see that ~~x~~ sound arrangements are substituted for those prevailing at present which lead only to illogical and absurd divisions. ~~and examine the sch~~

I may also state that the scheme which I have set out here has been discussed by me with the T.N.C.C. President Mr. K. Kamaraj Nadar and seems to have his general approval. It should not however be taken that he is committed to any such scheme or that he has accepted it in every detail.

Yours sincerely,
Varadachari

Dr. Rajendra Prasad
President,
Indian National Congress,
New Delhi.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ~~HEALTH & LANDS~~
INDIA

JOINT EDUCATIONAL ADVISER TO THE
Government of India,
NEW DELHI, the 22nd July, 1948

Dear Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar,

Thank you very much for your letter of 17th July, 1948. I was very glad that you ~~have~~ were able to give~~n~~ so much time to us.

pp 21-23 infra

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the letter I wrote to Shrimathi Durgabai on the question of communal proportion~~s~~ of students in Madras colleges.

You will probably remember that, some time ago, we asked the Hon'ble Ministers for Education in the Provinces if they would suggest that a percentage of money allotted for post-war development schemes may be earmarked for Education. May I take it that your Government agree that 20% of such money may be so earmarked? In this matter the initiative should come from the Provinces and we shall be very glad if the Province of Madras takes the lead in fixing a definite percentage for Educational programmes.

Extract given to B section for separate action

We are going into the question of National Cadet Training Corps and will let you know as soon as there are any further developments.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

H. Kabir

(HUMAYUN KABIR)

THE HON'BLE SHRI T.S.AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR,
Minister for Education, MADRAS.

COPY of letter dated the 30th June, 1948, from Prof. Humayun Kabir, Jt. Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, to Shrimathi G.Durgabai,MCA., Madras.

You will remember that in answer to your question in the Constituent Assembly, the Hon'ble Minister for Education promised to look into the complaints about discrimination against certain castes and communities in Madras educational institutions.

The Secretary of the Madras Government has now sent a detailed statement refuting these charges and pointing out that so far as private institutions are concerned, they are completely free to determine the proportions of the different communities. The Provincial Government do not interfere with them even if an institution decided not to prescribe any proportions at all.

In the case of the Govt. institutions, the Secretary, Madras Government, points out that so far as Elementary and High Schools are concerned no difficulty has ever been felt with regard to the proportion of students from different communities and castes. It is only in respect of Collegiate Education that this difficulty is felt. The pressure is greatest in Science and Technical Colleges and in their case, the principles laid down in 1938 by H.E. Shri C.Rajagopalachari, when he was Premier of Madras, are still generally followed So far as Engineering ~~and~~ Colleges are concerned, the communal proportions laid down in the service rules are since 1947 followed as far as practicable.

The Secretary of the Government of Madras has supplied a tabular statement showing the percentage of different communities in different types of higher educational institutions from the year 1944-45 to 1947-48. I am enclosing a copy for your information, and quoting the remarks which the Govt. of Madras have made in explanation of these figures:-

> "The Govt. of India will see from the figures supplied that the Brahmin community has not after all suffered as badly as they want to make out. Though they are three percent of the population they got in 1947-48, 34.9 % of the seats in the Arts Colleges, 21.4% in the Engineering Colleges, 18% in the Medical Colleges, 25.6% in the Agricultural Colleges and 51.1% in the Veterinary College. It is not as though this Government have all of a sudden shut out the opportunities of education to Brahmins. This Government are only trying to distribute it as widely as possible. .... Afterall, these are days of democracy and no Government drawing its support from the people can afford to ignore the demand of the 97% of the people, who are educationally backward, but who pay practically all the taxes, for a fair distribution of the educational opportuniteis. They can do so at their peril."

In view of this explanation of the Govt. of Madras, I trust you would be satisfied that there has been no unfair discrimination against Brahmin students. The Govt. of India agree with you that facilities for higher education must be expanded so that not a single deserving student is denied the opportunities of higher education on account of lack of accommodation, but this will obviously take some time.

"CONFIDENTIAL"

EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPTT.

D.O. 49326-3/48 Edn. d/ 29-6-48

III

Dear Prof. Humayun Kabir,

Sub: Admission to Colleges - Ref. Your letter dated 14-7-1848.

...

p 7 CF

I am directed to say that this Government have carefully examined the suggestions made by Sri N.S. Varadachari, M.L.A. and have come to the conclusion that the present arrangement which is the only practical solution of the matter should be continued. The Govt. are of the view that it is not correct to characterise the present arrangements under which all communities are allowed a share in the available seats in Professional colleges as communal representation and that this arrangement is ~~as~~ only communal fairness.

p 13 NF.

p 14 NF

The representation for districts was intorduced mainly to help candidates from backward districts, particularly the Royalseema districts. If no such district ~~colleges~~ quotas are ~~not~~ fixed, for instance, all the seats for Telugus, may be taken away by candidates from Guntur, Krishna and Nellore the Godavaris, ~~Candidates from~~ and in the Tamil districts like Ramnad candidates properly from a District will have no chance of getting admission. It may be added, however, that ~~Further~~ in the selections made in 1947-8 ~~endeavours~~ endeavours were made to see that, as far as possible, the scheme ~~did not~~ of district quotas did not affect the intake of the best candidates from each ~~district~~ community.

p 13 NF

p 6 NF

p 14 NF

5/74 CF

As regards selection of students according to ~~the~~ merit, I am to invite your attention to my letter No. 1517 Edn., d-9-6-48, in which it was pointed out how Sri T. Prakasam introduced a rule in 1946 that 20 percent of the seats in Professional colleges should be reserved for admission by merit and ~~the reasons which prompted the present Ministry to restore the~~ how experience of the actual working of that rule necessitated a restoration of the old position by the present Ministry.

I am to add that the position set out by

"CONFIDENTIAL"

EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPTT.

D.O. 49326-3/48 Edn. d/ 29-10-48

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Sub: Admission to Colleges -Ref. Your letter dated 14-7-1848.
...

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p 13 NF

p 6 NF

p 14 NF

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5/74 CF

I am to add that the position set out by

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Sri Varadachari mentioned in Sub para (6) of your letter is not quite correct. At present selection of students for admission to the Honours and Post-graduate course in the Presidency College, Madras is not subject to the rule of communal representation. Copies of the instructions issued to the Principal of the college in connection with admissions made in ~~last~~ July last are enclosed.

F7NF

J/3 + 5CF

Despd
24/9/48

Yours sincerely,

To

Prof. Humayun Kabir,
Joint Edl. Adviser
to the Govt. of
India, New Delhi.

(With enclos).

Despd 2/11

Copies of D.O. on pp 3 + 5 of (J)

38/C

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112

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Education and Public Health Department
***

D.O. NO. 49326-3/48-A-Edn.

Fort St. George,
29th October 1948.

Dear Prof. Humayun Kabir,

Sub: Admission to Colleges.
Ref: Your letter dated 14-7-1948.

I am directed to say that this Government have carefully examined the suggestions made by Sri N.S. Varadhachari, M.L.A. and have come to the conclusion that the present arrangement which is the only practical solution of the matter should be continued. The Government are of the view that it is not correct to characterise the present arrangements under which all communities are allowed a share in the available seats in Professional colleges as communal representation and that this arrangement is only communal fairness.

The representation for districts was introduced mainly to help candidates from backward districts, particularly the Royalseema districts. If no such district quotas are fixed, all the seats for Telugus, ~~may~~ for instance, may be taken away by candidates from Guntur, Krishna, Nellore and the Godavaris, and in the Tamil districts, candidates from a district like Ramnad will have no chance of getting admission. It may be added, however, that in the selections made in 1947-8 endeavours were made to see that as far as possible the scheme of district quotas did not affect the intake of the best candidates from each community.

As regards selection of students according to merit, I am to invite your attention to my letter No.1517 Edn., dated 9-6-48, in which it was pointed out how Sri T. Prakasam introduced a rule in 1946 that 20 per cent of the seats in Professional Colleges should be reserved for admission by merit and how experience of the actual working of that rule necessitated a restoration of the old position by the present Ministry.

P.T.O.

147 ~~28~~

-2-

I am to add that the position set out by Sri Varadachari mentioned in sub paragraph (6) of your letter letter is not quite correct. At present selection of students for admission to the Honours and Post-grade course in the Presidency College, Madras, is not subject to the rule of communal representation. Copies of the instructions issued to the Principal of the college in connection with admissions made in July last are enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

To

Prof. Humayun Kabir,
Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India,
NEW DELHI.

Gn/

To be filed in the Connected file.
P.K.
8.9.48

/K

~~A~~ ~~49326/48~~

~~29~~
148

INDIA

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
SEP [illegible]
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

JOINT EDUCATIONAL ADVISER TO THE
Government of India,
NEW DELHI, the 2nd September, '48

113

66906

My dear H.M.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter which was sent to Mr. B. Bhima Rao, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, in reply to his letter to Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of India, complaining about the reservation of seats on a communal basis in Government Colleges in Madras.

E.P.H.(A)
May be filed vide 'K' above.
10.9.48
11/9/48
11/9/48

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Humayun Kabir

(HUMAYUN KABIR)

THE HON'BLE SHRI T.S.AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR,
Minister for Education, MADRAS.

Copy of letter dated the 31st August, 1948, from Prof. Humayun Kabir, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India to Mr. B.Bihma Rao, M.L.C., Madras.

I am desired to acknowledge your letter dated August 17, 1948, addressed to the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of India.

A question about discrimination against certain castes and communities in Madras Educational Institutions was asked by Shrimati G.Durgabai, a Member of the Constituent Assembly in the Dominion Legislature. We informed the Madras Government of these complaints and made enquiries from them. We were informed by them that the objective in view of the Madras Government is to make education at all stages available freely and without any difficulty to all those who seek it. We were also informed that so far as Elementary and High School Education are concerned, this ideal has been largely achieved in the Province and that efforts were being made to extend the facilities for higher education in science, art and technical subjects. The Madras Government stated that they had received complaints mainly from the Brahman community, but in their opinion the complaints were not justified on the following grounds. In the words of the Madras Government "though they are 3% of the population, they got in 1947-48, 34.9% of the seats in the Arts Colleges, 21.4% in the Engineering Colleges, 18% in the Medical Colleges, 25.6% in the Agricultural Colleges and 51.1% in the Veterinary Colleges." The Madras Government also felt that they could not "ignore the demand of the 97% of the people, who are educationally backward, but who pay practically all the taxes, for a fair distribution of educational opportunities." It was further stated that generally the instructions given in 1938 by Shree C. Rajagopalachari when he was the Premier of the [redacted] Province, still continue.

As you know, education is a provincial subject and the function of the Centre is only advisory. In view of the position stated by the Madras Government, it was felt that the Central Government could not further press the point though it is a declared policy of the Central Government to encourage no distinction or discrimination on grounds of community, caste or creed. In our letter to the Madras Government, we expressed the hope that collegiate and technical education would, like elementary and high school education, be made available freely and without any difficulty to all those who seek it.

15/2/3

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

New Delhi, 3, the 18th November, 1948.

R.O. 1517 Edn
9-6-48.

115

86333

Dear Mr. Subramanian,

Will you please refer to your letter No.49326-3/48-A-Edn. dated the 29th October 1948, to Professor Kabir? Prof. Kabir is away to Beirut and I am writing to inform you that he shall take up the matter as soon as he comes back.

Yours sincerely,

L. R. Sethi

(L. R. Sethi)
Deputy Educational Adviser

M.V.Subramanian, Esqr., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Governmat of Madras,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

E.S.H.(A)

x taken by H.Pr.

May be added to the file

22-11-48

22/11/48

26/11/48

Adsa

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pp21-23 CF

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
2 AUG 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
2 AUG 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Extract given to B1

Secretary, E. & P.H.

Please see herewith the letter of Mr. Humayun Kabir, Jt. Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India and also a copy of the letter of the Govt. of India to Srimathi Durga Bai, Member of the Constituent Assembly on the matter of admissions in the Colleges in this province. That letter may be kept in the file dealing with the correspondence between this Govt. and the Govt. of India over the matter of admissions in colleges in this province.

The file with regard to the National Cadet Corps Training may be put up. I understand H.Pr. has passed orders on it. It may beput up to me for taking further orders.

TSA
1-8-48

H.M. Education.

3/156

117

pp 9 cF

pp11-17 cF

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
2 AUG 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

SECRETARY, ED. AND P.H. DEPT.
2 AUG 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

57494

Secretary, E. & P.H.

Please see herewith the letter of the Secretary of the All India Congress Committee as well as the enclosed letter of Mr.N.S.Varadachari of that body. Thismay be put in the admissions correspondence file and that file sent up to me.

TSA
1-8-48

H.M. Education.

A/ S/ 155

Secretary, E.& P.H.

-114 118

Please see herewith the note of H.M.(Agr.). The file in which we have sent a reply to the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Govt. of India, may be sent so that a copy of that may be sent to Sri K.G. Mashruvala.

ISA
16.7.48

H.M. Education.

JUL 1948

52891

SECRETARY, EDN, AND P. H. DEPT.
16 JUL 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

E.& P.H.(A).

Please see the ~~minutes~~ minute of H.M.(Edn.) ~~on page 1 ante~~ above. In connection with a Council question on the subject, the answer approved by H.M.(Edn.) ~~is~~ was as follows:-

" The correspondence between the Provincial and the Central Governments is confidential and it is not in public interest to place it on the table of the House."

LF II

In view of this, it is for consideration whether a copy of the reply sent to the Govt. of India should be sent to Mr. Mashruvala.

For orders of H.M. (Edn.)

The letters since received from the Govt. of India on the subject will be found on pp. 5-8 c.f. A reply is necessary with reference to the Letter on pp.7-8 c.f. ~~The~~ letter No. 1517, Edn. dated 9-6-48 on pp.72-77 c.f. of 'S' sets out in detail the position in regard to the application of communal proportion and linguistic representation in the matter of admission to educational institutions. Attention is also invited to the D.Os. on pp.3-5 of G.O. No. 1695, Edn., dated 6-7-48, in the matter of admission to Honours and Post-graduate courses in the Presidency College. For orders as to the lines of the reply to be sent to the Govt. of India. The file may may be circulated to H.M.(Edn), H.M.(P.H.) and H.Pr.

This also is the communication at p.9 which relates to the same [illegible] from Mr. [illegible]

Ⓙ

Please see my remarks below!

ES
AGM

OBM
2/8/48

SA

H.M. also may see, as he saw Ⓢ. As [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dev. also are affected, H.M. Agri. too may see; Dev. may see [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] H.Pr. who saw Ⓢ may also see [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (As no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible])

(The minutes of H.M. (Edn) [illegible] have been added to the file)

Point (1) on page 7 c.f.

A report has been called for on 'M'. We cannot say for certain now how far this result was due to the methods of selection prescribed.

Attention is invited to the report ~~at~~ in (Z) ~~at~~ pp.24-27 which shows that in the selections for 47-48 endeavours were made to see that the scheme of district quotas did not affect the intake of the best candidates from each community. We have not had a report about this year's selections yet, And, we ~~I~~ do not know whether the same principles ~~are~~ were followed ~~up~~ this time also. But even if adjustments of the kind mentioned in this report are made, it must be conceded that the scheme of district allotment is bound to result in the position that candidates getting ~~higher~~ lower marks and belonging to certain districts might get in while others of the same community with higher marks but belonging to other districts are left out. And in fact, I heard some complaints to that effect this year.

I am therefore in favour of the proposal at 'N' made under point (4) at page 7 c.f.

Point (2) on page 7 c.f:

This raises ~~the~~ questions of policy. My views are at 'K' on page 7 n.f. of (S). I would therefore be in favour of the suggestions made by Sri Varadachari, which seek to safeguard the interests of the backward classes and at the same time not to affect unduly the interests of the more advanced classes of the community.

The Govt. however have in (S) already justified their present arrangements to the Govt. of India, and it is for Govt. ~~them~~ to decide whether any revision should be made on the lines indicated by Sri Varadachari.

Point (3) on page 7 c.f:

This would be quite a reasonable arrangement if point (2) of Sri Varadachari is accepted. But ~~such~~ the precise figures should be left to the selection authorities to prescribe in consultation with the Government each year - as conditions are likely to vary from year to year with the standard of attainment and ~~with~~ the standard of valuation reached each year.

168

119

Point (4) at page 7 c.f:

I have dealt with this under point (1) above.

Point (5) on page 7 c.f:

It seems to me that there should be no definite commitment about this now; the question should be left to ~~the~~ be reviewed & decided on at the end of a 10 year period.

Point (6) on page 8 c.f:

The position as set out is not quite correct. The instructions in 'J' will show what the position is intended to be; those instructions would, I think, be a sufficient answer to this point.

5/8/48

Dev:
Pub:

Edn ... 4937 [illegible]
5/8/48

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 - AUG 1948
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

AW 5.P.M

Dev 87160 A IV/48
6.8.48

Development Deptt.

To A.S.

Please see the minutes of H.M.(Edn) on pp.1-5 above and the notes of E& P.H. Deptt. thereon. The file has been sent to this Department with reference to the several points raised ~~xx~~ in the d.o. letter from the Jt. Educational Adviser to the Government of India on pp.7-8 c.f. so far as the educational ~~xxxxxxx~~ institutions under the control of this Department are concerned. cf. 'A' on p 5 ante. This section is concerned with the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla. The various points have been examined in the E & P.H. Secretary's notes on pp.6-7 above.

2. Items (2), (3), (5) and (6) above on pp.6-7 above

Attention is invited to the E & P.H. Deptt. letter to the Government of India on pp.77-78 c.f. or (C) and the d.o. instructions to the Principal, Presidency College, Madras

Letter No. 1510 Edn
9.6.48

at p.3 and 5 of (J). [illegible]

Items(1) and (4) above.

G.O.Ms. No.1656 F. & A. 6.4.48

Selection Committees for the selection of students for admission into the Madras Veterinary College and Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla have been ~~xxxxxxx~~ constituted by Government. The Government have issued instructions that the total number of seats available for students from this Province in these Colleges† should be distributed among the various districts of the province on a population basis and have fixed a quota for each district. It has also been stipulated that if requisite number of students are not forthcoming from any particular district, students from the linguistic area to which the district belongs may be selected. Instructions have also been issued that in selecting students for admission into these Colleges the communal proportion should be observed‡ as far as possible provided of course that the selection conforms generally to the district quota fixed.† In view of the foregoing it does not seem necessary to ~~the~~ change the policy in selecting candidates for the Veterinary and Agricultural Colleges. For orders.

G.O. 2408 Dev 11-5-46 (A)

× G.O. Ms. 3192 Dev. 16.6.48 copy at (M)

† G.O. Ms. 2503 Dev 6.6.47 copy at (Y) (P)

G.O. 2397 Dev 30.5.47 A' on p.31 (P)

p.31 – (P)

p.27 – (P)

‡ D.O. 60326 (FA IV) 48-1 2.7.47 not put up

† in G.O. 2503 6.6.47 copy at (J)

After orders are passed the file may be passed on ~~sent~~ to Public Dept.

12.8.48.

12.8.48. Agricultural College – So far as these Colleges are concerned, the present mode of selection has not resulted in anomalies & there have been no serious complaint against it at all & the criticisms of Sri N.S. Varadachari will not apply to it. A copy of the report of the selection this year is at (Y). Only one member, Sri B. Bhima Rao MLC has been putting qns but even he has not so far made out any grave injustice – see p.11 of G.O. 1573 Dev. of 30.3.48. Even in a marks basis there has not been much disparity ~~in Tamil~~ particularly in Tamil areas – see state of highest & lowest marks of candidates of different communities

Thro. E 13/8/48

AS III / DS / Pub

Question placed below (DI)

(DI) – see p.3 nf of the G.O. Within a ~~[illegible]~~ few years even the backward communities will toe the line with the advanced communities if they are not kept out of the ring. So far as the Agrl Colleges are concerned, marks are not the only criterion for selection. The other factors are explained in the state on p.5 nf of the G.O. A special justn for selectn on district basis in the case of Agrl edn is that we want agriculturally trained men to permeate throughout the Province. No system will be impeccable & anomalies can be hand picked for criticism.

14.8.48

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT. 2939 8 AUG CHIEF SECRETARIAT

AS III DS 16848 Pub

Dev. U.O. 87160 A IV/48-1 17.8.48.

Pub (Ser. A) Dept.

Notes from p.5 ante may be perused. No special remarks seem to be called for in this dept. The file may be returned to E & PH ~~after perusal~~ C.S. may see.

23.8.48

C.S.

E & PH

Pub (Ser. A) U.O. No. 2939/48-1 24/8/48.

20848

Box 63224A

Edn and P.H. Dept

Minutes and notes from pa... ante may be read. The file may be

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Circulated to H.M. (Edn), H.M. (P.H.), H.M. (Agri) H.M. (Fin), ~~and~~ the Hon'ble Premier and H.E.

25/8/48

25/8/48 S

26/8/48

H.M. (Edn.) ✓
H.M. (P.H.) ✓
H.M. (Agri.)
H.M. (Fin.)
H.Pr.
H.E.

(BOSC)

Please see the letter of the Joint Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India forwarding the letter of Sri N.S. Varadachari. The points raised in the letter of Mr. Varadachari are found in page 7 c.f. In order to send him a reply these are dealt with below:-

It is true that the selection for these professional colleges is not only according to communities but also according to districts as regulated by the population. ~~The allocation is that in trying to select~~ It may be in some districts people who have received low marks have also been selected. Mr. Varadachari suggests that district divisions should be abolished and only the best men in each community irrespective of district be taken and even while selecting men from the various communities minimum may be fixed for each of these communities and those below a certain minimum may not be taken even from the backward communities. He also suggests that the reservation for backward communities or the Harijans should automatically cease at the end of 10 years and even while reservation continues some minimum standard should be laid down and these should be gradually raised.

S

We have given our answer to some of these matters to the Govt. of India in a previous letter which has been circulated to all H.Ms. concerned. With reference to that letter a copy of the reply which the Govt. of India had given to Srimathi Durga Bai and which has been sent to us is also put up in the file on page 21 c.f.

121/164

In the meantime there is also a feeling that a minimum standard or qualification must be prescribed for candidates for admission into some of these colleges to whatever community they may belong. It was suggested that a first class in the respective subjects may be taken as the minimum qualification for boys or girls of any community for admission to these colleges. According to this, candidates with less than that minimum number of marks will not be considered eligible for admission. Amongst the applicants with such marks and above, the seats will be allotted according to communal ratio to the various communities. If, in any community, sufficient number of candidates with the minimum number of marks are not available, those seats may be redistributed between other communities which have such candidates. This has the advantage of combining certain amount of merit with social justice and this will also to a certain extent, avoid people with low qualifications in whatever district getting admission.

All the concerned H.Ms. may see. This may affect Harijans and backward communities also and so, H.M. R.D., may also see. H.M., P.W. was also talking to me about this matter and so, he also may see.

P/

ISA
28-8-48

I know it is bad to refuse admission to any person to an educational institution but we have to face facts. It is a mere matter of accomodation and arithmetic

31/8

H.M. (Agri.)

H.M. (Fin.)

H.Pr.

The suggestion of H.M. (Edn) is no solution. What about Dts which have no 1st classes. Practically Rayalseema & Ramnad the number of 1st classes will be very rare & those Dts will not have any representation at all. We have to be practical. ~~I refuse~~ The present arrangement is the only practical thing. It is ~~wrong~~ wrong to call it "Communal ratio" or any such thing & damn it. It is only sheer fairness - Communal fairness - if you want to call it so.

KM
31/8

In view of the minute of H.M. (Com.) at 'P' at p. 12 ante H.M.s (P.W.) & (R.D.) may also see.

[illegible]
31/8

H.M. (Com.)
H.M. (P.W.)
H.M. (R.D.)
H.P.V.
H.E.

I agree with H.M. (Agr)

The qn. of disqualifying September candidates may be considered. i.e., candidates who pass in all the groups in the first appearance alone need apply. That would ensure some efficiency - exemption being given to Harijans and B. Cs.

B.G.R
2.9

I agree with both H.M. (Agr) and H.M. (Com)

V.R.
3-9-48

We may discuss this at an informal meeting of Ministers specially concerned. The present rules do need revision, & it must be done sufficiently early.

M.B. 2.9

A

The draft reply may kindly be sent to me. It may also mention how Mr. Prakasam's 20% merit rule worked, how what we did was merely to cancel the change made by Mr. Prakasam & restore the old position.

The subject of 'changing the rules ~~may~~ need not now ~~also~~ be discussed ~~at an informal meeting~~

G.P.R
14/9

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
14 SEP 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

May be re-circulated before circulation to H.E.

[illegible]
[illegible]

H.M. (Com.)
H.M. (Agri.)
H.M. (Fin.)
H.M. (P.W.)
H.M. (R.D.)

A draft reply may be put up on the lines above

KM
16/9

TSA
16-9-48

The Dt. rule was made to help Rayalaseema Dts, which are definitely backward. Otherwise, all the Telugu seats were taken away by Guntur, Kistna & Godavaris.

B.G.R
20.9

M.B. 20.9

Nellore also.

V.R.
20-9-48

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
21 SEP 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

A draft letter is put up for consideration with reference to A above. It is put up that reference to the 20 p.c. merit has already been made in the reply sent to the Govt. of India in June last. The point has however been touched upon in the ~~[illegible]~~ draft letter also. A more detailed reply with reference to the figures of admission does not seem necessary in view of the different conclusions arrived at on the same figures.

The file may be circulated to H.M. (Edn) and the Hon'ble Premier for approval of the draft letter. H.E should also see.

23/9/48

ORM
24/9/48

H. (Ccs.)
H. Pr.
H.E.

pp 137, 128 & [illegible]

H. Pr. may see

ORM
28.9.48

Please put up a statement comparing the allocation of seats to different communities in the several colleges before, during and after the introduction of "rule of merit".

O.P.R
9/10

(Bose)

The reservation of 20 p.c of the seats for admission by merit applied only to Eng: and Medical colleges and that only during the year 1946-47; this rule was not applied in regard to admissions made in 1947-48 and 1948-49. The ~~[illegible]~~ number of seats secured by the different communities in the year prior to the introduction of the merit rule, during the year in which the merit rule was in force i.e 1946-47 and in the year following i.e 1947-48 will be found in the