

E & P. H (1948) Department.

Ms. SERIES.

G.O. NO. 2501 Edn.

Dated 1-10-48.

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order in place

[Despatch Abstract.]

Schools and colleges - Secondary Schools under Mission managements -
creation of endowments - Instructions - Issued.

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
G.O.	2381	Edn	5-11-47.				

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
G.O.	2788	Edn.	8-11-48.				
G.O.	326	Edn	8-2-49.				
G.O.	982	Edn	9-4-49.				
G.O.	1657	Edn	20-5-49				
G.O.	1758	Edn	8-6-50.				
G.O.	1904	Edn.	13-7-51.				



CATHOLIC BISHOPS' CONFERENCE OF INDIA.

Office of the General
Secretary,
BISHOP'S HOUSE
20 Miller's Road,
BANGALORE
July 2, 1948.

Right Rev. Mgr.P. Thomas, D.D.,
Bishop of Bangalore,
Chairman of the Catholic Bishops'
Educational Conference of Madras (March 31, 1948)

9th 3-30 P.M

The Hon'ble the Premier,
Government of Madras,
M A D R A S.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing copies of a covering letter
and of a memorandum addressed to you on 12th June 1948.
I am not sure if these reached you. It may be that
in the midst of numerous occupations and frequent
touring it has not been possible for you to acknowledge
them.

I shall be grateful if you will kindly let me
know when you can grant me an interview to discuss the
points raised in the memorandum. These are of deep
concern to the Catholic Bishops of Madras Presidency,
for they have under their charge many High Schools.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

+ J. Thomas
BISHOP OF BANGALORE.

Encl: 6 sheets)



CATHOLIC BISHOPS' CONFERENCE OF INDIA.

Office of the General
Secretary,
BISHOP'S HOUSE
20 Miller's Road,
BANGALORE
June 12, 1948.

Right Rev. Mgr. P. Thomas, D.D.,
Bishop of Bangalore,
Chairman of the Catholic Bishops'
Educational Conference of Madras (March 31, 1948)

The Hon'ble Shri Omandur P. Ramaswamy Reddiar,
Premier, Government of Madras,
M A D R A S.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a formal letter on behalf of the Catholic Bishops of Madras Province. At a meeting of the Catholic Bishops' Educational Conference of Madras held in Madras on March 31, 1948, of which I was Chairman, it was proposed that a Memorandum be presented to the Minister for Education. A deputation of laymen waited on the Minister on April 16, 1948, presented the Memorandum and discussed with him the hardships imposed on Catholic educational institutions consequent on the demand for endowments and the proposal to institute Advisory Committees for the management of Colleges.

As the reply of the Minister for Education to the Memorandum and the deputation has been wholly unsatisfactory, I have been asked by the Bishops of Madras Province to submit to you the enclosed letter and to request you to kindly consider sympathetically our representation and grant me an interview. I would like to bring along with me one or two other Bishops for the interview.

I shall be grateful if you will kindly fix a date for the interview before the 23rd of June 1948, and if that is not possible, after the 5th of July 1948.

Thanking you,

Encl: 5 sheets)

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) P. THOMAS,
Bishop of Bangalore.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY.

July 2, 1948.

P. Thomas
Bishop of Bangalore.



Right Rev. Mgr. P. Thomas, D.D.,
Bishop of Bangalore,
Chairman of the Catholic Bishops'
Educational Conference of Madras (March 31, 1948)

Office of the General
Secretary,

BISHOP'S HOUSE
20 Miller's Road,
BANGALORE

June 12, 1948.

To

The Hon'ble the Premier,
Government of Madras,
M A D R A S.

S i r,

On behalf of the Catholic Bishops of the Madras Province, I have the honour to address you in respect of the new educational policy of the Ministry of Education. That policy has adverse and even injurious effects on the Christian contribution in general and on the Catholic contribution in particular to the progress of education in the Province. I shall take each item of that new policy and show first how it is a deviation from the old policy under which schools have been established and maintained in large numbers in a state of efficiency testified by educational authorities for the past 100 years and how this new policy will prove detrimental to the cause of educational progress.

I. ADVISORY COUNCILS OF COLLEGES.

The Ministry of Education has asked the Managements of educational institutions to include in the College Councils representatives of Government, representatives of teachers, representatives of parents, etc. Till now, no such demand has been made on the Managements. The inclusion of outsiders on the Councils of Colleges will be an infringement of the autonomy of these institutions, which is not only a factor of general political liberty, but has been found conducive to educational progress. It is this freedom and autonomy that has made it possible for Christians in general to establish some 25 Colleges in South India and Catholics in particular 12 Colleges. One has only to remember that of the total number of about 75 Colleges in this Province, 25 have been established by Christians in general and of these, 12 by Catholics in particular, in order to realise how poor the progress in higher education would have been but for this Christian and Catholic contribution.

(.... page 2)



[Page 2.]

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Catholic authorities are definitely and unanimously of the view that these Committees are incompatible with the freedom essential for the management of our Colleges and harmful to their discipline and smooth running. The Syndicates of the Madras and Andhra Universities have declared their opposition to the proposed committees. We appreciate the fact that the creation of these Councils is, up to now, only recommended and wish that they are never made compulsory.

II. ENDOWMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS.

The Ministry of Education has required that every Middle School should have an Endowment of Rs. 30,000/- and every High School Rs. 40,000/- or Rs. 50,000/- if it is to be recognised or receive aid from Government. This requirement that every Middle School and High School maintained by Catholic authorities should have an endowment of its own is unnecessary. The Dioceses or Religious Orders which maintain about 110 High Schools are recognised corporate, juridical bodies with a character and reputation for financial stability. They are not Associations resorting to education as a speculative business. Their whole record in the field of education during the past 100 years is against any such presumption. They have stood the test of time and proved their stability and efficiency. The inspection reports of these institutions year after year bear witness to their progress in the provision of buildings, laboratory equipment, library, not to speak of results at public examinations. The Minister for Education, in his reply to the Memorandum presented by a deputation of Catholic laymen on 16th April 1948, replied that the argument of the juridical character of Dioceses and Religious Orders "did not appeal to him", as any group of non-Catholics could become juridical bodies and ask for exemption from the new Government order on Endowments. We would say that there can be no objection to any group of non-Catholics having the financial stability and educational record of Catholic Dioceses and Religious Orders claiming a similar concession.

The Minister for Education, in his reply to the aforesaid deputation, gave us the choice of one of the following alternatives:-

- (1) To grant adequate time, say a period of six to ten years, to provide the schools, old and new, with the required endowments;

(.... page 3)



[Page 3.]

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(v)

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BANGALORE

- (2) To exempt the old schools from the operation of the order and to make the new schools conform to its requirements; or,
- (3) To direct all the schools of the Missions, old and new, to pay year after year, the interest on the endowments to the credit of a separate fund to be made use of by the schools for such purposes as Government may direct.

I am afraid that none of these alternatives would be found acceptable by the authorities on whose behalf I have the honour to write this letter, for the following reasons:-

- (1) Dioceses and Religious Orders have resources in common for all their works and no funds separately set apart for education as such, except to a very limited extent and only in the case of a few institutions, mainly Colleges. When there is a deficit or when new works are to be undertaken, the managements concerned secure the required sum from their organisation. This system has worked satisfactorily till now and the buildings and equipment of our institutions have been up to the mark. These buildings and equipment are a part of the permanent endowment of these institutions. Further, the financial resources of these bodies are composed of donations and alms received throughout the year from a variety of sources, from home and abroad.

Our High Schools and Colleges have on their staff a band of men or women who dedicate their entire life to the cause of education. Their earnestness, sympathy and self-sacrifice, so greatly appreciated by the general public, are in themselves a precious endowment for these institutions.

(.... page 4)



To place this new burden on us is a real hardship. We shall make up deficits if they occur and request Government to give us the usual half grant on such deficits. If there is no deficit, we do not see why the equivalent income should be set apart "for such purposes as Government may direct". This is an attempt at controlling and disposing of private resources which is entirely undemocratic, and we regret we cannot accept it.

- (2) The new Constitution grants us the right and liberty to conduct educational institutions for the safeguarding of our cultural and religious rights, and assures all minorities a share in Government grants according to the proportions obtaining in the Province. To put this obligation on the Schools of a Minority like ours is to limit our educational activity and make the founding of schools harder for us. We submit that this is profoundly opposed to the spirit of the new Constitution and the guarantees given to us, a Minority.

Finally, the objection of the new policy of the Ministry of Education is based on the following reasons:-

- (1) The old policy of liberty and autonomy and tolerance has served well the cause of educational progress.
- (2) The new policy of intervention of Government in the internal management of educational institutions is based on a confusion between two wholly different ideas: the State's duty of control of educational institutions, and the Government's well-intentioned, but unjustifiable desire to intervene directly in the business of education and in the management of educational institutions. The interests of progress require that educational institutions should be maintained at the highest level of efficiency, but the interests of liberty require that these educational institutions should enjoy as large a measure of autonomy as possible; and the



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interests of liberty and progress — liberty, I need not say, is essential to real progress — are reconciled by the State exercising only the duty of control and refusing to yield to the temptation of direct direction.

The Department of Public Instruction possesses and has exercised this power of control through its practice of inspection, report and cutting down or refusing grants. All that the authorities for whom I am writing this letter ask is that the new policy of direct intervention by Government in the management of educational institutions should be abandoned, while continuing the power of State Control in educational matters.

Our High Schools and Colleges have majorities of non-Christians, who, while not sharing our religious convictions, have shared in the cultural and educational facilities we have provided for a century. All classes of pupils and adherents of all creeds have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded to the marked advantage of the community at large.

There is hardly any need for me to assure you of our earnest desire to work in harmony with the Government in all departments of educational effort. We sincerely hope that mutual understanding will be established for whole-hearted co-operation and that new regulations and restrictions will not impose an intolerable burden on our efforts for the educational progress of our Province.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your devoted servant,

(Sd) P. THOMAS,

CHAIRMAN OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS'
EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MADRAS (March 31, 1948).

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CERTIFIED TRUE COPY.

July 2, 1948.

+ J. Thomas
BISHOP OF BANGALORE.

C. No. 60006 B1/48.

ERPH.(B.).

Schools and colleges - Secondary Schools under Mission managements - creation of endowments - Instructions - Issued.

From the chairman of the catholic Bishops Educational conference of Madras d/2-7-48.

Order Ms. 2501 Edn. dated. 1.10.48

In Govt. Memo No. 28623 B1/48-2 Edn d/21-7-48, and organised Corporate agencies such as Diocesan Societies and Religious Orders were permitted to build up an endowment for the maintenance of the secondary schools under their management, in a few years instead of immediately. The Govt. have considered the question of relaxing the condition further, in favour of these bodies and have decided that schools opened ~~without schools~~ prior to 1-4-40 may be exempted from providing an endowment, that schools opened during the period from 1-4-40 to 31-3-48 may be permitted to build up an endowment within a period of five years ^{from 1-4-48} and that no relaxation of the existing conditions need be made in respect of schools opened ~~after~~ on or after 1-4-48.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is informed that no relaxation of the existing rules need be made in respect of institutions which have been found to be lax in the observance of the provision of the Departmental Rules or have been found to be in violation of the same. In the case of institutions which have been found to be lax in the observance of the provision of the Departmental Rules or have been found to be in violation of the same, the Director of Public Instruction is informed that no relaxation of the existing rules need be made in respect of institutions which have been found to be lax in the observance of the provision of the Departmental Rules or have been found to be in violation of the same.

To
The D.P.I.
Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. Thomas,
Chairman of the catholic Bishops
Conference
20, Miller's Road,
Bangalore
3 spare copies.

Very Special

pp 1-138

Confidential

Kept below

pp 7-8 of 10

Please see the letter from the Bishop of Bangalore and its enclosure. I have asked the Bishop to see me at 3-30 p.m. on the 9th July 1948. I shall appreciate if a note is got prepared for my use on that date, and if you make it convenient to be present at the interview.

G.P.R.
6.7.48.

To H.Pr.

Please see herewith 2 notes prepared on the subjects raised by the deputation of Catholic Bishops in their memorandum. The two subjects are:-

- (1) Endowments in regard to Catholic Secondary Schools.
- (2) Advisory Committee for Colleges.

These two notes explain the matters in detail. In addition, I would like to point out just one or two matters.

The endowment asked for is for all schools. The Catholics want their institutions to be exempted from this rule. I went very far to satisfy them and said that in the course of 6 or 7 years they can build up their endowment by smaller contributions. Even that will not satisfy them.

Their claim that their institutions are run very well is not correct as shown in the note below. The cases mentioned there and many others exist in which there has been corruption, misuse of funds, receiving more fees and giving receipts for less, forced contribution from teachers against rules, giving false receipts to Government and many other things. While we want to be sympathetic to them, I think it is wrong for them to ask for special treatment. They have said in their memorandum that I was prepared to exempt the very old schools, but even that does not seem to satisfy them.

With regard to the Advisory Boards, they have not been compelled to have it. We have merely advised them to do so. In many catholic institutions, complaints have been received that they are forcing non-catholic children to adopt their

modes of prayer. In fact, a surreptitious form of proselytisation is going on, especially in orphanages. Even our children admitted to them are taught to treat with contempt our ways of worship. It has become necessary to have Advisory Committees so that these activities may be watched. After all these committees are purely advisory. They have no power to interfere with the internal working of these institutions. The views of the committees may be accepted or rejected. The representation that has been given in the committee is only to the staff and to the parents and they have nothing to fear from these committees, unless they have wrong practices going on.

Recently, I have received representations from many parents that some of these practices are going on surreptitiously and these establish a case for their associating parents with themselves and I suggested it only in an advisory capacity and they can have no reason against it. The note sent herewith refer to the mal-practices in those institutions. And so, it may be treated as confidential. After the matter is over, the papers may be returned to me, so that they may be filed properly.

TSR
8.7.48
H.M.Edn.

The Bishops met H.Pr. and me on the 4th August. They represented that they should not be asked to provide ~~for~~ endowments and even if they are asked to make them, their old institutions may not be required to do so. H.Pr. and I gave them a patient hearing. We promised to give them the following concessions:

1. We will not demand them to provide endowments in the case of institutions which have been in existence before 1-4-1940. This concession will not apply to institutions which have been found to be lax in observance of rules, i.e. such institutions as have been found to be corrupt or otherwise resort to undesirable practices, may be asked to make these endowments as in the case of other institutions even though they might have been in existence before 1-4-1940.

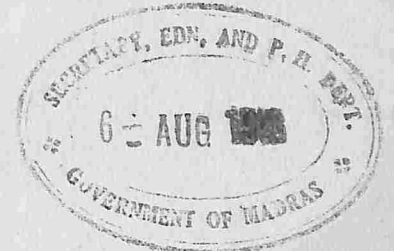
2. Institutions started from 1-4-1940 up to 31-3-1948 will be given about 5 years' time to build up their endowments. Schools started from

1-4-1948 will be treated on a par with other institutions.

H.P. may see before below are
considered put up.

TSR
6.8.48

50006



E&P.H.(B.).

Please see the minutes of H.M. (Edn) above. The file may now be circulated to H.P.

TSR
11/8/48
12/8/48

TSR
13/8/48

S by O.P.R.
14/8/48 219
H.P.

A draft order is submitted for approval. This may be circulated to H.M. (Edn) with reference to his minutes above.

above.

TSR
25.9.48

S by H.P.
11/9/48

TSR
28.9.48

What has happened the 3 P's
letter regarding the grant of
exemption to institutions managed
by the S.K.P.D. Charities, Ramakrishna
Mission etc?

2) Please put up to 2381 Edn
5-11-48.

TSR
29/9



TSR
17.9.48

(1)
Note on the Advisory Committees for Colleges.

In August last, the Hon'ble Minister for Edn. sent a note to the Director expressing the desirability of forming Advisory Committees for Aided colleges, an extract of which is given below:-

"In every college an Advisory Committee shall be formed with due representation to the management, staff, and parents. The correspondent of the college may be the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee may have in it another representative of the Managing Committee of the college. The Principal may be an ex-officio member of the Committee and act as Convenor. The staff of the College may elect a representative to the Committee. The Parents' Association, if any, may elect two representatives to the Committee. In the absence of any Parents' Assn., the correspondent may nominate two persons in the Committee to represent the parents. The Government may nominate three in the Committee of which one shall be a woman, if it is a College which admits girls."

This note has been followed by G.O.Ms.No.404 Edn., dated 2-3-48 which is reproduced below:-

"The Government have had under consideration the question of constituting Advisory Committees for aided colleges, as in the case of Government colleges constituted in G.O.No.9 Edn., dated 3-1-1948. They therefore advise the managements of aided colleges to constitute an Advisory Committee with the Principal of the College as its Convenor, one representative from the staff, two representatives from parents, two representatives to be nominated by the management out of its donors and helpers and three people to be nominated by the Government. The duties of the Committee may be to advise the management on the following:-

- (1) Framing of rules for admission of students consistent with the rules laid down by Government in this regard:

- (2) Opening of new groups of subjects or abolition of old ones;
- (3) Provision of hostel facilities;
- (4) Provision of extra curricular activities in the college;
- (5) Other matters connected with the management and running of the institution; and
- (6) To help in the maintenance of discipline of the college and generally help the management of the college in all other possible ways.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to communicate these orders to the managements of all aided colleges and ask them to report to him the action taken in the matter. He should submit to Government in Decr. 1948 a report on the action taken by the various institutions in the matter and also on the working of the Committees wherever they have been formed."

The Director has consulted the Madras and Andhra Universities on the question. Both the Universities have expressed the opinion against the formation of Advisory Committees under reference.

The following is the resolution of the Syndicate of the Andhra University on the subject, -- "That the Syndicate is of the opinion that all the affiliated colleges of the Andhra University are under the administration of Governing Bodies and there is no need to have other bodies called Advisory Committees."

The following is the reply from the Madras University --

"That the Syndicate is of the opinion that the formation of such Advisory Committee is not conducive to the smooth and efficient working of the college. The University has full cognisance of the working of the colleges and is the proper body that should hold itself for their efficient working and in the opinion of the Syndicate in view of the present strain, such an Advisory Committee will lead to difficulties in the management and maintenance of discipline in the colleges."

Subsequently a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the Principals of Aided colleges presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, Madras University has been communicated to the Director by the Vice-Chancellor and the resolution is quoted below:-

"Resolved that the constitution of Advisory Committees for aided colleges in the manner proposed is not likely to serve any useful purpose as the colleges are all under properly constituted managing bodies satisfying the conditions prescribed by the University to which the colleges are individually responsible for all the matters mentioned in the G.O. read above, and that such Advisory Committees, on the other hand, are apt to create more problems and cause confusion in many ways and are likely to interfere seriously with the smooth working of, and discipline in, the colleges concerned. Resolved further that the Chairman be requested to communicate this resolution (adopted unanimously by all the Principals of aided colleges present at the meeting) to the Vice-Chancellor so that he may act on their behalf."

In a Memorandum submitted to the Hon'ble Minister for Education by the Catholic Bishops of the Province of Madras, the following representation has been made by them on Advisory Committees, which is extracted below:-

"We have been informed of Government's wish that aided colleges should constitute Advisory boards to help the Principals in the work of administering the colleges. We have carefully considered the implications of this proposals and are unanimously of the opinion that these Advisory Committees are not only likely to assist the Principals in the discharge of their difficult duties but will positively embarrass them and will seriously interfere with the smooth working of the colleges and their discipline. We feel that both in

ppl-3 of ①

p3 of ②

the personnel and the method by which it will be chosen as well as in the wide range of subjects entrusted to these committees, there are very grave dangers of a spirit of faction and intrigue entering into the administration of colleges.

In general, our colleges have been in touch with public opinion and have responded to it in a manner appreciated by all. We are not aware of any abuse which calls for the formation of these committees. Moreover, Govt. and the University have extensive direct and indirect control to put aright any abuse that might creep in.

We are also of the opinion that the creation of these advisory committees in the manner suggested would interfere with the autonomy of our educational institutions, an autonomy guaranteed by the new constitution of educational institutions conducted by minority communities.

We appreciate the fact that the Government order only advises aided colleges to form these committees. They request Govt. therefore, to leave it to the option of these aided colleges as may wish to try the experiment, but not to urge it on Catholic managements."

After considering the views of the Universities and the representations made by others, the Director has submitted the following remarks to Government in his letter dated 7-5-48, a copy of which is given below:-

"With reference to the Government endorsements referred to above, I have the honour to submit that the fears entertained by the managements may not be justified, except in the matter of admissions, where private managements may not like the discretion of the Principals to be fettered by rules to be framed by the Committee. However, as the orders are advisory, we may wait and see how many managements will respond."

Final orders of Government have not yet been received.

NOTE (2) TO THE HON'BLE THE PREMIER:

Sub:- Endowments in regard to Catholic Secondary Schools.

The Bishops are anxious that endowments should not be insisted on in the case of Catholic Institutions. They see in the insistence an injury to the present Catholic Institutions and a block to their future increase; they consider it all an interference with the internal administration of their institutions, "an attempt at controlling and disposing of private resources which is entirely undemocratic;" they further argue that the rights of a minority community like theirs are infringed, which, as they put it, is "profoundly opposed to the spirit of the new constitution and the guarantee given to us."

As is usual with these people they seek to befog reason with subtleties. They agree that financial stability is essential to educational institutions and State control in some measure is therefore bound to be exercised, but they want that they should be exempt from these common conditions.

Their claim that they are juridical bodies of a peculiar type was not accepted by the Hon. Minister for Education on the last occasion of their interview. They have no fresh reasons to offer in justification of their claim being met by the Government. Their contention that their staff are motivated by the highest ideals of service and self-sacrifice and that their institutions are run

on exemplary lines are not true to facts. It is an exaggeration to claim that the Christian staff in Catholic Institutions is particularly and exceptionally nobler than staff elsewhere. And there are some among Catholic Institutions, as among others, good, bad and indifferent ones. It is not a fact that these institutions are all uniformly good. In these last two years, some of these institutions have come in for some serious notice at my hands because of the irregularities etc., practised by them. Some examples are given below:

St. Joseph's High School, Chingleput:- Government called for a report after enquiry on the complaint of one M.J. Mariadoss, Physical Training Instructor of the above school for wrongful discharge from service after 15 years, without due notice. The enquiry by the Divisional Inspector disclosed certain financial irregularities in the school by way of short payment in teachers' salaries, non-accounting of receipt and improper utilisation of special fees. Charges have been framed and explanations obtained. Final decision in the matter is yet to be arrived at.

Milagres High School, Kallianpur, South Kanara: Government called for a report after enquiry on the complaint from one A.V. Rebello, Assistant of the above school for wrongful discharge from service after 27 years. Corporal punishment was inflicted by the correspondent on the daughter of the above teacher within the school premises for absence from catechism class. It was also alleged that getting false acquittance was common in the school. The explanations of the Correspondent and the Headmaster have been obtained and action to be taken against them

is to be decided yet. The teacher was not reinstated as was ordered by Government, but the management has tried to hush up the case by offering the teacher a gratuity of Rs.1,500/-.

St. Antony's High School for Girls, Mylapore:

Certain financial irregularities were brought to the notice of the Department under "Audit Report" of the school for 1946--47. Falsification in attendance, getting false acquittance and getting fee concession grants by forging the name of some Inspector of Police in the income certificates, were among the many irregularities reported. The management explains that a nun (Assistant) submitted the "Audit Report" under malice against the Headmistress under the forged signature of the Auditor. A surprise visit to the school by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Finance) revealed that the school registers were in an unsatisfactory condition. Personal enquiry of the nun is to take place shortly.

Little Flower High School, Cheruvannur:

Rev. Fr. Athanasius, the former correspondent of the Little Flower Schools was debarred for charges of obtaining false acquittance from school staff and for irregular payment of fee concessions. Three schools were conducted by him in the same building (1) as a Boys' Secondary School, (2) a Girls' Middle School; and (3) a Higher Elementary School for Girls, all ill-equipped and unsuitably staffed. The management tried to deceive the department by representing to the Director that he had constructed a separate building for the High School at his own cost though the fact was that the building was one constructed with departmental aid for elementary school purposes.

Presentation Convent Orphanage, Coimbatore:

While scrutinising the boarding grant application of the school for 1947--48 it was found that the expenditure incurred by the institution on boarding charges was excessive when compared with that of the other orphanages in the locality. The Inspectress conducted an investigation and reported that the management maintained bogus attendance registers and maintained false and inflated accounts by manipulating vouchers also with a view to earn more grant from Government. The Orphanage was therefore removed from the aided list of orphanages. The Inspectress was also asked to report to the Ration Dept to take action against the management for having obtained false rations on behalf of the inmates of the Orphanage.

It will be seen that financial irregularities etc. of short payment in teachers' salaries, non-accounting of receipts, improper utilisation of special fees etc., are common in most of these cases. The fact is that in most of these institutions, it has come to be the established policy to exploit Government aid to the fullest extent by all means. Evidence has been generally difficult to secure because the staff employed are usually under the thumb of the Priests, and that in some cases we have secured evidence is indicative of the extent to which the abuse has spread. In spite of these, Catholic Institutions have been generously treated by the Government. They are given Government aid at the maximum rates in every way allowed under the rules. To take one example, the Priest-Teachers are allowed grants at Government rates though it is known that Priests are not allowed to draw salaries. Even

Dearness Allowance is being sanctioned. In respect of Government help, then, Catholics cannot complain, but they would complain in respect of these endowments.

That endowments are essential in their case too is indicated by their own statements. They declare that the financial resources of these bodies are composed of donations and alms received throughout the year from a variety of sources from home and abroad and therefore they would find it a hardship if endowments are insisted on. It is exactly because their resources are uncertain in this manner that the financial stability of their institutions is open to doubt and endowments must be insisted on. The Bishop says that, in difficulties, the organization helps them with money. I understand that this is not quite as correct as it sounds. The organization at best, and in very rare cases, helps only with some credit. Generally the Priest Manager is left to make up things for himself as best as he can. This is certainly not a desirable state of things for any institution. If Catholics are to be allowed a concession because of this, Government should in reason extend it to other institutions, which is as good as giving up financial stability as a condition for educational institutions. The Bishops have not in fact made out a case for ^{exception} ~~con-~~cession. What they ask for is really special favour, special privileges, and I am not sure that the spirit of the new constitution will not be broken by pampering any set of people when equality is promised or guaranteed to all.

The Catholic fear that they may not be able to start schools hereafter freely is true enough.

But that applies to all communities equally. The Catholics in this respect have again little room for grievance, that as a minority community they would suffer. Even to-day the number of Catholic schools in proportion to their communities' numerical strength is greater than in the case of other communities; indeed so much is this so that on their own showing their institutions contain a larger number of Non-Catholics of all communities. The Christians as a whole form only about ten percent of the population, of whom the Catholics form only a fraction. It is difficult to understand how their community can thus suffer if the Catholics are not able to start schools as freely as in the old days. But the restriction does mean that they will not be able to exploit Government through these institutions as freely as they have been allowed so far ~~as~~ to do. If this is their grievance, they might as well be frank about it.

As regards endowments for Colleges, it is a matter for the University to regulate and the Department does not demand endowments.