EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
(Education)

G.O. No. 2670, 23rd August 1949

Subsidies—Buildings—Secondary schools under local bodies—Distinction between schools opened before 1950 and after—Removed.

the purchase of equipment. They have considered the committee's recommendation in regard to the grant of subsidies for the construction of buildings also and have decided that the distinction hitherto made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after should be removed and that subsidies for the purpose should be subject to the limit of Rs. 35,000 referred to in paragraph 1 above and to the further condition that subsidies for the construction of buildings for secondary schools for boys should be made only when a special case is made out that a grant is essential.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

J. M. LOBO PRABHU,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Special Officers of District Boards,
" Commissioners of Municipalities (through Chairmen).
" Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

To the Finance Department.
" Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
" Local Administration Department.

Secondary Education: GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES:

1. GRANTS TOWARDS THE MAINTENANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS: The Committee considers that there is no need for meeting the full cost of the schools opened recently. The same system as obtains with reference to schools established earlier may be followed. The increase in the pay of the teachers will be common to both and no differentiation seems to be called for.

2. EQUIPMENT AND BUILDING GRANTS: The Committee considers that the differentiation that is made between schools started before 1930 and those started after 1930 requires reconsideration. New schools were presumably started because they were needed and the need was recognised by the Education Department. The Committee, therefore, thinks that all schools should be treated in the same way for the purpose of these grants and that there should be no discrimination with reference to the time of starting or the place of location of the institutions.

University Education:

GRANTS TO NON-GOVERNMENT COLLEGES: LOCAL BODIES: The Committee is not in favour of local bodies undertaking the establishment and maintenance of colleges and there is no justification for the Government giving grants to such of the local bodies as want to spend their revenue for maintaining a College, in preference to other necessary activities, which they are expected to undertake.

The other provisions in relation to Education Grants do not seem to require any revision.

reply
U.O/No.541 G2/48 dated 12th April 1948.

SUB: Grants-in-aid to local bodies - Recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee.

Submitted with reference to Government U.O. Note No.13645-B1/48-1, Edn., dated 29th February 1948.

2. With regard to the first suggestion of the Committee regarding grants towards the maintenance of Secondary Schools under Local Bodies, I agree with the views of Government that it would not be desirable now to restrict the grant to half the net cost in respect of the schools for boys opened under the special subsidy scheme during 1947-48 since these schools have been opened on the distinct understanding that a grant towards the full net cost will be paid. As regards the schools (for boys) to which this scheme has yet to be extended, I wish to state that there are only 2 centres for the opening of Middle schools and 6 centres for the development of Middle Schools into High Schools under this scheme (vide this office R.C.No.2200-G2/47 dated 9-4-48 in reply to Government Memo No. 70344-B1/47-4, Edn., dated 17-2-48) and that as provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1948-49 for the opening of 5 middle schools and development of 2 middle schools into High Schools, the scheme will almost be completed during 1948-49 itself. I, therefore, suggest that the scheme may be allowed to be extended to the remaining centres also which are very few in number on the basis of the existing policy.

3. In regard to the opening of Middle Schools for girls with special aid, I agree with the views of Government that it is doubtful whether Local Bodies will open new schools in backward areas without some special encouragement and I, therefore, suggest that the scheme may be allowed to continue as it is for some years.

PTO

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

6 7

NOTE FOR THE CABINET.

dpd Govt minutes H.P. 16/8/48.

Sub: Grants-in-Aid to local bodies for secondary schools - Recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee.

Grants are paid to local bodies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools and towards the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for such schools. The former is recurring and the latter is non-recurring.

2. Recurring grants: Prior to 1947, the Government were paying fixed lump subsidies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools opened by local bodies. This system was abolished as from 1-1-1947 and the system of payment of teaching grants to all recognised schools under local bodies on the basis of half the approved net cost of maintenance of the institutions in the preceding financial year was introduced instead. This was mainly intended to enable local bodies to meet the extra cost involved in the adoption of the revised scales of pay to the staff in secondary schools. There were certain taluks which had not even a middle school for boys. With a view to encourage the opening of new middle schools for boys in such taluks and to convert middle schools into high schools in taluks not served by high schools, the Government decided in 1947 to make recurring teaching grants on the basis of actual (full) net cost of maintenance of each school subject to a maximum of Rs.3300 for a middle school and Rs.4000 per annum for a high school for a period of five years from the opening of the school and to review the position at the end of that period. This system of special aid has been extended to girls' schools also in the current year as local bodies do not generally come forward to open secondary schools for girls even to the extent they do in the case of boys and secondary education for girls is in a ~~very~~ backward state. As a special case, grant to

P.T.

(J) para 2 of G.O. 975 Edn 10/5/47

pp 1-3 of the Secretariat notes

vide G.O. 1213 Edn (X) 14/5/48

the extent of Rs.3000 is also made for each such school towards the full cost of initial equipment. In connection with the reorganisation of secondary education, the Government have sanctioned the introduction of bifurcated courses of studies in certain selected secondary schools under local bodies from the current year. With a view to enable local bodies to meet the extra cost involved in the organisation of the new course, the Government decided that teaching grants should be made as a special case calculated at three fourths of the net cost of running the courses during the preceding financial year subject to a maximum of Rs.1450 per annum to each school for a period of five years from the introduction of the courses and that the question of revising the arrangement should be considered at the end of the period. The Government also undertook to pay teaching grant on the basis of actual net cost to the Municipal Council, Bellary, towards the cost of maintenance of a separate high school for Muslims with effect from 1946-7 as the Council was not in a position to maintain the school from its funds and the cost to Government on the maintenance of the high school directly under their management would be more than the grant to be paid to the Council.

The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee has expressed the opinion that there is no need for meeting the full cost of the schools opened recently and has recommended that the same system as obtains with reference to schools established earlier may be followed as the increase in the pay of the teachers will be common to both and no differentiation seems called for. According to the Committee's recommendation, teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies should not exceed half the net cost in all cases. ~~The system of extra aid in respect of secondary schools for boys and girls was deliberately meant to secure the implementing expeditiously of the policy of Government that~~ there should atleast be one high school for boys in each taluk not served by such schools and that new middle schools for girls should be established in towns with a population of over 10,000 which are not served even by a

P.T.O.

of girls would be retarded. This Deptt. also writes ~~attach~~ the greatest important to the scheme of bifurcated courses introduced in selected schools in the current year, ~~They consider~~ that it can be brought into effect and extended to all schools only with the scheme of aid already drawn up ~~They do not think~~ that the scheme should be altered. In regard the high school for Muslims at Bellary it will not be possible to alter the basis of assessment of teaching grant (full net cost) unless the Council agrees to grant ~~to~~ being paid on half the net cost basis.

middle school, in order to induce local bodies to come forward and open more middle schools for boys + girls in such backward areas it was considered necessary to give extra aid. There are a few taluks to be provided with high schools for boys, but the number of towns with a large population without even a middle school for girls is still large (about 180). If the scheme of aid is revoked, the policy of providing more facilities for the secondary education of girls would be retarded. This dept is also of the opinion that the scheme for the introduction of diversified and technical courses in high schools can be extended gradually to all schools only if extra aid is given as at present at the initial stage. In respect of the high schools for Muslims at Bellary, it will not be possible to alter the basis of assessment unless the Council agrees. ~~It may be necessary to transfer the management of secondary schools in states merged with the Indian Union and in Zamindaris to the local bodies concerned for management and in such cases, the local bodies concerned may not agree to take over the management unless the aid is given at least to the extent to which they are at present aided.~~ It does not therefore seem possible to restrict the basis of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies to half the net cost in all cases as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee and that in exceptional cases the grants will have to be made in excess of half the net cost ~~basis of two-thirds, three-fourths or the entire net cost as the case may be~~. The Finance Department have agreed with this view.

3 Non-recurring grants: Prior to 1930, grants were made to local bodies towards one half of the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for secondary schools. In 1930, the Government decided that grants need not be paid to schools that might be newly opened thereafter by local bodies as a reasonable number of secondary schools had already been established and no special encouragement was considered necessary. In 1941, with a view to conserve all available funds for elementary education, the Government decided that no building grant should be given to any secondary school for boys unless a special case was made out that a grant was essential. The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee has recommended that the distinction

now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after should be removed as the new schools were presumably started because they were needed and the need was recognised by the Education Dept that all the schools should be treated in the same way for the purpose of these grants and that there should be no discrimination with reference to the time of starting or the place of location of the institutions. The Finance Department have pointed out that the removal of the distinction would involve an increase in the amount of grant payable for the purpose and that if the argument of uniformity advanced by the Committee is rejected in regard to maintenance grants, there is no need to accept it in regard to building and equipment grant only. This Deptt consider that there are no grounds for the apprehension that the removal of the distinction would involve an increase in the amount of grant payable for the purpose. Although the grant is made on the basis of half the actual cost, it is subject to a maximum limit - Rs.35000 in respect of a building scheme and Rs.5000 in respect of an equipment scheme. Further it is always open to Government to limit the total amount to be allotted for the purpose having regard to the financial position of the Province every year. No distinction is now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in respect of secondary schools under private managements. This Deptt consider there is no sufficient justification for continuing the distinction in respect of secondary schools under local bodies alone. The schools opened after 1930 should also be properly housed and equipped. This Dept are therefore of opinion that the distinction should be removed as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee and that the payment of grants for building/equipment schemes should be subject to the maximum limits referred to above and grants for the construction of buildings for secondary schools for boys should continue to be made only in exceptional cases i.e. when the district board or municipal council concerned is not in a position to finance the scheme without Government grant.

4 The case was circulated to the Honourable the Minister for Education, the Hon'ble the Minister for Finance and the Hon'ble the Premier. TM(Rm) minuted as follows:-

P.T.O.

"The recommendation of Finance and the Department maybe accepted."

T.S.A(rinaashilingam)
14.5.48

The Honourable the Minister for Finance minuted that the Retrenchment + Reemployment Committee's recommendation in regard to recurring grants need not be accepted and that its recommendation in regard to non-recurring grants may be accepted. The Honourable the Premier minuted as follows:

" For schools to be started in future we need not give full grant. Previous practice may be followed".

O.P.R(amaswami Reddiar)
14--6--48.

5 The points for decision now are:

(1) whether the system of special aid given to secondary schools for boys and girls newly opened in taluks not served by any middle or high school for boys and in centres not served by any girls' schools may be continued in the circumstances stated above or whether the grants to such institutions that may be newly opened in future should be restricted to one half of the net cost of maintenance, the extra aid being confined to institutions already opened; (12 middle schools and 5 high schools);

(2) whether grants may continue to be paid towards the full net cost of the Muslim High School at Bellary;

(3) whether the system of payment of grants on the basis of three-fourths of the cost subject to a maximum limit for a period of five years may be continued in respect of bifurcated courses to be introduced hereafter in secondary schools under local bodies and whether grants on this basis may be continued to the schools which the Courses have been newly introduced in the current year;

(4) whether the distinction now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in respect of building and equipment grants may be removed as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee - the grant for the purpose being subject to the maximum limits referred to above and to the further condition that building grants for secondary school for boys should be made only when a special case is made out that a grant is essential.

17.7.48

19-7-48

13645/48.

Draft II

Education and Public Health Dept
B1 section.

Subsidies - Buildings - Secondary schools under local bodies - Distinction between schools opened before 1930 and after - Removed.

Order No 2670 Education dated 23.8.49
Ms

Prior to 1930, subsidies were paid to local bodies towards one-half of the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for secondary schools. In 1930, the Govt decided that subsidies need not be paid to schools that might be opened thereafter by local bodies, as a reasonable number of schools had already been established and no special encouragement was considered necessary. In 1941, the Govt laid down that no building subsidy should be paid to any secondary school for boys unless a special case was made out that a subsidy was essential. In 1948, in view of the necessity to admit to aid a large number of institutions with the limited funds available for making non-recurring subsidies, the Govt decided that a maximum limit should be imposed- Viz, Rs 35,000 inrespect of a building scheme and Rs 5,000 in respect of an equipment scheme.

2. The Retrenchment and Re-organisation Committee made the following recommendation inrespect of equipment and building grants:-

" The Committee considers that the differentiation that is made between schools started before 1930 and those started after 1930 requires reconsideration. New schools were presumably started because they were needed and the need was recognised by the Education Department. The Committee therefore thinks that all schools should be treated alike in the same way for the purpose of these grants and that there should be no discrimination with reference to the

~~xtimexofxstartingxorxthexplacexofxlocation~~

time of starting or the place of location of the institutions."

In G.O. No 1715 Education dated 25-5-1949 , the Govt have already ordered that the distinction should be removed ~~inrespect of~~ for purposes of ~~the~~ grant of subsidies for the purchase of equipment. They have considered the committee's recommendation ~~in respect of~~ in regard to the grant of subsidies for the construction of buildings also and ~~they~~ have decided that the distinction ~~now~~ hitherto, made between schools opened prior to 19 30 and after ~~inrespect of building subsidies~~ should be removed and that subsidies for the purpose should be subject to the limit of Rs 35,000 referred to ~~for each scheme~~ in para 1 above and to the further condition that subsidies for the construction of buildings for secondary schools for boys should be made only when a special case is made out that a grant is essential.

To

The D.P.I.

,,S.Os of Dt Bds

,, Commissioners of Municipalities (thro[illegible]hairmen)

A-G. (through Fin)

Finance Department.

Examiner of L.F.Accts

L.A. Department.

Approved

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 2670, 23rd August 1949

Subsidies—Buildings—Secondary schools under local bodies—Distinction between schools opened before 1930 and after—Removed.

Order—No. 2670, Education, dated 23rd August 1949.

Prior to 1930, subsidies were paid to local bodies towards one-half of the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for secondary schools. In 1930, the Government decided that subsidies need not be paid to schools that might be opened thereafter by local bodies, as a resonable number of schools had already been established and no special encouragement was considered necessary. In 1941, the Government laid down that no building subsidy should be paid to any secondary school for boys unless a special case was made out that a subsidy was essential. In 1948, in view of the necessity to admit to aid a large number of institutions with the limited funds available for making non-recurring subsidies, the Government decided that a maximum limit should be imposed—viz. Rs. 35,000 in respect of a building scheme and Rs. 5,000 in respect of an equipment scheme.

2. The Retrechment and Reorganization Committee made the following recomendation in respect of equipment and building grants:—

"The Committee considers that the differentiation that is made between schools started before 1930 and those started after 1930 requires reconsideration: New schools were presumably started because they were needed and the need was recognised by the Education Department. The Committee therefore thinks that all schools should be treated alike in the same way for the purpose of these grants and that there shouldbe no discrimination with reference to the time of starting or the place of location of the institutions ".

In G.O. No. 1715, Education, dated 25th May 1949, the Government have already ordered that the distinction should beremoved for purposes of grant of subsidies for the purchase of equipment. They have considered the committee's recommendation in regard to the grant of subsidies for the construction of buildings also and they have decided that the distinction hitherto made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after should be removed and that subsides for the purpose should be subject to

the limit of Rs. 35,000 referred to in paragraph 1 above and to the further condition that subsidies for the construction of buildings for secondary schools for boys should be made only when a special case is made out that a grant is essential.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

J. M. LOBO PRABHU,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Special Officers of District Boards.
" Commissioners of Municipalities (through Chairmen).
" Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

To the Finance Department.
" Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
" Local Administration Department.

PRESS SLIP.

Sectt. II-22—5,506—18-11-42.

ORDINARY. URGENT (*a*). SPECIAL (*a*).

Edn & Public Health DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 13645/48., dated .....194 .

G.O. No. 2670., dated 7.3.49.....1949.

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Brief subject. Subsidies - Buildings - Secondary Schools under local bodies - Distinction between Schools opened before 1930 and after - Removed.

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V. Ramaswami
Asst. Secretary to Govt.
23/8/49.

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Finance (Reorganization) Department

13

U.O. Note No. 2736/48-Re-27 dated 23-2-48.

Subject:- Grants-in-aid to Local Bodies - Recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee.

VE 13645
DH
give extracts to G3
re Univ Committee
Done 26/2/48

A copy of the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee dated 18-2-48 relating to Grants-in-aid to Local Bodies in respect of Secondary and University Education is sent herewith to E. & P.H. Department. That Department may be requested to communicate to this Department the orders of the Government on the recommendations of the Committee. They may also be requested to work out the financial effect of the recommendations of the Committee and of the final orders of the Government on the recommendations and communicate it to this Department in due course for incorporation in the Committee Report.

C.O. Coorey,
21. 2. 48
Secretary, Retrenchment and
(True Copy) Reorganization Committee.

Forwarded/By Order.

D. Jacob 23.2.48
Superintendent.

To
E. & P.H. Deptt.
Copy to L.A. Deptt.

E.D.M. (G1)

Please see the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee on page 1 of ~~[illegible]~~ Extract of the recommendation relating to University Edn has been given to G3 section for taking separate action. This file relates only to grants to local bodies for ~~[illegible]~~ secondary education. The recommendations have been noted on in the sectional notes below.

KSN
27.2.48

28.2.48

[illegible] from the D.P.I. No 541-52/48 d 12.4.1948
please see the further notes.

2

in the sectional notes below. Finance may see prior to circulation.

16/4/48
USH 16.4.48

17.4.48 S 17/4/48

HPr 25/4

Finance (Exp.-A) Deptt.

The remarks of this Deptt. have been added to the Sectional notes below.

(not put up)

2. With reference to Circular No.28696/48-Rc.-1, dated 12-4-1948, all ~~proposals relating to~~ recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee have to be placed before the full Cabinet before issue of final orders. ~~or final decision.~~ E.P.H. may be requested to place the matter before the full Cabinet and to communicate the final orders to be issued to the Fin. (R.R.) Deptt. in due course.

E.Ep.H.

13645 B1/48-3

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
21 APR 1948
31164 Ex.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

27.4.48

26.4.48

26.4.48

27.4.48 27.4.48 E.E.P.H.

Fin. 31164 Exp. A/48
27.4.48

31067

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

E&PH (B1)

31233 A. B1/

Please see the notes of the Fin Deptt on pp 4 & 8-9 of the sectional notes and the further notes of this Deptt on pp 9-10 of those notes.

The file may now be circulated to HM (Edn), HM (Fin) and HPr for orders on the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations dealt with in the Sectional notes. Orders of the HPr may also be taken whether the matter may now be placed ~~before the Cabinet~~.

USH
29.4.48

HM (Edn)
HM (Fin)
H.Pr.

OB 2
30/4

The recommendation of Finance and the Department may be accepted. In these circumstances, perhaps, it may not be necessary to put it before the Cabinet . H.Pr. may decide.

FSA
14-5-48

E.Edn. 31233 A

3

13645 B1/3

No. 1 of R.R.C. ~~may~~ need not be accepted of the sectional notes.

2 may be accepted.

25.5

If more schools are to be started in future we need not give full grant previous practice may be followed

O.P.R
14/6

HPr

May I know how many schools get grant on the new basis and what is the cost

O.P.R
14/6

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
4 JUN 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

With reference to the minutes of HPr. above, it is said that three middle schools and two high schools for boys were opened under the system of grants towards the entire net cost in 1947-8. (X) In the current year the Govt have sanctioned the opening of three middle schools & three high schools for boys and six new middle schools for girls. The total number of schools for which grants will have to be paid towards the full net cost for a period of five years is 12 middle schools & 5 high schools of which only two schools will be under private managements. The rest will be under the control of local bodies. A statement showing the extra cost to Govt by way of teaching grant in respect of these schools is put up at (Z) The total extra cost for each year from 1948-9 is shown on p 2 of the SH. The cost has been worked out on the basis of the maximum grant admissible. The actual cost may be somewhat less.

GO 1213 Edn 14/5/48

GO No 1212 Edn 14-5-48

p3 of the Sectional notes

2. It is presumed that HPr. has called for information only in respect of Secy. schools & not in respect of bifurcated courses newly introduced in Secondary Schools.

3. May be circulated to HM (Edn) HM (Fin) & HPr.

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

USH
16.6.48

OB 19
21/6

30 JUN 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

8.6.48

S
26/6/48

HM (Edn)
HM (Fin)
H.Pr.

FSA
26.6.48

30.6

Let it go before the cabinet
O.P.R
13/7

Please see the minutes of H.Pr. on page 3 ante.

2. With reference to the portion marked A on page 10 of the sectional notes, it is submitted that ~~building~~ it has since been decided that building grants to non-Govt secondary schools should be made on the basis of one half of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs 35,000.

A draft note for the Cabinet is submitted below for approval. It may be sent to Finance for perusal + remarks if any before it is sent to C.S.

USR 12-7-48   19-7-48   S

23/7/48

ED&PH no 13645 B1/48-4 dt 26.7.48

Fin (Exp A)

(Previous Finance note on p.2 above)

Please see the orders in circulation on pages 2-3 above.

The draft note for the Cabinet may be accepted subject to the slight amplifications indicated in pencil on p. 4 of the draft note.

29.7.48

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 26 JUL 1948 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

53285 EA

USA 28.7.48   29.7.48   ADS   30.7.48

28.7.48

Fin no 53285 EA/48-1 30. 7. 48

E&PH (B1)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 31 JUL 1948 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

The amplifications indicated on page 4 of the draft note for the Cabinet may be accepted. The file may now be sent C.S. for approval of the note.

USR 31-7-48   3-8-48   S

C.S.

57064

ED&PH no 13645 B1/48-5 dated 4.8.48

AUG 1948

58607

5/8

15

13645 B1/48

15

E&PH (B1)

The file may now be circulated to M (Edn) for approval of the note for the Cabinet

USR 6-8-48   6-8-48   S

GR 39 9/8

TSA 12-8-48

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

The note for the Cabinet has been issued. The file may now be sent to the Chief Secretary.

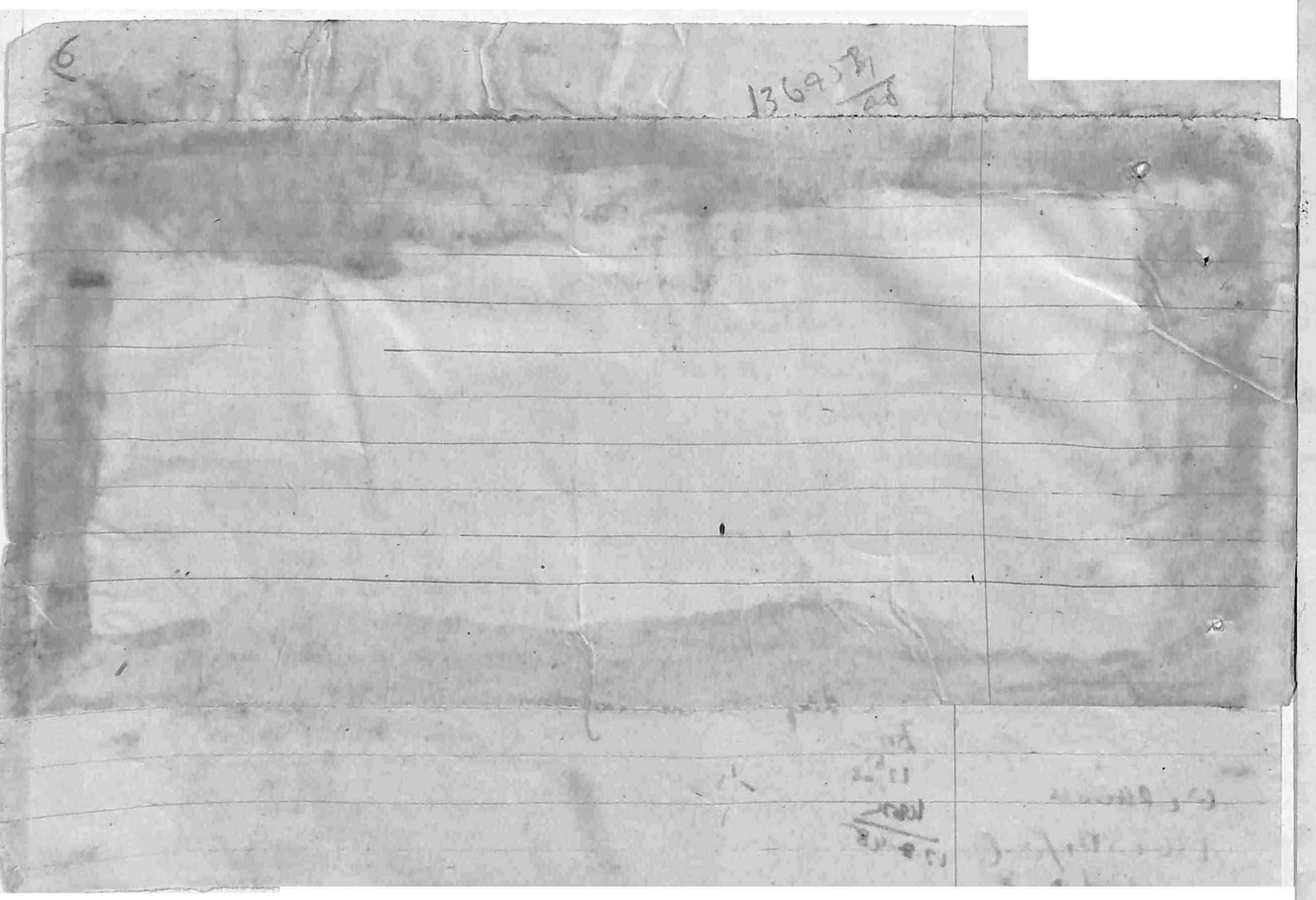
17/8/48

ED&PH no 13645 B1/48-6 dated 20/8/48

USR 17.8.48   18/8/48   S 18/8

C.S.

18/8



R & P.H.(B1) Department.

7

16

NOTE FOR THE CABINET.

Sub:- Grants-in-Aid to local bodies for secondary schools - Recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee.

***

Grants are paid to local bodies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools and towards the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for such schools. The former is recurring and the latter is non-recurring.

2. Recurring grants: Prior to 1947, the Government were paying fixed lump subsidies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools opened by local bodies. This system was abolished as from 1-1-1947 and the system of payment of teaching grants to all recognised schools under local bodies, on the basis of half the approved net cost of maintenance of the institutions in the preceding financial year was introduced instead. This was mainly intended to enable local bodies to meet the extra cost involved in the adoption of the revised scales of pay to the staff in secondary schools. There were certain taluks which had not even a middle school for boys. With a view to encourage the opening of new middle schools for boys in such taluks and to convert middle schools into high schools in taluks not served by high schools, the Government decided in 1947 to make recurring teaching grants on the basis of actual (full) net cost of maintenance of each school subject to a maximum of Rs.3300 for a middle school and Rs.4000 per annum for a high school for a period of five years from the opening of the school and to review the position at the end of that period. This system of special aid has been extended to girls' schools also in the current year as local bodies do not generally come forward to open secondary schools for girls even to the extent they do in the case of boys and secondary education for girls is in a backward state. As a special case, grant to the extent of Rs.3000 is also made for each such school towards the full cost of initial equipment. In connection with the reorganisation of secondary education, the Government have sanctioned the introduction of bifurcated courses of studies in certain selected secondary schools under local bodies from * to meet the extra cost involved in the organisation of the new course, the Government decided that teaching grants should be made as a special case calculated at three fourths of the net cost of running the courses during the preceding financial year subject to a maximum of Rs.1450 per annum to each school for a period of five years from the introduction of the courses and that the question of revising the arrangement should be considered at the end of the period. The Government also undertook to pay teaching grant on the basis of actual net cost to the Municipal Council, Bellary, towards the cost of maintenance of a separate high school for Muslims with effect from 1946-47 as the Council was not in a position to maintain the school from its funds and the cost to Government on the maintenance of the high school directly under their management would be more than the grant to be paid to the Council.

The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee has expressed the opinion that there is no need for meeting the full cost of the schools opened recently and has recommended that the same system as obtains with reference to schools established earlier may be followed as the increase in the pay of the teachers will be common to both and no differentiation seems called for. According to the Committee's recommendation, teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies should not exceed half the net cost in all cases. This Department consider that as the System of extra aid was deliberately meant to secure the implementing expeditiously of the policy of Govt. that there should atleast be one high school for boys in each taluk not served by such schools and that new middle schools for girls should be established in towns with a population of over 10,000 which are not served even by a middle school, it will have to be kept up in order to induce local bodies to come forward and open new middle schools for boys and girls in such backward areas. There are a few taluks to be provided with high schools for boys, but the number of towns with a large population without even a middle school for girls is still large (about 180). If the scheme of aid is revoked, the policy of providing more facilities for the secondary education of girls would be retarded. This Department also pointed out that the Govt. attach the greatest importance to the scheme of bifurcated courses introduced in selected schools in the current year, and that it can be brought into effect and extended to all schools only with the scheme of aid already drawn up and that therefore the scheme should not be altered. In regard

* the current year.. With a view to enable local bodies

P.T.O.

In regard to the high school for Muslims at Bellary it will not be possible to alter the basis of assessment of teaching grant (full net cost) unless the Council agrees to grant being paid on half the net cost basis. It does not therefore seem possible to restrict the basis of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies to half the net cost in all cases as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee and in exceptional cases the grants will have to be made in excess of half the net cost. The Finance Department have agreed with this view.

3. Non-recurring grant. Prior to 1930, grants were made to local bodies towards one half of the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for secondary schools. In 1930, the Government decided that grants need not be paid to schools that might be newly opened thereafter by local bodies as a reasonable number of secondary schools had already been established and no special encouragement was considered necessary. In 1941, with a view to conserve all available funds for elementary education, the Government decided that no building grant should be given to any secondary school for boys unless a special case was made out that a grant was essential and this restriction is still operative. The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee has recommended that the distinction now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after should be removed, as the new schools were presumably started because they were needed and the need was recognised by the Education Department that all the schools should be treated in the same way for the purpose of these grants and that there should be no discrimination with reference to the time of starting or the place of location of the institutions. The Finance Department have pointed out that the removal of the distinction would involve an increase in the amount of grant payable for the purpose as a large number of applications for aid are likely to be received and as the prices of materials and cost labour are high, that the need for avoiding recurring commitments has become all the greater at present with the introduction of total prohibition from October and that if the argument of uniformity advanced by the Committee is rejected in regard to maintenance grants, there is no need to accept it in regard to building and equipment grant only. This Department consider that there are no grounds for the apprehension that the removal of the distinction would involve an increase in the amount of grant payable for the purpose. Although the grant is made on the basis of half the actual cost, it is subject to a maximum limit - Rs. 35000 in respect of a building scheme and Rs.5000 in respect of an equipment scheme. In respect of building schemes costing over Rs.70,000, the operation of the maximum limit will reduce the proportion of aid to less than one half and unless the local body is in a position to meet the cost in excess of the Govt. grant, it can not put forward the scheme Further it is always open to Government to limit the total amount to be allotted for the purpose having regard to the financial position of the Province every year. No distinction is now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in respect of secondary schools under private managements. This Dept. consider there is no sufficient justification for continuing the distinction in respect of secondary schools under local bodies alone. The schools opened after 1930 should also be properly housed and equipped. This department are therefore of opinion that the distinction should be removed as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee and that the payment of grants for building and equipment shhemes should be subject to the maximum limits referred to above and grants for the construction of buildings for secondary schools for boys should continue to be made only in exceptional cases i.e. when the district board or municipal council concerned is not in a position to finance the scheme without Government grant.

4. The case was circulated to the Honourable the Minister for Education, the Hon'ble the Minister for Finance and the Hon'ble the Premier.

H.M.(Education) minuted as follows:-

"The recommendation of Finance and the Department may be accepted."

T.S.A(vinashilingam)

14-5-48.

The Hon'ble the Minister for Finance minuted that the Retrenchment and Re-organisation Committee's recommendation in regard to recurring grants need not be accepted and that its recommendation in regard to non-recurring grants may be accepted. The Hon'ble the Premier minuted as follows:-

P.T.O.

"For schools to be started in future we need not give full grant. Previous practice may be followed".

O.P.R(amaswami Reddiar)
14--6--48.

5. The points for decision now are:

(1) whether the system of special aid given to secondary schools for boys and girls newly opened in taluks not served by any middle or high school for boys and in centres not served by any girls' schools may be continued in the circumstances stated above or whether the grants to such institutions that may be newly opened in future should be restricted to one half of the net cost of maintenance, the extra aid being confined to institutions already opened; (12 middle schools and 5 high schools);

(2) whether grants may continue to be paid towards the full net cost of the Muslim High School at Bellary;

(3) whether the system of payment of grants on the basis of three-fourths of the cost subject to a maximum limit for a period of five years and subject to revision at the end of that period may be continued in respect of bifurcated courses to be introduced hereafter in secondary schools under local bodies and whether grants on this basis may be continued to the schools for which the courses have been newly introduced in the current year;

(4) whether the distinction now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in respect of building and equipment grants may be removed as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee - the grant for the purpose being subject to the maximum limits referred to above and to the further condition that building grants for secondary schools for boys should be made only when a special case is made out that a grant is essential.

M.V.Subramanian,
Secretary to Government.

Meeting of the Council of Ministers held at Fort St. George, on Monday the 30th August 1948.

....

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 2 SEP 19[illegible] GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The Hon'ble the Premier presided.

18

PRESENT: - The Hon'ble Dr. T.S.S. Rajan.
" Sri T.S. Avinashilingam.
" Dr. S. Gurubatham.
" Sri A.B. Shetty.
" Sri B. Gopala Reddi.
" Sri V. Kurmayya.
" Sri H. Sitarama Reddi.
" Sri K. Chandramouli.
" Sri Kala Venkata Rao.
" Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
" Sri K. Madhava Menon.

Agenda.

5. Grants-in-Aid to Local Bodies for Secondary Schools - Recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

ORDER:

Deferred.

O.P. Ramaswami Reddy,
~~31-8-48~~ 1.9.48

P.T.O

With reference to the decision of the Cabinet, a draft order is submitted below for approval. Fin (Reorganization) Dept may see before issue.

6/9/48

7-9-48

A | The consideration of the subject was deferred, [illegible]

P.T.O

12

13647/48

A is correct. The Cabinet did not come to any specific decision. ~~HM (Edn)~~. The understanding was that HM (Edn) would re-examine the proposals. (The matter will have to be placed before the Cabinet again)

9/9

P.ub. (Tappals)
U.O. 261/48-1
10.9.48

67014-A
11/9

11 SEP 1948

Please see the note of C.S. above. The file may be circulated to HM (Edn) for instructions as to on what lines the recommendations should be reexamined.

USK 11/9/48 — 11-9-48 — S — 11/9 — HM (Edn)

11/9

The Cabinet wanted me to prepare an exhaustive scheme for the expansion of elementary and secondary education so that the various matters of policy may be decided. I had no time to prepare that note till now. I hope I will be able to do it within a few days. Nothing need be done over this just now.

TSA
16-9-48

This may lie over till 5.10.48

16/9/48

17-9-48

USK 16.9.48

For orders ~~whether~~ whether this may now be circulated to HM (Edn)

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

5/10/48 — 6-10-48 — S — HM (Edn)

USK 5/10/48

The note on the expansion of elementary education has been forwarded and so this may be put up before the Cabinet again.

TSA
26-10-48

13

19

Please see the minutes of HM (Edn) on page 12 ante. The note on the expansion of elementary education prepared by HM (Edn) has not yet been considered by the Cabinet. The Cabinet Sub-Committee will go into the question first. It is for consideration whether this may lie over till the scheme for the expansion of elementary Edn is considered by the Cabinet Subcommittee or whether this may also be referred to the Cabinet Sub-Committee before it is placed before the Cabinet. Orders of HM (Edn) may be taken.

USK 28-12-48 — 29-12-48

It may be indicated that the case relates to secondary schools while the question before the Sub Committee relates to elementary education. It seems to be better, therefore, to let this go before the Cabinet independently.

HM (Edn)

The Cabinet Sub Committee on Elementary Education has since considered the Note on Elementary Education. Perhaps it will go to the Cabinet shortly. Any further steps to be taken in view of these decisions may be taken on this.

TSA
22-1-49

JOINT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
24 JAN 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Please see the note for the Cabinet on Elementary Education at (H). The matters connected with Secondary Education dealt with in that connection were introduction of teaching practice as one of the bifurcated courses in Secondary Schools and the Govt of India resolution on medium of instruction -

Action has been taken separately in respect of these two matters. These have however nothing to do with the question raised in this file viz Grant-in-Aid to local bodies for Secondary Education. This may therefore go before the Cabinet.

With reference to Chief Secretary's note on p12 ante, the file may be circulated to HM(Edn) for orders as to whether he agrees with recommendation the views embodied in the note for the Cabinet. The note will be revised after orders of HM(Edn) are taken.

HSK 24.4.49 — M 25-4-49

Perhaps H.M may like this to be given for some time, say for two months

H.M (Edn) Yes. 27/4

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 28 APR 1949 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

E+P.H(B1)

Re-submitted for orders as to views.

SS 18-7-49 — M 18-7-49 — HSK 16-7-49

Note(below) may be placed before the Cabinet

H.M (Edn) 21/7

24/7

The file may be sent to C.S. before the note for the Cabinet is issued. Public (Spl) may be requested to include this in the agenda for the next meeting of the Cabinet

Public (Spl)

HSK 22-7-49 — M 22/7/49

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 22 JUL 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Edn no. 13645 B1/48-9

DEPUTY SECRETARY 25 JUL 1949 2338 PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

2338 / 25.7.49

Public (Special) Dept.

The draft note for the Cabinet may be perused and the file sent to E&P.H.

That dept may be requested to include the subject matter of this file in the Cabinet list called for in this Dept's Lr. No. Note. No. 2243/49 E&P. 7.49 (Copy already sent).

57/25 — 25.7.49

Pub(Spl)n.o. 2338/49-1 / 26.7.49

E+P.H. B1

The note for the cabinet may now issue.

SS 26/7/49 — M 26/7/49

The note has been issued. The file may now be sent to Pub(Spl) dept

Edn n.o. 13645 B1/48-9 / 1-8-49 — n.o.

SS 30.7.49 — M 30/7/49 — Public (Spl)

HSK 30.7.49

DEPUTY SECRETARY 2 AUG 1949 PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

H & P.H.(H1) Department.

NOTE FOR THE CABINET.

Sub:- Grants-in-Aid to local bodies for secondary schools - Recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee.

***

Grants are paid to local bodies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools and towards the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for such schools. The former is recurring and the latter is non-recurring.

2. Recurring grants: Prior to 1947, the Government were paying fixed lump subsidies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools opened by local bodies. This system was abolished as from 1-1-1947 and the system of payment of teaching grants to all recognised schools under local bodies, on the basis of half the approved net cost of maintenance of the institutions in the preceding financial year was introduced instead. This was mainly intended to enable local bodies to meet the extra cost involved in the adoption of the revised scales of pay to the staff in secondary schools. There were certain taluks which had not even a middle school for boys. With a view to encourage the opening of new middle schools for boys in such taluks and to convert middle schools into high schools in taluks not served by high schools, the Government decided in 1947 to make recurring teaching grants on the basis of actual (full) net cost of maintenance of each school subject to a maximum of Rs.3300 for a middle school and Rs.4000 per annum for a high school for a period of five years from the opening of the school and to review the position at the end of that period. This system of special aid has been extended to girls' schools also in ~~the current year~~ 1948-9 as local bodies do not generally come forward to open secondary schools for girls even to the extent they do in the case of boys and secondary education for girls is in a backward state. As a special case, grant to the extent of Rs.3000 is also made for each such school towards the full cost of initial equipment. In connection with the reorganisation of secondary education, the Government ~~have~~ sanctioned the introduction of bifurcated courses of studies in certain selected secondary schools under local bodies from 1948 to meet the extra cost involved in the organisation of the new course, the Government decided that teaching grants should be made as a special case calculated at three fourths of the net cost of running the courses during the preceding financial year subject to a maximum of Rs.1450 per annum to each school for a period of five years from the introduction of the courses and that the question of revising the arrangement should be considered at the end of the period. The Government also undertook to pay teaching grant on the basis of actual net cost to the Municipal Council, Bellary, towards the cost of maintenance of a separate high school for Muslims with effect from 1946-7 as the Council was not in a position to maintain the school from its funds and the cost to Government on the maintenance of the high school directly under their management would be more than the grant to be paid to the Council.

The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee has expressed the opinion that there is no need for meeting the full cost of the schools opened recently ~~and~~ and has recommended that the same system as obtains with reference to schools established earlier may be followed as the increase in the pay of the teachers will be common to both and no differentiation seems called for. According to the Committee's recommendation, teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies should not exceed half the net cost in all cases. This Department consider that as the system of extra aid was deliberately meant to secure the implementing expeditiously of the policy of Govt, that there should atleast be one high school for boys in each taluk not served by such schools and that new middle schools for girls should be established in towns with a population of over 10,000 which are not served even by a middle school, it will have to be kept up in order to induce local bodies to come forward and open new middle schools for boys and girls in such backward areas. There are a few taluks to be provided with high schools for boys, but the number of towns with a large population without even a middle school for girls is still large (about 180). If the scheme of aid is revoked, the policy of providing more facilities for the secondary education of girls would be retarded. ~~This Department would also pointed out that~~ the Govt. attach the greatest importance to the scheme of bifurcated courses introduced in selected schools ~~in the current year~~, and ~~that~~ it can be brought into effect and extended to all schools only with the scheme of aid already drawn up and that therefore the scheme should not be altered. In regard ~~to the current year.~~ With a view to enable local bodies

P.T.O.

In regard to the high school for Muslims at Bellary it will not be possible to alter the basis of assessment of teaching grant (full net cost) unless the Council agrees to grant being paid on half the net cost basis. It does not therefore seem possible to restrict the basis of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies to half the net cost in all cases as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee and in exceptional cases the grants will have to be made in excess of half the net cost. The Finance Department have agreed with this view.

3. Non-recurring grant:- Prior to 1930, grants were made to local bodies towards one half of the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for secondary schools. In 1930, the Government decided that grants need not be paid to schools that might be newly opened thereafter by local bodies as a reasonable number of secondary schools had already been established and no special encouragement was considered necessary. In 1941, with a view to conserve all available funds for elementary education, the Government decided that no building grant should be given to any secondary school for boys unless a special case was made out that a grant was essential and this restriction is still operative. The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee has recommended that the distinction now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after should be removed, as the new schools were presumably started because they were needed and the need was recognised by the Education Department that all the schools should be treated in the same way for the purpose of these grants and that there should be no discrimination with reference to the time of starting or the place of location of the institutions. The Finance Department have pointed out that the removal of the distinction would involve an increase in the amount of grant payable for the purpose as a large number of applications for aid are likely to be received and as the prices of materials and cost labour are high, that the need for avoiding recurring commitments has become all the greater at present with the introduction of total prohibition ~~from October~~ and that if the argument of uniformity advanced by the Committee is rejected in regard to maintenance grants, there is no need to accept it in regard to building and equipment grant only. This Department consider that there are no grounds for the apprehension that the removal of the distinction would involve an increase in the amount of grant payable for the purpose. Although the grant is made on the basis of half the actual cost, it is subject to a maximum limit - Rs. 35000 in respect of a building scheme and Rs.5000 in respect of an equipment scheme. In respect of building schemes costing over Rs.70,000, the operation of the maximum limit will reduce the proportion of aid to less than one half and unless the local body is in a position to meet the cost in excess of the Govt. grant, it can not put forward the scheme. Further it is always open to Government to limit the total amount to be allotted for the purpose having regard to the financial position of the Province every year. No distinction is now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in respect of secondary schools under private managements. This Dept. consider there is no sufficient justification for continuing the distinction in respect of secondary schools under local bodies alone. The schools opened after 1930 should be also be properly housed and equipped. ~~This~~ This department are therefore of opinion that the distinction should be removed as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee and that the payment of grants for building and equipment schemes should be subject to the maximum limits referred to above and grants for the construction of buildings for secondary schools for boys should continue to be made only in exceptional cases i.e. when the district board or municipal council concerned is not in a position to finance the scheme without Government grant.

4. The case was circulated to the Honourable the Minister for Education, the Hon'ble the Minister for Finance and the Hon'ble the Premier.

H.M.(Education) minuted as follows:-

"The recommendation of Finance and the Department may be accepted."

T.S.A(vinashalingam)

14-5-48.

The Hon'ble the Minister for Finance minuted that the Retrenchment and Re-organisation Committee's recommendation in regard to recurring grants need not be accepted and that its recommendation in regard to non-recurring grants may be accepted. The Hon'ble the Premier minuted as follows:-

P.T.O.

"For schools to be started in future we need not give full grant. Previous practice may be followed".

O.P.R(amaswami Reddiar)

14-6-48.

5 The proposals were placed before the Cabinet for decision now ~~5. The points for decision now are the following points~~

(1) whether the system of special aid given to secondary schools for boys and girls newly opened in taluks not served by any middle or high school for boys and in centres not served by any girls' schools may be continued in the circumstances stated above or whether the grants to such institutions that may be newly opened in future should be restricted to one half of the net cost of maintenance, the extra aid being confined to institutions already opened; ~~(12 middle schools and 5 high schools)~~;

(2) whether grants may continue to be paid towards the full net cost of the Muslim High School at Bellary;

(3) whether the system of payment of grants on the basis of three-fourths of the cost subject to a maximum limit for a period of five years and subject to revision at the end of that period may be continued in respect of bifurcated courses to be introduced hereafter in secondary schools under local bodies and whether grants on this basis may be continued to the schools for which the courses have already been ~~newly~~ introduced ~~in the current year~~;

(4) whether the distinction now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in respect of building ~~and equipment~~ grants may be removed as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee - the grant for the purpose being subject to the maximum limits referred to above and to the further condition that building grants for secondary schools for boys should be made only when a special case is made out that a grant is essential.

To be carried to the end

It was ordered that the proposals should be deferred. The understanding was that HM (Edn) would reexamine the proposals.

b. The file was circulated to HM (Edn) (the parties) for instructions as to on what lines the recommendations should be reexamined. Thereupon minuted as follows :-

"The Cabinet wanted me to prepare an exhaustive scheme for the expansion of elementary & secondary education so that the various matters of policy may be decided. Had no time to prepare this note till now. Hope I will be able to do it within a few days. Nothing need be done over this just now.

T.S.A(vinashilingam)

16.9.48

On recirculation, ~~The (Edn)~~ he again has minuted as follows:-

"The note on the expansion of elementary education has been forwarded and so this may be put up before the Cabinet again

T.S.A(vinashilingam)

26.10.48.

~~The matter is accordingly placed before the Cabinet for orders on the points mentioned in para 5 above.~~ Orders have already been issued

PTO

20 4

6 Owing to the change in the ministry, the question was ordered to lie over for sometime. The case was recirculated to the present H.M.(Edn) and he has agreed to the matter being placed before the Cabinet.

7. Orders have already been issued that the distinction made between schools opened before 1930 & after in regard to the grant of subsidies towards the cost of purchase of equipment for secondary schools under local bodies be removed. The distinction [struck out] has been relaxed & building grants have been made even to schools opened after 1930 during 1948-9 & 1949-50

The points for decision now are:-

[Here enter items (1) to (4) on page 3 ante.]

KSN
16.7.49

18-7-49

Dispatched to all Ms / C.S. & P.S. G.
29/7

B7

21 23

NOTE FOR THE CABINET.

Sub: Grants-in-Aid to local bodies for secondary schools - Recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee.

Grants are paid to local bodies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools and towards the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for such schools. The former is recurring and the latter is non-recurring.

2. Recurring grant: Prior to 1947, the Government were paying fixed lump subsidies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools opened by local bodies. This system was abolished as from 1-1-1947 and the system of payment of teaching grants to all recognised schools under local bodies, on the basis of half the approved net cost of maintenance of the institutions in the preceding financial year was introduced instead. This was mainly intended to enable local bodies to meet the extra cost involved in the adoption of the revised scales of pay to the staff in secondary schools. There were certain taluks which had not even a middle school for boys. With a view to encourage the opening of new middle schools for boys in such taluks and to convert middle schools into high schools in taluks not served by high schools, the Government decided in 1947 to make recurring teaching grants on the basis of actual (full) net cost of maintenance of each school subject to a maximum of Rs.3300 for a middle school and Rs.4000 per annum for a high school for a period of five years from the opening of the school and to review the position at the end of that period. This system of special aid has been extended to girls' schools also in 1948-49 as local bodies do not generally come forward to open secondary schools for girls even to the extent they do in the case of boys and secondary education for girls is in a backward state. As a special case, grant to the extent of Rs.3000 is also made for each such school towards the full cost of initial equipment. In connection with the reorganisation of secondary education, the Government sanctioned the introduction of bifurcated courses of studies in certain selected secondary schools under local bodies. With a view to enable local bodies to meet the extra cost involved in the organisation of the new course, the Government decided in 1948 that teaching grants should be made as a special case calculated at three-fourths of the net cost of running the courses during the preceding financial year subject to a maximum of Rs.1450 per annum to each school for a period of five years from the introduction of the courses and that the question of revising the arrangement should be considered at the end of the period. The Government also undertook to pay teaching grant on the basis of actual net cost to the Municipal Council, Bellary, towards the cost of maintenance of a separate high school for Muslims with effect from 1946-7 as the Council was not in a position to maintain the school from its funds and the cost to Government on the maintenance of the high school directly under their management would be more than the grant to be paid to the Council.

3/ The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee has expressed the opinion that there is no need for meeting the full cost of the schools opened recently and has recommended that the same system as obtains with reference to schools established earlier may be followed as the increase in the pay of the teachers will be common to both and no differentiation seems called for. According to the Committee's recommendation, teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies should not exceed half the net cost in all cases. This Department consider that as the system of extra aid was deliberately meant to secure the implementing expeditiously of the policy of Government that there should atleast be one high school for

P.T.O

for boys in each taluk not served by such schools and that new middle schools for girls should be established in towns with a population of over 10,000 which are not served even by a middle school, it will have to be kept up in order to induce local bodies to come forward and open new middle schools for boys and girls in such backward areas. There are a few taluks to be provided with High schools for boys, but the number of towns with a large population without even a middle school for girls is still large (about 180). If the scheme of aid is revoked, the policy of providing more facilities for the secondary education of girls would be retarded. The Government attach the greatest importance to the scheme of bifurcated courses introduced in selected schools and it can be brought into effect and extended to all schools only with the scheme of aid already drawn up and that therefore the scheme should not be altered. In regard to the high school for Muslims at Bellary it will not be possible to alter the basis of assessment of teaching grant (full net cost) unless the Council agrees to grant being paid on half the net cost basis. It does not therefore seem possible to restrict the basis of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies to half the net cost in all cases as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee and in exceptional cases the grants will have to be made in excess of half the net cost. The Finance Department have agreed with this view.

3. Non-recurring grant:- Prior to 1930, grants were made to local bodies towards one-half of the cost of construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment for secondary schools. In 1930, the Government decided that grants need not be paid to schools that might be newly opened thereafter by ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ local bodies as a reasonable number of secondary schools had already been established and no special encouragement was considered necessary. In 1941, with a view to conserve all available funds for elementary education, the Government decided that no building grant should be given to any secondary school for boys unless a special case was made out that a grant was essential and this restriction is still operative. The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee has recommended that the distinction now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after should be removed, as the new schools were presumably started because they were needed and the need was recognised by the Education Department that all the schools should be treated in the same way for the purpose of these grants and that there should be no discrimination with reference to the time of starting or the place of location of the institutions. The Finance Department have pointed out that the removal of the distinction would involve an increase in the amount of grant payable for the purpose as a large number of applications for aid are likely to be received and as the prices of materials and cost of labour are high, that the need for avoiding recurring commitments has become all the greater at present with the introduction of total prohibition and that if the argument of uniformity advanced by the Committee is rejected in regard to maintenance grants, there is no need to accept it in regard to building and equipment grant only. This Department consider that there are no grounds for the apprehension that the removal of the distinction would involve an increase in the amount of grant payable for the purpose. Although the grant is made on the basis of half the actual cost, it is subject to a maximum ~~xxxxxx~~ limit - Rs.35,000 in respect of a building scheme and Rs.5000 in respect of an equipment scheme. In respect of building schemes costing over Rs.70,000, the operation of the maximum limit will reduce the proportion of aid to less than one half and unless the local body is in a position to meet the cost in excess of the Government grant, it cannot put forward the scheme. Further it is always open to Government to limit the total amount to be allotted for the purpose having regard to the financial position of the Province every year. No distinction is now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in respect of secondary schools under private managements. This Department consider

P.T.O.

consider there is no justification for continuing the distinction in respect of secondary schools under local bodies alone. The schools opened after 1930 should also be properly housed and equipped. This department are therefore of opinion that the distinction should be removed as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee and that the payment of grants for building and equipment schemes should be subject to the maximum limits referred to above and grants for the construction of buildings for secondary schools for boys should continue to be made only in exceptional cases i.e. when the district board or municipal council concerned is not in a position to finance the scheme without Government grant.

4. The case was circulated to the Hon'ble the Minister for Education, the Hon'ble the Minister for Finance and the Hon'ble the Premier.

H.M.(Education) minuted as follows:-

"The recommendation of Finance ~~xxxxxxx~~ Department may be accepted".

T.S.A(vinashilingam)
15--5--48.

The Hon'ble the Minister for Finance minuted that the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee's recommendation in regard to recurring grants need not be accepted and that its recommendation in regard to non-recurring grants may be accepted. The Hon'ble the Premier minuted as follows:-

"For schools to be started in future we need not give full grant. Previous practice may be followed".

O.P.R(amaswami Reddiar)
14--6--48.

5. The proposals were placed before the Cabinet for decision. It was ordered that the proposals should be deferred. The understanding was that H.M.(Education) would re-examine the proposals.

6. The file was circulated to the previous H.M.(Education) for instructions as to/on what lines the recommendations should be re-examined. He thereupon minuted as follows:-

"The Cabinet wanted me to prepared an exhaustive scheme for the expansion of elementary and secondary education so that the various matters of policy may be decided. I had no time to prepare this note till now. I hope I will be able to do it within a few days, Nothing need be done over this just now.

T.S.A(vinashilingam)
16-9-48.

On re-circulation, he again minuted as follows:-

"The note on the expansion of elementary education has been forwarded and so this may be put up before the Cabinet again.

T.S.A(vinashilingam)
26-10-48.

Owing to the change in the ministry, the question was ordered to lie over for some time. The case was recirculated to the present H.M.(Edn.) and he has agreed to the matter being placed before the Cabinet.

P.T.O.

7. Orders have already been issued that the distinction made between schools opened before 1930 and after in regard to the grant of subsidies towards the cost of purchase of equipment for secondary schools under local bodies be removed. The distinction has been relaxed and building grants have been made even to schools opened after 1930 during 1948-9 and 1949-50.

The points for decision now are:-

(1) Whether the system of special aid given to secondary schools for boys and girls newly opened in taluks not served by any middle or high school for boys and in centres not served by any girls' schools may be continued in the circumstances stated above or whether the grants to such institutions that may be newly opened in future should be restricted to one-half of the net cost of maintenance, the extra aid being confined to institutions already opened;

(2) whether grants may continue to be paid towards the full net cost of the Muslim High school at Bellary;

(3) whether the system of payment of grants on the basis of three-fourths of the cost subject to a maximum limit for a period of five years and subject to revision at the end of that period may be continued in respect of bifurcated courses to be introduced hereafter in secondary schools under local bodies and whether grants on this basis may be continued to the schools for which the courses have already been introduced;

(4) whether the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ distinction now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in respect of building grants may be removed as recommended by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee - the grant for the purpose being subject to the maximum limits referred to above and to the further condition that building grants for secondary schools for boys should be made only when a special case is made out that a grant is essential.

K. MADHAVA MENON,
Hon'ble the Minister for Education & La

Gn/27/7

CONFIDENTIAL.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 12 AUG 1949

Government of Madras.

Meeting of the Council of Ministers held at Fort St. George, Madras on Sunday the 7th August 1949 at 11 A.M.

The Hon'ble the Premier presided.

PRESENT:-- The Hon'ble Dr. T.S.S. Rajan
The Hon'ble Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam
The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi
The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon
The Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddi
The Hon'ble Sri A.B. Shetty
The Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli
The Hon'ble Sri B. Parameswaran
The Hon'ble Sri N. Sanjiva Reddi
The Hon'ble Sri C. Perumalswami Reddi
The Hon'ble Sri J.L.B. Roche Victoria.

61672

AGENDA.-

4. Education - Grants-in-aid to local bodies - Recommendation of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee.

ORDER:--

The following decisions were reached :--

(1) The system of special aid given to Secondary schools for Boys and Girls newly opened in Taluks not served by any Middle or High School for Boys and in centres not served by any Girls schools may be continued. As regards grant to such institutions that may be newly opened in future the matter should be considered separately;

(2)Grants may ~~xx~~ continue to be paid towards the full net cost of the Muslim High School, Bellary;

(3) The system of payment of grants on the basis of three-fourths of cost subject to a maximum limit for a period of five years and subject to revision at the end of that period should be continued in respect of bifurcated courses to be introduced hereafter in Secondary schools under Local Bodies and that grants on this basis should be continued to the schools for which the courses have already been introduced;

(4) The distinction now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in respect of building grants will be removed, the grants for the purpose being subject to the maximum limits referred to above and to the further condition that building grants for Secondary Schools for boys should be made only when a special case is made out that a grant is essential.

K.R.M.
9.8.49.

E & P.H. Dept.

P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja
Premier.

Please see the order of the Cabinet on page 25 ante. Two draft orders are submitted below for approval. The file may be sent to Finance for acceptance

14.8.49. 16-8-49

S/FD/8/-

Fin (Exp. A)

(Last Finance note on p 4 above)
The draft orders may be accepted.

19.8.49

S.O. 17 (B)

Stone.

Edn n.o. 13645 B1/48-10
17.8.49

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
5354/EA
17 AUG 1949
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

A

Fin 00.5354/EA-1
19.8.49

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6398
22 AUG 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

E & P.H.(B1)

Grants - in- aid to local bodies - Recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee

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Grants towards the maintenance of secondary schools

The committee considers that there is no need for meeting the full cost of the schools opened recently. The same system as obtains with reference to schools established earlier may be followed. The increase in the pay of the teachers will be common to both and no differentiation seems to be called for.

Prior to 1947. Govt were paying fixed lump sum subsidies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools opened by local bodies This system was abolished as from 1.1.47 and the system of payment of teaching grants to all recognised schools under local bodies on the basis of half the approved net cost of maintenance of the institutions in the preceding financial year was introduced instead. This was mainly intended to enable local bodies to meet the extra cost involved in the adoption of the revised scales of pay to the staff in secondary schools. The recommendation of the Retrenchment + Reorganisation Committee is that recurring teaching grants in excess of half the net cost should not be paid to schools newly opened recently or that may be opened hereafter.

2. In the case of schools newly opened by local bodies in the current year and recognised by the Director, it is proposed to make teaching grants only on half the net cost basis - cases in which the Govt have undertaken to pay or proposed to pay teaching grants in excess of half the net cost are noted on below.

3. With a view to encourage local bodies to open new middle schools for boys in taluks which are not served by such schools and to convert a middle schools

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into high schools in taluks which are not served by high schools. The Govt ~~have~~ decided to make recurring teaching grants on the basis of the actual (full) net cost of maintenance of each new school subject to a maximum of Rs 3.300 for a middle school and Rs 4000 per annum for a high school for a period of five years from the opening of the school. Three new middle schools for boys have been newly opened under this scheme and two middle schools have been converted into high schools. As the schools have been opened on the distinct understanding that a grant towards the full net cost will be paid, it does not seem desirable to restrict the grant to half the net cost now. The reduction can be made only at the end of five years unless the local bodies agree ~~to reduction now~~.

Provision ~~has~~ been included in the ASE for 1948.9 for payment of teaching grants on the actual net cost basis for five new middle for boys to be newly opened by local bodies from the next school year (including one school to be opened under the sanction accorded in the current year) and two high schools to be established by opening higher forms in existing middle schools. It is also proposed to make grants on the same basis to three new middle schools for girls to be opened by local bodies in centres not served by such schools as local bodies do not generally come forward to open secondary schools for girls even to the extent they do in the case of boys. It is doubtful whether local bodies will open new schools in backward areas without some special encouragement. In view of the Retrenchment Committee's recommendation it is for consideration whether the teaching grant to be paid to be paid to ~~new~~ middle schools and high schools for boys and girls to be newly opened in taluk centres not served by such schools may be limited to two thirds of the net cost as in the case of teaching grants to private aided secondary schools or to three fourths of the net cost subject to a maximum as proposed for bifurcated courses to be newly introduced in selected secondary schools for a period of five years from the opening of the schools or atleast for three years.

4 The Retrenchment Committee's recommendation is in respect of schools opened recently under the system of special aid

The D.P.I. may be consulted first before proceeding further.

W

31 / 28

but the principle enunciated by them will hold good even in respect of courses proposed to be newly introduced in secondary schools under local bodies such as the bifurcated courses of studies. In the present state of their finances local bodies may not undertake the starting of the new courses unless special aid is given. No reduction seems therefore possible in the teaching grant on the basis of three fourths of the net cost proposed to be paid for bifurcated courses to be started in selected secondary schools under local bodies.

The grant proposed to be given is 3/4 ths of the net cost of running the courses subject to a maximum of Rs 1450 p.a. and 3/4 th of the cost of equipment subject to a maximum of Rs 5700. This is applicable both to schools under Local Bodies and private managements.

5 In the case of the Muslim High School for boys newly opened by the Bellary Municipal Council from 1946-7, the Govt have undertaken to pay teaching grant on the basis of the actual net cost as the Council was not in a position to meet the cost of maintaining such a school from its own funds and as the cost of maintenance of a Govt high school for Muslims would be more than that of a municipal institution. It will not be possible to alter the basis of assessment of teaching grant to this institution unless the municipal council agrees.

28.2.48

R 3-4

6 The system of special aid referred to in para 3 above is proposed to be extended to schools that are proposed to be newly opened by private managements also. As the Retrenchment Committee has not ~~so far~~ recommended any reduction in the basis of grant to be paid to aided secondary schools, the question whether instead of full net cost, three fourths of the net cost may be paid need not perhaps be considered now.

7. The remarks of the DPI may be obtained now. ~~[illegible]~~ The Director may also be requested to work out the financial effect of the recommendations of the Committee — details ... for each proposal to be furnished separately.

KSR
27.2.48

28.2.48

DPI

P.T.O.

32

Please see the remarks of the D-P.I on Pp 3-4 c/f. The Dept Director is in agreement with the views of this Dept expressed on Pp 1-3 ante. No revision need therefore be made in the system of payment of ~~grant-in-aid~~ teaching grants on the actual net cost basis in the case of secondary schools newly opened in areas not served by such schools. Finance may see.

Dy 16.4.48 — 17.4.48 — 20/4/48.

Fin (Exp A)

The views of the Edn & P.H. Secretary are which the D.P.I. agrees, on pages 2 & 3 above, may be agreed to in Finance.

HA 26/4/48 — 27.4.48 — 27.4.48 — 29/4/48

PTO

Edn & P.H. (B1)

Please see the Fin Dept's note above. They have agreed that the system of payment of teaching grants on the basis of the actual net cost subject to a maximum in respect of middle and high schools for boys opened by local bodies in talukas not served by such schools and for new middle schools for girls opened in centres not served by such schools and equipment grants to such schools towards the full cost of the initial equipment should be continued. They have also agreed to the system of special aid for bifurcated courses proposed to be newly introduced in selected high schools may be continued. ~~The file may be issued. Orders may be taken in Govt. on the proposal not to accept the~~ The recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee that there is no need to give special treatment to secondary schools for boys & girls newly opened in backward areas and for new courses proposed to be introduced in existing schools are not in respect acceptable.

KSK 19.4.48 — 19.4.48 — 20/4/48

33

Edn & P.H. (B1)

Grants-in-aid to local bodies - Recommendations of the Retrenchment and reorganisation committee

29

* * *

2. EQUIPMENT AND BUILDING GRANTS: The Committee considers that the differentiation that is made between schools started before 1930 and those started after 1930 requires reconsideration. New schools were presumably started because they were needed and the need was recognised by the Education Department. The Committee, therefore, thinks that all schools should be treated in the same way for the purpose of these grants and that there should be no discrimination with reference to the time of starting or the place of location of the institutions.

....2....

Edn & P.H. (B1)

(2)/47-8

Please see para 2(1) & (2) of GO. No 1157 Edn 3/12.6.30. In 1930, the Govt considered that except in the Agency tracts ~~are~~ parts of the Presidency had been provided with a reasonable number of secondary schools and that there was no longer any justification for periodically enhancing the subsidies paid to the then existing schools or for sanctioning subsidies to new schools. They therefore directed that the lumpsum subsidy paid towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools should not be liable to revision & that no addition should be made to it on account of such schools that might be opened thereafter by local bodies. The same criterion was adopted for building & equipment grants. In 1945, in connection with the revision of subsidies paid to district boards & municipal councils, the DPI recommended that subsidies might be paid to local bodies in future towards one half of the cost of construction of buildings & purchase of equipment in respect of new schools or classes opened between 1930-31 & 1944-45 but the recommendation was not accepted. Vide para 7 of GO 2048 Edn 3/5.12.

2. The position has now changed. Secondary schools under local bodies ~~have~~ have been brought into a line with aided secondary schools in respect of recurring aid by abolishing the system of fixing lump subsidies

and substituting instead the system of payment of teaching grants on half the net cost basis. In respect of aided secondary schools, no distinction is made between schools opened prior to 1930 & those that were opened after 1930 in regard to building and equipment grants and there would seem to be no justification for continuing the distinction in respect of ~~aided~~ secondary schools under local bodies. The recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee that in the matter of building and equipment grants to all secondary schools under local bodies ~~and that~~ there should be no discrimination with reference to the ~~time~~ time of starting or the place of location of the institutions may be accepted. Grants may be made to the extent funds ~~[illegible]~~ are available for the purpose having regard to the urgency of the schemes. The restrictions imposed in G.O. no 1915 Edn of 9.12.41 in respect of building grants to secondary schools for boys ~~may~~ may however be retained till the proposals to make building grants out of loan funds materialise.

3. It may be necessary to increase the provision that is made annually for building and equipment grants to secondary schools under local bodies on account of the removal of the distinction. The DPI may be requested to offer his remarks on the proposal and to work out the financial effect of accepting the recommendations of the Retrenchment & Reorganisation Committee.

USR
27.2.48

[initials] 28.2.48 — [initials] DPI

89 — 1/3

D.O. copy 28/2/48

C.8 P1 [illegible] 13640 B1/48 dated 29/2/48 (pp 1-6 cont)

Please see the remarks of the D.P.I. on pp 4-5 cf. The Director agrees with the suggestion of the Committee only in respect of equipment grant. As regards building grants, the Director considers it desirable to defer consideration of the question of relaxing the policy in toto for the time being. The D.P.I. however, recommends that an exception may be made in the case of local bodies which are not financially

The recommendation of the Committee may therefore be accepted in regard to equipment grants. [initials]

pp 4-5 cf

well off and in regard to schools which have been opened long ago' and need urgently additional accommodation. ~~The recommendation of the D.P.I. seems acceptable.~~

2/. ~~Finance may see~~

(A) For the reasons mentioned by the D.P.I. his recommendation may be accepted; no change need be made in the existing position. Exceptions can however be made in deserving cases. [initials] 17.4.48

Please see below. [initials]

D/ 16/4/48

The portion underlined in the Director's recommendation is vague. So far as secondary schools for boys are concerned even if the present distinction between schools opened prior to 1930 & after is removed, the restriction imposed in G.O. no 1915 Edn of 9.12.41 will still continue and this will seem to be sufficient. It is therefore for consideration whether this Dept may press for the acceptance of the Ret. Committee's recommendation. It is open to Govt to restrict the no of schemes to be admitted to aid every year having regard to the availability of funds for making building grants.

USR
16.4.48

[initials] 17.4.48

5 The DPI's report does not contain reasons which would satisfactorily justify the distinction between pre-1930 & post-1930 schools: it seems more in the distinction between aided schools & local body schools. Even here, on the principle of aid, I do not think the existence of [illegible] in the case of local bodies is a sound point of distinction; & on the other point, I am not sure the argument is correct that donations will dry up if building grants [illegible]: it may well be that they will still be necessary (to enable the local bodies to meet their share) & that they will be forthcoming for that purpose just as before. I think we may press for acceptance of the Committee's recommendation about building grants. ('P' on p. 6 ante would, however, remain).

[initials]
[illegible]

Finance (Exp.-A) Deptt.

The R&R. Committee have recommended that in respect of equipment and building grants paid to local bodies for secondary schools, the differentiation that is made between schools started before 1930 and those started after 1930 be removed. The D.P.I. agrees to the removal of the distinction as far as equipment grants are concerned; but recommends that the proposal regarding building grants be deferred for the present, an exception being made in the case of local bodies which are not financially well off and in regard to schools opened long ago and need urgently additional accommodation. E&P.H., however, propose to accept the recommendations of the R&R. Committee both in the case of building and equipment grants, subject to the observance of the restrictions referred to at P in page 6 above.

2. Secondary schools or classes opened by local bodies after 1930 are not now eligible for any building or equipment grant. If as proposed by the E&P.H. Deptt. this distinction is removed, the schools opened during the above period will become eligible for building and equipment grants. This question of paying half grants for the construction of buildings and for the purchase of equipment in respect of new schools or classes opened during the period 1930-31 to 1944-5 was considered in 1945 and dropped. The arguments adduced by the D.P.I. against any immediate change in the existing policy in regard to building grants seem to have force. Numerous applications for aid will come up. The cost of constructing buildings continues to be high and if the policy is changed at present, in view of the high cost of materials and labour, the amount of grants payable will be greater than if the system is revised under normal times. With the introduction of total prohibition from October next, the necessity for avoiding recurring commitments has become all the more greater. In view of these considerations, Fin. may urge that no change need be made in the existing procedure in regard to building and equipment grants.

If E.P.H. wish to press their proposal, they may be requested first to obtain a rough estimate of the extra cost involved in the proposal and send the case again to this Deptt. to indicate the financial procedure to be followed.

If the argument of insufficiency advanced by the Committee is rejected in regard to maintenance grants (Pp. 1-4 of sectional note) there seems to be no need to accept it in regard to equipment-building grants only.

29.4.48

E. & P. H. (B1)

Please see the Finance Deptt.'s note above. They urge that no change need be made in the existing procedure in regard to building and equipment grants under which schools opened by local bodies after 1930 are ineligible for aid as the removal of the distrinction now made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after, would involve an increase in the amount of grants payable for the purpose and it is not proposed to maintain uniformity in respect of teaching grants.

2. Equipment grants:- The D.P.I. has recommended that the distinction may be removed in respect of this grant. In view of the necessity to help a large number of institutions, the amount of grant payable in respect of each equipment scheme is already being restricted to Rs.5,000 and this would prevent a sudden increase in the expenditure on account of the admission of more schemes to aid. Further it is always open to Govt to limit the total amount to be alloted for this purposes having regard to the financial position every year. If the distinction is removed, it will be possible to distribute the amount available among the most urgent schemes whether they relate to schools opened prior to 1930 or after as it is necessary that schools opened after 1930 should also be properly equipped. This Deptt. may therefore press for the removal of the distinction. After all the total allotment to be made for this purpose every year may not exceed Rs. 1 lakh and at the rate of Rs 5000 for each school a large number schools can be helped every year

1946-7 Rs 55000
1947-8 Rs 72300
1948-9 Rs 63900

3. Building grants: In connection with the schemes

for financing grants to local bodies and private managements for the construction of buildings for educational institutions to be met from loans, a proposal has been made that the grant payable to localbodies for construction of buildings for secondary schools for boys and girls may be limited to one third of the cost instead of the existing half cost and that it may also be subjected to a maximum of Rs.25,000. The adoption of this basis independently of that scheme would reduce the Govt.'s liability to a considerable extent as many poor local bodies may not be able to undertake building schemes meeting two thirds of the cost from their own funds. ~~Further~~ In respect of schemes costing over ~~Rs~~ Rs.75,000 the operation of the maximum limit will reduce the proportion of aid to less than one third of the cost. Further it is not proposed to remove the restriction imposed in 1941 in respect of boys' schools till the scheme for financing building grants out of loans materialises. There does not appear to be sufficient grounds for the apprehension that by removing the distinction was made between schools opened prior to 1930 and after in the matter of aid for construction of buildings, the Govt. will be committed to a large expenditure. The principle underlying the recommendation is sound and it is necessary that school buildings which are in urgent need of improvements and additions should be attended to and the construction of own buildings should be undertaken wherever suitable rented buildings are not available whether the schools were opened prior to 1930 or after. It is therefore for consideration whether this Deptt. may press for the acceptance of the Committee's recommendation subject to the condition (1) that the grant should be restricted as proposed at A above and that grants for the construction of buildings for secondary schools for boys will be made only in exceptional cases as contemplated in G.O.No.1915, Edn., dated 9-12-41 ~~[illegible]~~ district board or the Municipal Council Concerned is not in a position to finance the Scheme with out govt grant

'A'

(A)