Sectt. II-27—55,004—27-10-47.

1950

E & P.H. (~~194~~) Department.

Ms. SERIES.

①

G.O. NO.	Ms. 106 Edn
Dated	16-1-50.

closed.

Supdt

Go on p 289, ~~[illegible]~~

[Despatch Abstract.]

Grants - Teaching - Secondary Schools under local bodies - Assessment of ~~board~~ Comparison with schools under private management - Orders passed.

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

NO.F.6-1/48.D.I.(P) 00
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
②

NEW DELHI 3, THE 11th JUNE, 1949.

From

The Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
13 JUN 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort. St. George,
MADRAS.

44801
gr

POST WAR EDUCATIONAL PLAN-SCHEME REGARDING OPENING OF ADDITIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Sir,

(G.o 1612 Edn 18/5/49) Ⓐ/pp 23-26 of 5 EDn.

With reference to your letter No.1342 BI/49 dated 9th May, 1949, I am directed to state that the Government of India are still of the view that the administration of Secondary Schools would be more efficient if they are run directly by the Provincial Government and not by the Local Bodies. One of the arguments advanced by you for paying grants to Local Bodies for starting Middle and High Schools is that it will involve considerable additional expenditure if the Government were to start these schools on their own. But at the same time the Government of Madras have undertaken to bear the full net cost of maintenance of each new school (subject to a maximum), for a period of five years and review the position at the end of the period. For five years, at least, it will therefore be no additional burden on the Provincial Government, if the schools were started by them, rather then by the Local Bodies. Besides, 50% of the expenditure on the scheme will be borne by the Government of India, in case it is approved.

p 244 f Ⓐ

2. In the scheme of Secondary Education envisaged by the Central Advisory Board of Education in their Report on Post-War Educational Development in India, there is no room for Middle Schools. There should be either Senior Basic Schools or High Schools.

3. It is hoped that the Provincial Government will modify the scheme in the light of the suggestions made above and then send it for approval.

Yours faithfully,

G. F. Kotkhani

for Secretary.

MITTER*

[illegible]

Post war Educational Plans [illegible]

Secondary Schools - [illegible]

From the [illegible]

From the Govt. of India, [illegible]

No. [illegible]

[illegible]

3

72

1/30/6

E & P.H. (B1).

Post War Educational Plan - Opening of additional Secondary Schools - Inclusion

pp 7-9 cf

From the D.P.I. ~~Re~~ No. 109 K3/49 d/ 22.2.49 and 12.4.49

p17 cf

From the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education No. F.6-1/48 D.I. (P) d/ 11.6.49

pp 1-2 cf

Ff 28/6/49

Memo No 44804 B1/49-1 Edn d/ 28.6.49

pp 1-2 cf

A copy of the letter from the Govt. of India cited above is forwarded to the D.P.I. and he is requested to offer his remarks on the suggestion contained therein that the scheme should be modified ~~so as to~~ in the light of the remarks of the Govt. of India

4/ 2/

that the additional secondary schools should be started and run by Govt. themselves. He is requested to furnish an estimate ~~statistics regarding the present expenditure on Secondary Education and~~ of the additional expenditure that will have to be ~~met from out of the provincial funds~~ incurred by the Govt if the suggestion of the Govt of India were accepted.

2) The Director is also requested to state whether the question of getting this scheme included in the Post war Educational Plan ~~of the Govt of India~~ may be dropped ~~if they the~~ as the Govt of India insist on the acceptance of their suggestion that the additional secondary schools should be opened and maintained by the provincial govt or whether the claim may be restricted to those schools only which are opened by Govt from their own funds.

Sd/ 29/6/49.

23/6/49

28/6.

To
The D.P.I.
(with a copy of paras 1-2 of and of paras 23-26)

5/

(61)

E & P.H. (B.)

Post War Educational Plan - Opening of additional Secondary Schools - Inclusion.

Memo No. Edn. dated.

The attention of the D.P.I. is invited to Govt. Memo No. 44804 B1/49-1 Edn d/ 28.6.49 on the above subject and he is requested to expedite his reply.

Sd/ 29/7/49.

29.7.49

30/7/49

Not issued

30/7/49

To
The D.P.I.

6

81 (6)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
30 JUL 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE (BY POST)
(R.C.No.109-K.3/49)

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, Dated 26-7-1949.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.

57926
SMS

Subject: Post War Educational Plan - Scheme regarding opening of additional secondary schools for Boys & Girls.

Ref: Government Memorandum No.44804-B.1/49-1 Education dated 28th June 1949. — Pp 3-4 ante

---

Pp 3-4 ante

Pp 1-2 ante

In para 1 of the Government Memorandum cited above I have been asked to furnish an estimate of the additional expenditure that will have to be incurred by Government if the suggestions of the Government of India contained in their letter No. F.6.1/48-D1(P) dated 11-6-49 were accepted. I request to be informed whether the estimate of the additional expenditure called for is in respect of all the Secondary Schools opened by (1) Local Bodies and (2) Private agencies in the first three years of the 5 year plan i.e. during 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 or in respect of schools to be opened during the next two years of the 5 year plan in 1950-51 and 1951-52.

for Director of Public Instruction.

RVR 27/7/-

27/7

27/7/49.

7
①

Education And Public Heal
(B1).

Telephonic Message By Post. dated 2-8-49.

From the Secretary E & P.H. Deptt.
To the D.P.I.

Reference :- P.C. of your T.M. Rc. No. 109 K3/49d/26-7-49 regarding opening of additional Secondary Schools for boys and girls under the Post war educational Plan

Please furnish estimates of the additional expenditure involved if the suggestion of the Govt of India were accepted (1) in respect of schools already opened in the years 1947-to 1950 and (2) in respect of schools that may be opened in the

1½

8/3/8

5/8

2/8/49

pp 1-2 of

8

2.

next two years ie 1950-52.

Sd
31/7/49.

2/8/49

(80)

1689

was a copy [illegible] [illegible]?

E & P.H

From

The Director of Publi
Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health De

GOVERNMENT OF M

(Copy [illegible] 9-7-

[W]ant this [to] be examined very urgently as I want a decision to be taken ~~before~~ sufficiently early for Part II schemes for the next year 56-57.

Sir,

Ref: Govt. Memo. No.44504 B1/49-1 Education
dated 28th June 1949.

It has been the policy and established practice of this Government rather to encourage other agencies in the matter of the management of secondary schools; so much so that wherever possible the Government have handed over the institutions run by themselves to local bodies. The present suggestion of the Central Government no doubt runs counter to this policy and practice. But the time has come for Government to consider whether a departure from that policy is not desirable.

Apart from the aid promised by the Central Government there are other strong reasons for a complete change in policy and the acceptance by Government of responsibility for secondary schools. Last year, Government introduced a radical change in the scheme of studies for secondary education. The changes are so revolutionary that to leave their working out completely in the hands of other agencies appears to me to be likely to lead to considerable inefficiency. It is necessary that Government must take a sufficient number of secondary schools and direct the new scheme of studies under their own close supervision and set an effective example to the rest. If Government are accordingly to take over some at least, it is most convenient that they should take over schools run by Local bodies. The number of schools under local boards has considerably increased and works out on an average of more than fifty for each District Board. The Board has no agency for controlling and administering this large number of schools other than the District Board Educational Officer whose main responsibility relates to elementary education and whose control over secondary schools is, in many districts, of a very perfunctory nature. Many of these boards are finding it difficult to attain a satisfactory level of efficiency in management, not to mention the feud and faction that seems to be incidental to that management. The dissatisfaction against that management was evidenced in the representations made by many representative associations of teachers pleading for the provincialisation of the cadre of Headmasters. The Andhra Educational Standards Committee appointed by Government have also in their report (which will be submitted to the Government with my remarks in due course) strongly recommended a change of agency where Local bo schools are concerned. On a full consideration of al these circumstances I am convinced of the necessity fo change in Government's policy and I should recommend Government that they might be pleased to accept the Central Government's suggestions and in doing so take over all the Board and Municipal schools to their management.

The number of schools started since 1947, the beginning of the Post War scheme up to date is schools more are expected to come up in the co the next two years. This Government will, th be responsible for 280 schools if they accept Government of India's suggestion. The total

X

, however, is only 626.
to take over 250 of these,
why they should not take over
perhaps the Government of India
successfully persuaded to give aid in
of them as well. A complete transfer is
administratively almost a necessity because it
may only lead to confusion if almost half the schools were taken over from the local bodies and half left ov r in their charge. For one thing, their funds will have to be adjusted suitably. They will have to make a contribution in respect of the former and keep detailed accounts in respect of the latter, a procedure which they would find rather cumbrous and complicated. Again the schools to be taken over by Government will in the circumstances of their origin be found distributed in a manner which will militate against their proper organisation satisfying the claim of the various localities or districts. Only if Government take over all, will it be possible for us to distribute and organise the schools most effectively in accordance with local needs and local wishes. I may observe that the taking over of the rest will not entail a proportionately heavy amount. And perhaps the Government of India may agree to contribute towards this also as the change of policy is due to their suggestion being accepted and as it is undertaken in the interests of increased efficiency.

I now turn to the financial liability.

So far as maintenance is concerned, I should like to point out to Government that though conditions have been eased for the local bodies in some measure by the substitution of the system of aid as in the case of private managements for that of the fixed subsidy their position is still at a disadvantage when compared with private schools in th~~ree~~ respects: --

(i) Private schools have been allowed to raise the rate of fees but grant is to be calculated only on the basis of the prescribed standard rates;

(ii) Pri ate schools have been allowed to collect 10 months' fees but only 8 months are to be considered for purposes of net cost.

Local bodies have been allowed to collect 10 months fees but increase in rates is only sparingly allowed and all the ten instalments at standard rates are considered for the calculation grant;

(iii) While private managements are allowed net cost, local bodies are allowed only half.

This discrimination in treatment deserves consideration and I have been thinking of commending to Government that in the interests fairness local body schools be brought fully with private schools. If this is
to Government then Government's
n taking over the entire management
calculated on that basis. So viewed,
o me that Government are not likely
o heavy extra expenditure.

form 2 of Go 975 Em
10/5/47

Go 2724 Em (P)
19-12-47

115
2 4058

485
108
377

It is ~~not~~ possible to give an exact estimate of the expenditure and commitments involved. I may however give an idea of how it will all work out by examining two or three typical and concrete instances culled from the accounts of 1947-48 which were examined and for which grant was assessed last year. It will be observed from the instances given below that while grant is being given by this Government according to certain special rul s, it will be half the difference between gross expenditure and gross receipts that will be paid by the Government of India as grant to this Government. Necessarily, therefore, there is a difference in the grant that is being admitted by this Government in respect of the local bodies and what they will get for themselves from the Government of India.

School No.1 -- is one of the biggest schools in this Presidency.

	Rs.
The gross expenditure by the management's statement. ..	56,110
Fee income	50,395
Deficit.	5,715

Local body concerns?

When Government take over this school, Government scales of pay will have to be introduced and difference on that account is	2,400
Total deficit ...	8,115

Now, actually according to the rules here, Government paid them a grant of Rs.5,838/-. If however, on the deficit, the Government of India pay half, then this Government's liability will be only 8115/2, which is less than the Rs.5,838/- they have actually paid as grant. Obviously, there is no loss sustained in taking over a small school of this type. In fact there is even a small margin in favour of the Government which will be wider if the local body is made to continue and contribute - there is no reason why they should not-what they have been spending so far towards the maintenance of this school.

?!

Instance No.2 is one of the smallest schools.

The gross expenditure ..	Rs.8,157
Fee income	3,571
Deficit ..	4,586
ADD extra cost on account of Government scales. ..	384
	4,970

? Government grant might be expected to have come to Rs.2,485/- but actually only Rs.1,108/- was paid because a number of "inadmissible" items included in the financial statement had to be disallowed. However, even for a small sized school with a small income the Government's liability after the transfer of management comes to only Rs.4,970/2 =Rs.2,485/- at the highest which of course is just a little over a thousand three hundred above what Government has actually paid. But when it is considered that the local body had contributed

12 ?

Rs.2,900/- that year and could be asked to contribute that sum hereafter, Government's liability will be only

Rs.4,970 minus 2,900 = 2,070/2 = Rs.1,035/- which is less than the 1,108 actually paid. It will be seen that even a small sized school like this with a small fee income is not likely to commit Government too heavily.

(3) A school of the type that falls between (1) and (2): -

	Rs.
Gross expenditure ..	25,955
Fee income ..	15,900
	10,055
Extra cost for Govt. Scales	1,500
	11,555

5,780
3,204
2,576

10,055
3,204
6,851

Half the deficit, viz., the Madras Government's liability, will be Rs.5,780/- The grant paid was in this case only Rs.3,204/-, which is less than the above figure by Rs.2,576/- As against the liability we may set off the Board's commitment of Rs.6,764/- MINUS the Rs.3,204 grant = Rs.3,560/- which more than covers Government's extra liability Rs.2,576/- over the Rs.3,204/- they have paid as grant. ?!

Calculating on the basis of a comparative study of the figures as given above, the details of total expenditure obtained are as follows: --

The average deficit for a school comes to Rs.6,500/-

Hence for 280 schools .. 6500 x 280 = 18,20,000 ✓
for 626 schools .. 6500 x 626 = 40,69,000 ✓

65000 x
455000 x
18,20,000

62600 x 12
813800 x
1069,000

(2) Transfer to Government control would mean the introduction of Government scales of pay. This additional cost works out at Rs.1500/- per school

Hence for 280 schools .. 1500 x 280 = 4,20,000 ✓
for 626 schools... 1500 x 626 = 9,39,000 ✓

(3) Expenditure on salaries cannot be confined to the above figures alone. I should recommend a higher grade for the Headmasters. Till now, with only a few secondary schools under Government, the Headmasters had a normal chance of promotion to the M.E.S. in the ordinary course. But the few posts so available now cannot offer adequate prospects for the 2500 and odd graduate teachers more that will be brought under Government. To avoid discontent in some measure at least when people are aspiring for the Central Government's Pay Commission's scales, I would suggest an ordinary scale of 200-300 with 10 percent in the M.E.S. Grade II (230-500). 350 Av.

Av 264.4

380.0
264.4
115.6 x
1387.2
4161
4577

If this is accepted, the schools already under Government also come in for a share and have to be taken into account. They number 50. Expenditure under this head will come to

---

1387.2 x 676
83232
97104
83232
937,7472

⑩ For 280 plus 50 = 330 schools (a) 451,900
For 626 plus 50 = 676 schools (b) 903,800 ✓

1689

NOTE:--

Increased expenditure under this head has already been accepted by the Central Government for aid, irrespective of whether schools are taken over or not.

(4) Expenditure under equipment calculated on the basis of the rate now allowed to Government schools:

280 x 500 -- (a) .. 1,40,000 ✓
626 x 500 -- (b) .. 3,13,000 ✓

(5) Additions to departmental staff (for details vide annexure):

1,20,000 ? Rs.1,81,000

Summary of totals:

State Service 1947 280 schools	All existing schools 626 schools
1. (a) 18,20,000 ✓	(b) 40,69,000 ✓
2. (a) 4,20,000 ✓	(b) 9,39,000 ✓
3. (a) 4,51,900 ✓	(b) 9,03,800 ✓
4. (a) 1,40,000 ✓	(b) 3,13,000 ✓
5. (a) 1,20,000 ✓	(b) 1,81,000 ✓
29,51,900 ✓	68,05,800

④

As against these figures of expenditure, I should point out that the Government's own contribution in the Budget estimate for this year is Rs.26.8 lakhs. The local bodies spent last year 20 and odd lakhs and their figures for this year show a contribution of about 42 lakhs on secondary education. I would however suggest that conservatively we may fix their contribution at the lower level of some Rs.30 lakhs being about the average of the 2 years. In any transfer of management I presume that the amount which the local bodies have been spending and are prepared to spend on secondary education could none the less be placed at the disposal of Government and in calculating the commitments of Government I am making allowance for a contribution from the local boards on that basis.

R

The liability of this Government in respect of the expenditure is capable of being viewed from more than one standpoint and the figures below are worked out accordingly.

(1) If the Government of India could agree to sharing in the entire increase in respect of all the schools, then,

The total cost ..	62 lakhs MINUS
Local body contributions	30 lakhs
Deficit ..	32 lakhs.

④

Of this, 1/2 will be paid by Central Government and the balance will be this Government's liability which is very

very much less than their present budget provision of Rs.26.8 lakhs.

(2) If the Government of India would agree to share only in respect of 280 schools, but that they would do so irrespective of the local body contribution, then, in respect of 280 schools, the gross expenditure is 29.5 lakhs and half of this by way of Central Government's grant is 14.7 lakhs. ADD 30 lakhs by way of local body contribution and $\overset{4}{62}$ MINUS 44.7 lakhs= (18) lakhs. 20 will be this Government's liability, which, again, is less than the 26.8 lakhs to which they Government are independently committed.

(2)(a) If the Government of India would however insist that in respect of these 280 schools also, the local body share should be considered in determining the net cost to be shared between the two Governments, then

29.5 minus12 lakhs of local body contri-butions. = 17 lakhs of which

half (8½ lakhs) will be paid by the Central Government. Thus, with 8½ lakhs from Central Government PLUS 30 lakhs from local bodies equal to 38½ lakhs available.

The balance viz., $\overset{4}{62}$ MINUS 38½ = $\overset{5}{23\frac{1}{2}}$ lakhs will be this Government's liability which also is less than the equal to 26 lakhs to which this Government are committed.

(3) It is to be remembered that the Central Government are already pledged (as pointed out in note above) to share in expenditure incurred in respect of increased salaries etc., even where the schools are not actually managed by this Government. Considering the figures on this basis, the Central Government's contribution on all items will come to

(1) for 280 schools 8½ lakhs, as in 2(a)
(2) on increased salaries in respect of the other schools. ... 4 lakhs
-----
12½ lakhs.

Now 12½, PLUS 30 local body contribution= 42½ as against the gross total of $\overset{64}{(62)}$ lakhs. This Government's liability will be only about 20 lakhs.

It is obvious thus that if this Government should take over all the Board Schools under their management on the lines indicated above, the Government are not likely in the least to be committed to anything beyond their present means or capacity.

I should like to point out that even this additional cost is capable of a partial reduction and can be achieved by increasing the rate of fees. Private managements having been allowed to raise the rates, half the schools of the province are levying an increased rate while the other half under the local body management have been compelled to adhere to the old rates. This is an anomaly which cannot be fully justified. It is not as if this was a concession to poorer people. Concessions to the poor are given under 92 M.E.R. in both sets of schools, and Harijans are given special treatment in both.

It cannot be said also that the distinction is justified because the local boards levy cess or a special tax and people should not be made to pay both Cess and a higher rate of fees. The argument can be valid only if admissions to Board schools are confined exclusively to the children of the cess payers. As it is, a person has to pay a cess or tax and may find admission for his children only in an aided school where he has to pay more fees. The question of a persons' paying any tax to local bodies need not therefore affect the rate of fees levied in Board school. The different rates have only produced anomalies where Board schools and private schools exist side by side, particularly in towns and cities. I am therefore of opinion, that Government have a strong case for brining the fees of the local body schools into line with those levied in private schools. That way an addition to the fee income by 16-20 per cent may be expected and to that extent Government's liability will be reduced. The only major argument against the increae is the question of popularity. Any increase is naturally bound to be unpopular to some extent, but on this question Government alone may make a decision.

It will be observed that on the important question of buildings whether for the 280 new schools or for all the six hundred and odd, no provision has been made by me. The sum involved is colossal and cannot at present be made a practical consideration affecting either way the policy of taking over. But the problem of buildings will have to be solved sooner or later and I may make one suggestion in this respect for Government's consideration. It is that the local body contribution could be ear-marked and made to form the nucleus of a fund from which buildings might be provided. It will even so be a long time no doubt before the problem will be fully solved. But however long the time taken a definite provision will have been made and the problem finally solved. This self-denial in respect of local fund contribution will no doubt add somewhat to the Government's annual liability in regard to maintenance charges. But this Government may perhaps see its way to getting the Government of India to take that factor also into consideration in fixing their contribution inasmuch as that Government also has a moral responsibility to provide for buildings.

Yours faithfully,

Director of Public Instruction.

G.A.W./31.8.49

16

~~8~~ 17

12

ANNEXURE

Additional Staff

1. Director's Office:

		Rs.	
2 Junior Superintendents 140-190	173 1/3 x 12 x 2	4,160	
	D.A. 33 x 12 x 2	792	
	H.R.A. 14 x 12 x 2	336	
		5,288	
8 Upper division clerks 80-125	109 1/4 x 8 x 12	10,488	
	D.A. 24 x 8 x 12	2,304	
	H.R.A. 7 x 8 x 12	672	
		13,464	
4. Lower Division clerks 45-90	67½ x 4 12	3,240	
	D.A. 22 x 4 x 12	1,056	
	H.R.A. 4 x 5 x 12	240	
		4,536	
	...	23,288	
2. 1 Divisional Inspector of schools 600 -1000	847 7/9 x 12	10,173	
	D.A. 60 x 12	720	
			10,893
1 Manager 140 - 190	173 1/3 x 12	2,080	
	D.A. 33 x 12	396	
	H.R.A. 14 x 12	168	
			2,644
2 Upper division clerks 80 - 115	101 x 2 x 12	2,424	
	D.A. 24 x 2 x 12	576	
	H.R.A. 7 x 2 x 12	168	
			3,168
3 L.D. clerks 45-90	67½ x 3 x 12	2,430	
	22 x 3 x 12	792	
	5 x 3 x 12	180	
			3,402
1 Steno-Typists 45-90	67½ x 12	810	
	S.P. 35 x 12	420	
	D.A. 22 x 12	264	
	H.R.A. 5 x 12	60	
			1,554
2 Typists 45-90	67½ x 2 x 12	1,620	
	S.P. 2 x 10 x 12	240	
	D.A. 22 x 2 x 12	528	
	H.R.A. 5 x 2 x 12	120	
			2,508
1 Attender 24-35	32½ x 12	390	
	D.A. 18 x 12	216	
	H.R.A. 3 x 12	36	
			642
4 peons 18-25	20.7 x 4 x 12	1,192	
	D.A. 18 x 4 x 12	864	
	H.R.A. 3 x 4 x 12	144	
			2,200
			27,071

			Rs.
3. 5 Upper division clerks to divisional Inspectors of schools.	101 x 5 x 12	6,060	
	D. A. 24 x 5 x 12	1,440	
	H.R.A. 7 x 5 x 12	420	
		-----	7,920
4. 5 District Educational Officers 230- 700	449 1/3 x 5 x 12	26,960	
	D.A. 40 x 5 x 12	2,400	
		-------	29,360
5 Upper division clerks	101 x 5 x 12	6,060	
	D.A. 24 x 5 x 12	1,440	
	H.R.A. 7 x 5 x 12	420	
		-------	7,920
20 L.D. clerks	67½ x 20 x 12	16,200	
	22 x 20 x 12	5,280	
	5 x 20 x 12	1,200	
		-------	22,680
10 Typists	67½ x 10 x 12	8,100	
	S.P. 10 x 10 x 12	1,200	
	22 x 10 x 12	2,640	
	5 x 10 x 12	600	
		-------	12,540
15 peons	20.7 x 15 x 12	3,720	
	18 x 15 x 12	3,240	
	3 x 15 x 12	540	
		------	7,500
			80000
5. 39 L.D. clerks for District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of girls' schools.	... 39 x 67½ x 12	31,590	
	39 x 22 x 12	9,296	
	39 x 5 x 12	2,340	
		------	43,226

Action has already been taken on an advance [illegible] sent to Secy) This may be lodged.

ABSTRACT

1. Director's Office	23,288 ✓	
2. Extra Divisional Inspector ..	27,011 ✓	
3. Extra Clerks to Divisional Inspectors.	7,920 ✓	
4. 5 Additional District Educational Officers.	80,000 ✓	
5. Additional clerks to District Educational Officers and Inspectress of girls' schools..	43,226 ✓	Rs.1,81,445 ✓

20

10 ~~19~~

E & P.H. (B.)

~~Action has already been taken on an advance copy of this letter (sent to Secy). This may be lodged.~~

3/9/49

330) 451.200 (14
330
1219

---

08 14 21

NO. F.6-1/48.D.1.(P)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
NEW DELHI 3, THE 7th DECEMBER, 1949.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
10 DEC 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

96468
S.U.M.

From
The Secretary to the Government of India.

To
The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Department of Education & Public Health,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

Subject:- POST-WAR EDUCATIONAL PLAN - SCHEME REGARDING OPENING OF ADDITIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry letter of even number dated 11th June, 1949 (copy enclosed) on the subject mentioned above and to request you to kindly expedite a reply thereto.

pp 1-2 ante

Yours faithfully,

B. Chatterjee
(B.Chatterjee)
for Secretary.

COPY.

No. F.6-1/48.D.1(P)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

NEW DELHI 3, THE 11TH JUNE, 1949.

From

The Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

POST WAR EDUCATIONAL PLAN - SCHEME REGARDING OPENING OF ADDITIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.1342.D.1/49.5Edn dated 9th May, 1949, I am directed to state that the Government of India are still of the view that the administration of Secondary Schools would be more efficient if they are run directly by the Provincial Government and not by the Local Bodies. One of the arguments advanced by you for paying grants to Local Bodies for starting Middle and High Schools is that it will involve considerable additional expenditure if they Government were to start these schools on their own. But at the same time the Government of Madras have undertaken to bear the full not cost of maintenance of each new school (subject to a maximum) for a period of five years and review the position at the end of the period. For five years, at least, it will therefore be not additional burden on the Provincial Government, if the schools were started by them, rather then by the Local Bodies. Besides, 50% of the expenditure on the scheme will be borne by the Government of India, in case it is approved.

2. In the scheme of Secondary Educaion envisaged by the Central Advisory Board of Education in their Report on Post War Educational Development in India, there is no room for Middle Schools. There should be either Senior Basic Schools or High Schools.

3. It is hoped that the Provincial Government will modify the scheme in the light of the suggestions made above and then send it for approval.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- x x x x xx
for Secretary.

Edn. & P.H.Dept.(Bl).

Letter Ref.No. 44804 B1/49-5 Edn. dated 6-1-1950.

To

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

Sir,

Sub:- Post-war Reconstruction Plan - Scheme regarding the opening of additional secondary schools for boys and girls.

Ref:- Your letter No. F.6-1/48 D.1(P) dated 11-6-49 and 7-12-49.

Ap in Sec &
6/1/50
take further action
Despd
7/1/50
p1 + 2 cf

I am directed to state that during the last two years this Government have not opened any High Schools,@ as local bodies and aided agencies have been found willing to do so. Apart from the personal and local interest which local bodies and aided schools mobilise, these schools also relieve Government of considerable expenditure as Govt. pay only half the cost of the building subject to a limit of Rs. 35,000/- and only one half or 2/3rds of the cost of maintenance according as the schools belong to the local bodies or to aided agencies. This is the ~~genera~~ general position which Provincial Government would not like to disturb unless the Govt. of India is prepared to pay half the cost of maintenance. In that case, 184 schools opened since 1947 and 96 schools which are expected to be opened during the course of the next 2 years can be taken over by Government. It is felt however that in this connection it would be logical and economical to take over all the secondary schools under local bodies which number 626, provided the Govt. of India are agreeable to pay half the cost of maintenance under their Post-war Schemes.

@ Only six new middle schools for girls were opened in 1948-9

In addition to these schools, the Provincial Govt. have allowed local bodies to open schools in Taluks and Centres not served by any schools under special terms of the full net cost of maintenance. The number of schools opened under these terms ar [illegible] . In respect of these

(11 middle and 5 high schools).

schools, Government have incurred no expenditure on the construction of buildings. If the Government of India are agreeable to pay half Grant, these schools can be taken over by the Provincial Government.

With reference to the observation in paragraph 2 of your letter dated 11-6-49, the Basic system of Education has not so far been extended to the secondary school stage. In the circumstances the High Schools opened are in continuation of the middle schools, the whole course being an integral one. In the circumstances, it will be economical and expedient if all the Secondary School classes from Form I to Form VI are taken over by Government. This will obviate the necessity of having separate teaching staff and building. As and when the Basic system of Education is extended to the secondary schools, the scheme can be confined only to the High School portion from Form IV to Form VI.

Yours faithfully,

4/1/50

✓ Copy to the Secretary
~~Cabinet Secretariat~~
Economic & Statistical
Co-ordination Section
New Delhi

✓ Copy to the D.P.I.(with refcey.to his letter Roc.No.109 K3-49 dated 31-8-49).

(One spare copy)

Despd
7/1/50

Extract of Notes from file bearing C.No.19967 P & D V/49 relating to - Postwar Development Schemes - New Schemes awaiting the approval of the Government of India.

1428

Letter from the Government of India at pp. 101-103 c.f. may be perused. Copies of the letter together with extract of notes may be communicated to the concerned Administrative Departments for necessar action. They may be requested to furnish direct to the Government o India the information called for in para 2 of the letter with copies to this section for information.

C.J.Venkataramana Rao
Asst. Secretary to Governm

/True copy/

DL/30.12.

Superintendent.

30/12/49

No.59/RC/Madras.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.
(ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL COORDINATION SECTION).

New Delhi, the 20th December 1949.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department, MADRAS.

Sub:- Madras Government's development schemes for 1949-50.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.19967 P & D V/49-17 dated the 28th November 1949, and to offer the following comments in respect of some of the schemes included in the list forwarded therewith.

(1) Experimental trials on Botanical gardens.

As the scheme has been discontinued in four places and carried out only in Anakapalle, it is suggested that the small expenditure on this scheme may be met from Provincial resources.

(2) Poultry development in Agricultural Research Stations.

The attention of the Provincial Government is invited to the Ministry of Agriculture's letter No.F.4-10/49-L dated the 6th July 1949.

(3) Appointment of Lecturers in Animal Geneties and Bacteriology.

The scheme is a small one involving only payment of salaries; it may be financed from provincial resources.

(4) Construction of 12 wards of 18 beds each in T.B.Sanatorium, Tambaram.

The scheme has already been approved for 1948-49, vide item 66 of the list attached to Development Board's letter No.59/RC/Madras dated the 24th July, 1949. No fresh approval for 1949-50 is necessary in terms of Ministry

P.T.O.

terms of Ministry of Finance's letter No.F.18(1)-P/49 dated the 24th November 1948.

(5) Opening of additional Secondary Schools for boys and girls.

The Provincial Government's attention is invited to Ministry of Education's letter No.F.6-1/48-P(D.I.) dated the 11th December 1948.

2. Full details in triplicate of the following schemes indicating their total estimated cost (recurring and non-recurring) and the proposed expenditure in 1949-50 may please be sent at an early date:

(i) Mobile Veterinary Units for the control of cattle diseases.

(ii) ~~Xxxxxxx~~ Improvements to Stanley Medical College and attached Hospital, Madras.

3. The remaining schemes are under consideration and a further communication will be sent shortly.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. R. Jagannathan.
Under Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat.

/True copy/

Superintendent. 30.12.49

DL/30.12.

30.12.49

E&P. H. (B.I)

Please see the letter from the Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat Govt. of India at pp 2.3 above. A copy of the letter addressed to the Ministry of Edn. Govt of India in this regard has been sent to the Cabinet Secretariat. This may be added to the main file on the subject.

Despatched to day.

7/1/50.

7.1.50

9-1-50

If action has not been taken on item (ii) in para 2 above, a copy may be given to H Section.

A copy has already been given to H Section.

Thro H

10/1/50.

10.1.50

11-1-50

Ed PH

1/3/16/~~49~~ 12

Grants - Teaching - Secondary Schools under local bodies Assessment of - Comparison with schools under private management - Orders passed. ~~Proposals for removal of certain inequalities - not approved~~

H 9-15 of

From the DPI ROC. no 109 K. 3/49 d 31.8.49

12.1.50

Orders in On on p12 of Sectional notes

Order Ms no 106 Education dated 18/1/50

The Govt do not approve the following proposals made by the DPI ~~for removing inequalities~~ for the assessment of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies ~~compared~~ comparatively with secondary schools under private managements :-

(1) That only eight instalments of fees leviable at standard rates should be taken into account for assessment of teaching grant instead of ten instalments;

(2) That the basis of assessment of teaching grant should be raised from one half to two thirds of the approved net cost of maintenance of the schools;

(3) That local bodies should be permitted to increase the rates of fees levied in their secondary schools so as to correspond to the rates prevailing in secondary schools under private managements in the locality.

They have however no objection to the grant of permission liberally to local bodies for increasing the rates of fees provided it is done gradually without affecting the popularity of the schools and the rates proposed are not excessive.

12/1

To

The DPI.

2 s/cs

18-1-50

11.1.50

12-1-50

29

12/2
18/3
15.3.50

Edn. (B)

Letter/Ref No 15165 B/50-2 Edn d/15-3-50.

To

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

* extract of para 7 of G.O. No. 1394 Edn 29-5-48

(P) 15th March 18/3/50

Sir,

Sub:- Post-War Educational Development Plans - Scheme regarding opening of additional secondary schools for boys and girls.

Ref:- Your letter No. F.6-1/48-D-1.(P) d/27-2-50.

p/cf

(P)

and p2 nf

I am directed to state that under the reorganised scheme of secondary education, already introduced from 1948-49, ~~a~~ teaching of crafts has been ~~introduced~~ provided in the curriculum of studies in Forms I to III, that is, in middle

30 2.

(P)

(An extract of para 7 of G.O. No 1394 Edn. d. 29.5.48 is enclosed)

school forms. I am ~~therefore~~ to add that the Govt. of Madras accept your suggestion that vocational bias should be given to ~~these~~ middle schools by introducing some crafts.

Yours faithfully.

14/3/50

14.3.50

15-3-50

15-3-50

p2 nf

16/3

Copy to the D.P.I. (with enclosure)

31

(22)

No. F.6-1/48-D.I. (P)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Education,

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
28 FEB 1950
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

New Delhi, the 27th February '50.

From

The Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Departments,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

15165 Sum

Subject: POST-WAR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS - SCHEMES REGARDING OPENING OF ADDITIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Sir,

pp 23-24 of (A) I am directed to refer to your letter No. 44804.B-1/49-5 Education dated the 6th January 1950 regarding the subject mentioned above. This Ministry after due consideration are recommending the above scheme to the Cabinet Secretariat for approval on the distinct understanding that, as soon as possible, the Middle Schools should be of Senior Basic Type. In the meantime vocational bias should be given to these schools by introducing some crafts.

Yours faithfully,

Bina Chatterjee
(Bina Chatterjee)
For SECRETARY.

E&P.H. (B.1)

Endt. No.

To

The D.P.I.

THIRD ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
4 MAR 1950
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Communicated to the D.P.I. He is requested to offer his remarks on the suggestion that till the Middle Schools ~~are~~ are of the Senior Basic Type, vocational bias should be given to these schools by introducing some crafts.

Copy to Dev.

28/2/50.

2/3/50

3/3/50

18745

Edn. V.O. No. 15165 B/50-1 Edn. 3/3/50.

Note. Dev. (P&D) Deptt. may see before issue.

28/2/50.

2/3/50

3/3/50

3/3/50

Dev (P&D)

C. No. 13165 B/50.

32/B

To A.S.

Dev Pedi.

Draft Endorsement overleaf may be perused and the case returned to E & P H.

4.3.50

4/3/50.

6.3.50

E & P H

(B)

Dev No 18745 P & DV/50-1

6. 3. 50.

3
9/3.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
7 MAR 1950

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
8 MAR 1950
1634

May issue after perusal by H.M. (E&L)

7/3/50

8/3

This is very good

H.M. (E.&L.). Also ask the D.P.I. about x on reverse so that we may agree to the condition.

KM
9/3

with reference to the minutes of H.M. (Edn & L) above. it is submitted that under the reorganised scheme of Secondary Education already introduced from 1948-9 crafts have been introduced in Forms I to III - the middle school form vide para 7 of G.O. no 1394 Edn of 29.5.48. A sentence has been added to the draft End. on page 1 ante so that the D.P.I. may offer his remarks as to further crafts may be introduced in these forms. The End. as added to may be issued.

9.3.50

10-3-50

10.3.50.

H.M. (E.&L.)

Yes. Why not write to G. of In. that we agree to their condition. KM
11/3

33

23

A draft letter is submitted below for approval.

14/3/50

14.3.50

15-3-50

15/3/50

Post copy of the Telephonic Message dated 11-12-50.
T.M.No.109K3/49
*****

From
The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education Department,
Madras.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
18 DEC 1950
40504
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sub:--Post-War Reconstruction plan--scheme--regarding the opening of additional Secondary Schools for boys and Girls.

Ref:--Correspondence ending with Govt. Education Dept. letter Ref.No.44804B1/49-5 Education dated 6-1-50 addressed to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education.

pp 23-24 cf of (J)

*****

Kindly let me know whether the final reply from

P.T.O.

36

--2--

from the Government of India has since been received and if so when the orders of Government on the proposals contained in my letter Roc.No.109 K3/49 dated 31-8-49 may be expected.

11-9-15 of ⓙ

14/12

For Director of Public Instruction

Clb.12-12-50

18/12

1689

26

37

Edn (B)

Post War Development Schemes. New Schemes awaiting the approval of the Govt of India - Scheme for the opening of additional secondary schools for boys and girls.

—

5/27.1.51. 11.1.2f

From the D.P.I. P.C. of T.M. No 109 K3/49 d/11-12-50

—

Memo No 40504 B/50-3 Edn d/ 27-1-51.

—

Kmp1nf
Aonp2nf

The D.P.I. is informed that the final reply from the Govt of India has not yet been received in the matter. However, as they are not giving any grants for 1950-51, it is considered that ~~was~~ no useful purpose will be served by seeking ~~by obtaining~~ their approval for the scheme for the opening of additional secondary schools for boys and girls. The Director is requested to continue maintaining separate accounts in respect of this scheme so that a grant may be claimed for this scheme also if the Govt. of India revive the system of grants at a later date

30/1/51

18/1/51

19/1

22/1/51

To
The D.P.I.
Stock file

Notes

Sub: Post War Educational Plan - Inclusion of Secondary schools for boys and girls newly opened.

---

pp1-2cf Ref: From the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education, No.F.6-1/48 D.I.(P.) dated 11-6-1949.

---

pp9-15cf From the D.P.I. Rc.No.109 K3/49 dated 31-8-49.

Extract of H.M.'s minute

I want this to be examined very urgently as I want a decision to be taken sufficiently early for Part II Schemes for the next year 50-51.

K.M.
9-9-49.

pp1-3cf in (A)

In this Government's letter No.50642 B2/4 Edn. dated 28-9-1948, the approval of the Government of India was sought to the inclusion in the Post-War Plan, the expenditure on Secondary schools for boys and girls newly opened from 1947-8. This included schools newly opened by Government under their own management ~~and~~ as well as schools newly opened by local bodies and private managements with Government aid.

pp4-5cf in (A)

2 The Government of India wanted this Govt. to reconsider this scheme and start the proposed new schools ~~of their own~~ as Govt. schools. The policy of this Govt. was explained at length in this Govt.'s letter No.1342 B1/49-5 Education, dated 9-5-49 and it was pointed out that it was not possible for this Govt. to change their policy. The Govt. of India have adhered to their view that the administration of secondary schools will be efficient only if they are run directly by Government and not by local bodies. They have further pointed out that in the scheme of secondary education envisaged by the Central Advisory Board of Education there is no room for middle schools and there should be either Senior Basic Schools or high schools. They have desired that the scheme should be modified in the light of the suggestions and sent to their approval.

pp23-24cf in (A)

pp1-2cf

para 2 on p1cf

pp3-4cf

3. The D.P.I. was consulted whether in view of the insistence by the Govt. of India that new high schools should be opened and maintained by Governmen

D.

--2--

E.A

the question of getting the ~~same~~ scheme included in the Post-War Educational Plan may be dropped or whether the claim may be restricted to those schools only which are opened by Government from their own funds. The D.P.I. has pointed out that the policy of this Government in regard to secondary education requires a change and recommends that Govt. may take over all the Board and municipal schools in the interests of increased efficiency. The Dir. has also raised in this connection certain other points relating to assessment of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies. These are examined in the Sectional Notes below. As the proposals involve considerable extra cost, the remarks of Finance may be invited u.o. prior to circulation.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FINANCE DEPARTMENT 62480 E.A 23 SEP 1949

12.9.49

13.9.49

S/Fin

Please see Secy's note on p.4 of the sectional notes and the office note on pages 4-6 ibid.

16.9.49

S/LA 19/9 / LA/Fin

19/9/49

E&PH U.O. No.
44804 B1/49-2 Edn.
19.9.49.

LAD

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT 2? SEP 1949 SECRETARIAT, MADRAS

The notes of this dept have been added on pages 6 and 11 of the sectional notes below.

20/9/49

Secy

F 21/9

Fin

Dp 21/9

LA U.O. 41212 A-1D
21.9.49.

3

(pp 6-7 and 11)

Fin 62480 EA1
29.9.49

Fin (Exp A)

The remarks of this Dept. have been added to the sectional Notes below. After orders are passed thereon, the file may be returned to E&P.H.

EAA
27.9.49

28.9.49

28.9.49

E&P.H

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION 27 OCT 1949 MADRAS

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 4-OCT 1949 75984

E&P.H. (B1).

Please see the notes of L.A and Fin. above.

Further notes of this Deptt. have been added to pages 8 and 11-12 of the sectional notes below.

The file may be circulated to H.M. (E&L) for orders vide his minute extracted on page 1 ante

7/10/49.

11-10-49

S

8/10/49

For orders on the sectional notes

H.M. (E&L)

12/X

If the S. of S. agrees I don't think there will be financial difficulty. & why not try to get their consents.

This Dept of the Fin. don't appear to have examined the examples taken by D.P.I to show that the Scheme cannot add to the cost of Govt.

The advantage to the Dt Bds is that their commitment will not increase hereafter.

Anyhow send this U.O to D.P.I to state what he has to say on the remarks of the office & Fin.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 26 OCT 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

E&P.H. U.O. No.
44804 B1/49-3 Edn.
26.10.49.

26/X

D.P.I

U.O.Reply No.1093 K3/49 dated 4th November 1949.

Resubmitted.

2. "The present time is not favourable for undertaking fresh liability on a large scale by taking over all secondary schools under local bodies under Government management." This is the major objection raised in the Secretariat note. It is exactly my contention that not much of a liability is involved. The "examples" worked out in my letter give the necessary figures involved. It will be seen that 6~~2~~4 lakhs is the total net cost; a contribution of Rs.30 lakhs from "local bodies" is mentioned; and the balance of 3~~2~~4 lakhs is what is required to be found from the ~~Rmx~~ Provincial and Central Governments. It was also pointed out that the former's contribution even now was 26* lakhs or so, and that this was bound to increase even under normal circumstances because of the introduction of time scales of pay and the alteration in the principles for "aid". The figures mentioned were fixed on extremely conservative estimates. In strict fact, the local body contribution could be justifiably calculated on the basis of their actuals for this year, in which case it will be approximately 42 lakhs. With this amount and the Government's own budgeted figure of Rs.26* lakhs, the ~~x~~ total deficit of Rs.6~~2~~4 lakhs could be more than met even without any aid from Central Government. If it came to that I am prepared to revise my scheme to the extent of not pressing until better times, for an increased scale of salary for Headmasters and on this account the net deficit contemplated would come down by 9 lakhs to 53 55 from 62 64. On the whole, the scheme, as suggested by me is quite within the present capacity of the Provincial Government.

p8 of the sectional notes

A

pages 11-13 cf

p13 cf 08

R on p13 cf

* 26.96 lakhs - Teaching p. 211 of the Budget for 1949-50.

B

* —do—

✓ top of p. 13 cf

Whatever the contribution from the Central Government, it will ever be a direct source of relief in any case but it is not necessary to depend on any such contribution for the acceptance of the scheme suggested by me. The particular merit of my scheme is that by pooling the present contributions from local body and Government, better results could be obtained than are done at present even if we don't aim at any larger improvements.

?!

3. About the definite need for a change in Government's policy, I have already given the reasons which have prompted me to advise it, and as an alternative to taking over the whole of the local body schools, I have suggested the immediate taking over of at least one school per district. The commitments on this score come to Rs.1.23 lakhs immediate and Rs.4.5 lakhs ultimate. This is an extra commitment for Government and in respect of this no contribution from the local bodies is reckoned, nor is it possible to. Though this alternative has been suggested, it is my opinion tha financially it is really cheaper for Government to take over all the schools.

pages 9-10 cf

A

Negatived in G.O. 3352 Edn (Y) 3-11-49

4. On the question of fees, the Secretariat notes indicate that Government are for some liberalisation in allowing local bodies to raise their rate of fees. If so, it would not be an inconsistency for Government to raise the standard rates somewhat so as to approximate them to what obtains in private schools. This will bring in an appreciable income but in view of what has been noted in para (2) I should suggest that this extra amount may be ear-marked for building purposes, so that within a period of 10 to 15 years considerable improvement could be effected in that respect for which even, if Government are not taking over the schools, Government may have to foot a heavy bill by way of Grant-in-Aid if any improvement is at all to be expected. Here again

M on p10 of the sectional notes

Fee concessions may go on increasing)

B

6

again it is my opinion that Government could order the spending of the money more wisely by themselves taking over the management of the schools and their fee collections and other resources.

5. The scheme does not make any distinction between High and Middle schools as would seem to have been presumed in the Secretariat notes. Both types are to be taken over.

para 2 on p.1 ante

5/11

D.P.I.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Edn & P.H.Department.

5/11

4/11

E&PH (B1)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
5 NOV 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

86130

Please see the remarks of the DPI from page 4 ante.

2. The proposal of the DPI that Govt may take over one secondary school maintained by Dt Bd or Municipal Council in each district & run it as model institution has been ordered to be deferred as the undertaking of extra recurring liability cannot be thought of in the present difficult financial position of Govt.

G.O.3352 Edn
3-11-49 p441 (Y)

S

3. The Director's proposals presupposes that local bodies will be willing to transfer the management of their secondary schools to Govt undertaking to pay to Govt the contribution, the expenditure now incurred from the funds of the local body concerned on the maintenance of the schools. Local bodies will have to be consulted and the question as to how the recovery of the contribution is to be effected if the finances of the local body does not permit the payment of the contribution in a particular year, has to be considered. Further the estimates of cost furnished by the Director are not susceptible of check in the Sectt and the cost of maintenance of the schools is bound to increase if they are taken over by Govt.

X

Z

R
p.4 ante

X
p5 of the sectional notes below

7

EA

(30)

as the schools will have to be adequately staffed and equipped according to the scale for Govt Secondary schools. Further, secondary education for girls is in a very backward state and local bodies and private managements do not come forward to establish girls' schools even to the extent they do in the case of boys' schools. The Govt have therefore to open new secondary schools for girls under their own managements in centres not served by girls' schools and owing to financial stringency ~~the~~ Govt are not in a position to make any rapid progress in this scheme. The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee has recommended that even the existing Govt Schools should be transferred to ~~local~~ non-govt agencies if they come forward to take over those schools. The proposal to take over, under Govt management all the Secondary schools under the control of local bodies runs counter to it. It is extremely doubtful whether the Govt of India will ~~under~~ undertake to give aid to the scheme proposed by the DPI. In the circumstances it is for consideration whether the proposal should be further considered.

G.O.2671 Edn
24-8-49 (Z)

R

14-11-49

S

HM (Govt hand) has not passed orders in the sectional ~~noted~~ notes.

~~Director~~ Suggested: The file may be circulated to HM (Edn) and HM Fin. Finance may again see prior to circulation.

KSR
9/11/49

14-11-49

8/11/49

S/F/15/11

Fin

E&P.H.U.O.NO.
44804B1/49-4 Edn.
15-11-49.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO
77016/A
15 NOV 1949
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

para 3 p.4 ante

A on p.4 ante

Fin.(Exp.A.)

(Previous Finance note on p.3 above).

Please see the minutes of H.M.(E.& L.) on p.3 above and the notes of the D.P.I. and E.& P.H.following. The D.P.I. has reiterated his contention that not much of a libility is involved in taking over all secondary schools (now under the management of local bodies) under Govt. management and has stated that the "examples" worked out in his letter on pp.11-12 c.f. give the necessary figures involved. E.& P.H. have remarked that the estimates of cost furnished by the D.P.I.is not susceptible of check in the Sectt.

R on p.6 above

2. While calculating the extra cost involved in the proposal, the D.P.I. has taken into account the gross expenditure incurred by the management, total fee income, the grant paid by the Govt.and also extra cost on account of the introduction of Govt.scales of pay and has presumed:—

pp 10-14 CF

(a) that each of the local bodies can be made annually to contribute to the Govt. the amount which it has been spending so far towards the maintenance of the schools;

cf pp 11-12 CF

(b) that the Govt. of India will agree to give a grant equivalent to 50 per cent of the net expenditure (i.e. gross expenditure minus fee income) to be incurred by the Govt.;and

cf "X" on p.11 CF

(c) that the increase in cost (i.e. over and above what the Govt. are now spending on these schools by way of grants) is capable of a partial reduction ~~and can be achieved~~ by increasing the rate of fees to be paid by pupils for tuition.

K on p.15 CF

The following remarks are submitted.

3. Item (a) in para 2 ~~on p.~~ above.

The D.P.I. has taken credit for a sum of Rs.30 lakhs under this head and has stated that "in strict fact, the local bodies' contribution could be justifiably calculated on the basis of their actuals for this year in which case, it will be approximately Rs.42 lakhs." Taking example (1) on p.11 c.f. ~~as~~ worked out by the D.P.I., the Govt. grant was Rs.5,838 against a deficit of Rs.5,715, which shows that the management was ~~working at a profit and~~ benefitted thereby and that there was no ultimate commitment to the local body in ~~this case.~~ running such a school. Under example (2), the deficit minus the Govt. grant, comes to Rs.3,478 ; but the D.P.I. has stated that the local body has contributed Rs.2,900 that year and could be asked to contribute that sum hereafter. Under example (3), it is stated that the deficit was Rs.10,055, and the Govt. grant Rs.3,204. Therefore the net

para: 2, p.4 above

~~commitment of~~ liability to the local body in that year was Rs.6,851 and not Rs.6,764 as stated by the D.P.I. It seems very doubtful whether the local bodies, particularly those who are running schools of the type in the first example, will ever agree to make any ~~such~~ contribution to the Govt. of their own accord, unless suitable legislation is brought forward to give effect to the proposal. In any case, the consent of the local bodies ~~themselves~~ will have to be obtained for the transfer of the management of the secondary schools under their control (to the Govt with an) undertaking for the payment ~~to Govt~~ of contribution ~~to the Govt. sums~~ equivalent to the expenditure now incurred by them from their funds ~~the local body concerned~~ on the maintenance of the schools. Hence, the contribution from local bodies (to the extent anticipated by the D.P.I.) does not seem dependable — cf. also Z on page 6 above.

See para. 3 of E&P.H note on p.6 above

B
7.12.49

(It may also be pointed out that the total cost on the basis of the detailed figures furnished on pp.12-13 c.f. works out to Rs.64 lakhs and not Rs.62 lakhs as adopted by the D.P.I.)

4 Item (b) in para 2 on p. 8 above.

The D.P.I. has stated that with the contribution of Rs.42 lakhs from local bodies and the Govt.'s budgeted expenditure of Rs.26 lakhs, the total deficit (Rs.64 lakhs) could be more than met without any aid from the Central Govt. ~~It is submitted~~ It may however be noted in this connection that the Govt. of India have since confirmed their decision not to make grants to Provinces for Development and other postwar schemes for 1950-51. Therefore, this Govt. are now faced with the problem of continuing the P.W.R. schemes already started with diminished help from the Govt.of India in 1949-50 and no help in 1950-51 and no loan at all from 1949-50. In the circumstances, it does not seem advisable to venture on this reform, thereby increasing our commitments which are already overwhelming.

B on p.4 above

(W)

B
7.12.49

5 . Item (c) in para 2 on p. 8 above.

The D.P.I. has stated that the Govt. have a strong case for bringing the fees of the local bodies

K on p.15 CF

schools into line with those levied in private schools. He has estimated that an addition to the fee income of 16 to 20% may thereby be expected and has added that ~~to that extent~~ the Govt.'s liability will be reduced. to that extent. It is however very doubtful whether it would be advisable to increase the rates of fees in these schools ~~soon after they~~ in case they are taken over by Govt. as it will lead to strong public criticism & protest.

B
7.12.49

6. In the circumstances stated above, Fin. may strongly advise against the proposal of the D.P.I.

B
7.12.49

KK
5.12.49

Even the modest proposal of the D.P.I. that Govt. may take over one secondary school maintained by a Dt. Board or Municipal Council in each district and run it as a model institution was asked to be deferred as the undertaking of extra recurring liability cannot be thought of in the present difficult financial position of the Govt. The omnibus proposal of taking over all the secondary schools under Govt. management which is likely to lead to extra expenditure by the Govt., as observed by E&PH. at K on page 7 above, may be negatived. It has also to be noted that this proposal is against the ~~recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee~~ ~~the present policy of the Govt.~~ to encourage local bodies to undertake the responsibility of taking over Govt. schools and running them under their management.

Σ imp. taken

B on p 7 above

B
8.12.49

B
7.12.49

I agree that this proposal cannot be considered for the present. None of the three assumptions at X on p.8 above seems to be warranted. (b) of course will not materialise unless the G. of I. revise the scheme of grants for

187

32

1689

P.W.R. ~~[illegible]~~ Schemes in 51-52 or any later year. As regards (a) with the generally unsatisfactory financial position of local bodies & their ever-increasing call for assistance from the Govt. it is very doubtful whether it is practicable to require them to make annual contributions to Govt. Even if this is considered feasible in the case of a few local bodies how exactly the payment of the contribution is to be enforced will require very careful examination.

8.12.49 E&PH.

Fin W 77016 EA-I
9-12-49.

E&PH(A)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
9 DEC 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

96223

pp 21-22 cf

C No 96448. From the Govt of India, Ministry of Education No F.6-1/48-D1(P) d 7.12.49.

Please see the letter from the Govt of India on page 21 cf. They request that a reply may be sent to their letter on p1 cf - copy on page 22 cf. The Govt of India have insisted on ~~[illegible]~~ high schools for boys & girls newly opened under Govt management alone being included in the Postwar Development Plan as in the scheme of Secondary Edn envisaged by the Central Advisory Board of Education there is no room for middle schools. The existing Secondary schools in the province are not run on those lines and new schools are not also started on those lines. The position may therefore be explained to the Govt of India and they may be requested to agree to Secondary schools newly opened under Govt management or newly

p1 cf

m
13-12-49

taken over by them ~~by them~~ from local bodies being included under the Post war Development Plan.

3. In regard to the scheme for taking over by Govt of the Secondary Schools under the control of local bodies formulated by the DPI, attention is solicited to the minutes of HM (Edn) on page 3 ante + the subsequent notes thereon. In their note on pages 7-11 ante, the Finance Deptt have set out clearly the various difficulties in adopting the scheme at present. It may be mentioned in this connection that with the separation of the Andhra Province, the number of secondary schools in the Tamil Nad alone will have to be taken into account in framing an estimate of cost and the estimates of cost (furnished by the DPI) will have to be revised. Further in the circumstances stated in para 4 of the Finance Deptt's note on page 9 ante it would seem unnecessary to make this proposal to the Govt of India at this stage.

13-12-49

It is therefore for consideration whether the Govt may agree to secondary schools newly opened under Govt management or newly taken over under Govt management from local bodies being included in the Post war Development Plan.

girls' Schools in which higher forms are opened every year, will come under this category.
13/12/49

At present there are no such schools.
13/12/49

If the Govt of India agree to this, the Govt may consider the question of taking over under their management a few Secondary Schools under local bodies which are well maintained every year having regard to the financial position of the Province. This would admit of the restricted scheme referred to by the DPI in para 3 of the note on ~~page on~~ page 5 ante being introduced in stages commencing from 1951-52 if the Cabinet agrees to the change ~~as~~ after getting the Govt of India's views in the matter.

13-12-49

3. The file may be circulated to HM (Edn) for orders.

12-12-49

13-12-49

HM (Edn)

---

(33)

Does the Govt of India proposal apply to schools already in existence, merely because the management is assumed by Govt. These cannot be considered new schools which contribute to the expansion of education.

14/12

With reference to Secretary's query above, it is submitted that the Govt of India's proposal relates only to additional secondary schools for boys + girls newly opened during the post war period ie 1947 onwards - vide this Govt's letter + the note appended to it on pp 1-3 of G.O. No 1612 Edn d/18.5.49 and their reply on pp 4.5 cf in that G.O. If the Govt take over under their management any of these newly established schools by local bodies - the Govt of India may not object to their being included in the post war plan - An idea of the number of schools falling under this category is given at X on p 9 cf. The Govt of India's proposal does not apply to schools opened prior to 1947 ~~schools are already in existence~~

(A)

15-12-49

16-12-49

The question of starting new schools or taking over schools from local bodies started after 1947 which number 184, is entirely academic for the year 1950-51, as Government of India have indicated that there will be no special Post-war grants on account of this proposal. We have at the same time to reply to the Government of India's stipulation that their Grant will be only in respect of schools started and maintained by Government. We can

para 3 on p1 of (W)

p 21 cf in (A) & pp 1-2 cf

44804 B/49

inform Government of India that while we adhere to our views that local bodies and private managements are responsible for the largest part of Secondary education in this Province and have acquitted themselves well, we have no objection to taking over schools started by local bodies since 1947, provided Government of India agree to meet half the cost. We may add that if we take some of the schools run by local bodies, it would be logical and economical to take over all the local body schools which number ~~210~~ 626 provided also the Government of India are agreeable to the Post-war grants according to their scheme.

H.M. (E.& L.)
H.M. (Fin.)

21/12

24/12

In other provinces, local bodies do not run any secondary schools. Hence Govt of India's stipulation that they limit to Govt schools. But here there are very few Govt schools as such.

B.G.A.
28.12

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 DEC 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

With reference to the orders in circulation a draft letter to the Govt of India is submitted below for approval. It may be circulated to HM (Edn).

2. Orders of HM (Edn) may also be taken on the points raised in the sectional notes on pp 9.12 of those notes

29-12-49

30-12-49

S 4/1

H.M. (E&L)

HM (E&L)
4/1/50

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 JAN 1950
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

[Issued as Letter/Ref no. 44804 B1/49-5 Edn d/6-1-1950] pp 23-24 cf

34

With reference to the orders in circulation on pp 9.12 of sectional notes a draft order is submitted below for approval.

11.1.50

11/1/50

12-1-50

S 12/1

17

1689-2

(3/10)

Edn. (B)

Post-War Reconstruction plan - Scheme regarding the opening of additional Secondary School for boys and girls

---

pp 1-2 cf — From the D.P.I. C.C. of T.M No. 109 K3/49 d/11-12-50

---

pp 1-2 cf — The D.P.I. has enquired whether the final reply from the Govt. of India regarding the opening of additional Secondary School for boys and girls has since been received.

p 31 cf of (J) — 2. In their letter ~~dated~~ No. F 6-1/48 - D.I. (P) d/27.2.50 the Govt. of India, Ministry of Edn. informed Th Govt. that the scheme was being recommended to the cabinet Secretariat for approval on the distinct understanding that, as soon as possible, the Middle Schools should be of Senior Basic type. They further suggested that in the meantime vocational bias should be given to these schools by introducing some crafts. The Govt. of India were

pp 29-30 cf of (J) — informed that a vocational bias has already been given to the middle schools by the teaching of crafts under the reorganised scheme for secondary education. Since then the Govt. of India have not communicated their final decision in the matter. In the meantime, the Govt of India have revised their policy of making grants towards Post war Development schemes and it is presumed that in view of this, the Govt. of India will not be considering the question of ~~[illegible]~~ approving this scheme. The D.P.I. may therefore be informed that in view of the revised policy of the Govt. of India, the question of approving this scheme does not arise but that he may continue to maintain separate accounts in respect of this scheme as at present.

K

3. The file may be sent to Dev. O.O for remarks if any, prior to giving a reply to the Director.

Sd
28/12/50

~~Even though the Govt. of India have discontinued the system of grants for Post war schemes, yet the expenditure on~~

the

~~Edn~~ P.W.R. B

B.

~~these schemes and on schemes which may be classified as Post-war schemes are kept separate so that a grant may be claimed from the centre if at a future date the system of grants is revived.~~

29/12/50

31.12.50

To D.S.

Dev (P&D)
838
3/1/51

Dev. P&D.

Notes of Edn Dept. on p1. ante may be perused. In another connection the A.G. has stated that the Central grants for 49-50 will be utilised in full and that there will not be any amount left to be refunded to India. So far as 1950-51 is concerned the Govt of India are not giving any grants. Under the circumstances, this Dept may agree that no useful purpose will be served by obtaining the approval of the Govt of India in respect of the scheme. Fin (P.W.R) may also see. The case may be returned to Education Department

A

X

8.1.51.

9/1/51

Edn

9/1/51 Edn.

Dev U.O. 838 P&D/51-1
9.1.51.

Edn.(B)

With reference to the portion marked 'X' in the Devt. Deptt. note above, the file may now be sent to Finance (P.W.R) for remarks if any.

10/1/51.

10/1

11.1.51

Finance.

Edn U.O. No.
40504 B/50-2 Edn.

Fin (P.W.R)

Finance may agree with the views of Devt. at 'A' above

16.1.51

16/1/51

P.W.R.

Fin U.O. 4160 P.W.R/51-1

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
1364
10 JAN 1951
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
17 JAN 1951
2135
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
4160
12 JAN 1951
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Edn (B)

The Dev.(P&D) and the Finance Deptts have agreed that no useful purpose will be served by obtaining the approval of the Govt. of India for the inclusion of the scheme for the opening of additional secondary schools for boys and girls in the list of Post-War Development Schemes, as the Govt. of India are not giving any grants so far as 1950-51 is concerned. The D.P.I. may be apprised of the position. As already proposed, the Director may be instructed to continue to maintain separate accounts in respect of this scheme as at present, so as to facilitate the claiming of a grant in case the scheme is approved by the Govt of India at a later date. A draft memo is submitted below for approval. After issue the papers may be filed with G.O. No. 106 Edn. d/ 16.1.50.

A on p2 ante

p1 ante

(S)

18/1/51.

19/1

22.1.51

2/51

SECRETARY
25 JAN 1951
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sectional Notes

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
27 OCT 1949
MADRAS

E & P.H. (B†)

Inclusion of Secondary schools newly opened from 1947-48 in the Post-War Plan - Proposals of the D.P.I. to take over all Board and Municipal Secondary schools under Government management.

~~From~~ Remarks of the Director of Public Instruction:

p9 cf

pp1-2 cf

"It has been the policy and established practice of this Government rather to encourage other agencies in the matter of the management of secondary schools; so much so that wherever possible theGovernment have handed over the institutions run by themselves to local bodies. The present suggestion of the Central Government no doubt runs counter to this policy and practice. But the time has come for Government to consider whether a departure from that policy is not desirable.

G.O.No 1394 Edn 29-5-48 (H)

Seems incorrect - the total no. of schools is 626 - vide the next para.

"2. Apart from the aid promised by the Central Government there are other strong reasons for a complete change in policy and the acceptance by Government of responsibility for secondary schools. Last year, Governmen introduced a radical change in the scheme of studies for secondary education. The changes are so revolutionery that to leave their working out completely in the hands of other agencies appears to me to be likely to lead to considerable inefficiency. It is necessary that Govt. must take a sufficient number of secondary schools and direct the new scheme of studies under their own close supervision and set an effecive example to the rest. If Government are accordingly to take over some at least, it is most convenient that they should take over schools run by local bodies. The number of schools under local boards has considerably increased and works out on an average of more than fifty for each District Board. The Board has no agency for controlling and administering this large number of schools other than the District Board Educational Officer whose main responsibility relates to elementary education and whose control over secondary schools is, in many districts, of a very perfunctory nature. Many of these boards are finding it difficult to attain a satisfactory level of efficiency in management, not to mention the feud and faction that seem to be incidental to that management. The dissatisfaction against that management was evidenced in the representations made by many representative associations of teachers pleading for the provincialisation of the cadre of Headmasters. The Andhra Educational Standards Committee appointed by Government have also in their report (which will be submitted to the Govt. with my remarks in due course) strongly recommended a change of agency where Local body schools are concerned. On a full consideration of all these circumstances, I am convinced of the necessity ~~of all these circumstances~~ for a change in Government's policy and I should recommend to Government that they might be pleased to accept the Central Government's suggestions and in doing so take over under their management all the Board and Municipal schools.

p14

" The number of schools started since 1947, the beginning of the Post War scheme up to date is 184. 96 schools more are expected to come up in the course of the next two years. This Government will, therefore, be responsible for 280 schools if they accept the Government of India's suggestion. The total number of local body secondary schools, however, is only 626. If Government are willing to take over 280 of these, there is no reason why they should not take over all of them and perhaps the Government of India may also be successfully persuaded to give aid in respect of them as well. A complete transfer is administratively almost a necessity because it may only lead to confusion if

184
96
280

P.T.O.

p1cf

if almost half the schools were taken over in their charge. For onething, their funds will have to be adjusted suitably. They will have to make a contribution in respect of the former and keep detailed accounts in respect of the latter, a procedure which they would find rather cumbrous and complicated. Again the schools to be taken over by Government will in the circumstances of their origin be found distributed in a manner which will militate against their proper organisation satisfying the claim of the various localities or districts. Only if Government take over all, will it be possible for us to distribute and organise the schools most effectively in accordance with local needs and local wishes. I may observe that the taking over of the rest will not entail a proportionately heavy amount. And perhaps the Government of India may agree to contribute towards this also ~~beingxax~~ as the change of policy is due to their suggestion being accepted and as it is undertaken in the interests of increased efficiency."

OFFICE NOTE.

It is clear from the Government of India's letter on pp.1-2 c.f. that they would consider the question of including in the post-war schemes only high schools newly opened from the post-war period i.e. from 1947-8 onwards provided they are run by Govt. It seems therefore unnecessary to consider the question of taking over under Government management high schools opened prior to 1947-8. In the present financial stringency, it may not also be possible for Govt. to undertake large recurring and non-recurring liability. As in the case of provincialisation of taluk headquarters hospitals at the rate of four or five every year, the scheme for taking over under Govt. management high schools newly opened by local bodies after 1947-8 will have to be spread over a number of years if the number of institutions is large or in the alternative it will have to be confined only to those at Taluk headquarters or important centre in each taluk. It will have to be confined to only one high school for a taluk at the outset. The Govt. will have to provide out of their funds necessary buildings for these high schools if they ~~have~~ no permanent buildings or if the existing buildings are deficient in this respect and also additional equipment if the schools are to be maintained efficiently.

w
13-9-49

3 In the calculation of cost, the D.P.I. has assumed that Dt.Boards and Municipal Councils concerned may be asked to contribute towards a portion of the cost of

R on p13 cf

39

of maintenance of the high schools taken over by Govt. If this is done there will be no financial relief to the local bodies. According to the scheme envisaged by the Govt. of India, Local bodies will still have to maintain middle schools, It would seem that they should not be asked to contribute towards the cost of maintenance of high schools, newly opened and taken over by Government. The best course for the Govt. would seem to be to establish high schools directly under their own managements in future at taluk headquarters or other important centre in each taluk not served by high schools leaving the local bodies responsible for the provision of secondary education up to the middle school stage if the Govt. of India agree to bear half the cost of maintenance of such new schools from the Postwar Developmend Fund.

p1cf

(E)

3 Attention is solicited to Memo No 67997E2/49-1 P.H. dated 10-9-49. It is very doubtful whether the Govt of India will now consider this schme for inclusion now as it cannot be said to be absolutely essential. It is therefore for consideration whether a revised scheme should be prepared and forwarded to the Govt of India. If so the D.P.I. may be asked to report the number of high schools newly opened by district boards and municipal councils from 1947-8 and to furnish an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring cost involved in taking over these schools under Govt management under the alternatives (1) if a contribution is recovered from local bodies towards the cost of maintenance of these schools and (2) if no such contribution is recovered. The new schools to be taken over will include those under ordinary aid as well as those under special aid for a period of five years from the opening of the schools. The D.P.I. may also be asked to indicate which of them is at taluk headquarters.

w
13-9-49

u8r
12.8.49

w
13-9-49

The proposal to take over schools run by local bodies is related to conditions --

(1) to comply with the condition of grant insisted upon by the Government of India;

(2) to standardise and improve the teaching and administration in the schools.

The difficulties in the way of taking over are --

(1) financial; arising from the fact that once the schools are taken over the teachers will insist on a parity of salaries with existing Government secondary schools;

(2) the loss of contributions now made by local bodies.

The solution appears to be to maintain the present position unaltered except in the matter of supervision and administration. A The claim to a parity in salaries can be resisted on the ground that the teachers concerned must be content with the expectations with which they entered service and which cannot be improved unless there is general improvement in the condition of Government's finances. B In any case the mere change of management does not create a new claim for these teachers. Similarly, in respect of contributions made, the Boards cannot be relieved of their obligation. C If they insist on doing so, a commensurate cut can be made in other grants which Government makes to these bodies. Will office please re-examine in the light of the above.

15/9

Portion marked A in Secy's note above.

Secondary schools under local bodies are inspected by Govt Inspecting officers and the inspecting agency is the same for secondary schools under all types of managements. The accounts of secondary schools are audited by the Examiner of L.F.Accts and the D.P.I. can satisfy himself in regard to efficiency of administration with reference to the remarks made by the Inspecting officers in the inspection reports and issue necessary instructions for improving the efficiency.

Portion marked B in Secretary's note.

Vide p 3 of Ⓡ

Go 1057 Edn Ⓡ 8/4/49

The difference in the time scales of pay fixed for teachers in Govt secondary schools and in secondary schools under local bodies is small. The Govt have permitted district boards and municipal councils to adopt the Govt scales of pay for the teachers in their secondary schools provided they can meet the extra cost involved from their funds and certain ~~several~~ local bodies ⊗ have ~~proposed to~~ adopted the Govt scales. The inequality will therefore disappear in course of time. The qualifications prescribed for the staff is the same.

⊗ Tanjore Dt. Board
Tirunelveli " "
Coimbatore M.C
Karaikudi M.C
Vellore M.C.

It cannot therefore be said that this is a factor which leads to the inefficiency in the administration ~~of secondary~~ schools under local bodies. The real contributory factor ~~is considered~~ seems to be ~~to be~~ the fact that the schools are not adequately staffed and equipped as in the case of Govt secondary schools and this in turn can be attributed to the poor finances of some of the local bodies. Once the institutions are taken over by Govt, the Govt scales of pay will have to be allowed to the staff as in the case of medical institutions taken over by Govt from local bodies every year and it would seem objectionable in principle ~~principle~~ to have two scales of pay in institutions under the Govt ~~one~~ management.

Indra
16-9-49

We are not bound to follow this precedent

16-9-49

Portion marked C in secy's note

Grants are made by Govt to district boards and municipal Councils for specific purposes and if the contributions due to Govt towards the cost of maiantenance of secondary schools taken from local bodies are adjusted against those grants, the particular services for which the grants are made, will suffer and will become inefficient. For instance if the contributions due towards the maintenance of secy. schools are adjusted against the grants due for hospitals, the local bodies concerned will not be in a position to provide sufficient funds for the maintenance of the hospitals. The suggestion to make a cut in the grants due for other purposes does not seem to be desirable or workable.

It is only the savings from secondary education which should be appropriated

16-9-49

2/ The main point for decision is whether Govt should revise their policy in regard to provision of facilities for secondary education and open new high schools under their own management whereever necessary or proceed one step further and take over even the existing high schools from district boards and municipal councils and if so whether it may be confined to institutions newly opened after 1947. The present time does not seem to be favourable to undertake recurring liability on a large scale depending upon the contribution that will be made from the Postwar Development Fund for a limited period. As already pointed out, the assessment of teaching grant may be made more favourable to the local bodies by removing the inequalifies referred to and if grants are made for non-recurring purposes also liberally it may ~~tned~~ tend to improve the standard of efficiency of these secondary schools ~~schools~~ under local bodies. The remarks of Finance may be invited u.o. LA may also see.

16-9-49

p 9-10 infra

M

16.9.49 17-9-49

S 19/9 / L A / Fin

L A Dept

(E)

Govt of India have recently intimated that grants to Provinces for P. W Development schemes will be limited. So there is no scope for any change in the existing policy re secondary schools except to the extent stated at M above.

20/9/49

21.9.49

Fin (E & P A)

Finance may agree with the view of E & PH. that the present ~~[illegible]~~ time is not favourable for undertaking a fresh recurring liability of taking over all the secondary schools under the Govt. management.

24.9.49

E & P.H (B) ✓ As regards the question of liberalising the basis of assessment of teaching grants and non recurring grants such as bldg. grants and equipment grants, it is submitted that this also is not feasible in view of the considerations mentioned below.

see para 1, p 1 of (B)

3 Only so recently as the 1st January 1947 the system of payment of teaching grants to all recognised schools under local bodies on lump sum basis was abolished and the system of payment on the basis of half the approved net cost of maintenance of the institutions was introduced. Again the ban on the payment of building grants for ~~[illegible]~~ secondary schools for boys which existed since 1941 was lifted in 1948-9 and grants paid. Consequent on the removal of the restriction referred to above these institutions get grants. In view of the fact that the payment of teaching grants and bldg. grants has been liberalised only recently and that the present state of the Provincial finances will not allow of any further liberalisation Finance may advise against the proposal of E & PH at M on p 6 above

see para 3, pp 3-4 of (B)

24.9.49

24.9.49

LA ~~KK~~ 27.9.49 28.9.49

8

Education and Public Health Department
B 1 section.

Please see the notes of the L.A. and Finance Departments on pp 6-7 ante. They agree with this Department that the present time is not favourable for undertaking fresh recurring liability on a large scale by taking over all secondary schools under local bodies under Govt management. It may be noted in this connection that the D.P.I. has submitted separately proposals for taking over under Government management one secondary school in each district under the control of ~~Govt~~ a local body for maintenace as a model institution in which the bifurcated courses are introduced and ~~it~~ the connected file has been referred to the Finance Department for remarks. If the proposal materialises, the Govt of India may be moved to make a grant from the Postwar Development Fund for those govt schools and for other schools which this Govt may decide to open under their own management. In the circumstances it is for consideration whether the claim for grant from the Postwar Development fund may be limited to only govt schools newly opened. as urged by the Govt of India and the Director's proposal may be negatived

pages 6-7 ante

Since negatived in GoNo 3352 Edn 3-11-49 (4)

p. 1 cf
11-10-49

2. The L.A. Department agree that with a view to improve the efficiency of schools under local bodies, grants should be made more liberally, but Finance advise against the proposal. For orders whether the suggestion of Finance may be accepted.

pages 6 and 7 ante

11-10-49

11/10/49

11-10-49

S

At present, we have no alternative except to agree with Finance. In any case, there are many other items of expenditure more urgent than those arising from the change in the management of existing schools

12/x

If the L.F.D. agrees, I do not think there will be any financial difficulty. So why

[illegible]

~~9~~ V3

EDN & P.H. DEPT.(

Removal of inequalities in the assessment of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies.

~~From~~ Remarks of the Director of Public Instruction:

~~I now turn to the financial liability.~~

p10 of

" So far as maintenance is concerned, I should like to point out to Government that though conditions have been eased for the local bodies in some measure by the substitution of the system of aid as in the case of private managements for that of the fixed subsidy their position is still at a disadvantage when compared with private schools in three respects: --

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

(i) Private schools have been allowed to raise the rate of fees but grant is to be calculated only on the basis of the prescribed standard rates;

(ii) Private schools have been allowed to collect 10 months' fees but only 8 months are to be considered for purposes of net cost.

G.O.Ms 2724 Edn / 19-12-47 (P)

Local bodies have been allowed to collect 10 months fees but increase in rates is only sparingly allowed and all the ten instalments at standard rates are considered for the calculation of grant;

(iii) While private managements are allowed 2/3 net cost, local bodies are allowed only half.

This discrimination in treatment deserves reconsideration and I have been thinking of recommending to Government that in the interests of fairness local body schools be brought fully into line with private schools."/ ~~If this is~~

to provide for

EDN & P.H. (B1)

The three points urged by the D.P.I. in this connection are noted on below.

(i) Local bodies should be permitted to increase the rates of fees levied in their secondary schools so as to correspond to the rates prevailing in secondary schools under private managements.

(D)

In para 3 of G.O.No.975 Edn. dated 10-5-47, the Govt. instructed Local bodies to explore the possibility of increasing the income derived from school fees by increasing the rates of fees for each instalment or by other means such as increasing the endowments for schools. With ref. to this, several distirct boards and municipal councils have already increased the rates of fees in their schools. The Govt. did not allow a steep rise in the ratea as it may affect the popularity of the schools and it is desirable to increase the rates gradually. In future when proposals are received from local bodies for increasing the rates of fees, permission may be given liberally ~~fax~~ provided it is not excessive.

13-9-49 M

(ii) Only 8 instalments of fees at standard rates instead of 10 instalments should be taken into account for purposes of assessment of teaching grant as in the case of ~~individual~~ schools under private managements

This is no doubt an inequality but the justification for such differential treatment lies in the fact that local bodies have tax resources while private managements have not and the latter have to meet their share of the cost of maintenance only from the fee income derived in excess of 8 instalments of standard rates, donations and income from endowments. If this inequality is removed, the Govt. will have to incur additional expenditure by way of teaching grants to local bodies - Perhaps the D.P.I. may be asked to furnish an estimate of the extra cost involved in removal of this distinction before deciding the question whether it should go forward as a Part II scheme or not

On account of increased cost to Govt., the suggestion need not perhaps be considered.
13-9-49 N

(iii) Assessment of teaching grant on the basis of two-thirds net cost as in the case of aided schools under private managements.

This recommendation does not seem acceptable. Local bodies have tax resources which private managements have not. The latter has to depend mainly on public donations which may be said to be diminishing if not altogether stopped. Till 1947, Govt. were paying only fixed lump sum subsidies to local bodies towards the cost of maintenance of secondary schools opened prior to 1930 while teaching grants were paid to all secondary schools under private managements. Under the revised system, teaching grants on half the net cost basis are payable to all recognised schools under local bodies. On account of this change, the

— Para 2 of G.O. 975 Edn 10/5/47 (D)

P.T.O.

44

the Government's liability has already increased from Rs.8.8 lakhs to Rs.27 lakhs and this ~~ga~~ will go on increasing as schools newly opend every year are admitted to aid which number is gradually increasing.

This cannot be said to be imperatively and immediately essential (according to the criteria laid down) for consideration as a Part II scheme. In view of the fact that the revised system of aid was introduced only recently i.e. from January 1947 and in view of the present financial stringency, it would seem unnecessary to consider the Director's recommendation for raising the basis of assessment of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies from one-half to ~~KMX~~ two-thirds of the net cost at present.

(C) P 13-9-49

12-9-49 13-9-49

13

L.A.D

This dept may agree with E & PH.

20/9/49

21.9.49

Fin (Exp A)

Finance also may agree with E & P.H.

29.9.49

EAA
29.9.49

28.9.49

E & P.H. (B).

L.A and Finance Deptt. have agreed to the to the proposals of this department that

(1) that proposals received from local bodies for enhancing the rates of fees levied in their secondary schools may be considered liberally; — M on ploante

(11)that the number of instalments of school fees at standard rates taken into account for purposes of assessment of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies need not be ~~reduced from to 8~~ fixed at eight as in the case of schools under private managements; and — N on ploante

(iii) that the basis of assesment of teaching grants to secondary schools under local bodies need not be raised from onehalf to twothirds of the approved net cost at present. — P on pllante

The D.P.I. may be informed accordingly.

8/10/49

11-10-49

S

12
X

H.M(E&L)

6/11