

1950
E. & P. H. (194) Department.

Ms. SERIES.

G.O. NO. Ms. 212 Edn.

Closed

Dated

28-1-50.

W.S.M.
Supdt

by

[Despatch Abstract.]

Schools - Secondary - Aided - Levy of fees in excess of
standard rates - Prescription of maximum rates -
Orders passed.

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
G.O.	291	Edn.	14-2-48.				

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
G.O.	1802	Edn.	16-6-50.				

From

Education Department.

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

G.No. 956-D1/49 dated 6th December, 1949.

SCHOOLS--Secondary--Aided--Levy of fees in excess
of standard rates--Prescription of a maximum.

The question of fixing a maximum limit in the

matter of levy of fees in Aided Secondary Schools was
considered at the instance of Government and recommendation
was made in my letter R.G.No.613-D1/47 dated 5.1.1948 that
the following might be fixed as upper limits:

Forms IV to VI. Rs. 70/- (at Rs. 7/- for 10 instalments)
Forms I to III. Rs. 40/- (at Rs. 4/- for 10 instalments).

But in their Order No. Ms. 291-Education dated 14.2.1948,
Government deferred the proposal for the time being.

2-I now consider that it is time that Government
reconsidered the proposal and fixed the upper limit as
recommended in my above letter, since reports of levy of
heavy fees are being received by me. To cite an instance, the
Vidyodaya Girls' High School, Nungambakam is levying fees at
the following rates:

Forms IV to VI at Rs. 9/- for 10 instalments
Forms I to III at Rs. 7-8-0 for 10 instalments
Classes 3 to 5 at Rs. 6-8-0 for 10 instalments
Classes 1 and 2 at Rs. 7/- for 10 instalments.

The figures speak for themselves.

3. The levy of the above tuition fees together with
all sorts of special fees is really a heavy burden not only
on the parent but also to a certain extent on the Government,
since the managements are being compensated for the several
fee concessions they are authorised to grant at the actual
rates by Government. Hence I urge a reconsideration of the
question.

~~The levy of the above tuition fees together with all sorts of special fees is really a heavy burden~~

4 I further feel that when managements levy fees in excess of the rates, the grant payable should be reduced proportionately. I shall submit my proposal for the amendment of the M.E.R. and the Grant-in-aid Code in this regard, after the maximum rates recommended in my letter Roc.No.413-D1/47 dated 5.1.1948 are approved by Government.

5. I may add that as regards the levy of special fees not contemplated in the M.E.R., I am taking separate action.

Yours faithfully,

D. P. Paulasah

9.12.48

For Director of Public Instruction.

ks.7.12.

p32(R)

4/3/11

p5 of (R)

Schools: Secondary - Aided - levy of fees in excess of standard rates - Prescription of ~~maximum rate~~ ^{maximum rate} ~~not approved~~ (Order passed)

Read :- G.O. Ms. No. 291 Edn. dated 14-2-48.
From the D.P.G. C.No. 956 D/49 d/6.12.49.

28/1/50
Keep for

Order/ Memo/ No 212 E.M. 28-1-50

A on p6 of

The D.P.G. is informed that ~~things may be left as they are~~, as the Govt. do not consider it necessary to prescribe a maximum limit for the levy of fees in aided ~~as proposed & that things may be left as they are~~ Secondary schools. He is, however, requested to ~~better~~ managements of institutions like that of the Vidyodaya Girls' High School, Nungumbakkam, in regard to the wide

E & P. H. (B.)

draw the attention

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[illegible]

G.O. Ms. No. 291, Education, dated 14-2-48.
From the Director of Public Instruction, C.No.956 D1/49,
dated 6-12-1949.

— 3 —

T₂ 300 7/12/54

The D.P.I.

 2 s/cs

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

SUPERINTENDENT.

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also suggested that ~~the~~ in case managements continue to levy fees at rates higher than the maximum rates, after they are prescribed, the teaching grants payable to those institutions may be reduced proportionately. In the circumstances stated it is for consideration whether the Director's recommendations may be accepted and the maximum rates of school fees for aided secondary schools already proposed may be approved.

3. The file may be circulated to H.M.(E&L) for orders.

Finance may see prior to circulation.

15/12/49
18/12/49

S / Fin

Secondary education,

as distinct from primary education is not an unavoidable necessity. If parents want their children to be educated, and that in particular schools, they should be prepared to pay the fees demanded. In any case, a school in its own interests will not demand fees which drive away students. Interference may mean that the school may reduce its teaching standards, and may even have to be closed, if it has commitments for which the fees have been charged from before. I am therefore inclined to leave things alone,

Fin/

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P.S.

in respect of costs by way of grant, if there is loss from free ships. There is undoubted gain from the higher income from fees which should reduce net cost. Per/

para 4 on p 2 of

18/12/49

P.C.B.

E&P.H.U.O. NO.

96444 B/49-1 Edn.

19-12-49



Forms.

(1)
Forms IV to VI.
Forms IV to VI.
Forms I to III.
Classes 4 and 5.
Classes 1 to 3

Standard rates of fee prescribed for Govt. and local board schools.

Rate of fee levied by ~~aided~~ institution for instruction in Vidyodaya Girls' School, Nungambakkam.

The maximum rate for aided institutions in general proposed by the D.P.I.

(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
5-4	9-0	7-0
2-12	7-8	4-0
1-4	Classes 6-8	..
0-10	Classes 1 & 2	..

The number of instalments is the same (10) in all cases. It is not clear why the D.P.I. has not suggested any maximum rates in respect of Classes 1 to 5. It will be seen that the disparity of the rates in Cols. (2) and Col. (3) above is rather abnormal. With reference to 'A' on p. 2 above, it may be pointed out, that if in a particular locality there is only one school, there is no option left to the parents except to send their children to that particular school. As teaching grant is payable to this institution on a two-thirds net cost basis, no doubt if the rate of fees is reduced, there will be a corresponding increase in the teaching grant. But it seems that the question under consideration is essentially a

in any case, is not free from doubt, and may not be an argument

Fin/

Finance Exp.A.

Please see the D.P.I.'s letter on p. 1c.f. and the notes on pp. 1-3 above.

2. The standard rates of fees to be levied in secondary Schools under the management of Government and of local bodies and the rates now being levied by the Vidyodaya Girls' High School, Nungambakkam and the maximum limit proposed by the D.P.I. in respect of all aided institutions are as follows:-

4 pp 1-2 C.F.

Var. SDH Secy's 30/12/49
in pp 2-3 and

matter of policy for the Government to decide on general considerations. With these remarks, the case may be returned to E. & P.H.

29.12.49

B
20/12/49

Cek
30/12/49

Finance may agree
with Secy. E.P.H. that
things may be kept as
they are. Q
30/12/49

Cek
30/12/49

Education and Public Health Dept.
B 1 section.

30-12-49



The proposal in this file is to fix a maximum limit for the levy of fees in aided secondary schools in excess of (specified in the margin on p. 1 ante) standard rates as there is a tendency on the part of certain private managements to levy fees at abnormal rates. Two reasons have been assigned by the D.P.I. in support of the proposal

(1) that the levy of tuition fees at rates much above the standard rates together with all sorts of special fees becomes a heavy burden on the parents who educate their children in these aided secondary schools; and

(2) that the Govt are put to extra expenditure to some extent on account of the levy of fees at excessive rates, as the Govt have to pay compensation for the loss of fee income on account of the several fees concessions allowed at the rates at which the fees are actually levied in the schools.

The argument at A on page 2 n.f. ante is applicable only in respect of point (1). As pointed out in the Finance Department's note at B on page 3 ante in places where there is only one aided secondary school if fees are levied far in excess of the standard rates the parents of the pupils will have no option but to admit their children in those schools, but Finance are inclined to let things as they are in this respect.

As regards the second point, the Finance Department's note has missed the point. So far as the teaching grant is concerned (Code grant) only the income from ~~xxxxxx~~ eight instalments of schools fees at standard rates is taken into account for arriving at the net cost maintenance of the institutions for assessment of grant on two-thirds basis.

The income from the remaining two instalments of fees and also the difference between the income from fees at standard rates which is taken into account for assessment of teaching grant and the amount actually realised by the levy of fees at higher than standard rates, goes to the management. This is allowed to enable the private managements to meet their share of the cost of running the institutions and also their share on the purchase of equipment or provision of buildings. But in regard to compensation for the loss of fee income on account of the grant of fee concessions it is not clear why a different basis should be adopted - Herein also it will be advantageous to Government if the loss that would have accrued had the fees been levied at standard rates alone is taken into consideration. If this is done, there will be uniformity in the rates of fees which is taken into account for grant purposes and this will also act as a check on the part of several managements to levy fees at abnormal rates. It is for consideration whether the rates proposed as upper limit may at least be adopted for purposes of assessment of compensation for loss of fee income on account of the grant of fee concessions.

The file may be circulated to H.M.(E.&L.) for orders as H.M.(Fin) may also see the question of grant is involved.

K.S.K.
3-1-50

"A" above: According to rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, poor pupils (boys and girls) belonging to Muslim and backward classes are eligible for half fee concessions at the rates levied in the institution concerned i.e. standard rates in the case of schools under Govt. and local bodies and varying rates in excess of the standard rates in the cost of institutions under private management. Local bodies and private managements are compensated from provincial funds for the loss of fee income sustained by them by the grant of fee concessions.

*specified on p. 1 ante

overleaf
If the suggestion that for calculating the amount of compensation only the loss based on standard rates should be admitted, is accepted, the result will be that managements will consider twice before admitting a fee concession holder into any school, as they will have to bear the difference in cost as illustrated below:

Suppose the actual rate levied from each III Form student in a school is ..	Rs 4
The half fee concession granted for a fee concession holder which is now reimbursed by the Deptt. is ..	2
Compensation payable if the standard rate of Rs 2-12-0 ~~was~~ taken as basis will be	$\frac{2-12}{2} = 1-6-0$
Loss per month ~~for~~ ^{on account of} each pupil	10 Annas

At this rate, the managements will have to forego the compensation which they are now getting in respect of fee concession holders or the pupils themselves will have to bear the difference in addition to their paying half the fees. The education of poor pupils belonging to Muslim and backward classes will receive a set-back by pursuing this suggestion and there will be considerable agitation from the public and members of the Legislature. It does not seem necessary to pursue this point.

As suggested by Secretary and agreed to by Finance, things may be left as they are. At the same time, the DPI may, perhaps, be asked to caution managements of institutions like that of the Vidyodaya Girls' High School in regard to the wide disparity in the rates of fees collected as compared to the standard rates.

pages 2 and 4 ante

A

cf the table on p.3 ante

5-1-50

31/1/50

A.S.T. / S

H.M.C. (B.L.)

May agree to A above.

In essence, this is simply a case of supply and demand for superior type of education, where our interference may have unforeseen results, including higher expenditure to Govt.



1/6

21.1

With reference to the orders in circulation on the previous page, a draft ~~memo~~ ^{order} is submitted below for approval. After issue, the papers may be filed with G.O. No 291 Edn. dated 14-2-48.

24/1/50
24-1-50

25-1-50

S

28/1

With reference to the cases in circulation on the
previous page, a large number is submitted below for
approval. After issue, the papers may be filed with
G.O. No. 291 dated 12-2-92

12/1
9

12/1
9