Sectt. II-27—104,006—4-11-49.

Education (1950) Department.

MS. SERIES.

G.O. NO. 2792 Edn.

Dated 7. 10. 1950

[Despatch Abstract.]

Anglo-Indian Education Reorganisation
Recommendations of the Bonnes-
Commission Orders Passed.

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Ms.	1689.	Edn.	5-6-'50.				
"	44.	"	6-1-'50.				
"	2017.	"	24-8-'49.				
"	2274.	"	27-10-'47.				

Further Papers.

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

(2)

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

From

Dr. S.R.U.Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

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

Rc.No.11535 E/46 dated 6-11-1947.

Sir,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
8-NOV 1947
8865
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Sub: Schools - European - Grants-in-aid under the code of Regulations for European and Anglo-Indian Schools - Revision with effect from 1-1-1949 in accordance with the procedure adopted for Indian Schools - Recommended.

I have the honour to state that at present there is much disparity in the assessment and payment of grants for Indian and European Schools. Further, the Inspectress of European Schools, Madras, is the sanctioning authority in respect of grants under articles 156, 159, 164, 166, of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and far too much is left to the discretion of her in sanctioning grants involving more than 6 lakhs of rupees for a few schools.

2. The difference between the two types of schools are stated briefly as follows:-

Grants.	Indian Schools	European Schools.	Remarks.
Teaching.	Half (2/3 from 1-6-47) the net cost.	Up to the net cost.	
Boarding destitute children.	Rs.8/-per child per mensem for boarding charges only.	Rs.18/- per child per mensem for boarding and school charges.	
Boarding Article 159.	NIL.	Grants are sanctioned at the discretion of the Inspectress of European Schools.	
Boarding Art.164	NIL	Rs.8/- per annum per pupil for clothing and 0-3-0 per meal per diem per pupil.	
Art.166.	NIL	Grants are sanctioned at the discretion of the Inspectress of European Schools.	
Scholarships	Rs.	Rs.	
Middle	4	6 - 8	
High	8	10 - 12	
Collegiate	12	15 - 20	
Final	16	20 - 30	
Stipends.			
Higher Elementary.	12/- p.m.	Middle Grade	Rs.20/- p.m.
Secondary	18/- p.m.	Higher Grade	Rs.30/- p.m.
Dearness allowance to teachers.	Half (2/3 from 1-6-47) paid with teaching grant.	Paid in full with the teaching grant.	

2. Besides these differences, the scales of pay in the European Schools are very much higher than those obtaining in Indian Schools. The changes proposed to be made in the Code of Regulations for European Schools from 1-1-1949 are :—

(1) to abolish the grants under articles 159, 164, 165.

(2) to separate the Boarding and teaching grants and to fix Rs.8/- p.m. per pupil as boarding grant for destitute children as in the case of Indian schools to cover charges for Boarding only.

(3) to permit schools to make use of the provision under article 70 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

(4) to pay teaching grants up to 2/3rds the ~~next~~ net cost and
(5) Generally to bring the Code of Regulations for European Schools in a line with Indian Schools.

3. As per the Government of India Act, 1935, a provision of 8-05 lakhs of rupees has to be made in the Budget Estimate to be spent for the Education of European and Anglo-Indian children but this provision can be reduced by a vote of the Legislature if necessary. Apart from the fact that the present provision is 13.5 lakhs, I doubt if the provision in the Government of India Act of 1935 is still operative.

4. I have asked the Inspectress of European Schools Madras, to inform the managements of European Schools that the changes proposed will be introduced with effect from 1-1-1949.

5. I recommend the above changes for the approval of Government. Detailed amendments to the Code of Regulations of European Schools will be submitted for approval of Government in due course.

for Director of Public Instruction.

k.n.7-11.

(3)

3/

28th Nov: 7.

Dear Shri Reddiar,

I write to you on an urgent matter of very considerable importance to the Anglo-Indian Community. I have been informed that the Madras Government is contemplating reducing the level of grants, to what were known as European Schools, to the same basis as grants made to other Schools.

The peculiar position of Anglo-Indian education, which includes the Schools hitherto referred to as European, was placed before the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly, and also before the Constituent Assembly. In recognition of these peculiar circumstances, the Constituent Assembly has accepted the provision that the present grants made by the Central and Provincial Governments to Anglo-Indian education are to remain unaffected for a period of three years. After that, at intervals of three years, there may be a reduction of 10%. The Advisory Committee recognised the standard of education in these Schools, and also the fact that 40% of the vacancies are available to members of all other communities.

In view of the provision that has been accepted by the Constituent Assembly, I shall be grateful if the Madras Government will allow the present block grant made to Anglo-Indian and European education to continue unaffected.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

(Frank Anthony)

The Hon'ble Shri. O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar,
Premier Govt. of Madras.

PHONE: 7973

TELE. ADDRESS: "ANGLOINDIA"

THE ALL-INDIA ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT-IN-CHIEF
FRANK ANTHONY, ESQ.,
M.L.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

GENERAL SECRETARY
G.W. RUSSELL, ESQ., M.B.E.

CENTRAL OFFICE:
HINDUSTAN TIMES BUILDING,
CONNAUGHT CIRCUS,

Ref. No.....

NEW DELHI. 1. 28th Nov: 1947.

Dear Shri Chettiar,

I enclose a copy of my letter to the Premier of Madras. I shall be most grateful if you will assist my Community by accepting the provision adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Frank Anthony

(Frank Anthony)

Enc: Copy.

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

FRA/ON.

PHONE: 7973

(Same as on p 3 and 5)

TELE. ADDRESS: "ANGLOINDIA"

THE ALL-INDIA ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT-IN-CHIEF
FRANK ANTHONY, ESQ.,
M.L.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

GENERAL SECRETARY
G.W. RUSSELL, ESQ., M.B.E.

CENTRAL OFFICE:
HINDUSTAN TIMES BUILDING,
CONNAUGHT CIRCUS,

Ref. No.

NEW DELHI. 1. 28th Nov: 1947.

Hm (Edn)

Petition formally acknowledged

Dear Shri Reddiar,

A | I write to you on an urgent matter of very considerable importance to the Anglo-Indian Community. I have been informed that the Madras Government is contemplating reducing the level of grants, to what were known as European Schools, to the same basis as grants made to other Schools.

2. The peculiar position of Anglo-Indian education, which includes the Schools hitherto referred to as European, was placed before the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly, and also before the Constituent Assembly. In recognition of these peculiar circumstances, the Constituent Assembly has accepted the provision that the present grants made by the Central and Provincial Governments to Anglo-Indian education are to remain unaffected for a period of three years. After that, at intervals of three years, there may be a reduction of 10%. The Advisory Committee recognised the standard of education in these Schools, and also the fact that 40% of the vacancies are available to members of all other communities.

B | 3. In view of the provision that has been accepted by the Constituent Assembly, I shall be grateful if the Madras Government will allow the present block grant made to Anglo-Indian and European education to continue unaffected.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Frank Anthony

(Frank Anthony)

The Hon'ble Shri. O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar,
Premier Govt. of Madras.

pp 4-5 ante

9508

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
7 DEC 1947
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Secy., E.& P.H.

Please see herewith a letter from the President of the Anglo-Indian Association. I am not aware ~~why~~ that the grants to the Anglo-Indian Schools have been reduced recently. The matter may be examined and put up.

ISA
2-12-47

H.M.Education.

Para 1 of the letter: Attention is invited to the letter from the D.P.I. in the linked file and the office note thereon on page 1 nf. of the file.

Para 3 of the letter: Under the Government of India Act 1935 a grant should be made for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian and European Communities for education not less in amount ~~as~~ than the average of the grants made for their benefit in the 10 financial years ending the 31st March 1933. With reference to this ~~section~~ provision the average of the total grants for 10 years ending 31st March 1933 was ~~modified~~ fixed at

Rs. 8.05 lakhs. The total provision not less than this amount used to be made in the B.E. for European and Anglo-Indian Education. The Provincial section referred to above has since been omitted in the Indian (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947. What is the Association wants is that apparently, that even if the basis of grant for European and Anglo-Indian schools is revised to bring it into line with that for the Indian schools the total provision for European and Anglo-Indian Education should not be less than Rs. 8.05 lakhs. If what is stated in para 2 of the letter is correct, this provision will have to be made for a period of 3 years. The Government, however, has no official information of the positions stated in paragraph 2 of the letter.

Perhaps the Association may be informed that the whole matter will be placed before the Provincial Board for the Anglo-Indian and European Education before a decision is reached by the Government.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT. 9 - DEC 1947 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(Mrs) L. G. Barnard, IX Allan Hall

Cochin, 5th December 1947.

PRIME MINISTER 8 DEC 1947 GOVT. OF MADRAS

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 10 DEC 1947

To,

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

Sub: Grant-in-aid under the Code of Regulations for A.I.& E. schools.

Ref: Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R.C.No.11525-E/46 dated 31st October '47.

Sir,

With reference to the above subject a mass meeting of the Anglo-Indians of Cochin was held in St.Mary's Hall on the 4th of December '47 at 5.30.P.M. at which I had the honour to preside. As per the sense of the meeting I enclose copies of the Resolutions passed for favourable considerations and necessary action.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. G. Barnard.

Copy to :The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Union of India, Delhi.
The Hon'ble Premier of Madras.
The Hon'ble Minister of Education, Madras.
The Inspectress of European schools.
The Secretary to the Inter Provincial Board for A.I.& E. schools, Delhi.
The Secretary to the Provincial Board for A.I.& E.schools, Madras.
Mr.Frank Anthony, A.I.Member at the Central Assembly, Delhi.

Resolutions unanimously passed at the meeting of the Anglo-Indians of Cochin held on the 4th of December '47.

---

(2)

Resolution No:1

Moved by Rev. Fr. L. Sequeira

Seconded by Mr. W. H. D'Cruz

Passed unanimously

This mass meeting of the Anglo-Indians of Cochin places on record their unswearing loyalty to the Government of India and pledges their whole hearted support to the newly constituted authorities.

Resolution No:2

Moved by - Mr. J. A. Gomes

Seconded by - Mr. R. C. Pearson

Passed unanimously.

This meeting fully appreciates the recommendations made by the Central Government for the continuance of the grants-in-aid under the code of regulations governing European and Anglo-Indian Schools for a period of 10 years, but viewswith much concern the sudden change contemplated in the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras dated 31st October 1947 to assess with effect from 1st January 1949 all grants to our schools in accordance with the procedure adopted for Indian Schools. This meeting therefore appeals to the authorities concerned for a sympathetic reconsideration of the change contemplated and requests that the existing grants be continued unchanged for three years and gradually reduced at the end of every third year as recommended by the Central Government, so that the special concessions to our schools shall not cease before the end of 10 years thus giving us sufficient time to adjust ourselves to the changed conditions now prevailing in India and thereby averting any dislocation in the economy of our schools which will make their position more than precarious and render their very existence in jeopardy.

L.43

(Mrs.) L. G. Barnard. Same as (3) up & ante Allan Hall (1) 1D

Cochin, 5th December 1947.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

Sub: Grant-in-aid under the Code of Regulations for A.& A.I. Schools.

Ref: Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R.C.No.11525-E/46 dated 31st October '47.

plants

Sir,

With reference to the above subject a mass meeting of the Anglo-Indians of Cochin was held in St. Mary's Hall on the 4th of December '47 at 5.30 P.M. at which I had the honour to preside. As per the sense of the meeting I enclose copies of the Resolutions passed for favourable consideration and necessary action.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. G. Barnard

Copy to:- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Union of India, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Premier of Madras.

✓ The Hon'ble Minister of Education, Madras

The Inspectress of European Schools

The Secretary to the Inter Provincial Board for A.I.& E. schools, Delhi.

The Secretary to the Provincial Board for A.I.& E. schools, Madras.

Mr. Frank Anthony, A.I.Member at the Central Assembly, Delhi.

Same as on p 9 ante

(10)

11

Resolutions unanimously passed at the meeting of the Anglo-Indians of Cochin held on the 4th of December '47.

Resolution No.1

Moved by - Rev. Fr. L. Sequeira

Seconded by - Mr. W. H. D'Cruz

Passed unanimously.

This mass meeting of the Anglo-Indians of Cochin places on record their unswearing loyalty to the Government of India and pledges their whole hearted support to the newly constituted authorities.

Resolution No.2

Moved by - Mr. J. A. Gomes

Seconded by - Mr. R. C. Pearson

Passed unanimously.

This meeting fully appreciates the recommendations made by the Central Government for the continuance of the grants-in-aid under the code of regulations governing European and Anglo-Indian Schools for a period of 10 years, but views with much concern the sudden change contemplated in the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras dated 31st October 1947 to assess with effect from 1st January 1949 all grants to our schools in accordance with the procedure adopted for Indian schools. This meeting therefore appeals to the authorities concerned for a sympathetic reconsideration of the change contemplated and requests that the existing grants be continued unchanged for three years and gradually reduced at the end of every third year as recommended by the Central Government, so that the special concessions to our schools shall not cease before the end of 10 years thus giving us sufficient time to adjust ourselves to the changed conditions now prevailing in India and thereby averting any dislocation in the economy of our schools which will make their position more than precarious and render their very existence in jeopardy.

Ltrs.

E.P.N. Dept

(11)

SACRED HEART CHURCH,
EGMORE, MADRAS.

13/

December 12, 1947.

From

Rt.Rev.Mgr.A.F.Theodore, D.D., B.A.L.T.,
Member, The Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education,
M A D R A S.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
10 DEC 1947

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
16 DEC 1947

The Premier of Madras,
Fort St.George,
M A D R A S.

Sir,

99108

I am directed to send you a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the Heads of Anglo-Indian Schools in the Province of Madras held at St.Mary's Hall, Madras on December 2, 1947 for your kind information and action.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras in his proceedings R.C. No.11535-E/46 dated 31.10.47 has abolished several educational grants and reduced others as from January 1, 1949. As these drastic cuts within one year are in contravention to the recommendations of the Constituent Assembly, the Heads of Anglo-Indian Schools are submitting a resolution to the Provincial Government and request your support in the matter.

Thanking you,

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

A.F.Theodore

14

15

(12)

RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE HEADS OF ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS AT ST.MARY'S HALL, MADRAS ON TUESDAY 2 DECEMBER 1947

The Heads of Anglo-Indian Schools in the Province of Madras at a meeting at St.Mary's Hall on Tuesday 2 Dec. 1947 view with deep concern the action of the Director of Public Instruction in his proceedings R.C. No.11585-E/46 dated 31.10.47 envisaging drastic cuts in the grants to Anglo-Indian Schools.

They feel that this action of the Department involving considerable loss in grant in one year makes the position of Anglo-Indian Schools precarious and threatens their very existence.

They respectfully request that the recommendations of the Constituent Assembly, which guarantee that the grants to Anglo-Indian Schools should be continued unchanged for 3 years after the coming into operation of the Federal Constitution, and the gradual cuts in the grants extending over a period of 10 years be carried out by the Provincial Government to enable Anglo-Indian Schools to adjust themselves to the new educational policy and system.

MADRAS
DEC. 2,1947

H.O. Foster
CHAIRMAN.

A.S. Meadows
SECRETARY

Copies to :-

1. The Prime Minister of India, New Delhi.
2. The Premier of Madras, Fort St.George, Madras.
3. The Minister for Education, Fort St.George, Madras.
4. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
5. The Secretary to the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.
6. Frank Anthony Esq., Member of the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.
7. The Inspectress of European/ schools and Secretary to the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, Madras.

(13)

17 Edn. H
C1

Letter/Reg. No. 8866 57 C1/47. 2 Edn. dt. 5/1/48.

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi. (Attn Panel)

Sir,

Subj:- European Education -
Grants to European & Anglo-Indian
Schools.

I am directed to state
that the President of the All-India
Anglo-Indian Assn. New Delhi in his letter
dt. 28.11.47 (copy enclosed) has pointed out
that the Constituent Assembly of
India has accepted the provision that
the grants made by the Central
and Prov. Govts. to Anglo-Indian
Edn. are to remain unaffected for a

PTO

18

period of 3 years after which there may be a reduction of 10% at intervals of three years. I am directed to enquire whether the ~~statement of~~ position as stated by the President is correct and if so to request you to be so good as to forward also a copy of the orders passed by the Central Govt. of India if any, in this regard, for the ~~information~~ guidance of this Govt.

Y.o.s.

21/12/47.

30/12/47

22/12/47

19

SACRED HEART CHURCH,
EGMORE, MADRAS.

December 12, 1947.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 23 DEC 1947 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(14)

From

Rt.Rev.Mgr.A.M.Theodore, D.D., B.A.L.T.,
Member, The Inter-Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education,
MADRAS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 5 - JAN 1948 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

To

The Minister for Education,
Fort St.George,
MADRAS.

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION 23 DEC 1947 GOVT. OF MADRAS

616

Sir,

I am directed to send you a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the Heads of Anglo-Indian Schools in the Province of Madras held at St.Mary's Hall, Madras on December 8, 1947 for your kind information and action.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras in his proceedings R.C. No.11585-E/46 dated 31.10.47 has abolished several educational grants and reduced others as from January 1, 1949. As these drastic cuts within one year are in contravention to the recommendations of the Constituent Assembly, the Heads of Anglo-Indian Schools are submitting a resolution to the Provincial Government and request your support in the matter.

pp 1-2 ante

Thanking you,

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

A.M.Theodore

20

21

RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE HEADS OF ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS AT ST.MARY'S HALL, MADRAS ON TUESDAY 2 DECEMBER 1947

15

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
5 - JAN 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Heads of Anglo-Indian Schools in the Province of Madras at a meeting at St. Mary's Hall on Tuesday 2 Dec. 1947 view with concern the action of the Director of Public Instruction in his proceedings R.C. No.11585-E/46 dated 31.10.47 envisaging drastic cuts in the grants to Anglo-Indian Schools.

pp1-2 ante

They feel that this action of the Department involving considerable loss in grant in one year makes the position of Anglo-Indian Schools precarious and threatens their very existence.

They respectfully request that the recommendations of the Constituent Assembly, which guarantee that the grants to Anglo-Indian Schools should be continued unchanged for 3 years after the coming into operation of the Federal Constitution, and the gradual cuts in the grants extending over a period of 10 years be carried out by the Provincial Government to enable Anglo-Indian Schools to adjust themselves to the new educational policy and system.

69

MADRAS
DEC. 2, 1947

H.O. Forbes
CHAIRMAN.

A. Theodore
SECRETARY

Copies to :-

1. The Prime Minister of India, New Delhi.
2. The Premier of Madras, Fort St.George, Madras.
3. The Minister for Education, Fort St.George, Madras.
4. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
5. The Secretary to the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.
6. Frank Anthony Esq., Member of the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.
7. The Inspectress of European schools and Secretary to the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, Madras.

EHP

Submitted for perusal of pp19-21 above. May be added to the file

12.1.48

12/1/48

15/1/48

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

Appendix to the Report of the Advisory Committee on the subject of MINORITY RIGHTS, dated the 8th August, 1947 (As adopted by the Assembly)

Representation in Legislatures

1. *Electorates.*—All elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures will be held on the basis of joint electorates :

Provided that, as a general rule, there shall be reservation of seats for the minorities shown in the Schedule and the section of the Hindu community referred to in paragraph 1-A hereof in the various Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of their population :

Provided further that such reservation shall be for 10 years, the position to be reconsidered at the end of the period.

Schedule

Group : A.—Population less than ½ per cent. in the Indian Dominion, omitting States.

1. Anglo-Indians.
2. Parsees.
3. Plains' tribesmen in Assam, other than tea garden tribes.

B.—Population not more than 1½ per cent.

4. Indian Christians.
5. Sikhs.

C.—Population exceeding 1½ per cent.

6. Muslims.

1-A.—The section of the Hindu community referred to as Scheduled Castes as defined in Schedule I to the Government of India Act, 1935, shall have the same rights and benefits which are herein provided for minorities specified in the Schedule to paragraph 1.

2. *Anglo-Indians.*—(*a*) There shall be no reservation of seats for the Anglo-Indians, but the President of the Union and the Governors of Provinces shall have power to nominate their representatives in the Centre and the Provinces respectively if they fail to secure adequate representation in the legislatures as a result of the general election.

Parsees.—(*b*) There shall be no statutory reservation in favour of the Parsee community, but they would continue to remain on the list of recognized minorities :

Provided that if as a result of elections during the period prescribed in proviso 2 to para. 1 above it was found that the Parsee community had not secured proper representation, their claim for reserved seats would be reconsidered and adequate representation provided should the separate representation of minorities continue to be a feature of the Constitution.

Note.—The above recommendations represent the view taken by the representatives of the Parsee community.

3. *Indian Christians.*—(*a*) There shall be reserved representation for Indian Christians in proportion to their population in the Central Legislature and in the Provincial Legislatures of Madras and Bombay. In other provinces, they will have the right to seek election from the general seats.

East Punjab.—(*b*) In view of the special situation of East Punjab, the whole question relating to it will be considered later.

Muslims.—(*c*) There shall be reservation of seats for the Muslims in the lower Houses of the Central and Provincial Legislatures on the basis of their population.

3-A.—The section of the Hindu community referred to as Scheduled Castes as defined in Schedule I to the Government of India Act, 1935, shall have the same rights and benefits which are herein provided for the minority community specified in paragraph 3 (*c*).

4. *Additional right to minorities.*—The members of a minority community who have reserved seats shall have the right to contest unreserved seats as well.

In view of the special situation of West Bengal, the question relating to it will be considered later.

5. *No weightage.*—The minorities for whom representation has been reserved will be allotted seats on their population ratio, and there shall be no weightage for any community.

6. *No condition for a minimum number of votes of one's own community.*—There shall be no stipulation that a minority candidate standing for election for a reserved seat shall poll a minimum number of votes of his own community before he is declared elected.

7. *Method of voting.*—There may be plural member constituencies, but the voting shall be distributive, that is, each voter will have as many votes as there are members and he should give only one vote to a candidate.

Representation of Minorities in Cabinets

8. *No reservation for minorities.*—(*a*) There shall be no statutory reservation of seats for the minorities in Cabinets but a convention on the lines of paragraph **VII of the Instrument of Instructions issued to Governors under the Government of India Act, 1935 shall be provided in a Schedule to the Constitution.

** VII. In making appointments to his Council of Ministers our Governor shall use his best endeavours to select his Ministers in the following manner, that is to say, to appoint in consultation with the person who in his judgment is most likely to command a stable majority in the legislature those persons (including so far as practicable members of important minority communities) who will best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the legislature. In so acting, he shall bear constantly in mind the need for fostering a sense of joint responsiblilty among his Ministers.

Recruitment in Services

9. *Due share to all minorities guaranteed.*—In the all-India and Provincial Services, the claims of all the minorities shall be kept in view in making appointments to these services consistently with the consideration of efficiency of administration.

(Note.—Appropriate provision shall be embodied in the Constitution or a schedule thereto to this effect.)

10. *Position of Anglo-Indian community.*—(*a*) (*i*) The present basis of recruitment of Anglo-Indians in the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs and the Customs Departments shall continue unchanged for a period of two years after the coming into operation of the Federal Constitution. After that, at intervals of every two years, the reserved vacancies shall be reduced each time by 10%. This shall not however bar the recruitment of Anglo-Indians in the categories of posts in which at present they have reserved places *over and above* the prescribed quota of reserved appointments, if they are able to secure them on individual merit in open competition with other communities. It shall also in no way prejudice their recruitment on merit to posts in these departments, or any other in which they have not been given a reserved quota.

(*ii*) After a period of ten years from the date of the coming into operation of the Federal Constitution all such reservations shall cease.

(*iii*) In these services there shall be no reservation for any community after the lapse of 10 years.

(*b*) (*i*) The present grants to Anglo-Indian education made by the Central and Provincial Governments should be continued unchanged for three years after the coming into operation of the Federal Constitution.

(*ii*) After the expiry of the first three years, the grants may be reduced by 10% and by a further 10% after the sixth year, and again by a further 10% after the ninth year. At the end of the period of 10 years, special concessions to Anglo-Indian schools shall cease.

(*iii*) During this 10 years period, 40% of the vacancies in all such State-aided Anglo-Indian schools shall be made available to members of other communities.

Working of Safeguards

11. *Officer to be appointed.*—An Officer shall be appointed by the President at the Centre and by the Governors in the Provinces to report to the Union and Provincial Legislatures respectively about the working of the safeguards provided for the minorities.

12. *Statutory Commission for backward classes.*—Provision shall also be made for the setting up of a Statutory Commission to investigate into the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes, to study the difficulties under which they labour and to recommend to the Union or the Unit-Government, as the case may be, the steps that should be taken to eliminate the difficulties and the financial grants that should be given and the conditions that should be prescribed for such grants.

GIPD—S 2—(S) 124CA—24-9-47—1,000

Memo. No: 88657 C1/47-3 Edn d. 12-3-48.

(12) Education - European and Anglo-Indian - Re-organization of

From the D.P.S. Memo: 11535 E/46 d. 6-11-47

An extract of the minute recorded by the HM (Edn) in connection with the re-organization of European and Anglo-Indian Education is forwarded to the D.P.S. ~~for information and necessary action~~ and he is requested to obtain the report called for from the Inspectress of European Schools ~~and~~ at an early date and forward it to Govt.

6/3/48
12/3 Per

To

The D.P.S. (with copy of minute at page 1 ante chitting the last sentence)

12/3/48.

9/3/48.

11/3/48

14/3/48.

Telephone: 4036 & 4170

THE SINDHI HINDU REFUGEES RELIEF COMMITTEE

President :
SETH PURSHOTAMSING L. BAJAJ
Vice President :
SETH PARASRAM JETHANAND
Hon. Secretary :
SETH PARAMANAND UTTAMCHAND
Joint Secretary :
SETH NARAYANSING
Treasurer :
SETH NARAYANDAS VISHINDAS

430, MINT STREET,
MADRAS 1.

25th February 1948

Seth Purshotamsing L.Bajaj,
President.

The Hon'ble Minister for education,
Government of Madras,
Madras.

Respected sir,

Sub: Admission of Sindhi refugee students in the European schools-percentage of the Indian boys to be admitted in the European schools to be increased.

Please permit me to bring the following to your kind notice and sympathetic consideration.

Many of the Sindhi refugee students who have found shelter here desire to prosecute their studies in schools. Since the medium of instruction in the schools in Madras presidency is Tamil or Telugu, with which the Sindhi boys are not familiar it is very difficult for them to join the Indian schools.

In view of this great hardship, I suggest that Sindhi students be admitted in the European Schools where the medium of instruction is English. The Sindhi students will find it easier to continue their studies in the European schools. But this will be possible only if the percentage obtaining at present of the Indian boys to be admitted in the European schools is increased.

May I therefore request you to be good enough to bestow your serious attention on this matter and kindly issue necessary instructions to the authorities concerned so that more number of Indian, in particular, Sindhi boys can be admitted in the European schools.

Thanking you much,

Yours faithfully,

Donations may kindly be sent to the above address. Donations however small will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

E. & P. H. Dept. (20) 32

Memo No. 14985 C1/48-1 Edn., dated 28-2-48

SPECIAL

European and Anglo-Indian Schools - Admission of Sindhi Hindu refugees.

***

A copy of the letter, dated 25th February 48 from the President of the Sindhi Hindu Refugees Relief Committee, Madras is forwarded to the D.P.I. It has been suggested that the idea of admitting Sindhi Hindu refugees into European and Anglo-Indian Schools is a good one. It will solve not only the problem of the ~~refugee~~ refugees but also the problem of want of strength in these schools. The D.P.I. is requested to offer remarks on this suggestion. This reference should be treated as specially urgent.

To

The D.P.I.

C.F. 32 (a).

EDUCATION Department

From (Name) Sri D.S. Reddi, M.A.(Oxon),

Designation Director of Public Instruction,

Station MADRAS.

Received ..... Registered .....

To

The Secretary to Government,

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS.

Enclosures: R.O.(No. 2642 E/47 dated 11th March 1948.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 18 MAR 1943 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

18945

Sir,

SUB: EUROPEAN AND ANGLO INDIAN SCHOOLS - Admission of Sindhi Hindu Refugees.

REF: Government Memo No.14985 C1/48-1 Edn., dated 28.2.48.

I agree with the suggestion and request that Government may be pleased to raise the percentage limit for the admission of non-Europeans in European and Anglo-Indian Schools from the present 40% limit (Vide Rule 131(c) of the C.R.E.S) to 49% subject to the condition that the resultant additional seats should be filled up only by the Refugees from Pakistan and other areas. The idea of limiting the maximum to 49% is to retain the character of the European and Anglo-Indian schools as such with 51% European and Anglo-Indian ~~minority~~ boys and girls.

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ramu.12.3.48.

12/3.

Pl. issue today
31/3/49

Edn. & P. H. Dept. (C1)

Memo No. 88657 E1/47-5 Edn., dated 31-3-48. (22)

Sub: Refugee pupils - Admission into European and Anglo-Indian Schools.

Ref: Letter from the D.P.I. No.2642-E/47, dated 11-3-1949.

***

Representations have been made to Government that refugee pupils are finding it difficult to continue their education in the ordinary schools in the Province as the medium of instruction in them is the regional language and that they may be admitted into the schools for European and Anglo Indians. The Govt. accordingly direct that admissions ~~should~~ be made in all European and Anglo-Indian Schools beyond the 40% of the strength at present allowed under clause (c) of article 131 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools to the extent necessary to accommodate non-muslim refugees from W. Pakistan, upto 49%. The D.P.I. is requested to issue necessary instructions in this regard to the managements of European and Anglo-Indian schools.

31/3/48 31/3/48 p.t.o.

For despatch details please see next page.

To

The D.P.I.
The President, Sindhi
Hindu Refugees' Relief
Committee,
413, Mint Street,
M A D R A S 1.

Enclosure to G.O.(P) No. 202 - E/48 d.3/4/48

Copy of the letter dated 7th October 1947 from the Correspondent Laidlaw Memorial School of St. George's Homes, Ketti P.O. to the Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras.

***

Thex termination of Mrs. Thara's services was in accordance with the recommendation con ained in the Inspection Reports, extracts from which are given below, for your easy reference:-

REPORT d/d 7TH JULY 1944: Of a staff of 13, 9 are non-Europeans. This proportion is too high. Steps must be taken to employ more European and Anglo-Indian teachers and all Indian teachers must be informed that their appointment is only temporary until demobilisation."

REPORT d/d 10TH JULY 1945:- "As St. George's is a European School, steps should be taken to have more European and Anglo-Indians on the staff".

REPORT d/d 14TH JUNE 1946:- There are six members on the staff who are non-European and Anglo-Indians. They should be replaced as soon as qualified European and Anglo-Indians are available for appointment".

REPORT d/d 10TH JUNE 1947:- There are more Anglo-Indian Teachers on the staff this year".

(True Extract)

4. Indian language teachers should be on the same footing as other members of the staff.
5. No special privileges for teachers of Non-Asiatic Domicile such as passage, overseas allowance etc. should be given.
6. In general, throughout their recommendations, the Committee wants to avoid anything in the nature of any exclusive reservation for the Anglo-Indian community.

Normally the next meeting of the Board should be in July but if the Hon'ble Minister wants the meeting to be held earlier, a date convenient for him may be suggested so that a circular may be sent to the members of the Board.

/True copy/

for Director of Public Instruction.

Ram.8/4/48.

To the Inspectress of Anglo-Indian and European Schools.

Please see herewith the proceedings of the Central Advisory Board with reference to the report of the Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board to consider the report on educational development prepared by the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education. The memorandum sent herewith has been generally accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education. This, I understand, contemplates a radical change in the outlook of the curricula of the Anglo-Indian and European schools.

1. This takes off the reservation and fixes no proportion for the admission of Indian students in these schools.

2. The need for studying the regional languages has been emphasised to a much greater extent so that education in the Anglo-Indian and European Schools may come in a line with the general education.

I shall be glad if you will kindly go through these papers and let me know in short, the changes suggested so that the matter may be discussed in a meeting of the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

H.M. Education.

Resubmitted.

2. The following are the changes suggested by the Central Advisory Board of Education, which may be discussed in a meeting of the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

3. Normally the next meeting of the Board should be in July but if the Hon'ble Minister wants the meeting to be held earlier, a date convenient for him may be suggested so that a circular may be sent to the members of the Board.

I.E.S.

* Changes suggested by the Central Advisory Board.

1. While recognising the need for the continuance of the schools the restriction of the admission of pupils of other communities to 40 % is not accepted. After meeting the demands for the Anglo-Indians the remaining seats should be given for other communities.

2. The period of school age has been fixed as 5 to 17 rather than 5 to 16.

3. Anglo-Indian schools should aim at giving these pupils mastry of the Indian Language in speech as well as in writing so as to fit them for life as well as for higher education which will eventually and may in the near future possibly be given through the regional language.

4. Indian language teachers should be on the same footing as other members of the staff.

5. No special privelages for teachers of Non- Asiatic domicile such as passage, overseas allowance etc., should be given.

6. In general, throughout their recommendations, the Committee wants to avoid anything in the nature of any exclusive reservation for the Anglo-Indian Community.

7. Special Technical schools should be established with English as the medium of instruction where Anglo-Indians are in large numbers. These schools may be open to other communities.

8. That a Career master should be appointed in every Anglo-Indian school- that employment Bureaux might be organised for Anglo-Indians by their organisation.

...

APPENDIX K

(26)

MEMORANDUM

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

Item XI of Agenda. Fourteenth Meeting, New Delhi January 13, 14 and 15, 1948.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education to consider the Report on Educational Development prepared by the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, which met at New Delhi on the 20th November, 1947.

The Central Advisory Board of Education at their twelfth meeting held in 1946 noted that the Report on Educational Development prepared by the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education was not yet ready, and they accordingly, appointed a committee consisting of the following members to examine it as soon as it was made available:

1. The Right Rev. G.D. Barne, C.I.E., D.D., V.D., Bishop of Lahore (Chairman)

2. Khan Bahadur Dr. M. Hasan, M.A., D.Phill(Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca.

3. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

4. Dr. T.C.M. Royan, M.D., Minister for Education and Public Health, Mysore.

5. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

6. Dr. S.R.U. Savoor, M.A., D.Sc., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

7. L.G.D'Silva, Esq., O.B.E., Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar.

8. W.G.P. Wall, Esq., M.Sc., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces or his successor.

2. The following persons were co-opted to the Committee:

1. Dr. V.S. Jha, Ph.D., Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar (Vice Mr. D'Silva retired)

2. Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, M.A.(Cantab), Chairman, Inter-University Board (Vice Dr. Hasan in Pakistan)

3.....

3. The Committee met in New Delhi on the 20th November, 1947. The following were present:-

1. The Right Rev. G.D. Barne, C.I.E., D.D., V.D., Bishop of Lahore (Chairman)

2. Dr. V.S. Jha, Ph.D., Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces and Berar.

3. The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, New Delhi.

4. Rai Bahadur Chunni Lal Sahney, Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

5. Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, M.A.(Cantab), Chairman, Inter-University Board, India

6. Dr. D.M. Sen, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.(London), Ministry of Education (Secretary)

Mr. M.E. Bartley, Joint Director, Ministry of Railways was also present by invitation.

The following members were unable to attend:-

1. Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

2. Dr. S.R.U. Savoor, M.A., L.Sc., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

The Committee noted with regret the untimely death of Dr. T.C.M. Royan, a member of the Committee, and passed a resolution expressing their sense of loss sustained by the country and of appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Central Advisory Board of Education in particular.

4. The Committee then proceeded to consider the recommendations of the Commission appointed by the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education, (pp.72-75 of Annexure A) taking into account the views expressed by the Inter-Provincial Board thereon (Annexure B) and the interim report of the special Committee appointed by the Board with reference to recommendation No.21 (Annexure C). The decisions of the Committee are given below seriatim according to the numbers of the recommendations made by the Inter-Provincial Board (Annexure B).

Recommendation Nos.1 & 2: The Committee noted that the standard and the quality of training in the Schools hitherto.....

hitherto maintained mainly for the Anglo-Indian and European pupils had been greatly appreciated by the public in India, and that a good number of Indian children had competed and continued to compete for seats in such Schools. The Committee, therefore, considered it in the interests both of Anglo-Indian and other children that such school should continue as a part of the national educational system and foster their cultural background as also inculcate a sense of discipline among the pupils etc. The Committee did not, however, consider it practicable to adopt the maximum of 40% recommended for pupils of other communities and felt that the case of each institution should be considered on merits. It was, however, necessary that Anglo-Indians should be given preference for admission to the schools and after their claims have been met, the remaining seats may be allotted to other communities. At the same time, steps should be taken to improve other existing schools and bring them up to the standard of the European and Anglo-Indian Schools.

Recommendation No.3: This was accepted.

Recommendation No.4: This was accepted with the proviso that the normal age range for education should appropriately be 5 to 17 as recommended in the Central Advisory Board's scheme, rather than 5 to 16.

Recommendation No.5:- Regarding the first part of the recommendation the Committee thought that it would be in keeping with recommendation No.3 already accepted if these schools gave more importance to creative activities particularly in the primary school stage in accordance with modern educational trends in the world. The Committee also agreed that where the numbers of the community warranted, special Technical Schools should be established with English as the medium of instruction, though the.....

the Schools need not necessarily be restricted to the Anglo-Indian community.

Recommendation No.6: In accepting the recommendation, the Committee felt that Anglo-Indian schools should aim at giving their pupils mastery of the Indian language in speech as well as in writing, so as to fit them for life as well as for higher education which will eventually and may in the near future possibly be given through the regional language.

Recommendation Nos. 7, 8, 9: The recommendations were accepted.

Recommendation No.10: The recommendation was accepted with the omission of the words "for Anglo-Indians" at the end, as the Committee felt that it would be better that a certain number of scholarships were allotted to this type of schools so that deserving members of other communities studying in them may also take advantage of them.

Recommendation No.11: This was accepted in the following modified form:

"That in Anglo-Indian Girls' Schools efforts should be made to make known to girls the need of training as teachers particularly in Nursing, Kindergarten, Mathematics and Natural, Domestic and Social Sciences".

Recommendation No.12: The Committee accepted the recommendation but noted that the entrance qualifications will normally be the High School Certificate, though pupils should be encouraged to have a higher qualification.

Recommendation No.13: The Committee agreed that the qualifications for admission to Training Colleges should be as recommended. It was hoped that teachers for High Schools, would, as far as possible, be graduates.

It was however noted that Chelmsford Training College was in Pakistan.

Recommendation No.14: The recommendation was accepted subject to the proviso that the Provident Fund contribution would.....

would be on the usual approved Government rate. The Committee in this connection decided to recommend that the Central Advisory Board may reconsider their original recommendation as to (i) the percentage of contribution to the Provident Fund to be made by the Government and (ii) the pay scales of teachers which the Committee hoped would generally be raised considering the social value of the profession. The Committee also decided that no distinction should be made between men and women in the matter of scales of pay (e.g., Assistant Mistresses should get the same pay as Assistant Masters), in accordance with the principle of equal pay for equal work already accepted in India. The Committee also considered it necessary that where schools were situated in places with higher cost of living, for example, in Hill Stations or in any out of the way places suitable additions to the salary scales should be included.

Recommendation No.15: The Committee accepted the recommendation, but in regard to persons of non-Asiatic domicile they agreed that although special conditions of service may have to be prescribed they do not consider it necessary to specify any particular allowances.(e.g. passage or overseas allowances).

Recommendation Nos. 16, 17: The recommendations were accepted. The Committee suggested that the Scheme of Post-War Educational development shall be correctly described as the Central Advisory Board's scheme rather than the Sargent Scheme.

Recommendation No.18: This was accepted with the omission of the words "For Anglo-Indians" occurring at the end. It was also resolved that grants should be given only where the numbers studying in the school warrant it.

Mr. Bartley, who was present as a representative of the Ministry of Railways, explained that it was the intention to transfer the Railway Schools to the appropriate

appropirate Governments in due course. The Committee felt that though this may be ultimately desirable, until the scheme of the Central Advisory Board of Education was in full operation and the general standard of schools had been raised, the railway schools should continue to be maintained at their present standards and improved where necessary.

Recommendation No.19: This was accepted by the Committee who felt that the words "if circumstances warranted" should be added at the end so that only needy cases may take advantage of it. It was explained that according to the Railway rules such subsidies can be continued, at certain recognized schools.

Recommendation No.20: This was accepted.

Recommendation No.21: The Committee noted that all the important aspects of this recommendation were covered by their previous recommendations, particularly recommendations 1, 2 and 5, and that in the light of those views there would be really no need to reduce the number of existing schools of the type under discussion.

Recommendation No./23: The Committee decided then to accept recommendation No.23 and to renumber it as 22.

Recommendation Nos.24, 25 and 26: The Committee felt that a Careers Master (or Mistress) should be appointed on the staff of every Anglo-Indian School to assist the school leavers to find suitable employment, and that Employment Bureaux might be organised for Anglo-Indians by their organisations if they thought it necessary. In regard to avenues of employment, the Committee hoped that the Anglo-Indian pupils would seek employment in all the fields open to nationals of the country and necessary organisation should be set up to place them suitably. The Committee noted that their employment in the Defence Services would help them to develop a sense of responsibility to the country of their birth. In any.....

any case, the Committee did not consider it necessary that special units should be formed in the Technical Branches of the Indian Army for the community only.

Recommendation No.27: The Committee agreed that the constitutional responsibility for Anglo-Indian education should be on the same lines as responsibility for education of other Indians and that Provincial Governments should be responsible for the education equally of the Anglo-Indians and others, the necessary co-ordination being secured through the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Recommendations Nos.28 & 29: The recommendations really concern the Inter-Provincial Board themselves. The Committee, however, felt that if proper co-ordination in the field is to be realised the Board which had been doing very good work should be strengthened and given adequate facilities for continuing its work more actively.

5. The Committee then considered the interim report (Annexure C) of the sub-committee, appointed in pursuance of recommendation No.21 already dealt with, and noted that their own recommendations given above covered the points raised in the report and that in particular there was no need to consider any reduction or economies in the schools of the type hitherto maintained for Anglo-Indian and European pupils; nor was it desirable to have any form of central control, or reservation of a percentage of seats for Anglo-Indian pupils, though it was emphasized their claims should be met first in such schools.

The Committee have already recommended the strengthening of the Inter-Provincial Board to make it a more active and useful instrument. Openion was unanimous that the Central Government and Provincial Governments should give adequate financial assistance to the Board to enable them to carry out their functions efficiently.

In.....

In regard to the proposal for a Central Board for India and Pakistan, the Committee were of the opinion that in the circumstances prevailing it was not a practicable suggestion.

P.C.
D.350 dt.13.12.47.

(30)

NUMBER OF PUPILS AND SCHOOLS REQUIRED FOR THEM

Province	Number of Anglo-Indian Children			Primary Units Required.			Secondary Units Required					Minimum Government Grant Required Rs
	Primary	Secondary	Total	No.	Economic Enrolment	Enrolment of Indians	Maximum Indian Enrolment.	Maximum total Enrolment	Number Max.	Number Min.	Number Average	
SIND	363	391	754	4	500	137	260	651	3	2	2	94,150
N.W.F.P.	30	26	56	1	125	95	18	44)	1	-	1	20,100
Baluchistan*	59	62	121	1	125	66	41	103)	-	-	-	19,450
WEST PUNJAB	519	590	1109	8	1000	481	400	990	5	3	4	1,68,450
EAST BENGAL	296	237	533	3	375	79	158	395	2	1	2	75,960
Total for Pakistan	1267	1306	2573	17	2125	858	877	2183	11	5	9	3,78,110
ASSAM	93	110	203	2	250	157	74	184	1	-	1	27,480
WEST BENGAL*	3388	3809	7197	32	4000	612	2540	6349	34	17	23	7,92,560
BIHAR	585	651	1236	14	1750	1165	438	1089	6	3	4	3,30,170
C.P.	842	1122	1964	11	1375	533	748	1870	10	5	7	3,03,380
BOMBAY*	1632	1847	3479	20	2500	863	1232	3079	17	8	12	5,12,720
MADRAS	4672	4945	9617	51	6375	1703	3296	8241	46	22	32	13,47,360
ORISSA	118	99	217	2	250	132	66	165	1	-	1	62,480
DELHI & AJMER	610	643	1253	6	750	140	428	1071	6	3	4	1,23,860
EAST PUNJAB*	102	155	257	3	375	273	102	257	1	1	1	79,240
U.P.	1700	1836	3536	22	2750	1050	1224	3060	17	8	14	5,26,750
Total for India	13742	15217	28959	163	20375	6633	10148	25365	139	68	99	41,06,000
MYSORE	1002	1286	2288	10	1250	248	858	2144	12	6	8	2,80,860
OTHER STATES*	609	614	1223	7	875	266	410	1024	6	3	4	2,54,010
GRAND TOTAL	16620	18423	35043	197	24625	8005	12293	30716	168	82	120	50,18,980

* The figures given against these provinces are tentative, vide penultimate paragraph on page 2.

P.C.
D.250 dt.11.11.47

Annexure B.

INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(21)

The Views of the Board on the Report of the Commission appointed for the purpose of carrying out a Survey of Anglo-Indian Education in India with a view to its Post War Reconstruction

The Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education having considerd at their meeting on the 6th March, 1947, a report from the Post-War Reconstruction Committee and a note from Mr. Anthony, President-in-Chief, Anglo-Indian Association, decided to record acceptance of the Report of the Commission in these terms and with these modifications:-

"The Board thank Bishop Barne, Monsignor Theodore, Mr. Saiyidain, Mr. Doutre and Mr. Spiller for the manner in which they responded to the magnitutude of the task they were invited to undertake and for their report on their investigations. The Board record their sense of the value of what the Commission have done and of the generosity with which the members put aside other calls on their time and attention to devote themselves to this. The Board note with pleasure and gratitude that an Indian educationist of the eminence in many fields of Mr. Saiyidain took his part in this large and exacting service to a community which was not his own. They note also the admirable manner in which Mr. Spiller, a member of the Commission, discharged the heavy duties of Secretary in addition. Finally the Board record also their gratitude to all those in schools or otherwise throughout the country who gave the Commission their help.

The Board review the main recommendations on pages 72-75 of the Commission's Report and resolve as follows:

(i) That Recommendation I be *extended* to read: 'That the continued existence of Anglo-Indian schools is essential in the interests of the Anglo-Indian community, its special religious and cultural needs and of the other communities the schools serve'.

(ii) That Recommendation 2 be *amended* to read: 'That as a general rule, admitting of variations according to local conditions from province to province, the enrolment of other than Anglo-Indian children in an Anglo-Indian school should not exceed 40 per cent'.

(iii) That Recommendation 3 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That the Anglo-Indian education should fit into the general framework of the Sargent Scheme for the post-war educational development of India'.

(iv) That Recommendation 4 be *amended* to read: 'That the period of school education for every Anglo-Indian child should normally extend from the age of 5 to 16 and the period of free and compulsory education should be as in the Sargent (Central Advisory Board's) Scheme'.

(v) That the *first* part of Recommendation 5 be *accepted* without change to read: "That facilities be provided for handicraft for boys and girls and housecraft for girls;' but that the *second* part be *amended* to read: 'That pupils from Anglo-Indian schools should be entitled and enabled to

go to technical schools set up under the Sargent Scheme, but in suitable centres where the Anglo-Indian community is large and contacts with industry can be assured special technical schools for the community should be established in which the medium of instruction is English'.

(vi) That Recommendation 6 be *amended* and *extended* to read: "That (a) the teaching of an Indian language in Anglo-Indian schools should begin as early as possible, the ideal being to make a start in the kindergarten, with instruction almost wholly oral and by play methods in the first years; (b) there should be compulsion for learning the language, but not for examination in it until suitable equipment in books and competent instruction are achieved; (c) more time should be devoted in school time-tables to Indian-language instruction and less or none to that in languages such as Latin and Greek; and (d) the standard of instruction in an Indian language in Anglo-Indian schools should approximate to that obtaining in schools for other Indian communities'.

(vii) That Recommendation 7 be *extended* to read: 'That (a) the qualifications and status of Indian-language teachers in Anglo Indian schools should be raised and they should be placed on the same footing as other members of the staff; (b) teachers, Anglo-Indian and others, wishing to teach Indian languages should take adequate training in the teaching of these; and (c) school managements should insist, so far as possible, on all their teachers having adequate knowledge of an Indian language'.

(viii) That Recommendation 8 be *extended* te read: 'That the teaching of Indian History should be so orientated as to give the Anglo-Indian pupil a proper appreciation of Indian life and heritage; and, as part of his study of history, he should be given some knowledge of India's administration and generally of the conditions that regulate civic life and determine the citizens' obligations and rights'.

(ix) That Recommendation 9 be *changed* to read: "That the curriculum of Anglo-Indian schools should primarily be directed towards the local Indian school-leaving examination for high schools, but, in addition, facilities should be provided for instruction to those pupils desirous of taking the Cambridge School Certificate Examination'.

(x) That Recommendation 10 be *accepted* without change to read: "That Governments be asked to provide a larger number of scholarships for technical, professional and university education for Anglo-Indians'.

(xi) Recommendation 11 be *accepted* without change to read: "That in Anglo-Indian girls' schools efforts should be made to make known to girls the prospects of training as teachers in Kindergarten, Mathematics, Natural and Domestic Sciences'.

(xii) That Recommendation 12 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That while there was no demand made for a higher qualification for entrance to Anglo-Indian training colleges for women than the Cambridge School Certificate or an equivalent examination, or for a general lengthening of the two year course, a three year course should always be available to permit attainment of Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science or Cambride Higher School Certificate'.

(xiii) That Recommendation 13 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That the qualification for admission to the Chelmsford Training College should be Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science or Cambridge Higher

School Certificate, or, alternatively, that the course be extended to three years to allow of longer professional training, and that, in this case, stipends at the College be tenable for three years'.

(xiv) That Recommendation 14 be *amended* to read: 'That standard salary scales not less than that at present sanctioned in the United Provinces be made applicable to Anglo-Indian schools throughout India, together with a Provident Fund on a 10 per cent contributory basis by the teacher and 10 per cent paid by Government; where Government does not contribute as much as 10 per cent it should pay not less than half and the balance should be made good by the management of the school. These suggestions, if adopted, will bring about great improvement in Anglo-Indian schools'.

(xv) That Recommendation 15 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That while recruitment to Anglo-Indian schools should still be open to teachers of non-Asiatic domicile, reservation of posts for teachers of non-Asiatic domicile should cease. Asiatic domicile should not be a reason for lowering of the basic salary of a post. Passages and oversea allowances should, however, still be given to teachers of non-Asiatic domicile'.

(xvi) That Recommendation 16 be *amended* to read: 'That the loss in fees resulting from the introduction of free and compulsory education in Anglo-Indian schools be made good by grants from Government'.

(xvii) That Recommendation 17 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That adequate grants-in-aid be given to recognised Anglo-Indian schools to maintain their present standards and to provide for future development as envisaged in the Sargent Scheme'.

(xviii) That Recommendation 18 be *clarified* to read: 'That Railways and Provincial Governments should continue to provide grants, and make them adequate for suitably maintaining and developing railway schools for Anglo-Indians'.

(xix) That Recommendation 19 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That the rules for boarding subsidy grants to Anglo-Indian Railway employees be revised so as to assist them to continue the education of their children beyond the primary school stage at a suitable boarding school'.

(xx) That Recommendation 20 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That reserve funds be built up by managements of Anglo-Indian schools with a view to ensuring financial stability and independence'.

(xxi) That *contrary* to the view expressed in Recommendation 21 by the Commission, the Board agree with their Post-War Reconstruction Committee that what economies are possible are not in the control of individual schools, most of which live from hand to mouth, but in the larger organization and relation as between grades of schools, on which something is said in the Note appended below. The Board therefore appoint Messrs. Wordsworth, Austin, Prater and Binns as a committee, and direct them (1) to advise the Government of India regarding economies to be effected in keeping with this feeling of the Board and (2) to answer, on behalf of the Board, any enquiries made by the Government of India on the post-war reconstruction of Anglo-Indian education,

(xxii) That Recommendation 22 be *extended* to read: 'That a Careers Master (Mistress) be appointed on the staff of every Anglo-Indian school to assist school-leavers to find suitable employment; in the probable disorganization and reorganization of Indian industry in the next few years it may be expected that pupils of such schools will fined plenty opportunities of employment'.

(xxiii) That Recommendation 23 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That for the purpose of provincial domicile of Anglo-Indians no distinction be made between natives of the province and those who have settled in it'.

(xxiv) That the Board make no remark on Recomendation 24.

(xxv) That Recommendation 25 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That Anglo-Indians should seek employment in the field of industry and commerce and also in private business organised on a co-cperative basis'.

(xxvi) That recommendation 26 be *extended* to read: 'That the All-India Anglo-Indian Association be asked to undertake the organization of employment bureaux for Anglo-Indians and that similar assistance in finding employment for members of the community will be welcomed from other bodies such as the Churches, Rotary Clubs, etc'.

(xxvii) That Recommendation 27 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That centralization of the control of Anglo-Indian education, suggested from some quarters, is neither desirable nor necessary as the requisite co-ordination and uniformity are secured through the Provincial and Inter-Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education'.

(xxviii) That Recommendation 28 be *accepted* without change to read: 'That the Inter-Provincial Board be empowered to co-opt as members not more than two persons prominent in public life'.

(xxix) That Recommendation 29 be *extended* to read: 'That the representative of the Anglo-Indian community in the Central Legislature, or, if there are more than one representative, one nominated by the Government of India, be made a member of the Inter-Provincial Board".

NOTE

[*Vide* item (x x i) on page 3.]

It is realised how difficult it was for the Commission to make definite proposals regarding the third term of reference. Many considerations made this so. However, apart from a passing reference, it is disappointing that such an important matter was not faced up to squarely.

There is much wasteful competition, and many schools *are* inefficient from the point of view of modern trends in education, as was evidenced by the conclusions of the Commission themselves regarding technical education. All our schools, girls' schools perhaps more so than boys' schools, are far too academic in outlook; are uneconomical as they are running with large overhead expenses despite their small numbers; they are inefficient as they have no Domestic Science, no Commercial classes, no Biology or Science of any kind. There are day schools (mixed or other) with no Science or Handwork at all. There are too many small schools all of which cannot afford to make the necessary changes to keep pace with modern trends of thought in education. Numbers on rolls are getting less, and will continue to get less. We wish (1) to keep the distinctive character of our schools, (2) to equip our schools better to make them more efficient.

To keep the distinctive character of your schools, it will be easier to maintain some only, to which a reasonable percentage of members of other communities should be admitted. At present too many schools with reduced numbers are trying to save themselves from sinking by admitting too many, in some cases well above forty per cent, members of other communities, hence converting themselves into schools for all communities, so that very soon they will not be able to qualify for grants as Anglo-Indian schools.

Consequently if it is possible to close down some schools, the money obtained by the sale of property could partly be used for endowments and partly to supply Science Laboratories catering for General Science, as well as a useful technical section for the more important schools. There could be a reorganization of schools, so that some would only be primary schools from where pupils could go to a secondary school which could be either academic or technical in outlook, or preferable both This will make it possible to establish one or two technical schools for Anglo-Indians only where the medium of instruction will be English.

The Commission's Report on technical education is summarised in the suggestion that a start should be made by making a room available as a workshop where boys may familiarize themselves with the use of the plane, chisel, hammer, saw and other simple elementary tools under the supervision of a *mistri*. This is mere playing at technical education as Mr. Saiyidain makes clear in his very valuable note commencing on page 77 of the Commission's Report.

Most schools have already gone a step further. Technical education on the lines of "Trades Preparatory Schools" in England should be established. One such school might meet the needs of several academic schools in the same district, where boys could be trained in metal-work, carpentry, mechanics, electricity, bookcraft, typewriting, shorthand, accountancy, with a view to fitting them to earn a livelihood as skilled technicians, machanics, stenographers, accountants, etc. This type of school would be the 'jumping off ground' for boys who require to complete courses in engineering yards or enter technical colleges, as such.

What economies *have* the Commission recommended ? None! Yet, on the other hand, more money is asked for from Government on all sides. Had more information been supplied on amalgamation of schools as well as the closing down of others, the income thus released could be used to cover some of the schemes outlined above, and Government not be asked to make further grants, although, occasionally, it will be necessary to ask for some further grants to keep schools well supplied with up-to-date equipment, and also well-qualified masters, who, as specialists, may have to be brought from Great Britain in the first instance.

With regard to the fourth term of reference it is fair to say that the Commission did not carry out the intention of it at all. This may be because there was insufficient time at their disposal, or because they felt it was far more important to devote their time to interviewing those connected with schools and the Anglo-Indian community in order that they could base the bulk of their report on the first two terms of reference.

Annexure C. (37)

INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION

I N T E R I M R E P O R T .
of the
Sub-Committee appointed by the Board to advise the Government of India on the possible economies that may be made by the closure of certain schools and amalgamation of others on the lines indicated in the Note attached to the views of the Board on the recommendations of the Barne Commission.

****

G e n e s i s

In August of 1945 the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education appointed a Commission, now known as the Barne Commissione, to carry out a survey of Anglo-Indian education in India with a view to its post-war reconstruction. The third term ofreferrence of this Commission was "to decide what rationalization and reorganisation are necessary in order to avoid wasteful competition, to eliminate unnecessary schools and to ensure that the money available for Anglo-Indian education is spent to the best advantage". The Barne Commission made no specific recommendations on this point. In paragraph 15 of chapter II of their report they make the only direct reference to this matter when they conclude on the basis of the few specific cases brought to their notice, that the benefits of amalgamation would be doubtful and the inconvenience caused to parents considerable. In their final recommendations the only reference to any form of economy is the twenty-first. This recommends that school managements should make every effort to examine reasonable means of effecting economies. As a contrast to this their tenth recommendation asks that Government should provide a larger number of scholarships, their sixteenth that the loss of fees from the introduction of free compilsory education between the ages of six and fourteen years should be made good by grants from Government, and their seventeenth that adequate grants-in-aid should be given to recognised Anglo-Indian schools to enable them to maintain their present standards and to provide for future developments.

The feeling of the Inter-Provincial Board on this aspect of the Barne Commission report are given in the Note attached to the views on the report as a whole. They regarded it as disappointingthat the commission did not face the problems of effecting economies squarely, and that they should recommend not a single economy whilst, on the other hand, they asked more money from Government on all sides. In order to rectify this ommission the Inter-Provincial Board appointed a sub-committee of Messrs. Wordsworth Austin, Prater and Binns and directed them to advise the Government of India regarding economies to be effected in keeping with the feeling of the Board, and to answer on behalf of the Board, any enquiries made by the Government of India on the post-war reconstruction of Anglo-Indian education. It is unfortunate that Mr. Wordsworth left India beofe this sub-committe could meet. The remaining three members met at Naini Tal on the 5th of July, 1947, for the first time. Lack of adequate and complete statistics made it impossible to draw final conclusion but, in view of the urgency of the matter, they are presenting this interim report.

STATISTICS .

The first term of reference of the Barne Commission is to survey the present position of the Anglo-Indian community, its numbers and location, and its educational needs, including the provision and implications of free and compulsory education and other recommendations of the Central Advisory Board's report on post-war educational development in India. Accurate and detailed information of the numbers and location of the community, particularly of the numbers of children of ages that may be subject to compulsion is a first essential and the basis upon which any scheme of re-organisation must be built.

P.T.O...

Such accurate and detailed figures arenot given by the Barne Commission its report. It gives the total census figures for the Anglo-Indian community, which are not accepted as correct by that community, and mentions only eight towns with regard to the location of the community. Such figures are pitifully inadequate.

More detailed figures were essential before the sub-committee could begin its work and it was decided to obtain such figures from the schools. The approach through the schools is not perfect as the figures obtained will be those only of children reading in the schools. The Anglo-Indian community is, however, almost cent-per-cent literate and the number of children in the schools is a fair approximation to the total number of children. A form (attached to this report) was drawn up, printed and distributed to the officers in charge of Anglo-Indian schools in the various provinces and states by the 1st April, 1947, with a request that they would distribute it to all schools under them; and also to any unrecotnised institution in their area which catered for Anglo-Indian children. The form asks for the number of Anglo-Indian children in the school on the 1st April, 1947, divided, horizontally according to the towns in which those children actually reside, and vertically according to three age groups. There is a further sub-division vertically of each age group into boys and girls and of each group of boys and girls into those belonging to the Roman Catholic Church and those belonging to other denominations. further division by those denominations was considered unnecessary as it would add to greatly to the complexity of the form and as such other denominations are generally willing to combine. Schools were asked to return this form by the 15th April and the officers in charge of the various areas to send them on to the Inter-Provincial Board by the 1st of May, after collating the results for their area.

It is obvious that the success of this methods of obtaining reliable and detailed statistics depends upon the good-will and accuracy of the individual schools and the urgency and efficiency with which the matter is dealt with by the various officers in charge. It is a matter of profound regret that good-will and accuracy appear to be lacking in some schools and the efficiency and urgency with which the matter has been treated leave much to be desired. When the committee met returns had not been received from any schools in Bombay, Bangalore and Baluchistan, they were still wanting from seventeen schools out of sixty-four in Bengal and from three of the six schools in Secunderabad. Individual schools in other provinces had also failed to send in any form. The committee was, therefore, unable to frame concrete proposals. It laid down certain principles to be followed in drawing up such proposals, based on the tendency the figures revealed, so far as they had been obtained, and it was left to the acting Chairman of the Inter-Provincial Board to frame tentative proposals when more figures were available. It is for this reason that the present report is of an interim nature.

Since the meeting of the committee returns have been received from all schools in Bangalore and from all except four of the schools in Bombay Presidency. There are still considerable lacunae and untill these have been filled complete tables of statistics and analysis of results can ot be given. The figures, however, are sufficiently complete to enable reasonable estimates of the missing results to be made and to obtain a general picture of the location and number of Anglo-Indian children at present attending school. In the table attached to this report the figures for those places marked with an asterisk are those most likely to require alteration when full returns are available but the alteration is not likely to affect the general result and proposals made.

U r g e n c y o f the P r o b l e m.

The Barne Commission was appointed in 1945 and completed its work early in 1946. It is not surprising that there should be an air of unreality about its report for there have been many and rapid changes since then. The complete absence of any political foresight is surprising.

surprising. As early as 1945 it was obvious that a revolution in the manner and method of Government was imminent and though it could not be foreseen then what course the revolution would take, some consideration might have been given to possible political changes. Now the shape of things to come is becoming daily more visible. The outline is till vague, but some facts of over-reaching importance are very definite. Those most affecting Anglo-Indian education are the facts that division of the country into India and Pakistan will be an accomplished fact by August 15, involving partition of Bengal and the Punjab, and that by the same imminent date the doubtful protection afforded to Anglo-Indian education by the India Act of 1935 will cease to exist. It is essential that, within the next thirty days, the full realisation of the effect of the partition of the country and of provinces on Anglo-Indian schools should be understood and plans approved to prevent disaster, and, more, important still the community should be able to appeal with success to the reason and generosity of the major communities who will rule India Pakistan for the preservation of their schools and culture. Though outside the terms of reference this report will deal with the immediate effects of partition, and it is hoped that the full report will furnish the community with those facts and figures upon which a successful appeal to reason must be based.

These are the immediate needs for urgeny. There is one other. Unless the future shape of Anglo-Indian education can be framed and settled in the immediate future there will be no future because there will be no qualified teachers to serve in the schools. Other countries have their own plans for educational expansion. These all depend for their success upon the supply of great numbers of qualified teachers. The qualifications of trained Anglo-Indian teachers are accepted in those countries and such teachers are vey welcome. It is not unnatural that such teaches should go where they are welcome and where their future is assured. The continuing departure of the best teachers can be stopped only by assuring them of a future in this country. This must be done now if it is to be of any use.

Nature of the Problem.

The nature of the problem before the sub-committee is stated in part in the note to the views of the Inter-Provincial Board on the recommendations of the Barne Commission. This note should be read in conjunction with this part of the sub-committee's interim report. In the main it poses the problem of how certain schools can be closed sothat the remaining schools may be rendered more efficient and in particular how some of them may be converted into Technical High Schools. The basic nature of the problem is that of discovering what schools can be closed whilst still leaving sufficient schools to make full provision for the education of all Anglo-Indian children. The committee feels, however, that the question of the actual closure of individual schools is a problem which can be satisfactorily solved only in consultation with, and with the agreement of the various bodies managing the schools. They have, therefore, approached the problem from another angle and have attempted to show the number of schools which must remain in full provision is to be made in the most economical manner for all Anglo-Indian children.

C o n d i t i o n s o f t h e P r o b l e m.

The conditions governing the solution of the problem may roughly be divided into two parts of which one is the question of finance and the other is that of the number and location of the children. These questions cannot be rigidly divided, they are inter-related when it is a matter of either providing a separate school for a few children or of giving them an expensive education in a Boarding School.

In.

In dealing with matters of finance the figures given in the Barne Commission report have been used. These are for the year 1944-45 but, owing to section 83 in the Government of India Act, 1935, Government grants do not vary greatly from year to year and the figures of the report may be taken as still valid. It is probable that there will have been considerable fall in fee income since 1944-45, but the committee were concerned, not so much about the fees being paidat present, but about the fees that Anglo-Indian parents may be able to afford in the future. They were helped in this consideration by the results of an enquiry made on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Board into the financial circumstances of the parents of the Anglo-Indian children enrolled in the schools of Bombay.

The facts are that in 1944-45 the income from fees amounted to Rs.91,87,360. The enrolment of Indians amounted to 24% so it may be assumed that theycontributed ¼ of the amount, or Rs.22,71,840. This left Rs.69,15,520 as a contribution from the Anglo-Indian and European elements in the schools in the form of fees. It is quite clear that the Anglo-Indian community cannot afford such fees. There are 35,000 Anglo-Indian children now in the schools and forthem to raise a fee income of seventy lakhs would amount to an average fee of Rs.200 per annum per child. The Bombay enquiry shows that the income of the great majority of Anglo-Indians does not exceed Rs.200 per month. A man with three children cannot afford to spend 25% of his limited income on their education. The committee decided that any reorganisation must be framed with a view to a reduction in fee income from Anglo-Indian parents of at least fifty lakhs. The reduction from seventy to twenty lakhs is drastic but it is a fair reflection of the reduced financial position of the Anglo-Indian community. The committee also felt most strongly that the fundamental right of every child to a free primary education is likely to be confined to children between the ages of six and eleven for some time to come, the number of children who cannot claim such a right at present is under 20,000, 18,423 to be more exact. To raise an income of twenty lakhs such children will be paying more than Rs. 100 per head per year. In view of the limited income of their parents this is the most that can be asked. The figure taken by the committee was Rs.120 per annum, which, on a basis of 18,423 students, amount to Rs. 22,10,760.

The number and location of Anglo-Indian children cannot be taken as fixed definitely yet, but present figures show that of the total of 35,043 children in the schools,

13,125 live in four towns with over 1,000 children each,
7,536 live in 11 towns with from 500 to 1,000 children,
4,732 live in 14 towns with from 250 to 500 children,
4,254 live in 29 towns with from 100 to 250 children,
1,344 live in 20 towns with from 50 to 100 children, and
4,052 live in 311 towns with less than 50 children each.

The committee considered that the economical number of children for a Primary school having classess Kindergarten to IV was 125 (an average of 25 in each class) and that for a Secondary School with six classes V to X the least number economically desirable was 180 but that it would be preferable to have a double section school of 360. Allowing for a 40% enrolment of other communities it would appear that 75 Anglo-Indian children of primary school age are necessary before a primary school is justified and 112 children above primary age before an economical Secondary school is possible. Strictly applied this would mean that the majority of towns having less than 250 children could not support an Anglo-Indian school. This in turn would mean that nearly 10,000 children, in addition to orphans, would need to be boarders, exclusive of the cost of tuition and the special clothing needed for a boarding school, would be Rs.360 per annum (Rs.40 per mensem for 9 months in the year or Rs.36 per ten). The total cost of Rs.36,00,000 is more than parents can afford to meet in fees. In such smaller towns the resident Anglo-Indians are usually employed in such capacities as shunters on the railway, Reserve Inspectors in the Police, or other subordinate officials. It is doubtful whether the average pay of such classes will amount to as much as Rs.200 a month. It is a most unfortunate paradox that the better-paid parents who can afford to send their children to boarding schools (and generally do so) live in the big cities where it is not necessary for them to do so.

The committee considered that the minimum cost of a boarder,

(36)

Principles.

Some of the principles on which the committe worked have already been mentioned, either directly or indirectly. That which they consider the basis of any scheme is the right of every child to receiwe a free primary education in its mother-tongue. Unless this fundamental right is conceded to the Anglo-Indian community by those who claim it so strongly for themselves, there is no point in considering any scheme or reorganisation. Putting it in another way the committee emphasis the first recommendation of the Barne Commission that the continued existence of Anglo-Indian schools is essential to the interests of the community. It ought not to be necessary to state that the committee does not accept the recommendations of the Barne Commission, as modified by the views of the Inter-Provincial Board, so far as they are compatible with the changed situation and the facts that the statistics collected reveal. In particular they agree that:-

(a) Anglo-Indian education should fit in with the general frame-work of post-war educational development in India,
(b) the period of school education for every Anglo-Indian child should be from five to sixteen,
(c) the teaching of an Indian language should begin as early as possible, the ideal being the Kindergarten,
and (d) standard salary scales not less than those at present sanctioned in the United Provinces should be made applicable throughout India.

They are unable to accept, in the light of facts, a rigid limitation of enrolment of non-Anglo-Indian to 40%, though they do accept it generally, nor do they insist upon free compulsory Primary education being for the period laid down in the Sargent Scheme until it is generally adopted. For the present they accept the period aimed at in most provinces, for six to eleven years.

In accordance with (a) above the committee have worked on the assumption that there will be a distinct break between primary and secondary education, andthat this break will take place at the age of about eleven. In view of (b) they have made no separate plans for education up to the age of fourteen, Anglo-Indian schools will consist only of primary schools and secondary school will begin where the primary school ends. Primary schools and secondary are considered as separate entities but there is no reason why both primary and secondary should not take place in the same building and under the same head, as they do at present. It is, in fact, probable that most of the proposed secondary schools, especially those which have only single sections, will have a primary school attached.

It is in accordance with (d) that the committee have fixed 125 as the minimum enrolment for a primary unit, and 360 (or 180) for a secondary. A primary unit with a headmistress and four assistants will have a salary bill, including provident fund contribution at 10% of Rs.790 per month. Allowing Rs.210 a month for other expenses, the cost will be Rs.1,000 or Rs. 8 per head. If primary education is to be free this means that Rs.100 per annum per child between the ages of six and eleven must be found, either by Government or by private sources, such as endowments. The most economical secondary unit of 360 boys will have a salary bill of Rs.5,910 a month. If full provision is to be made for all subjects other expenses will not be less than Rs.1,190, making total monthly expenditure

Rs. 7,200.

Rs. 7,200. The charge per head in this case amounts to Rs. 20 per mensem. The committee considered that on an average, the parent should contribute Rs. 10 of this (Rs.120 a year) and the rest must be found by Government or other sources. It is pointed out that the committee do not suggest a flat rate of fee of Rs. 10 per month, they suggest that fees should be graded according to income, ranging from Rs. 20 downto nothing, it is only the average for Anglo-Indian children which will be Rs.10. All who can afford it will pay Rs.20, whether they are Anglo-Indian or not. The salary bill of a girls' secondary unit will not be quite so much as above, but Girls' schools have much leeway to make up in introducing other subjects, it is they generally, who will not be able to have double sections, and it is in their units more than those of boys, that the number in the top classes will be much below the economical average, so far them too the tuitional cost will be Rs. 20 per girl per mensem, of which the parent must find an average of Rs.10.

It was consideration of (c) above, together with the strongly held view of the committee that Anglo-Indian schools should fit into the national scheme of education, should educate the children to be Indians as well as Anglo-Indians, that suggested a solution of providing primary schools in towns where the number of Anglo-Indian children was less than 100 (i.e. less than 50 of primary age). They suggest that in such places there should be Approved schools. The majority of the enrolment in such schools would belong to Indian communities other than the Anglo-Indian, they would follow the curriculum prescribed in the Province except that English would be taught and would be, in part the medium of instruction. These schools should be, in fact, bi-lingual schools, the two languages being English and either the official language of the country or of the Province. It is probable that many of these schools would be run by religious bodies, but the lay members should get the same pay as in other Anglo-Indian schools, trained teachers should be employed, Anglo-Indians should be admitted free in return for a per-capita grant of Rs 100 per annum, and the schools should be subject to inspection by the Provincial inspectorate. Apart from the English language, these schools would be an integral part of the national scheme. Such schools are already being run privately in many towns. They are very popular with Indians and would become more so if they preserve their present features but became recognised and subject to inspection. The committee hold the view that the bi-lingual nature of the teaching would not be a handicap to Anglo-Indian children, but will be a very great help to them in their future in this country. Anglo-Indians must become bi-lingual, and the committee feel that it would be an advantage if all Anglo-Indian primary schools followed the same plan and were financed in the same way. The committee also feel that, except when the primary unit is joined on to a secondary unit, it might be advisable if all primary schools should be inspected by the same provincial agency and that there should not be a separate Inspectorate for them.

In connection with this scheme for approved schools the committee are breaking, not only from the 40% limitation, but from the 18th recommendation. If such approved schools are accepted there will be no longer be the need for special Railway Schools. The committee feel that it might be more to the interest of the community if the buildings were made available for approved schools, when they are so required, and that the grants paid through the Railway Board should be transferred and paid for the benefit of the education of the community in general.

P_r_o_p_o_s_a_l_s .

The proposals resulting from the application of the above principles are tabulated in the appendix annexed. A different procedure has been followed in working out the number of secondary units. In general, it is proposed to have a primary unit, either approved or Anglo-Indians, in as many towns as possible that would support such a unit. It is this which determines the number of such units. Detailed tables, showing the number of children in all towns with more than

10 Anglo-Indian children, upon the basis of which the number has been fixed, are not attached to this report in view of the lack of complete returns. They will be attached to the final report. When the number of units is fixed multiplication by 125 gives the economic enrolment and the difference between this and the number of Anglo-Indian children of primary age is the required enrolment of other communities. It may be noted that this is just 33% of the total enrolment. The opposite procedure has been followed in fixing the number of secondary units. The maximum enrolment of other communities has first been fixed ($\frac{2}{3}$ of the number of Anglo-Indian children of secondary age so that it will be 40% of the total) and then the total possible enrolment. From this three figures have been found, the maximum number of units required at 180 to the unit, the minimum at 360 pupils to the unit, and the average. This is more the proposed number than an exact average. It is also pointed out that is exceedingly unlikely that every school will have 40% of other communities so that the maximam enrolment is unlikely to be attained.

The other point that needs to be brought out here is that this table deals with units rather than with schools. The probable figures of 197 primary and 120 secondary units gives a total of 317, compared to a total of 316 in 1944-45. The actual facts show a considerable decrease in the number of institutions proposed. At present, with about two exceptions, every European school, whether designated as Primary, Middle or High, has some classes of the primary section, and generally has all, this means that there are, in actual fact, 314 primary units and 181 secondary, counting only full High Schools in the latter class. The proposed reduction, therefore, is of 117 primary units and 61 secondary. The actual decrease in the number of institutions will depend upon how many secondary units have primary units attached. It is probable that the number will be 76 (since there will be this number of single section schools). There will then be 121 separate primary schools, 76 combined primary and secondary, and 44 purely secondary schools, a total of 241 institutions. This means that 75 of the present schools have got to be closed if the proposals are adopted. It may mean more, for of the 197 primary units 66 will be approved schools and some at least of these will exist as private unrecognised institutions.

F_i_n_a_n_c_e .

The attached table gives the minimum grants that will be needed from Governments to finance the recognised scheme of schools. These have been worked out on a basic assumption that the maximum grants from Governments should not exceed the income from other sources. The total cost is calculated at a rate of Rs. 100 per head per annum for all primary school age children and Rs 240 per head in the case of secondary school age children. To this figure is added a per capita cost of Rs.360 per head for all children who must be boarders. The number of such children is not shown in the table but it is 4,916 about half what it would be if there were no approved schools. A further provision has been made for scholarships, roughly at the rate of Rs.1,200 per annum for 1% of the total number of children, and provision has also been made for building and equipment grants, training of teachers, inspection and miscellaneous charges at an approximate cost of Rs2,000 per Anglo-Indian school. The total arrived at in this manner amounts to Rs.1,00,37,960 of which Government is asked to supply 50% or Rs. 50,18,980, tuition fees from the 18,423 secondary pupils at Rs 120 per head amount to Rs. 22,10,760 and other sources must supply the rest, 28,08,220. These are the figures for the education of Anglo-Indians only, and, apart from just under 5,000 children, cover only tuitional expenses. The number of boarders cannot be ascertained but the cost of pupils of other communities, to be met by fees, will amount to a total of Rs 37,70,720. These figures may be comapred with those of 1944-45 as below:-

Grants

	Grants	Other Sources	Fees	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1944-45	45,39,280	50,43,575	91,87,360	1,87,70,215
Proposals	50,18,980	28,08,220	59,81,480	1,38,08,680

It should not be forgooten, however, that other sources in 1944-45 include a contribution of Rs. 5,34,000 towards the maintenance of the various railway schools and a grant through the Defence Department of Rs. 5,00,000 or more towards the three Lawrence Royal Military Schools. It is assumed that the latter grant will cease with the withdrawal of all British troops, but it is suggested that the former grants should be continued. If this be done the proper figures for comparison for 1944-45 are Rs.50,73,280 for Government grants, and Rs. 40,09,575 for other sources. There is therefore a reduction inthe total Government grant. The reduction in the income from other sources is only apparent. It is highly desirable that some of the Secondary schools should become Technical High Schools and in addition to this provision must still be made for a large number of orphans and indigent children who, because of unsuitable home conditions must continue to be given a free residential education. Proper provision of these two needs alone will take up more than the apparent reduction of twelve lakhs.

The main features of the scheme, however, are that, without any increase in Government grants, a free primary education will be provided for all Anglo-Indian children between the ages of six and eleven, no matter where they reside, and that a secondary education will also be provided for all children between the ages of eleven and sixteen at monthly fees graded from nothing up to Rs. 20/-, again irrespective of the place of residence of the parents. M reover the closure of 75 schools, and consequent sale of property will creat a large capital fund by means of which the provision in the remaining schools can be greatly improved and at least one big school in each large centre truned into a Technical High School.

I_m_p_l_i_c_a_t_i_o_n_s o_f t_h_e s_c_h_e_m_e.

The schme has been stated in simple terms, but there are some very difficult problems to be solved before it can be implemented. The first is the matter of finance. Though the total amount required from Governments is less than that given in 1944-45, the distribution of the amount between the different Governments is vastly different. It will be further complicated if there is further re-drawing of boundaries, or the creationofnew provinces on a linguistic basis. Madras, for instance, will be asked to increase its contribution by over four lakhs, whilst the United Provinces can decrease its share by five lakhs. It does not seem likely that Madras will make the increase, whilst it seems all too likely that the United Provinces will make the cut. The Provinces may be asked to cortinue grantsat the present level and consent may be obtained for provision of a clause to this effect in the new Constitutions, but if they do so they will have the right to insist that the grants they make shall be confined to the education of Anglo-Indian children in the Province. This would prevent implementation of the scheme, for it is based on an All-India basis. If agreement to the continuance of the present level of grants is obtained there seem to be only two possible alternatives. The first is that Control and Finance of Anglo-Indian Schools should be taken over by the Central Government, either as a whole or in the case of the Secondary School only. This would appear to be the more desirable solution, inspite of the 27th recommendation of the Barne Commission, but there is the objection that it would strike at the root of provincial autonomy and provide a favoured treatment for one community. The argument is not perfectly valid, for the request of the Anglo-Indian for unified control of his schools is based upon exactly the same grounds as the demand of the provinces for complete autonomy in cultural and educatinal matters and can be supported by every rgumant which is used to justify the creation of new linguistic provinces. The English-speaking Anglo-Indian, unlike those whose

mother tongue

(38)

mother tongue is Tamil, or Marathi or Gujrati, cannot demand a province of his own in which he can develop his own culture and language, but he can ask that there should be unified control of his schools. If this rational argument does not prevail the alternative is that, provided a clause can be got maintaining grants at their present level.provision should be made in the constitutions making the education of Anglo-Indian children between the ages of six and eleven, in approved schools in which English is one ofthe media of instruction, and at a cost of Rs. 100 per capita per annum for tuition together with a grant of Rs 360 per capita per annum for children residing in places where there are no approved schools, a first charge against the constitutional grant. The balance of the grant should be paid into the funds of a Central Board of Anglo-Indian Education, on which the Provinces along with other interests would be represented, and it should be the function of this Board to control, make grants to, and inspect Anglo-Indian Secondary schools.

Some Provinces may still object to financing the education of children residing in other provinces, but they would be doing directly only what they do indirectly at the present time. The United Provinces, for example, are already educating more than one thousand Anglo-Indian children belonging to other provinces. To some extent they make definite provision for this, for up to 20% of children from outside the province may benecit from the system of indigent grants to orphanages.

I_m_p_l_e_m_e_n_t_a_t_i_o_n .

This scheme of reorganisation cannot be implemented unless both the total of grants remains unaltered and there is some system of central control of grants, either by the Central Government or by a Board. If it is decided that control of secondary education shall be by a Central Board it will be a matter for the Provinces to implement the Primary section. Provided that it is implemented in such a manner that the number of boarders receiving boarding grant is not excessive, the actual details matter little. The cost will depend only on the number of children to be educated in the primary stage, and this will be calculated at a fixed amount of Rs 100 per head. The implementation of the secondary stage will involve the closure, or conversion into Primary schools, of 61 High Schools and 47 Middle Schools. Even when complete figures are obtained this committee cannot decide which of the schools are to remain. The first step will be for the scheme to be considered by the Central Board, or Central Government, when it is completely supported by facts. The controlling authority will then decide upon the maximum number of secondary institutions, their location, and their distribution between the different denominations. The number of schools purely for boys on girls and the number of mixed schools must also be fixed approximately. These decisions will be conveyed to the Churches and other bodies maintaining the schools and they will be asked to submit their own proposals by agreement amoungst themselves. They should be helped in this by the Officer or Officers of the Central Board (or Central Government). It will only be in the event of a failure to decide that the controllingauthority will need to impose an arbitrary decision. This it will do by not paying any grants to the redundant schools, and by withdrawing all recognition from them. Such a decision will only be taken after personal investigation at the spot.

If accepted it is suggested that the new arrangements should come into effect from the 1st of April, 1948, but that the Central Board should be formed immediately. The constitution of this Board will depend upon whether it is to be fully responsible or only to advise the Central Government, but it should take over the present duties of the Inter-Provincial Board and, until new arrangements are made, the extra cost should be a charge on the Central Government.

Effect

E_f_f_e_c_t o_f P_a_r_t_i_t_i_o_n.

It would be a matter of profound satisfaction if India and Pakistan could agree to one Central Board, but this does not seem possible at the moment. If there is no agreement the case for central control in Pakistan seems almost unanswerable. It seems absurd to split 28 units amongst five provinces, especially when two of them have not really sufficient children for a single institution. That, however, will be a matter for the Pakistan Assembly to decide. What is most desirable, however, is that there should be a stand-still arrangement with regard to all matters regarding Anglo-Indian Schools until suitable reorganisation can be made, in some cases, such as those of students from India in the Training College at Muree, the only Training College for men, until December 1948, when those now in the College will have completed their training. Such an arrangement is essential especially in the Punjab where partition has divided the schools almost equally but the children most unequally. The East Punjab has 11 schools for 237 children, many of whom are in schools in the West Punjab or the United Provinces, whilst the West Punjab has 13 schools for 1,109 children. The children cannot be removed from the present schools in the middle of the session, and it would be better if they were allowed to finish their careers in the schools of their choice if they are amongst the residue. The closure of 75 institutions is going to cause a great deal of hardship to many children and parents. There is every reason why this should not be added to unnecessarily.

Sd/- A.E.Binns
Member

Sd/- S.H.Prater
Member

Sd/- W.M. Austin
Chairman,
Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian
and European Education.

Special DP Copy Postwar

Memo: No. 8865 7e1/47-6 Edn d. 3-5-48 Edn (E)

(39)

Education - European and Anglo-Indian - Re-organization of.

From the D.P.I., No. 11535 E/pub, d. 7-4-48.

The Hon'ble (Edn.) desires that a meeting of the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education should be called for the 19th May 1948 at 3.30 P.M. to consider the proposals for the re-organization of European and Anglo-Indian Educational referred to in the letter cited above and also the following proposals:-

1) Whether it is necessary to continue to have an examination for Anglo-Indian and European Schools;

2) Whether as required by the Inspectress of European schools in her inspection reports (extracts forwarded with letter No. 202-E/48 dated 3-3-48 of the D.P.I.) it is necessary for European and Anglo-Indian Schools to have a majority of Europeans and Anglo-Indians on their staff and whether this practice may not be discontinued particularly having regard to the proposal to remove the restriction on the admission of Indian boys to these schools (also referred to the Bd. for consideration); and

3) Whether in the place of the model form of agreement prescribed in the appendix 48 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, the agreement form approved in Govt. Edn dated 4-11-47 for secondary schools, which gives more security

of service to teachers, may with suitable modifications be adopted for European and Anglo-Indian Schools, and if so, whether the agreement may contain a provision against the services of any teacher being dispensed with merely on the ground of there being a majority of Indians on the staff of a particular school.

The D.P.I. is requested to instruct the Inspectress of European Schools to take action accordingly. He should obtain and forward to Govt. with his remarks, the recommendations of the Bd. on the various proposals.

To
The D.P.I.

F 3-5-48

(40)

MINUTES of the 31st Meeting of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held at the Secretariat, Fort St.George, Madras, on Wednesday the 19th May 1948.

...

The following members of the Board were present: -

1. The Hon'ble Mr. T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister in charge of Education. (President.)
2. Mr. E.H.M. Power, M.L.A., I.S.O., O.B.E.
3. The Very Rev. Mgr. Theodore, B.A., L.Th.
4. Mr. T.Axford, B. Sc.
5. Rev. Brother Eleazar, M.A.
6. Rev. Mother Teresita, B.A., L.T.
7. Mr. H. Fowler, B.A., L.T., M.L.A.
8. Mrs. A.Soares, B.A., L.T., Inspectress of European & Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras. (Secretary.)

Apologies for non-attendance were received from His Lordship Rev. Bishop of Madras, Mr.G.D'Cruz and Mr.C.D. Ellicot.

The Minutes of the last meeting held on 4th November 1947 were confirmed and signed.

Arising from the minutes: -

(a). The Inspectress of European & Anglo-Indian Schools, stated that she was preparing statistics relating to the careers taken up by students who had completed the High School course and that she would put up a note on the subject at the next meeting.

(b). The Inspectress reported that Government has issued orders recently permitting the admission of Refugees in European and Anglo-Indian Schools and raising the limit to 49 %.

The recommendation of the Central Advisory Board relating to the removal of the restriction on the admission of Indian pupils in European and Anglo-Indian Schools was discussed and it was decided that the orders of Government in force at present viz., a maximum limit of 40 % plus 9 % for Refugees may be adhered to.

The Board agreed that Anglo-Indian Schools should aim at giving their pupils mastery of the Indian language in speech as well as in writing, so as to fit them for life as well as for higher education which may be given through the regional language a few years hence. The standards of the regional language should be raised from year to year in all Anglo-Indian Schools.

After discussing whether it is necessary to continue to have a separate examination for Anglo-Indian and European Schools it was decided that the examinations as held at present should continue, provided that the standard of teaching the regional language should gradually be raised.

The question whether it is necessary to have a majority of European and Anglo-Indians on the staff of European and Anglo-Indian Schools, was dealt with. As there is no rule that this should be the case, it was left to the managements of schools to appoint either Anglo-Indian or Indian teachers with suitable qualifications.

To give greater security of service to teachers in European and Anglo-Indian Schools, the Board decided to adopt with suitable modifications, the agreement form approved in G.O.No. 2406 Education dated 7-11-47 for Secondary Schools. The Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools was directed to send a revised form of agreement to Government for approval.

There being no further business the meeting terminated.

.....

R.C.No. 183/48 Dated 10th July 1948.

Communicated to all the Members of the Provincial Board for favour of information.

A. Soares 11.7.48

Inspectress of European & Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras.

To

The Members of xxxxxx
the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

AN/13/7/

Edn.(co)
The D.P.I's reply to enquiry awaited

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

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

SIR,

01421

SUB: EDUCATION - EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN - REORGANISATION OF.

R.C. NO.11535-E/46, Dated 12th AUGUST 1948.

REF: Government Memorandum No.88657-C1/47-6, Education dated 3rd May 1948.

- -

In submitting herewith a copy of the Minutes of the 31st Meeting of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held on 19th May 1948, I offer the following remarks:-

1. The separate examination for Anglo-Indian and European Schools as held at present (the European and Anglo-Indian Middle and High Schools Examinations held in November) may continue, Provided that the standard of teaching of the regional language is raised gradually every year.

2. The appointment of teachers whether Anglo-Indian or Indians may be left to the managements of the schools concerned but if qualified and suitable Anglo-Indian or European teachers are not available, then the managements may be required to appoint qualified and suitable Indian teachers in preference to untrained Anglo-Indian and European teachers.

- P.T.O : -

3. A revised form of agrement will be submitted for the approval of Government shortly.

(2). The Inspectress of European Schools is being requested to state whether at the next meeting of the Board the remaining changes suggested by the Central Advisory Board of Education viz. will be discussed:

Item 2. the period of school age.

Item 4. the status of the Indian Language teachers.

Item 5. doing away with special privilages for teachers of non-Asiatic Domicile.

Item 6. to avoid anything in thenature of any exelusive reservation for theAnglo-Indian Community.

YOURS FAITHFULLY,

FORDIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SNS/14.8/

MINUTES of the 31st Meeting of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held at the Secretariat, Fort St.George, Madras, on Wednesday the 19th May 1948.

...

The following members of the Board were present: -

1. The Hon'ble Mr. T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister in charge of Education. (President.)
2. Mr. E.H.N. Bower, M.L.A., I.S.O., O.B.E.
3. The Very Rev. Mgr. Theodore, B.A.,L.T.D.D.
4. Mr. T.Axford, B. Sc.
5. Rev. Brother Eleazar, M.A.
6. Rev. Mother Teresita, B.A.,L.T.
7. Mr. H. Fowler, B.A.,L.T., M.L.A.
8. Mrs. A.Suares,B.A.,L.T., Inspectress of European & Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras. (Secretary.)

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION 15 JUL 1948

Apologies for non-attendance were received from His Lordship Rev.Hollis Bishop of Madras, Mr.G.D'Cruz and Mr.C.D. Ellicot.

The Minutes of the last meeting held on 4th November 1947 were confirmed and signed.

Arising from the minutes: -

(a). The Inspectress of European & Anglo-Indian Schools, stated that she was preparing statistics relating to the careers taken up by students who had completed the High School course and that she would put up a note on the subject at the next meeting.

(b). The Inspectress reported that Government has issued orders recently permitting the admission of Refugees in European and Anglo-Indian Schools and raising the limit to 49 %.

The recommendation of the Central Advisory Board relating to the removal of the restriction on the admission of Indian pupils in European and Anglo-Indian Schools was discussed and it was decided that the orders of Government in force at present viz., a maximum limit of 40 % plus 9 % for Refugees may be adhered to.

The Board agreed that Anglo-Indian Schools should aim at giving their pupils mastery of the Indian language in speech as well as in writing, so as to fit them for life as well as for higher education which may be given through the regional language a few years hence. The standards of the regional language should be raised from year to year in all Anglo-Indian Schools.

A After discussing whether it is necessary to continue to have a separate examination for Anglo-Indian and European Schools it was decided that the examinations as held at present should continue, provided that the standard of teaching the regional language should gradually be raised.

B The question whether it is necessary to have a majority of European and Anglo-Indians on the staff of European and Anglo-Indian Schools, was dealt with. As there is no rule that this should be the case, it was left to the managements of schools to appoint either Anglo-Indian or Indian teachers with suitable qualifications.

C To give greater security of service to teachers in European and Anglo-Indian Schools, the Board decided to adopt with suitable modifications, the agreement form approved in G.O.No. 2406 Education dated 7-11-47 for Secondary Schools. The Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools was directed to send a revised form of agreement to Government for approval.

There being no further business the meeting terminated.

.....

B.C.No. 183/48 Dated 10th July 1948.

Communicated to all the Members of the Provincial Board for favour of information.

A. Suares 10.7.48

Inspectress of European & Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras.

To

The Members of ~~xxxxxx~~ the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

AN/13/7/

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

C/ (43) 77

FROM

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

TO

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

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

R. C. No.11535 E1/46 dated 30th August 1948.

Sir,

65110

p73 mnls

Sub:- EDUCATION -- European and Anglo-Indian -- Reorganisation of -

Ref:- My letter R.C.No.11535 E/46 dated 12--8--1948.

p74 mnls

In continuation of my letter referred to above I have to state that the Inspectress of European Schools reports that the four items referred to in para 2 of my letter will be included in the Agenda for the next meeting of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Yours faithfully,

For Director of Public Instruction.

SJ/31/8.

Extract from the proceedings of the 14th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education

---

(44)

xxx xxx xxx

The Board then considered the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals for Educational Development prepared by the Inter-Provincial Board for European and Anglo-Indian Education and adopted the same. It was decided that the report should be forwareed to the Central, Provincial and State Governments for necessary action.

xxx xxx xxx

Extract from letter No.F.8-3/48-E.II, dated 5-7-48 from the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India.

---

xxx xxx xxx

As decided by the Board, necessary action taken on the report (already forwarded) of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals for Educational Development prepared by the Inter-Provincial Board for European and Anglo-IndianEducation may kindly be intimated to this Ministry in due course.

xxx xxx xxx

Extract from the sectional notes of this Department.

---

xxx xxx xxx

The Government of India desire that the action taken on the report (at pp.160-167 c.f.) should be intimated to them in due course. The report (at pp. 160-167 c.f.) is the same as that at pp.43-50 c.f. of the linked file (C.No.88657 C1/47). In that file the recommendations in that report have been referred to the Provincial Board for consideration and the D.P.I. has been asked to obtain and forward to Government with his remarks, the views of the Provincial Board on the various recommendations. The D.P.I.'s report in the matter is awaited. An extract of the letter at p.232 c.f. may be taken and added to the linked file so that when orders are passed finally in that file, they may be communicated to the Government of India.

I.B.M.
22.7-48.

M.V.S.
22-7-48

xxx xxx xxx

E. & P. H. Dept. (C1)

Recommendation of the Retrenchment & Reorganisation Committe

---

(45)

EUROPEAN SCHOLARSHIPS - The scholarships and boarding grants given to Anglo-Indian and European boys and girls should be brought to the same standard as those given for other communities. There is no reason to give them higher grants.

Remarks of the D.P.I.

The question of bringing into line, the payment of grants payable under the C.R.E.S. to European and Anglo-Indian schools, with the Indian schools is already engaging the attention of Government (Vide my letter Rc.No.11535-E/46 dated 6-11-1947.)

E. & P. H. (C1)

As stated by the D.P.I., the issue raised by the Committee is already under consideration in connection with the Reorganisation of Anglo-Indian Education. Some of the points on this reorganisation have been referred to the Provincial Board for European and Anglo-Indian Education and the Board's remarks are awaited. A copy of the Retrenchment Committee's recommendation together with a copy of this note will be taken and added to that file and dealt with there. No action is necessary in this file. Finance may see.

A

I.B.M. 7-6-48

M.V.S. 14-6-48.

Finance (Exp.)

No remarks

E. & P. H. (C1()

'A' above will be done.

IlB.M.
23-8-48.

Government of Madras.
Education and Public Health Department.
Memorandum No.58039-C1/48-2 Edn. dated 16th September 1948.

Sub: ANGLO-INDIANS - Nationality.
Ref: From the Director of Public Instruction, Roc.No.2103-E1/48, d
2-8-1948.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that according to
tion 242(3) of the Government of India Act, 1935, Anglo-Indians are a
munity" and according to para 19 of the Fifth Schedule to the Act, the
'nationality' is 'Indian'. He may, if necessary circularise, the mana
accordingly.

M.V. Subramanian,
Secretary to Government

To the Directorof Public Instruction, Madras.

Forwarded : By order

SS.Sm.

Superintend

No. 536 /9-48.

(47)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF INDIA
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
20 SEP 1948

FROM

A.E.T. Barrow, Esq., B.A., H. Dip.Ed.,
Secretary to the Inter-Provincial Board
for Anglo-Indian Education,
Room No. 255, Old Secretariat,
Civil Lines,

To

All Local Governments and Administrations.

69879

Delhi, the 16th September, 1948.

Sir,

I am directed by the Chairman, Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education to send you a copy of each of the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board in their second annual meeting held at New Delhi, on the 25th July, 1948, for your information and kind consideration :

Resolution No. (IV) Resolved that in order to meet the existing great need for suitably trained Anglo-Indian teachers consequential on the closing of the Ghora Gali and the Doveton Training Colleges, the Provincial Governments be requested to depute prospective teachers with adequate stipends to St. Mary's Training College, Poona, in addition to providing any suitable facilities they can in this direction, in ~~mx~~ their own provinces.

" No. (V) In order to meet the present shortage of staff in Anglo-Indian Schools, the Provincial Governments are requested to allocate additional stipends for the training of suitable non-Anglo-Indians in Anglo-Indian Training Colleges, obtaining from them an undertaking to serve in Anglo-Indian Schools for a period of two years at least.

" No. (VI) This Board requests all Provincial Governments to provide facilities for Anglo-Indian Schools, which so desire, to prepare their pupils for the Matriculation Examination through the Medium of English, in addition to the existing examinations, at a stage suitable to the particular Province.

" No. (IX) In modification of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board, the Board recommends that while the medium of instruction will be English, the National Language and the Regional Language shall be introduced at a stage to be determined by the respective Provincial Boards to suit local conditions.

See note at Recd. No. 9

(48)

Resolution No. (XII) Resolved that all Provincial Governments be requested to afford the same facilities for trainees of the Central Training College (St. Mary's Training College) at Poona, as were given to trainees at the Chelmsford Training College, Ghora - Gali.

" No. (XIII) That the Provincial Governments be requested to encourage by every means in their power the introduction of Audio Visual Educational methods in Schools under their control by providing help in the way of grants to purchase machinery, and by building up either Provincial or Central libraries of education, film strips on topics of every angle of education where such can be provided.

" No. (XXV) That Provincial Governments be requested to include Anglo-Indian Schools in the National Cadet Corps Scheme.

" No. (XXVI) That request be made to All Provincial Boards and Provincial Governments that the name of the Education be changed so that in future it will be known as Anglo-Indian Education in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Constitution.

" No. (XXVII) That in cases where the Provincial Governments have given special grants for Dearness Allowance for Secondary Schools Teachers, these grants should be made applicable to Anglo-Indian Schools also.

Further it will be greatly appreciated if your Government will be pleased to agree to the proposals embodied in the above resolutions particularly in Resolutions IV, V, VI, XXV and XXVII.

Yours faithfully,

A.N. Barrow

Secretary.

nd.

No. 535/9-48.

A.E.T. Barrow, Esq., B.A., M. Dip.Ed.,
Secretary to the Inter-Provincial Board
for Anglo-Indian Education,
Room No. 255, Old Secretariat, Civil Lines,

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
20 SEP 1948

To

All Local Covernments and Administrations.

69880

Delhi, the 16th September, 1948.

Sir,

I am directed by the Chairman, Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education to send you a copy of Resolution No. (xxv)

"That Provincial Governments be requested to include Anglo-Indian Schools in the National Cadet Corps Scheme."

unanimously adopted by the Board in their second annual meeting held at New Delhi, on the 25th July, 1948, and to request you kindly to see that Anglo-Indian Schools are not omitted from participation in the National Cadet Corps Scheme.

Yours faithfully,

A.E.T. Barrow

Secretary.

nd.

Rec. 29 SEP 1948

90

P9889

Rec. 2955 OCT 1948 MADRAS

Education and Public Health Department.

Endn: 69879 dt. 6-9-48

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

Asst. Secy. to Govt.

To

The Director of Public Instruction (Ootacamund)

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction.
Rc.No.11535-E1/46.

Madras, dated 22nd October '48.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

ADDT. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 OCT 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

To

80244

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Pub. Health Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

Sub: EDUCATION - European and Anglo-Indian - Reorganization.
Ref: Govt. Memo. No. 88657-C1/47-6 Edn. dated 3-5-'48.

In continuation of my letter Rc.No.11535-E/46 dated 12-8-1948 I submit below a copy of the resolution of the Madras Provincial Board for European and Anglo Indian Education adopted at its meeting held on 19-5-1948.

"To give greater security of service to teachers in European and Anglo-Indian Schools, the Board decided to adopt with suitable modifications, the agreement form approved in G.O.No.3406 Education dated 7-11-47 for Secondary schools. The Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools was directed to send a revised form of agreement to Government for approval".

2. A revised form of agreement received from the Inspectress is submitted herewith for the approval of the Government.

Yours faithfully,

for Director of Public Instruction.

kn.26.10.

PTO

88 94/

(42) 98 89

Copy of revised form of agreement received from the Inspectress of European and Anglo -Indian Schools, Madras.

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN & ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS AMENDMENT.

Appendix 48.

Agreement made this day of one thousand nine hundred between (school authority) of the one part and (teacher) of the other part:

Whereas the school authority have agreed to engage the said teacher to serve in the (name of the) school at (place) in the capacity of a teacher and on the salary hereinafter mentioned:

Now these presents witness and the parties hereto do hereby agree as follows:-

(1) That the school authority shall employ the said teacher and the said teacher shall serve the school authority as a teacher in the school at (place) from the date of his taking charge of such appointment until such employment shall be determined as hereinafter provided.

(2) That the said teacher shall be on probation for a period of 12 months from the date of taking charge of his appointment, but the school authority may before the expiry of that period extend~~s~~ it to a further period not exceeding 12 months for reasons to be recorded in writing.

(3) That the said teachers will employ himself honestly efficiently and diligently under the orders and instructions of the Headmaster or Correspondent or other officers of the said school under whom he shall from time to time be placed as teacher in the said school in which capacity he will discharge all such duties appertaining to that office and do all things which may be required of him or which are necessary to be done in his capacity as aforesaid and will make himself in other respects generally useful as may be required of him.

(4) That the said teacher willnot normally or on any pretence absent himself from his duties without first having obtained the permission of his superior officers authorised in this behalf or in case of sickness or inevitable accident without forwarding where necessary a medical certificate satisfactory to the school authority as may be required by the leave rules for the time being in force in the said school;

(5) That the said teacher will devote his wholetime to the duties of the said employment and will not on his own account or otherwise either directly or indirectly carry on or be concerned in any trade, business or canvassing work, private tuition or the like, of a remunerative kind ~~what~~ without the specific written sanction of the school authority;

(6) That the said teacher shall conform to all the rules and regulations for the time being in force in the ~~said~~ said school and obey all lawful orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive from any authorised officer of the said school;

(7) (1) That the school authority shall have the power to terminate the services of the said teacher when he becomes a permanent member of the staff of the said school
(a) Without notice for any or all of the following reasons:-

Wilful neglect of duty; serious misconduct; gross insubordination; mental unfitness; suspension or cancellation of teacher's certificate by the Director of Public Instruction under the code of Regulations for European and Anglo-Indian Schools.

PTO

8/ 96

(53) 97/89

(b) with three months' notice or three months' salary in lieu thereof for the following reasons:--

Incompetence, retrenchment, physical unfitness, or any o good cause;

Provided that

(i) The school authority shall not terminate the services of t said teacher whether summarily or otherwise without informing hi in writing of the grounds on which they intend to take action and giving him what in their view is a reasonable opportunity fo ing his case in writing, and before coming to a final decision, duly consider his statement and if he so desires give him a pers hearing;

(ii) The School authority shall not, except with the previous mission of the Inspectress of Europeand And Anglo Indian Schools terminate the services of the said teacher for incompetence if h put in five years of efficient service after being confirmed in appointment.

(iii) It shall be lawful for the school authority at any time, if satisfied on medical evidence that the said teacher is unfit, and is likely for a considerable period to continue unfit by rea of ill health, for the discharge of his duties as such teacher, terminate his services on paying him three months' salary less amount which may have been paid to him as leave allowance after date of his last appearance in the school for the regular disch his duties as teacher, subject to a minimum of one month's full

(2) That the said teacher when he becomes a permanent member the staff of the said school shallbe entitled to have x his ser terminated either by giving to the school authority three month notice thereof in writing or by paying that authority three salary in lieu of such notice.

(3) That the said teacher shll not during the period of thi agreement when he has not been given notice of termination of services by the school authority or has not given notice to th school authority for such termination of his services, apply f appointment under any other authority except through the schoo authority and the penalty for any breach of this may at the discretion of the school authority be dismissel from service. School authority shall not refuse to forward such application but may decline to relieve him when the need arises unless he gives due notice or pays an amount equal to the salary for thr months which he is drawing at the time.

(4) That in respect of the teachers appointed temporarily or to act on prbation, the school authority shall have power terminate the services of any such teachers.

(i) without notice for any or all of the following reaso Wilful neglect of duty, serious misconduct, gross insubordin mental unfitness, suspension or cancellation of teacher's ce by the Director of Public Instruction under the code of Regul for Europeanx and Anglo Indian Schools.

or/ (ii) with notice of 2 months' salary in lieu thereof for following reasons: Incomptence, retrenchment, physical unfitn or any other good cause.

(8) That the said teacher shall be paid for such time as he be in the service of the said school monthly salary in the s Rs. starting on an initial salary of Rs with effect from (date) and the following additional (here specify the allowances).

PTO

98

(54)

99

(9) That in the event of the temporary absence of the said teacher from duty by reason of sickness or leave or otherwise he shall be paid such salary only as shall be determined by rules for that time being in force in the said school:

Provided always that the said teacher shall get the full salary or a proportionately reduced amount per month during the vacation, according as he has worked for the full period from January upto and inclusive of November, or a shorter period subject to the instructions given by the Department of Public Instruction.

In witness whereof ..... and .....have hereunto set their hands.

Signed by the above named
in the presence of

Signed by the above named
in the presence of.

II.

The following instructions shall be inserted at the end of the appendix to Code of Regulations for European and Anglo Indian Schools containing the draft agreement;:

1. That no formal agreement need be entered into between the management and the teachers appointed for 3 months and less as it would be sufficient in cases of such short engagements if the management stated in the order of appointment the approximate period of appointment and the salary offered and the teachers accepted the terms in ~~wir~~ writing:

2. That a formal agreement should be entered into between the management and the teachers including the Headmaster in all other cases. The agreement between the Headmaster and the management should specifically secure for the headmaster's freedom in the central of internal managment of the school and the academic work of the school.

The following shall be inserted in such cases in paragraph 3 of the agreement.

That the said teacher in his capacity as Headmaster shall be responsible for the internal xx management of the school and the academic work of the school nnd shall exercise such powers as may be necessary for the due discharge of his duties.

3. Thatno appointment should be kept on a temporary basis for longer than 3 years and that any appointment retained beyond that period should be made permanent.

4. That approved service put in a school in a particular grade of temporary appointment e.g., Higher Grade, Middle Grade x etc., shll be considered as counting towards probation in that grade of appointment in that school.

5. That in school where the sanctioned scale of permanent posts provide for a time scale of pay the salaries attaching to temporary appointment also should be on time scale.

PTO

(55) W1 93

6. That the managements and individual members shallhave the right of appeal against violation of the terms of agt agreement entered into. The final appellate authority competent to dispense of such appeals shall be as hereunder:

Director of Public Instruction.

Appeals from persons holding the posts of Headmasters and Headmistresses L.T. Assistants, Senior Grade Pandits, Munshis, Commercial and Manual Training & Instructors.

Inspectress of European and Anglo Indian Schools, Madras.

Appeals from persons hobding posts under all other categories.

7. That the vacation salary shall be regulated as hereunder:

That teacher holding a temporary post on the last working day of the school year will get a proportionate salary.

The teacher appointed to act or temporarily in a permanent appointment may get proportionate vacation salary provided he was on duty on the last working day of the school year subject to the principle that if there is a permanent man who draws the whole or any part of the vacation salary, the vacation salary drawn by the acting man shall not exceed the allowance for the period represented by the difference between the entire vacation period and the period for which the permanent teacher draws the vacation salary.

The teacher should have the right to vacation salary if he has on duty on the last working day of the school year andhad served for at least 8 months in the school year.

II

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOL AMENDMENT.

Under Rule 137, the following shhll be added as sub-para 2.

"The Director mx may deduct from the grant payable to an institution such amount as may be due to the teachers from the Management for direct disoursement to the teacher concerned, should the management fail in the discharge of its obligations to a teacher under its employ, by non-adherence to the terms of agreement entered into under Rule 14 (n) of the Code of Regulations for European and Anglo-Indian Schools."

(119)

/ True copy /

for Director of Public Instruction.

km.26.10.

9/2 SPX

94 102

C1 (56) U 103

Education Department.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras

To

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

R.C.No.11535-E1/46 dated 28th November 1948.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVT.
1 - DEC 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPTT.

SIR,

89652

SCHOOLS--Anglo Indian--Grants--Payment of in accordance with the procedure adopted for Indian Schools from 1.1.1949.

Page 1 Cf

Reference:-1.My letter R.C.No.11535-E/46 dated 6.11.1947
Page 2 wb. 2.Minute of Hon'ble Minister(Education) dated 11.12.1947.

In pursuance of the protection contemplated to be given to the Anglo Indian Community in article 298 of the Draft Constitution of India and of the minute of Hon'ble Minister(Education) referred to above, I have informed the Inspectress of European Schools that during the official year 1949-50, grants to Anglo Indian Schools may be assessed under the existing provisions of the Code of Regulations for European and Anglo Indian Schools. I request that my action in this regard may be approved.

Yours faithfully,

For Director of Public Instruction.

ks.30xi.

3/30/XI

Education Department.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

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

R. C. No.11535 E1/46 dated 1st Dec. 1948.

Sir,

Subject:- Education -- Anglo-Indian - Reorganisation of.

Reference:- My letter R.C.No.11535 E/46 dated 12--8--1948 and 30--8--1948.

In continuation of my letters referred to above I submit herewith a copy of the minutes of the 32nd meeting of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held on 27--9--1948 at Madras. The attention of the Government is in this connection invited to minute 3 of the meeting.

Yours faithfully

For Director of Public Instruction.

SJ/3/12.

MINUTES of the 32nd meeting of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held at the Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras, on Monday, the 27th September 1948.

The following members of the Board were present:—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister in charge of Education (*President*).
2. Mr. D. S. Reddi, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
3. The Very Rev. Mgr. A. F. Theodore, B.A., L.T., D.D.
4. Mr. T. E. Axford, B.Sc.
5. Rev. Brother Eleazar, M.A.
6. Rev. Mother Teresita, B.A., L.T.
7. Mr. H. O. Fowler, B.A., L.T., M.L.A.
8. Mr. C. D. Ellicot.
9. His Lordship Rev. Hollis, Bishop of Madras.
10. Mrs. A. Suares, B.A., L.T., Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras (*Secretary*).

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Mr. G. C. D'Cruz and Mr. E. H. M. Bower.

1. The minutes of the last meeting held on the 19th May 1948 were confirmed and signed.

2. The Budget Estimate of charges for 1949-50 was passed and Part II Schemes for 1949-50 were approved. It was suggested that if savings were effected under any head, the amount should be transferred to Boarding Grant under Article 156 as the number of destitute children in orphanages has been steadily increasing.

3. The following recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education were accepted:— A

(i) That the period of school-age should be fixed as 5 to 17 rather than 5 to 16.

(ii) That Indian Language teachers should be on the same footing as other members of the staff. B

(iii) That no special privileges for teachers of Non-Asiatic domicile, such as, passage, overseas allowances, etc., should be given. C

(iv) That in general anything in the nature of exclusive reservation for the Anglo-Indian community should be avoided. D

4. (i) The question of holding supplementary examinations for failed High School students was deferred. The Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools was requested to enquire whether such failed candidates could appear for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

(ii) Mr. Axford was directed to submit a concrete proposal for introducing a technical education scheme in the High school stage and the Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools would examine it in detail.

(iii) The need for an increase in Boarding Grants for destitute children was discussed when passing the budget for 1949-50.

5. It was decided to delete paragraph 2 (*b*) of Article 126 of the Code of R[illegible] tions for European and Anglo-Indian Schools in view of the changed political conditions in the country.

6. Paragraph 4 of the Article 298 of the Draft Constitution of India was discussed at length. The views of the Correspondents of European and Anglo-Indian Schools of the Province had been called for and the difficulties represented by them were placed before the Board. The Hon'ble Minister viewed the matter sympathetically and it was resolved that the following proviso be added to paragraph 4 of Article 298 of the Draft Constitution of India:—

"The Provincial Government may be empowered to relax this rule in very special cases, after considering the peculiar needs of a certain locality or an educational institution."

The Secretary of the Board was authorized to send a copy of the above resolution to the Secretary, Constituent Assembly for sympathetic consideration.

7. The Provincial Board accepted the resolution passed by the Inter-Provincial Board that all schools formerly known as European and Anglo-Indian Schools will be designated as Anglo-Indian Schools. The designation of the Provincial Board would also change in accordance with the above resolution.

8. The Board was of opinion that while the medium of instruction in Anglo-Indian Schools will continue to be in English, the regional language should be taught at the earliest stage and not later than the second standard. The national language may be taught in Standards IV to VI as an additional second language. In this connexion the Hon'ble Minister strongly advised that Anglo-Indian children should master the regional language to qualify them for admission in colleges which will in course of time adopt the regional language as the medium of instruction.

The abolition of the selection examination in Anglo-Indian Schools was discussed and the Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools informed the Provincial Board that the E.S.L.C. Board had already passed a resolution that there should be no detentions in future for the High and Middle school examinations except in very special cases which will be referred to the Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools for orders. This was accepted by the Board.

An application for starting a new orphanage in Madras Cit was placed before the Board. The Hon'ble Minister was of opinion that all new orphanages may apply for grant to the Director of Public Instruction under the Madras Educational Rules, viz., three-fourths the total expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 8 per child.

The Rev. Mgr. Theodore suggested that a special committee be formed to frame a new syllabus in the regional language from Standard I to Standard IX. The Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools was requested to ask the E.S.L.C. Board to nominate the members of the Committee.

There being no futher business the meeting terminated.

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction.
Rc.No.2905-E1/48.

Madras, dated 2nd December '48.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
MADRAS.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FORT ST. GEORGE, M A D R A S.

92117

SIR,



Sub: EDUCATION - Anglo Indian - Resolutions adopted by the Inter Provincial Board for Anglo Indian Education in their second annual meeting held at New Delhi on 25/7/1948 - Remarks submitted.

Ref: Govt. Endt. No. 69879-C1/48-1 Education dated 6/10/1948.

In resubmitting herewith the Government Endt., cited above together with the enclosures, I have the honour to state as se follows:

RESOLUTION IV.

A copy of the Endt. Roc.No. 3688/48 dated 28/9/1948 of the Inspectress of ~~An~~ European and Anglo Indian Schools is submitted. The rate of stipends paid to students under training in the Anglo Indian Training Schools (Church Park, Madras; Doveton, Madras, St. Teresa's Cannanore) is Rs. 20/- per mensem for Middle Grade Training equal to the Secondary Grade under the Madras Educational Rules and Rs. 30/- per mensem for High Grade Training i.e. for those who have passed the Intermediate or B.A., Degree Examinations.

As the training is in Poona which is outside this Province, and as it is equal to the High Grade I recommend that 3 stipends at Rs. 30/- p.m. each may be sanctioned by Govt. for only men teachers as there are two training schools intended for Anglo Indians to train women candidates in this Province, viz. Church Park, Madras and St. Teresa's Cannanore.

RESOLUTION V.

Non Anglo-Indians who have passed the European High School Examination or the ~~Convent~~/School Certificate /Cambridge examination are at present admitted for Training in Anglo Indian Training schools without stipends. They may be granted stipends in future. Besides these, Anglo Indians who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination are also admitted for training

RESOLUTION VI.

At present Anglo-Indian Schools prepare candidates for:-

1. European and Anglo-Indian Middle School Examination.
2. The Cambridge Junior school certificte examination.
3. The European and Anglo-Indian High School Examination.
4. The Cambridge School certificate examination.

Examinations Nos.1 and 2 are taken at the end of the standard VII and Nos. 3 & 4 at the end of the Standard IX.

It does not.....

Ex

It does not appear desirable to permit schools to prepare for a third Examination at the end of the Stnadard IX course.

It is always open to failed candidates of the European and High School Examination to appear for the Matriculation Examination as private candidates.

RESOLUTION IX.

At the last Provincial Board Meeting held on 27/9/48 it was decided to introduce the Reg. language not later than Stnadard II and it was suggested that the National language may be taught from Standard IV as an additional second language.

RESOLUTION XII.

Vide Remarks on Resolution No. IV.

RESOLUTION NO. XIII.

Consideration of this subject may be deferred.

RESOLUTION NO. XXV.

The matter of including Anglo-Indian Schools in the National cadet corps scheme is being considered.

RESOLUTION NO. XXVI.

This proposal has been accepted by the Madras Provincial Board and the Government.

RESOLUTION XXVII.

Dearness allowance at Government rates is paid in Anglo-Indian Schools also. The expenditure on dearness allowance is admitted and paid in full to the managements of Anglo-Indian Schools.

Yours faithfully,

for Director of Public Instruction.

kn.4/12/-

R.O.C.No. 3688/48.

Office of the Inspectress of European & Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras, Dated 28th September 48. 11/12, North Beach Road, G.T., M a d r a s.

C.2905 E1/48

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
M a d r a s.

Sir,

In submitting herewith a copy of letter dated 4-9-48 and a copy of circular addressed to Heads of European and Anglo-Indian Schools in India, received from the Principal, St.Mary's Training College, Camp, Poona 1, I have to state that the question was brought up at the last meeting of the Madras Provincial Board held at Fort St.George, on Monday the 27th September 1948 under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Minister for Education. In the course of discussion, the Chairman said that it may be possible to pay 5 stipends at Rs. 20/- to men students who wish to go to Poona for training every year. I may state that the training is a three-year course and that the stipend of Rs. 20/- will not cover even half the expenses of tuition and Board (Rs. 20/- plus 65/- or Rs.85/- I suggest therefore that 3 stipends at Rs. 50/- may be paid to men students who wish to go to Poona for training every year.

I request you to be kind enough to recommend the proposal to Government and obtain their sanction as there will be no training school in the Madras Presidency to train men students consequent on the abolition of Doveton Training School, Madras for masters and mistress with effect from January 1949.

A. Spares
29.9.48

Inspectress of European & Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras.

AN/29/9/

For Official Use Not for Publication or Issue to Schools.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION HELD AT NEW DELHI ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY, 1948.

PRESENT

1. Frank R. Anthony, Esq., M.C.A., B.A., Barrister-at-Law (*Chairman*).
2. Pandit Lingaraj Misra, the Hon'ble Minister, Education, Health and Local-Self Government, Orissa.
3. The Very Revd. Monsignor A.F. Theodore, D.D., B.A., L.T., (Madras).
4. The Revd. Brother J.M McGee, (Assam).
5. The Revd Brother J.E. McCann, (Bihar).
6. Rai Bahadur Dr. K. C. Khanna, M.A., Ph.D., Inspector of European Schools, East Punjab.
7. Dr. G. S. Krishnayya. M.A., Ph D., Inspector of European Schools, Bombay.
8. B. S Saxena, Esq., M. Sc., L.T., Inspector of European Schools, United Provinces.
9. A. A. Kazmi, Esq., B.Sc. (Patna), M.A. (Cantab) Inspector of Enropean Schools, Bihar.
10. Revd. Mother St. Bede, (Delhi).
11. S. Sundra Esq , Inspector of Scohols, Bangalore.
12. E. W Franklin, Esq , M.A., B.T., T.D. (Lond.), Inspector of European Schools, Central Province and Berar.

Dr. R. N. Halder M. Ed., Ph. D., Assistant Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, was also present by invitation.

The Chariman before proceeding to official business of the meeting expressed his condolence on the sad and sudden demise of Mr. H W. M. Sadleir, late Secretary, Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education in the following words :—

> "It is my sad duty to convey to you officially the news of the sudden death of Mr. Sadleir under tragic circumstances. I feel that we should propose and accept the resolution conveying our sincerest condolences and deepest sympathy to the bereaved relatives and also place on record our appreciation of his undoubtedly good work to this Board while he was Secretary."

Monsignor Theodore in seconding said, "he knew Mr. Sadleir for many years and that he was grieved to hear of his sudden death."

The following resolutions were then passed :—

(*i*) *That the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education at their meeting held at New Delhi, on the 10th January, 1948, learn with the deepest regret the sad news of the sudden demise of Mr. H. W. M. Sadleir in tragic circumstances. The Board convey their sincerest condolence and deepest sympathy to Mrs. Sadleir and the bereaved family.*

(*ii*) *The Board also place on record their deep appreciation of his good work during the time he was Secretary to the Board.*

1. *Prefatory remarks.* – The Chairman opened the proceedings by welcoming the new members of the Board and remarked that the Board had met under radically changed conditions and is likely to face considerable difficulties There may be some who may not look either with favour or sympathy on Anglo-Indian Education There may be an attempt on the part of some of the authorities to reduce the grants to Anglo-Indian schools or even an attempt to make it difficult for schools to operate in certain parts of the country but he hoped sincerely that nothing like this would happen. Fortunately he was able to convince the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly before which the matter regading the continuance of grants to Anglo-Indian schools was first discussed and to secure in the Constitution a provision made generously by the Congress Party guaranteeing the continuance of the grants made both by the Central and the Provincial Governments to Anglo-Indian Education. It guarantees the existing grants for a period of three years. After that there may be a 10 per cent. reduction at a intervals of three years. Ultimately the provision envisages that the grants made to Anglo Indian Education will be on the same level as those made to comparable educational institutions. He had a three-point plan to reform the Anglo-Indian Education. (1) Changing the History course in our schools, that is to make Anglo-Indians learn the History of their own country, (2) to up-grade very considerably instruction in the languages of this country. He has always felt that our approach to this problem has been one in which we have trifled with the problem of language instruction, and last but not the least. (3) the question of changing the psychology so as to make Anglo-Indians realise that they are Indians first and Anglo-Indians very much afterwards. There was a great deal of urgency in the matter. Once that psychology is changed, Anglo-Indian Education can be made into something which will be a real asset to the system of education in this country. He concluded his remarks suggesting that the long over due changes in certain matters of the Board such as changing the name of the Board etc , would be discussed in the Agenda.

The Board appreciated the Chairman's remarks and then proceeded with the Agenda.

2. *Minutes of the last Meeting.*—The Minutes of the meeting of the Board held on the 6th, and 7th March, 1947, having been previously circulated to members and approved, were confirmed. Below is given further discussion on some of these :—

(A) Resolutions (iii) to (xxxiii)—Report of the Commission Appointed by the Board for the purpose of carrying out a Survey of Anglo-Indian Education in India with a view to its Post-War Reconstruction. (vide Appendix A (a)).

The Delegates expressed their views about the Barne Commission's recommendation "that the enrolment of other than Anglo-Indian children in an Anglo-Indian school should not exceed 40 per cent" as noted below:

Mr. Saxena said that certain institutions in his Province had enquired if it was not possible for them to have more than 40 per cent. of other than Anglo-Indian children. The Chairman maintained that he did not think people would object to 50—50 but the Constituent Assembly had accepted the figure of 40 per cent.

Mr. A. A. Kazmi felt that in his Province in some schools unless the percentage was greater, those Anglo-Indian institutions would have to be closed down.

Dr. Krishnayya maintained that in his Province, practically in every Anglo-Indian school, there were 48 to 53 per cent. non-Anglo-Indian children.

Revd. Mother St. Bede explained that in Delhi non-Anglo-Indian parents insisted that their children should be admitted into the recognised section.

The Chairman — I have had this difficulty brought to my notice. In the Constituent Assembly the provision is :

"During the 10 year period, 40 per cent, of the vacancies in such Anglo-Indian schools shall be made available to members of other communities."

Dr. Khanna said that this rule is being honoured more in the breach. It appears to me that unless non-Anglo-Indians are permitted to join such schools the government of the provinces will be somewhat antagonised unnecessarily. On the other hand, if these children are admitted to these schools they will receive the benefit of a good education and this will be a proof of the fact that the schools are wanted.

Monsignor Theodore : The first principle is that no Anglo-Indian is debarred from an Anglo-Indian school on account of non-Anglo-Indians. The second thing, is, if by admitting more than 40 per cent., Anglo-Indian education is going to lose that particular quality which attracted non-Anglo-Indians to that school, then we are defeating our own purpose. If after the 60 or 70 per cent. you are able to keep that particular quality which attracts, then there is no quarrel.

The Chairman : I have always felt that it is not to the advantage of the Anglo-Indian, in talking about education or any other matters to talk of the Anglo-Indian as distinct from the Indian and that in any provisions that we lay down I have stressed the fact that the Anglo-Indian is as much Indian as anybody else.

Revd. Brother McCann : But there is such a thing as an Anglo-Indian School ?

The Chairman : Certainly. The only reason why this percentage limit has been prescribed is that if you do not have some percentage then these schools will lose their character as Anglo-Indian schools and many of the non-Anglo-Indians who send their children will not send them there.

Mr Sundra said that in Mysore, discretion is left to heads of schools to admit any number of non-Anglo-Indians.

Monsignor Theodore : Let it be that 40 per cent. is for keeping up the standard and the Inspectors of Education may in their Provinces decide that a larger percentage be allowed into Anglo-Indian schools.

Mr. Franklin said that in the Central Provinces the percentage is on a 50-50 basis.

Monsignor Theodore : It is to be taken that the Inspector will see to it that whatever percentage he admits the character of the Anglo-Indian schools and training does not suffer.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lingaraj Misra : Not more than 50 per cent, of non-Anglo-Indian should be admitted into Anglo-Indian schools and the discretion might be left to the Inspector to admit more. But in no case should an Anglo-Indian be debarred from that school if he offers for Admission.

Finally Mr Kazmi proposed and Mr. Saxena seconded, the following amended resolution which was accepted.

(iii) *During the 10 year period 40 per cent. of the vacancies in such Anglo Indian schools shall be made available to members of other communities, provided that the percentage could be increased by Provincial Government according to local needs and provided also that no Anglo-Indian child is refused admission into such schools and the special standard and character of the school is maintained.*

The Board then noted the action taken on the resolutions (xxxiv), (xxxvi), (xxxvii) (xxxviii), (xxxix), (xl) (xlii), (xliii) (xliv) and (xlvii) passed in the last meeting of the Board as mentioned in Appendix A (b to k and m).

Resolution (xlvi) *Reconstitution of the Indian Languages Committee of the Board* (*vide* Appendix A (L) was then considered and it was agreed that this matter should be discussed under Item 5 of the Agenda *i. e. The Second Language to be taught in Anglo-Indian Schools.*

Resolution (Lii) and (Liii). *The question of the revision of the allowances paid by the Board to their employees and of the salary scale of the Board's peons in accordance with the Central Pay Commission's Recommendations.* (Appendix) A (n). The Board resolved :—

(iv) *That the Allowances to the Board's staff and pay to the Board's peons be given in accordance with the Central Pay Commission Recommendations at the rates and under the conditions laid down by the Government of India for the payment of these to their employees in Delhi in so far as these can apply.*

3. *Changing the name of the Board to the "Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education."*

Monsignor Theodore proposed and Dr. Krishnayya seconded the motion. The Board resolved :

(v) *That the name of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education be changed to the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education.*

(vi) *That all schools formerly known as European and Anglo-Indian schools will be designated as Anglo-Indian schools as in keeping with the provision in the Constitution concerning grants to these schools.*

4. *The appointment of a new Secretary and Inspector to the Board* (vide Appendix B).

The Chairman:- Mr Sadleir advertised this appointment in consultation with me. I think the Acting Chairman Mr. Austin, had also suggested that the Board should release him and have a new Secretary. He consulted me with regard to the scale of pay. I think we might appoint a small Committee of three. The matter is urgent and we need a Secretary of the Board.

Mr. Saxena proposed and Dr. Krishnayya seconded. The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

(vii) *That the Board approve the action taken in advertising the Post on the terms offered and appoint the following members of the Sub-Committee whose selection will be final and the members of the Board be informed.*

(1) *Mr. Frank Anthony, (2) Dr. K. C. Khanna and (3) Government of India representative.*

5. *Regularisation of the appointment of the new Headclerk on a starting salary of Rs. 145/- p. m. in the scale of Rs. 125-5-180. (vide Appendix C)*

Dr. Khanna moved the proposal and Monsignor Theodore seconded. The Board resolved:

(viii) *That the Board regularise the appointment of the new Head Clerk on a starting salary of Rs. 145/- p. m. in the scale of Rs. 125-5-180.*

6. *Inspector's Report for 1947-48* (vide Appendix F).

The Inspector's report in respect of certain noteworthy features of the year was gone through and it was resolved.

(ix) *That the Inspector's Report for 1947-48 be recorded.*

The meeting was then adjourned for Lunch till 2-30 P. M.

The Board met after Lunch at half past two in the afternoon with Mr. Frank Anthony in the Chair.

7. *Reorganisation of the functions and constitution of the Board.* (vide Appendix D)

The following points were discussed:

(A) *The Holding of more frequent meetings*—As regards the frequency of the meetings of the Board, the Chairman felt that as the Constitution already provides for two meetings every year, that would be sufficient for the time being as the Chairman had always the power to convene special meetings, should there be necessity for them. The Board agreed and passed the following resolution:

(x) *That the next meeting of the Board should be called early in May when they would decide as to the date of their subsequent meeting.*

(B) *Increase in visits to Schools by the Inspector of the Board.* The Chairman said that the Secretary who was also the Inspector had not been touring up to now. If they had a really competent person he could tour all over the country and he could give the Board an over-all picture and also see how far their suggestions are implemented in the schools. He was not sure if the sum of Rs. 4,000/- budgeted

would be sufficient to cover the Inspector's tour. Dr. Khanna thought that as the schools were distributed far and wide it should be possible for the Inspector to visit each school once in three years.

Mr. Saxena felt that the sum of Rs. 4,000/-/- would be inadequate for the purpose as even for his own province he required at least Rs. 3,000/-/-.

(C) *Change and addition in the personnel of the Board.* (vide Appendix D).

Dr. Krishnayya suggested that a lady ought to be on the Board in the interests of Girls' Schools.

Dr. Khanna thought that one of the two members coopted by the Board to represent any special interest might be a lady.

Dr. Khanna proposed and Dr Krishnayya seconded the proposal, the Board passed the following resolution:

(xi) *That two members be coopted by the Board (one of whom shall be a lady) to represent any special interest or organisation.*

(D) *Re-organisation of the Constitution.*

On the motion of Mr. Kazmi and supported by Dr. Khanna, the Board resolved:-

(xii) *That seven members inclusive of the Chairman but exclusive of the Secretary, shall form a quorum.*

(E) *Sphere of Activities:*— The Board unanimously resolved.

(xiii) *That consequent on partition, the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education shall confine its activities to Anglo-Indian schools in the Union of India only.*

8 (A) *Second Language to be taught in Anglo-Indian Schools.*

The Chairman remarked that as members will agree the medium of Instruction should be English. Whether it is possible from an educational point of view or not, in certain provinces the children will have to be trilingual e. g. in Bengal they would have to study English, Hindi and Bengalee. The same would be the case in Madras and Bombay. The Anglo-Indian schools will have to teach the children Hindi in the Devanagiri scripts. If it is taken up at an early stage there will be no difficulty about it. From the second standard they must begin to teach one of the Indian languages and the standard must approximate to the standard obtaining in non-Anglo-Indian schools.

Dr. Krishnayya said that if we are going to have in due course not merely 40 per cent non-Anglo-Indian children but as much as 60 per cent., an Education Minister who thinks that Hindi should be the medium might insist on changing the medium of instructions in the schools.

Dr. Khanna: English will be the medium of instruction in these schools. That will keep away children whose parents do not want them to learn English. In East Punjab there are both Hindi and Gurmukhi schools. The children will learn both Punjabi and Hindi in the ordinary Indian schools. There will be no difficulty in Anglo-Indian schools being bilingual but they will have to make provision for Hindi being taught to the children from the third year on. Parents will be only too glad to learn that their children are being taught English and their own language.

Mr. Kazmi: The question of the medium of instruction would arise ultimately in colleges. In Bihar, for instance, the teaching of English from classes 1 to 7 has been completely stopped. In the colleges we have started lecturing through vernaculars. The Anglo-Indian children will suffer because the medium of instruction is the provincial vernacular. Besides what is the National Language? Is it to be Hindustani or Hindi as spoken on the Radio which no one speaks or understands and which is a thoroughly Sanskritised Hindi.

Mr. Saxena :-We should take the need of the province into consideration in fixing the Standard of Hindi. From 1950 in the Allahabad University the medium will be Hindi. Even in the intermediate stage it will be a difficult Hindi and Anglo-Indian boys will suffer. I would suggest that as far as the question of standard is concerned that should be left to the Inspector of the Provincial Governments. It would be wrong for the Board to decide for the whole of India.

Monsignor Theodore :-In Madras there are three languages. To get out of the difficulty the Board suggested that English and Hindi should be compulsory and the Regional Language should be "compulsory optional" meaning that it should be taught and taken at the examination but a pass in it may not be compulsory.

The Hon'ble Minister for Educatiou said that the Regional Language should be compulsory. We would suggest that Hindi should be compulsory and the Regional Language "compulsory optional"

We should also try to specify the Method of teaching the National Language, whether it should be by conversation or as in certain Schools by text books at once.

Mr. Franklin :- The Inter-Provincial Board decided that the teaching should be from class I. We are working on that basis. English shall be the medium of instruction and the schools shall teach the National Language from as early a stage as possible, not later than the IInd Standard and that the

Regional Language should also be taught. There was an Indian Languages Committee appointed by this Board which has thoroughly gone into this question and produced a memorandum. We are working on that basis. The following resolution was then unanimously passed :

(*xiv*) *That the Board is of opinion that while the medium of instruction in Anglo-Indian schools will be English, the National Language and the script as decided upon by the Constituent Assembly will be tauyht at the earliest stage (the method being oral and direct) and not later than the IInd standard. The Board feels that it is desirable in the interest of the community that the Regional Language, where it is different from the National Language, should be introduced not later than the IVth standard.*

(*B*) *Training of Teachers—*

Monsignor Theodore - I want to raise the question of the training of the teachers. There is at present no special training provided and we have to employ Pandits. There is need for Anglo-Indian teachers being trained in the Indian languages.

The Chairman - You will have to employ persons whose mother tongue is the language concerned. In another five or six years you will get Anglo-Indians qualified in the languages.

Mr. Franklin :-You have to go about it in a practical manner. Getting of suitable literature for the Anglo-Indian schools is the first problem As regards training of teachers I am of opinion that the European language teachers who are already in the employment of English schools are the proper persons to teach the language. The Inter-Provincial Board recommended provision of special courses for the training of teachers by the Provincial Governments. Certain Provinces have adopted that. You must have teachers who are part and parcel of the system and have suitable literature too. The text books at present are so out of accord with that the Anglo-Indian boy or girl is accustomed to.

Dr. Khanna :-The same thing can be said of the Indian children who go to European schools. The position could be rectified if it were possible to appoint people who would write text books. Meantime, the books are there and we need not wait for the introduction of these languages uutil the books are ready In the Punjab B. T. course they have provision for the teaching of special subjects including Indian languages. A trained teacher is also competent to teach the languages. If such a person is appointed in Anglo Indian schools he will be able to handle the Anglo-Indian children

Monsignor Theodore : There is no difficulty about books. But the Board should recommend that provision should be made in the training schools for Anglo-Indian teachers to be trained in second languages.

The Chairman ;- We have pondered long enough to the language inefficiency of the Anglo-Indian. The children will suffer. Why should you deliberately lower the standards of your children?

Mr Franklin :- It was intended that the Board should take suitable subjects to produce the second language literature. With that end in view the Board appointed members to devise ways and means of producing this literature Part of the literature is ready. You should appoint a committee to examine it. If the Board gives its seal of approval it would be possible for some of us to approach publishers and get them published

Dr. Khanna :-We cannot go through the literature and give the benefit of our approval to private publishers

Mr. Kazmi :-Circumstances have changed. At that time they were talking of Hindustani but now of Hindi

The Chairman—Until the Constituent Assembly meets and decides on the language, which will not be before May, this question of the sub-committee may wait till we meet next.

9. *Audited Balance sheet for 1946-47, Revised Budget Estimates for 1947-48 and Budget Estimate for 1948-49.*

The Board considered the financial statements and notes thereon (vide Appendix E) and resolved :

(vx) *That (a) the Audited Balance Sheet for 1946-47 be recorded, (b) the Revised Budget Estimates for 1947-48 be approved and (c) the Budget Estimates for 1948-49 be approved.*

10. (A) *Inclusion of Indian History as one of the subjects of the Junior Cambridge Examination.*

Mr. Saxena said that though Indian History is one of the subjects for Senior Cambridge, it is not so for the Junior Cambridge. Even then only Indian History relating to the British period is taught. He suggested that the whole of Indian History should be taught and that the Board should recommend to the Cambridge Syndicate that they should include Indian History as one of the subjects for their examination.

Dr. Khanna felt that there were no suitable books in English which are up-to-date in Indian History.

Dr. Krishnayya suggested that the History Committee might be revived so that this matter be looked into and said that Mr. C. W. Bigwood, Christ Church School, Byculla, Bombay, might be consulted as he had worked on the subject.

The Board passed the following resolution :

(xvi) *That the Board appoint a History Committee consisting of Mr. E. W. Franklin, Mr. S. Sundra, Revd. Brother McGee as its members and Dr. Khanna as the Convener, who will, circulate a note to members of the Committee as well as to Mr. C. W. Bigwood, Christ Church School, Byculla, Bombay, and place their views before the Board at its next meeting.*

(B) *A memorandum from the Heads of European Schools in India was then considered.*

Dr. Krishnayya suggested that the St. Mary's Training College in Poona could be made co-educational so that male teachers could be trained there. The Chairman said that he would write and find out and circulate the information to the Board.

11. *Election of Chairman (vide notes in Appendix.* C)

Monsignor Theodore proposed that Mr. Frank R. Anthony, President-in-Chief, All-India Anglo-Indian Associations, be elected Chairman for the ensuing year. Dr. Khanna seconded the proposal and the Board resolved :

(xvii) *That Mr. Frank R. Anthony be re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year.*

Dr. Khanna proposed and Mr. Saxena seconded, the Board resolved.

(xviii) *That the Chairman is authorised to operate upon the banking account of the Board with the Imperial Bank of India until such time as a new Secretary is appointed.*

Monsignor Theodore proposed and Mr. Kazmi seconded. The Board unanimously resolved.

(xix) *That the Chairman is authorised to pay whatever money may be due to Mr. H. W. M. Sadleir, late Secretary. may be legally paid to his widow.*

12. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

FRANK R. ANTHONY,
Chairman

APPENDICES

A

(Item 2 of the Minutes)

(a)

The views of the Inter-Provincial Board on the Report of the Commission have been sent to the Government of India. No reply has as yet been received from that Government.

(b)

The Board at their last meeting passed the following resolutions which were sent to the Cambridge Syndicate:—

"That the Cambridge Syndicate be informed:—

(a) That in view of the uncertainty of the Indian constitutional position, the Board regret their inability to accept responsibility for the proposed Advisory Committee in India for Cambridge Examinations.

(b) That in the event of the proposed Advisory Committee being set up by the Syndicate, the Board will be glad to offer cooperation but cannot agree to a joint secretariat, and

(c) That the Board consider the Advisory Sub Committee for Oriental Languages is very desirable and are willing to form such a Sub-Committee.

The above were forwarded to the Cambridge Syndicate. They have decided to take over from the Board all matters concerning their examinations, and Local Secretaries for the Cambridge Examinations in India have been informed that the Board no longer have any concern with the examinations.

(c)

At their meeting in 1945 the Board passed the following resolution:—

"That the attention of the Central and Provincial Governments be drawn to the difficulties of the Board resulting from inadequate income and that while the Central Government be asked to take a much greater share in the financial arrangements of the Board and contribute annually a sum of Rs. 10,000/-/-instead of their present contribution of Rs. 3,568/-, the Provincial Governments be requested to increase their present annual contribution by 20 per cent."

A report of the position at that time was made at the last meeting. Now the present position is that for the year 1947-48 the Governments of Assam, Central Provinces and Berar and Bengal have sanctioned and paid increased contributions The Governments of the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa and Bihar have approved payment of the increased contributions *but the money has not been received as yet.* The Government of India are, it has been ascertained unofficially, prepared to pay an increased amount of Rs. 7,000/- and not Rs. 10,000, Although the Rs 7 000/-, it is understood, has been passed by the Assembly, orders for payment have not been passed by the Finance Department due to preoccupation with matters arising out of the partition of this country.

The Government of the United Provinces and Madras are prepared to pay increased contributions, but at present have only sanctioned payment of their old contributions until they know the final decision of the Government of India. The Government of Sind, which before the partition agreed to increase their contribution, have since refused to make any contribution at all.

(*d*)

The Board at their last meeting passed the following resolution :—

"That as all members, except Mr. Wordsworth, of the combined History and Geography Committee set up by the Board in Resolution (iii) of the meeting held on the 3rd February, 1941, were no longer members of the Board, it be reconstituted by asking the Inspectors of European Schools, Punjab, United Provinces and Bengal to nominate a suitable representative each."

The request has been sent to the Inspectors of European Schools, East Punjab, United Provinces and West Bengal.

(*e*)

The Board at their last meeting passed the following resolution :—

"That the Cambridge Syndicate be asked to draw the attention of Local Secretaries in India to the fact that although the Urdu and Hindi Dictation test still remains part of the School Certificate and Junior Certificate oral examination in these two languages it is not within their discretion or that of Presiding Examiners, to hold this test at a date or time other than that prescribed in the Syndicate's time-table for written papers."

The above resolution has been sent to the Cambridge Syndicate.

(f)

At the last meeting the Board passed the following;

"That in supersession of resolution (xvi) passed by the Board at their meeting in 1945, Mr. Austin be empowered to constitute a Committee of three persons to consider a scheme or schemes for the training of teachers generally, and to report on the matter in all its various aspects including finance."

Mr. Austin was asked to set up the Committee of three but decided to await any reorganisation of Anglo-Indian Education which may be decided upon before doing so. As he has now suddenly left this country it is necessary that somebody should be appointed to take his place.

(g)

The following resolution regarding the reduction of the Junior Certificate course in Latin passed by the Board at their last meeting, has been sent to the Cambridge Syndicate :—

"That in reply to their inquiry the Cambridge Syndicate be informed:—

(a) That the portions from prescribed texts in the Junior Certificate Latin course should consist of only 40 to 44 chapters of prose from *Caesar's 'de Bello Gallico'* or 700 lines of verse from Vergil's 'Aeneid' or

equivalent in prose or verse from other suitable books, and

(b) that there should be no change in the standard of pass expected of candidates in Paper I"

The Cambridge Syndicate have said they will consult other countries where their examinations are taken regarding the necessity for a reduction in the Junior Certificate Latin course.

(h)

The Board passed the following resolution at their last meeting : -

"That the two Syllabuses in General Science prepared for Anglo-Indian schools in Bengal Viz., one for classes from Std. V upwards and the other for classes below. should be circulated for comment to Provincial Boards. and (b) that in the light of the comments received Mr. Staynor and the Secretary should draw up and issue a syllabus for the guidance of Anglo-Indian schools throughout India".

A request for the two syllabuses was sent to Mr. Staynor but he could only supply that for Std. V upwards and not that for Stds III and IV as it was not ready at that time. A reminder about it has been sent to him. Necessary action will be taken when both syllabuses are received

(i)

The Board resolved at their last meeting :-

That the Cambridge Syndicate be informed that the Board as a Body represent not only all Anglo-Indian Schools but also all Governments in India, whereas the Association of Heads of European Schools represents less than half the total number of Anglo-Indian Schools. The Board therefore cannot accept the implication in the letter dated the 22nd August, 1945, from the General Secretary of the Syndicate that equal consideration has to be given to the Association's as to the Board's opinion regarding the present practice of supplying alternative Arithmetic papers to candidates for the School and Junior Certificate Examinations in India. Further the Board considers that to supply an other than the special paper for India, is contrary to the declared policy of the Syndicate "to adapt the examinations to suit the needs of different areas by the introduction of special syllabuses in certain subjects."

The above resolution was sent to the Cambridge Syndicate but no reply has been received up-to-date.

(j)

The Government of India had drawn the attention of the Inter-Provincial Board at the last meeting to the following passage from Tout's *History of Great Britain* containing references derogatory to the Soviet Union :—

"But treachery and incompetence had undermined the power of Russia, and the weak Tsar, Nicholas II, was quite unable to set matters straight. In 1917 he was driven from his thrown and a Russian republic set up. This revolution only made matters worse, for power soon fell into the hands of blood-thirsty fanatics called *Balsheviks*, who misruled the country, threw over her allies, and concluded a shameful peace with Germany and Austria. The result of this was that the eastern armies of the Central Powers were able to come to the help of their forces in France and Belgium".

and suggested that the Board should consider the examination of text-books used in Anglo-Indian Schools with a view to the exclusion of statements derogatory to foreign countries and their administrations which had not passed the test of facts and critical judgement. Such statements, they held, not only prejudiced the minds of students of impressionable age but would injure friendly relations between India and the other countries concerned.

The Board considered the above and resolved:-

"That the Government of India be informed that chiefly in view of the magnitude of the task it is not possible for the Inter-Provincial Board or Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education to examine text-books used in Anglo Indian schools for the purpose of excluding references derogatory to foreign nations and their administrations. The Board, however, will immediately circulate to such schools the Government of India's memorandum on the subject with the request that they should bear in mind the spirit of the memorandum when selecting books for their pupils."

The above resolution has been sent to the Government of India, and also to the Secretaries of Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education for circulation to schools.

(k)

The Calcutta University had decided not to excuse Indian candidates educated in Anglo-Indian Schools who had passed the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination, from their Intermediate Examinations unless such candidates had passed in an Oriental language at a standard equivalent to that of their Intermediate Examination. At present a candidate can take as a subsidiary subject in the Higher School Certificate the higher standard papers in Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, etc, set for the School Certificate Examination but evidently the Calcutta University do not consider these upto the standard they require and therefore wanted specific papers set for the Higher School Certificate Examination. At the request of the Bengal Provincial Board the Inter-Provincial Board considered the matter and resolved:-

"That the Bengal Provincial Board be informed that in view of the very small entry from India for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination the Inter-Provincial Board regret they cannot recommend that the Cambridge Syndicate undertake the expense involved in providing Higher School Certificate papers in Oriental Languages."

The Bengal Provincial Board have been informed accordingly.

(l)

The Board at their last meeting resolved:—

"That the Indian Languages Committee set up by Resolution (v) passed by the Board at their meeting on the 27th February, 1940, be reconstituted and that Dr. V. S. Jha, Dr. Abdul Haq Mr Binns and Mr. Haskell be the new members, with power to coopt additional members if and when necessary."

As Mr. Haq has, it is understood, gone to Pakistan, Mr. Haskell is the Principal of a school in Karachi and Mr. Binns is due to leave for England, it is necessary to re-constitute the Committee again.

(m)

The Board passed the following resolution at their last meeting.

"That the Cambridge Syndicate be asked to send in advance a sum of money sufficient to cover the estimated expenditure on the work to be done by the Board's office in connection with their next year's examination."

The Cambridge Syndicate advanced a sum of Rs. 1540/-/- in accordance with the above resolution with their next year's examination, and of this Rs.1335/-/- has been spent up to the end of October. As after this year the Board will no longer help with the Cambridge Examination, any balance at the end of the year will be refunded to the Syndicate.

A sum of Rs. 12,962/8/9, the total expenditure by the Board, on the Cambridge Examinations during 1946-47, has been recovered from the Syndicate. The Syndicate have also made a contribution for that year of £ 100/- (Rs. 1333/7/3) towards the funds of the Board.

(n)

At the last meeting the Board passed the following resolution:—

(iii) That the clerks and peons of the Board be paid the Compensatory House Rent, Conveyance and Grain Compensation Allowances and Addition-to-Pay at the rates and under the conditions laid down by the Government of India for the payment of these to their employees in Delhi, in so far as these can apply.

(iiii) That the concessions mentioned in Resolution (iii) above be continued until the Board next meets, when if necessary, the matter be considered again.

With reference to Resolution (Liii) above, as a result of the Central Pay Commission's Report there have been changes in the allowances and their rates of payment granted by the Government of India to their employees. The following table shows the differences betwee1 the old and new allowances:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALLOWANCES PAID AT PRESENT AND THOSE RECOMMENDED BY THE PAY COMMISSION AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Name of Official	Addi-tional pay	Compen-satory House rent Allow-ance	Conve-yance Allow-ance subject to distance	Cost of living (War Allow-ance)	Grain-Compen-sation Allow-ance	TOTAL	Dear-ness Allow-ance	Compen-satory (City) Allow-ance	House Rent Allow-ance	Conve-yance Allow-ance subject to distance	TOTAL	Month-ly differ-ence be-tween the two total
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As	Rs, As.
	OLD ALLOWANCES			At 17½ percent of pay			NEW ALLOWANCES At 10 percent of pay					
Secretary ...	...	...	...	236 4	...	236 4	135 0	10 0	101 4		246 4	10 0
Head Clerk ...	4 8	14 15	...	26 3	3 12	49 6	40 0	10 0	15 0		65 0	15 10
Junior Clerk ...	4 8	7 7	10 0	18 0	3 12	43 11	35 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	60 0	16 5
Two Peons	6 0	6 0	6 0	32 0	7 8	57 8	50 0	6 0	14 0	6 0	76 0	18 8
				Totals	386 13						447 4	60 7

It will be noticed that the increase in allowences totals Rs. 60/7/- per mensem or Rs 725/4/- per annum.

The scales of salary of peons have also been raised by the Pay Commission. Peons who formerly drew a starting salary of Rs. 13/- to 15/- per mensem have now been put on the scale of Rs. 30-½-35. The board's scale for poens is Rs. 14-1-16 As the Board employs two peons the increase in cost of the Board under salaries would, if sanctioned, be Rs. 30/- per mensem or Rs. 360/- per annum.

The Board is asked to consider sanctioning the increased allowances for their clerks and peons and the increased scale of pay for their peons. Necessary provision has been made under the head "Pay and allowances" in the Revised Budget Estimates for 1947-48 in case the Board agrees to make payment of the allowances and the new scale of pay for peons.

B

(Item 4 of the Minutes)

The Board is asked to consider the following terms of appointment of a new Secretary: –

(1) That the appointment should be for three years in the first instance and selection should be made from suitable Anglo-Indians only.

(2) That the salary should be the same as recommended in the Central Pay Commission's Report for an Officer of the 1st class namely Rs. 690-30-870-40-950.

(3) That Dearness, Travelling and other Allowances should be paid on the conditions and at the rates laid down by the Government of India.

(4) That "Earned Leave" should be one-eleventh of the period spent on duty.

(5) That the successful applicant should have the right to subscribe to the Board's Contributory Provident Fund.

(6) That medical treatment, if any when necessary, should be given at the expense of the Board on condition that treatment is by a Civil Surgeon.

Attention is drawn to letter No. 1888/42-47 dated the 2nd September, 1947, addressed by Mr. Austin, the Acting Chairman, and reproduced under item II Appendix G, "Election of Chairman for

the ensuing year". Of those members in India who voted on Resolutions (*i*), (*ii*) (*a*) put by the Acting Chairman all 12 such members assented to Resolution (*i*) and II assented and I dissented to Resolution (*ii*) (*a*) in regard to the termination of the present Secretary's services. Two Members asked for elucidation on the points in the letter and this has been supplied.

Resolution (*ii*) (*b*) is not referted to as Mr. Butt has gone to Pakistan.

C

(Item 5 of the Minutes)

The Board only employs two clerks, a Head Clerk and a Junior Clerk. Both of these were Muslims and first the Junior Clerk left for the Pakistan at the beginning of August. Before the Secretary secured a successor the serious disturbances in August-September broke out and the Head Clerk fled to a refugees camp, and for some days the Secretary was left with just one chaprassi the other chaprassi also a Muslim, having fled. Eventually however it was realised that not only a new Junior Clerk but also a Head Clerk would have to be recruited and the Secretary through the help of friends secured both clerks. The Head Clerk however could not be secured on a salary of less that of Rs. 145/- in the scale of Rs. 125—5—180, and in view of the difficult position the Secretary was placed in trying to carry on the office the Board is asked to regularise the appointment on the starting salary stated. The Head Clerk of the Board's Office has not only to do the ordinary duties of a Head Clerk but also has to be Accountant as well. As the latter has to handle quite a considerable amount of money during the course of the year and therefore a man of known trustworthiness had to be secured for the post at short notice.

D

(Item 7 of the Minutes)

The following are relevant extracts from the Rules of Procedure of the Board:—

"MEETINGS OF THE BOARD"

(1) The Board shall hold an annual meeting ordinarily in the early part of November.

(2) The Chairman may, whenever, he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than half the members of the Board, convene a Special Meeting of the Board.

(3) All meetings of the Board shall be convened through the Seretary."

"CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD"

The Board shall consist of :—

(a) Provincial Ministers of Education or their deputies ;

(b) An equal number of persons nominated by provincial Governors, in consultation with Ministers of Education and the community concerned, in order to represent Anglo-Indian schools; and

(c) Two nominees of the Government of India in order to represent the interests of the community in the centrally administered areas, and

(d) Two members co-opted by the Board one of whom shall be lady, to represent any special interest or organisation.

"The Chairman shall be elected by the Board from among the Members"

E

(Item 9 of the Minutes)

The following letter was received from the Accountant General, Central Revenues, regarding the audit of the Board's Accounts for 1946-47 :—

"References :—Your letter No. 2152/41-47 regarding local audit and inspection of the accounts for 1946-47.

As it has since been decided to abandon during the current financial year, local audit and inspections of all the local funds, it is regretted that the local audit and inspection of the accounts for 1946-47 cannot be arranged during the current financial year."

In view of this letter the Chairman ordered the audit to be done by Messrs. Sodhbans & Co., Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR 1946-47.

PART (A)

(Pertaining to the Maintenance of the Board)

Main and Sub-heads	Budget Estimates						Actual Expenditure.		
	Original			Revised					
	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
1. *Pay and Allowances.*									
(i) Secretary and Inspector to the Board. ...	17,984	0	0	16,895	0	0	16,895	3	0
(ii) Clerical staff. ...	3,470	0	0	3,987	0	0	4,000	14	0
(iii) Inferior staff. ...	749	0	0	845	0	0	846	1	0
2. *Travelling Allowances.*									
(i) Inspector and staff.	1 000	0	0	702	0	0	1,124	14	0
(ii) Non-official Members of the Board.	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,319	15	6
3. *Contribution to the Contributory Provident Fund.*									
(i) Secretary and Inspector to the Board.	1,300	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,247	0	0
(ii) Clerical Staff.	319	0	0	319	0	0	299	0	0
4. *Contigencies and Stationery.*	1,000	0	0	1,727	0	0	2,025	12	8
5. *Books and Periodicals.*	...			24	0	0	23	13	4
6. *Miscellaneous.*	278	0	0	300	0	0	100	0	0
7. *Passage Fund*	900	0	0	900	0	0	900	0	0
8. By fees from the Government of Bengal for the provision of special papers in Bengali for the Junior School Certificates Examinations of 1945 and 1946 for a centre in Bengal.	300	0	0	300	0	0	...		
9. By contribution from the Government of Sind towards the expenditure incurred by the Board on the inspection, by their Inspector of European schools in Sind in 1945-46.	460	12	0	460	12	0	...		
10. By sale of old packing cases.	28	12	0	28	12	0	...		
Totals ..	30,789	8	0	30,789	8	0	30,782	9	6

Net savings on 1946-47 Budget ... Rs 6/14/6

(ii)

(Expenditure from the Reserve Fund).

Pay and Allowances of Officiating Secretary	5,875	0	0	4 805	13	0

PART (B)

(Not Pertaining to the Maintenance of the Board)

Particulars.	Receipts			Expenditure			Balance to be realised.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
1. Received from or on behalf of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate towards expenditure on their Examination.	2,561	10	7	10,577	13	0	8,016	2	5
2. Received from the Government of India towards the cost of the Commission appointed to survey Anglo-Indian and European Education with a view to its post-war reconstruction :	...			...			...		
(i) Balance of expenditure on Commission's tour. 13 11 3	...			...			...		
(ii) Cost of printing Commission's Report 1862 6 0	1,876	1	3	1,876	1	3	...		
Totals.	4,437	11	10	12,453	14	3	8,016	2	5

SUMMRAY

		Rs.	as.	ps.
1.	Opening Balance	13,761	2	1
2.	Annual Contributions received from the Government of India and Provincial Governments for 1946-47. ...	29,927	2	0
3.	Contribution received from the Government of India towards the cost of the tour of the Commission appointed to survey Anglo-Indian Eductation with a view to it post-war reconstruction and pr nting of the Commission's Report, vide item 2 of Part 'B'. above			
	(i) Balance of expenditure incurred in 1945-46. Rs. 2,602 1 9			
	(ii) Expenditure incurred in 1946-47. Rs. 1,876 1 3	4,478	3	0
4.	Received from the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate being the balance of expenditure incurred on their examinations in 1945-46.	6,238	15	9
5.	Contribution received from the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate towards the general expenses of the Board in 1945-46.	1,333	6	3
6.	Received from or on behalf of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate towards the expenditure on their work in 1946-47.	2,561	10	7
7.	Received from the Government of Bengal on account of fee for the provision of special papers in Bengali for the Cambridge Junior Certificare Examinations 1945 and 1946 for one of the centres in Bengal.	300	0	0
8.	Received from the Government of Sind on account of expenditure incurred on the inspection by the Board's Inspector of European Schools in Sind in 1945-46. ...	460	12	0
9.	Interest earned on the Rs. 5,027 1-4 invested from the Reserve Fund in the Government of India 3 % Victory Loan 1957.	149	8	0
10.	Received by sale of old packing cases. ...	28	12	0
	Total ...	Rs. 59,239	7	8

EXPENDITURE

		Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
As per section	(i) of Part 'A'	30,782	9	6			
As per section	(ii) of Part 'A'	4,805	13	0			
As per Part 'B'		12,453	14	0			
					48,042	4	9
Closing Balance, ...		...		...			
Invested in Govt. of India 3% Victory Loan, 1957. ...		5,027	1	4			
Balance in Bank. ...		... 6,150	6	7			
Balance on hand. ...		... 19	11	0			
					11,197	2	11
	Total ...				59,239	7	9

Sd/- H. W. M. SADLEIR.
Secretary to the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We have audited the above Receipts and Payments account of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education. Delhi, for the year ending 31st March, 1947. We have received all the information and explanations we required. In our opinion the above accounts exhibit a true and correct position of the Board in accordance with the information and explanation given to us and as shown by the books. These accounts are not maintained on commercial basis as no Balance Sheet, showing the liabilities and assets is prepared.

NEW DELHI
Dated 11th December, 1947.

Sd/- SODHBANS AND CO.
Registered Accountants.

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1947-48 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1948-49.

Budget Head		Pudget Estimates for 1947-48	Actual Expenditure for 7 months 1st Apl to 31st October 1947.	Anticipated Expenditure for 5 months 1st Nov. to 31st March 1948	Revised Budget Estimates for 1947-48.	Budget Estimates for 1948-49
1. *Pay and Allowances:—*	...					(a)
(i) Secretary and Inspector of the Board,	...	18,685	11,833	7,767	19,600	11,000
(ii) Clerical Staff	...	3,957	1 997	2,053	4,050	(b) 5,500
(iii) Inferior Stoff,	...	1,116	685	865	1,550	1,600 (c)
2 *Travelling Allowances*	...					(d)
(i) Inspector and Staff	...	3,000	379	1,621	2,000	4,000
(ii) Non-official members of the Board	...	7,000	599	6,129	6,728	(d) 11,400
3. *Contribution to the Contributory Provident Fund*	...					
(i) Secretary and Inspector.	...	1,437	—	1,000	1,000	800
(ii) Clerical Staff.	...	332	—	150	150	300 (a)
4. *Contingencies and Stationery*	...	2,000	1,331	669	2,000	2,000
5. Books and Periodicals	...	150	2	148	150	200
6. *Miscellaneous*	...	140	101	39	140	214
7. *Passage Fund*	...	900	525	375	900	—
Totals	...	38,717	17,452	20 816	*38,268	37,014

Excluding the contribution which the Government of Sind have refused to pay.

NOTES ON THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1947-48 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1948-49.

(a) The decrease in the Budget Estimate for 1948-49 under Head 'Pay and Allowances' is due to the fact that it is expected a new Secretary and Inspector will be appointed next year whose emoluments will be less than those of the existing Secretary and Inspector.

(b) & (c) The increase in 'Pay and Allowances' in respect of Clerical and Inferior Staff is due to an increase in the rates of dearness and other compensatory allowances which will be granted to the servants of the Board if the Board sanctions them. It was intended when increased contributions were asked for from Government to appoint one more Junior Clerk. Because of the low funds during the current year this has not been done as yet. It is expected that this clerk will be appointed during the next year, and provision has been made accordingly

(d) The increase in the 'Travelling Allowances of Non-official members of the Board is due to the more meetings, it is anticipated will be held in the year 1948-49. It is expected that the Inspector also will do a great deal of touring to visit schools.

(e) The increase in the Board's contributions to the 'Contributory Provident Fund' is due to the new Clerical Staff who will subscribe to the Fund next year as allowed by the Provident Fund Rules. At present the Clerical Staff are not contributing as they are on three months probation.

F

(Item 6 of the Minutes)

The Inspector went to Naini Tal to attend the meeting of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee Meeting on the 5th and 6th July, 1947. At this meeting, in accordance with item (xxi) given on page 3 of "The Views of the Board on the Report of the Commission appointed for the purpose of carrying out a Survey of Anglo-Indian Education in India with a view to its Post-War Reconstruction" sent with this Agenda a Report was drawn up and sent to the Government of India regarding the economies to be affected as between grades of Anglo-Indian Schools. This report has not been printed, but a copy will be available at the meeting.

It has not been possible for the Inspector to tou because the funds of the Board have been low and due to preoccupation arising out of constitutional changes in the country some Governments have

taken long to consider the question put to them of paying increased contributions and to sanction payment. Then the Provincial and Central Auditor-Generals have taken much time to issue orders and make payment. In fact the majority of contributions are only now coming in. Further the disturbed condition of the country and the stoppage of trains for sometime has made it difficult to plan long tours. Then, as reported elsewhere, the Board's staff except one peon had to be recruited a fresh and taught their work.

For some days the Inspector worked in New Delhi to familiarise Mr. Anthony, the new Chairman, with the Board's affairs.

For the last time this year the Inspector was responsible for the setting, marking and moderating of thirteen Oriental Language papers. In addition he answered enquiries on Cambridge Examination matters.

At the request of the Sind Education Department the two Anglo-Indian Schools in Karachi were inspected in March, 1947. The Sind Government have instructed the Accountant General, Central Revenues, to refund the amount of travelling expenses incurred by the Board in this connection.

G

(Item 11 of the Minutes)

The following is letter No. 1888 42-47 dated the 2nd September 1947, was addressed by Mr. Austin, the Acting Chairman, to Members of the Board: –

"I have the honour to state that, with the partition of India, it is time to consider the reconstitution of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education. This Board consists of two nominees of the Government of India representing the Centrally Administered Areas, the Ministers of Education of each of the old eleven provinces and one non-official representative nominated by each such Provincial Government. Two of the provinces and the Centrally Administered Area of Baluchistan are now in.

Pakistan ; two other provinces have been divided and the very constitution under which the Inter-Provincial Board functions is in process of alteration. It is essential that the Board should be reconstituted to meet changing conditions This will be done in consultation with the interests concerned, but in the meantime it is essential to make satisfactory arrangements for the transformation of the old Board into a new.

It is not possible to call an emergent meeting of the Board as the majority of the official member are too busy to spare time. In addition travelling is unsatisfactory and the Board cannot afford at the present time to meet the expenses of such a meeting. Therefore I, as Chairman put the following resolutions before all members of the Board and call up on them to express their assent or dissent of each resolution :

(i) That in view of the essential re-organisation of the Board and for no fault of his own six months, notice of termination of his contract in accordance with the terms thereof be served on Mr. H. W. M. Sadleir, Secretary of the Board.

(ii) (*a*) That in view of the fact that his contract is being terminated whilst it has still three years to run, a sum of Rs. 4,000/- be paid to the Secretary as compensation.

(*b*) That the Chairman be authorised to pay compensation of Rs. 1 600/- to Mr. A. G. Butt, Head Clerk of the Board, if it is necessary to terminate his service also.

(iii) That the following provision shall be added to the first articles of the Constitution of the Board and labelled 1 (d)

"I (*d*) Up to two members co-opted by the Board to represent any special interest or organisation."

(iv) That under the clause now added to the Constitution, Mr. Frank R. Anthony, Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A. (Central), President-in-Chief, All-India Anglo-Indian Association, New Delhi be co-operated as a member of the Board to represent the Association.

(v) That as the last Chairman elected has left India as the present acting Chairman may leave shortly, Mr. Anthony be elected Chairman of the Inter-Provincial Board and be authorised to make arrangements consequent upon the termination of the services of the Secretary and re-constitution of the Board.

NOTES

(1) *Resolution* (*ii*)—The question of compensation was raised in the last meeting and tentatively approved in principle. Funds are available to pay this and this expense does not require the consent of any provincial or central Government. The Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate has made an yearly contributions of £100 to the Board as a token of appreciation for its works in arranging for the Syndicate's examinations during the period of the war. The burden of this work has fallen

on the Secretary and the Head Clerk, who has been in the service of the Board since 1936 and has served it faithfully and well and it is meet, therefore that it should be paid to them.

(2) *Resolution (iii)*—The Board has full power to alter its Constitution provided three quarters of the members voting agree. If agreed, the first article of Constitution will now read :—

The Board shall consist of

(a) Provincial Ministers of Education or their deputies ;

(b) An equal number of persons nominated by provincial Governments in consultation with Ministers of Education and the community concerned, in order to represent Anglo-Indian schools, and

(c) two nominees of the Government of India in order to represent the interest of the community in the centrally administered area; and

(d) two members co-opted by the Board to represent any special interest or organisation.

The Chairman shall be elected by the Board from among its members."

In elucidation of the above it is explained that the Board could not afford the expenses of an emergent meeting because due to the preoccupation of Government official with matters arising out of the partition of the country and to the disturbances in the country the ordinarily lengthy procedure by which contributions are received from Governments by the Board was rendered longer than ever this year. August and September were difficult months in Delhi, and hence in view of commitments and uncertainty of future receipts, the Acting Chairman felt it necessary to retain the money in hand to meet salaries of staff and in ather ways to keep the office going. This specially, if because due to the continuance of the disturbances no fresh income was received for some months. As a matter of fact it is only within the last few days that the Accountant, General, Central Revenues, has authorised payment of the majority of Provincial contributions.

Further, the Board's clerical staff at present is made up of just a Head Clerk. and Junior Clerk. Both of these were Muslims and Junior Clerk had already left, without notice, for Pakistan at the time the Acting Chairmen made his decision and the Head Clerk was seriously considering also going there. The Acting Chairman felt it would be unwise to call a meeting when the Board was likely to be left witout a single member of clerical staff. As it happened the disturbances in Delhi became serious a few days after letter No. 1888/42-47 had been issued and the Head Clerk also fled.

That it is necessary to terminate the contract of the present Secretary is to some extent due to the drop in income resulting from the separation from India of the Pakistan provinces of Sindh' N. W. F. P. and west Punjab but chiefly it is because the Acting Chairman felt the contemplated re-orgsnisation of the character and functions of the Board was likely to involve increased expendture which might not permit the Board to meet their commitments to their present Secretary that he felt the termination should be brought about.

Reference clause I(d) of the Constitution given in Resolution (iii) above since two members feel that one member of the Board is sufficient to represent any special interest, this Clause is amended to read:

'I (d) One member co-opted by the Board to represent any special interest or organisation.'

As regards resolutions (iii), (iv) and (v) regarding the Chairmanship of the Board, of the members in India who voted on these 12 members assented to and I dissented from them. Mr. F. R. Anthony, M.C.A., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, President-in-Chief, the Anglo-Indian Association, has therefore taken over the Chairmanship of the Board, Mr. Austin having left India.

Education and Public Health Department.

Endt. No.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

Model Press Delhi—250—18-6-1948.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Asst. Secy. to Govt. 27/8/48.

2620 E/48 5/1498/48 -37

C.F. 98.

Edn & PH Department.

REMINDER. C. Branch.

To The Director of Public Instruction

I ~~have the honour to invite~~ ~~am directed to invite~~ invite attention to Rc. 2620 E/48.

Govt. T.M. dt 3-9-48.

No. _____, dated _____ and

to request that the reply to it may be expedited

request that this reminder may be returned at once with information as to—

(1) the stage at which the matter now is,

(2) the date by which a reply may be expected, and

(3) the circumstances which have caused the delay.

Office E&PH Sectt. Rajat Jhaveri

Station Madras. Signature.

Date 6/12/48. Designation. Asst. Secretary to Govt.

SUBJECT. 6/12

Minutes of the XIV meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education held on 10-1-48.

P.T.O.

RC 2620 E1/48 Office of D.P.I. C.P. Madras
Dated 22-12-48

DDF

REPLY.

To The Secretary to Govt.,
Edn & Pub. Health Dept.

96728

A reply from the Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras, as to the decision of the Provincial Board at its meeting held on 27-9-48, on the Minutes of the XIV meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board is awaited. I shall submit my remarks as soon as the report is received from the Inspectress.

For Director of Public Instruction
Madras.

20.12.48
22-12-48

No. 309/4-48.

FROM

A.E.T. Barrow, Esq., B.A., H.Dip. Ed.,
Secretary to the Inter-Provincial Board
for Anglo-Indian Education,
Room No. 255, Old Secretariat,
Civil Lines,

To

All members of the Inter-Provincial Board
for Anglo-Indian Education.

Delhi, the 10th January, 6th July, 1948.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to enclose a copy of the Minutes of the Fourteenth meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education held at New Delhi on 10th January, 1948. The Proceedings in their present form have been attested by the Chairman and approved by those who were present at the meeting.

Yours faithfully,

A.E.T. Barrow.
Secretary.

Encl: (1)

nd. Submitted for personal. No other business called for. May be treated.

MINISTRY OF MADRAS 13 JUL 1948

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH 14 JUL 1948

52054

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

T.M. d.3-que 133 Eden(c)

(71)

To

Hon D.I.G.

Ref:- Minute of the XIV meeting of the Inter-Provincial Bd. for A.G. Eden held on 10-1-48.

Please consider and report whether any action is called for on the above minute.

DSM
3/9/48

Eden(c)

514 98/48

Re copy

3/9

P.- Bld 8-9-48

issued 8/9/48

E.R. 7/2

9/9/48

T.M. dated 11/4/49 (72) 135 E&P (G)

From,
The A.S.I. Good
E&P.H. dept.

To,
The D.P.I

P36EP

Issued
RP
12/4/49

Reference my T.M. dated 3/9/48 regarding the minute of the fourteenth meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education held at New Delhi on the 10th January 1948.

Please state when a reply may be expected.

11/4/49

11/4/49

11/4/49

P.C. to GO
Nov 1945

EPH C1

T.M. dated 20/5/49

From,

The A.S. to Govt
E.P.H. dept

To,

The D.P.I.

116
23/5

Issued
23/5/49

Reference:
My T.M dated 3/9/48 and reminder thereon dated 2/4/49 regarding the minutes of the fourteenth meeting of the Inter Provincial Board for Anglo Indian Education held at New Delhi on the 10th January 1948.

Please state when a reply may be expected

19/5/49

19/5/49

C.F. 32 (a).

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 7 MAY 1949

Department

From (Name)

Designation The Director of Public Instruction.

Station M A D R A S.

Received Registered

To

The Secretary to Government
Education & Public Health
Department.

Enclosures :

No. Rc. No. 11535 E1/46 dated dated 4--5-- 1949.

Sir,

Sub :- Education--Anglo-Indian-Reorganisation.

Ref :- My letter Rc. No. 11535 E1/46 dated 22--10--48
****

With my letter referred to above, a revised form of agreement between teachers and managements of A nglo-Indian schools was submitted for the approval of Government. I request the early orders of Government in the matter.

Yours faithfully

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

K.M.R. 5--5--

5/5/49

P.C. to go

Issued 9/11 Dpdy. C 12/11

31/10/11

T.M

138

(74)

EP/4 C/1

From The A.S. to Govt, EP.H dept
To, The D. P.I

Ref. Govt. U.O. Note No 8865-T-C1/48-7 Edn dated 28-9-49 regarding proposals for the Reorganisation of European education

Please expedite your reply

7/11/49

8/11/49

7/11/49

139

P.C. to [illegible] T.M dated 10/1/50

From,

To, The A.S. to Govt, Edn. Health dept.
The D.P.I.

Reference: Govt. U.O. Note No. 88684-C1/46-7 Edn dated 28-9-49 and E. my T.M. herein regarding Proposals for the Reorganisation of European Education

Please expedite your reply

10/1/50

(Sentinorged)

Issued
to
11/1/50.

140

75

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, dated the 8th February 1950.

POST COPY OF TELEPHONIC MESSAGE NO.2983-E1/49.

11 FEB 1950

10632

Sub:- Proposals for the reorganisation of Anglo-Indian Education.
Ref:- Your T.M. dated 10-1-50. p139 ante

***

A reply will be submitted shortly.

D. Ramachandra
9.2.50

For Director of Public Instruction.

To

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

KVS/9/2.

Edn
D

141

(76)

T.P. dated 7/3/50

28/8/50

From, Dept. of Govt,
Edn dept
To, The D. P. I.

Ref: Your ~~letter~~ T.P. No. 2983-E/49 dated 8.2.50 regarding the reorganisation of Anglo Indian Education

Please expedite your reply

TB
6/3/50

6/3/50

6/3/50

142

Edn
D

Re. to/o T.M. dated 21/4/50

From, The A.S. to Govt, Edn dept.
To, The D.P.I.

Ref: Your T.M.No. 2983-E1/49 dated 8.2.50 regarding the reorganisation of Anglo Indian Education

Please expedite Jour reply

143

(17)

Education Department (D)

D.O.No. 88654 D/47-2 Edn dated 15/6/50

My dear Reddi,

Anglo Indian Education - Reorganisation.

I am to invite ~~him~~ attention to ~~your~~ the P.C. of your T.M. No. 2983 E1/49, dated 8-2-1950 on the subject mentioned above and to enquire when your final reply may be expected.

Yours sincerely,

To
Sri D.S. Reddi M.A.(Oxon)
D.P.I.

Edu

Edu(D)

144

(18)

D.O.No. 88654-D/47-3 Edu dated 12-8-'50

My dear Reddi,

Anglo Indian education - Reorganisation

Pp 17-18 N.F.

Ref: Govt. U.O.Note No. 88654-C1/47-7 Edu dated 28.9.49.

—

In the U.O. note refered to above, papers relating to the reorganisation of Anglo Indian education were refered to your office for remarks. In your D.O. No. T.M.No. 2983-E1/49 dated 8-2-'50 your office reported that a reply will be sent shortly. As no reply was received, your office was again reminded in Sri R.D. Paul's D.O.No. 88654 D/47-2 Edu dated 15/6/50.

P 140 cf

To. The D.P.I (By name).

P 143 cf

I am to ask request that the matter may be personally looked into by you and an early report sent to Govt.

5/8/50

5-8-50.

12/8/50

12/8/50

D.O. Director of Public Instruction,

M a d r a s, 16th August 1950.

SECRETARY
17 AUG 1950
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

My dear Iyengar,

Sub: Anglo-Indian Education - Reorganisation -
Ref: Your D.O.No.88657-D/47-3, Education,
dated 12th August 1950.

A reply to Government U.O.Note No.88657-C1/47-7, Education, dated 28-9-49 is being sent to-day. I very much regret the delay that has taken place.

Yours sincerely,

To

S.A.Iyengar, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.

Education Department (D)

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION - Reorganisation - Recommendations of the Barne's Commission - Orders passed.

From the D.P.I., No. 11535 E/46, dated 6-11-1947
-do- " " 12-8-1948
-do- " " 22-10-1948

G.O. (MS) NO. 2792 Dated 7.10.50

The Government have considered very carefully the recommendations of the Barne's Commission appointed by the Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian Education to report on the Post War reconstruction of Anglo-Indian Education, the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the resolutions of the Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian Education thereon, in consultation with the Madras State Board for Anglo-Indian Education and the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and pass the following orders:

1. Appointment of teachers in Anglo Indian Schools: (Recommendation (1)): The appointment of teachers in Anglo-Indian schools will continue to be left to the discretion of managements. But qualified Indians should always be preferred to unqualified Anglo Indians and when once a qualified Indian is appointed on the staff he or she should not be sent away subsequently merely to provide for an Anglo-Indian.

2. Percentage of Indian pupils admitted in Anglo Indian Schools: (Recommendation (ii)) Orders have issued in G.O. No. 2017 Education, dated 13-7-1950 increasing the percentage of Indian pupils to be admitted into Anglo-Indian schools to 50 per cent of the strength of the school. The ~~Inspectress of Anglo Indian Schools~~ D.P.I. has been empowered to raise the percentage still higher in special cases.

3. Period of school education and period of compulsory education: Recommendation (4): The Government accept the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education that the period of school education for any Anglo-Indian child should normally extend from the age of five to seventeen and the period of free and compulsory education should be from the age of six to fourteen as in the Sargent Scheme. But when compulsion is eventually introduced throughout the

C.88657 C1/47

E.P.H.Deptt.(C1)

Schools - European - Grants-in-aid under the Code of Regulations for European and Anglo-Indian schools - Revision.

From the D.P.I. No.11535 E/46 dated 6-11-1947.

At present there is much disparity in the assessment and payment of grants for Indian and " European" Schools. With a view to reduce this, and with a view to bring generally the regulations governing the assessment and payments of grants to European Schools in line with those for Indian schools, the Director has proposed the changes specified in items (1) to (4) in para 3 of his letter at p.2 cf, with effect from 1-1-49. The Director has also reported that the managements of European schools have already been informed about these changes by the Inspectress of European schools.

As regards the question of a minimum provision of Rs. 8.05 lakhs to be made in the B.E. each year for European and Anglo-Indian Education, it may be noted that the relevent section 83 of the G.of India Act, 1935 has been omitted by the India (Provisional constitution) Order, 1947, which came into force on 15-8-1947. Hence the question of a prescribed minimum provision, or its reduction by a vote of the Legislature does not arise.

As the changes proposed by the Director are important at making sweeping changes in respect of European and Anglo-Indian schools, it is but proper that the Provincial Board for A.I. and European. Education should be consulted about the changes and their view ascertained before proceeding further. The Director has not reported whether this has been already done. He may perhaps be asked about it. Subject to orders a draft memo is submitted for approval. Public

Pub (Genl-B) Dept

The notes of E&P.H. above may be perused. The file has been sent to this Dept apparently to have it confirmed whether section 83 of the G.of I. Act has been omitted or not. 'A' in E&PH note above

2

is confirmed. The file may be returned to Edn H.

9/12/47 9.12.47

10/12/47

E & P.H
@ 1

Pub Gen B
no: 2655/47-1
11-12-47.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
97762
11 DEC 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Secretary, E. & P.H.

Please see herewith a representation from a member of the Anglo-Indian community. I understand that the Government of India have made certain specific guarantees for Anglo-Indian education. Until such time as we are informed of the manner in which Anglo-Indian education is dealt with, nothing need be done to alter the existing state of affairs with regard to Anglo-Indian education.

1 SA
11-12-47

H.M. Education.

Copy to the D.P.I.

E & P.H (a)

As regards A above kind attention is solicited to the notes in para 3 on pp 6-7 of. No official intimation in this regard has been received by the Govt. so far. Orders whether the Govt. of India may be addressed as to whether the position at A above is correct.

The file was sent to Public dept because the proposal of the D.P.I. involved a change in the existing policy in the matter of grant in aid to European and Anglo-Indian Schools. Their presumption at A on the previous page is not correct. However it is proposed not to pursue the question at present, Public need not be sent to Public dept.

Balance

For orders as to circulation.

16/12/47

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
17 DEC 1947
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

21.12.47.

24/12/47

[Letter Rep. no: 88657/E1/47-2 Edn dated 5-1-48.]

Secretary, E.& P.H.

Please see herewith the letter and the copy of the proceedings of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India on the subject of minority rights. I want the information with reference to Anglo-Indian education. With regard to education the relevant clauses are (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) in page 3. As far as I know these are not yet been approved by the Constituent Assembly but still to a certain extent, I hope, we must respect it unless it is rejected by the Constituent Assembly. This may be put up with the relevant file.

10374

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
11 FEB 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

1 SA
11-2-48

H.M. Education.

According to section 83 of the Govt. of India Act 1935, a grant should be made for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian and European communities for education not less than the amount than the averaged of the grants made for their benefit in the

10 financial years ended on 31-3-33. With reference to this section, the average after total grants for 10 years ending 31-3-33 was fixed at Rs. 8.05 lakhs. Accordingly this dept. Want to provide for a sum not less than this amount, in the B.E. for European and Anglo-Indian Education. Actually a budgetary provision of Rs. 13.05 13.5 lakhs is made. But with the issue of the India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947, which came into force from 15-8-47, section 83 after Govt. of India Act, 1935 has ceased to be operative. This leaves the Provincial Govt. legally free to make any provision it likes for ~~for~~ Anglo-Indian and European Education, in accordance with the code of Regulations for European Schools.

2/. The Advisory Committee after I.C.A. on the subject of Minority Rights has in its report dated 8-8-47, recommended that 1) that the present grants to Anglo-Indian education made by the central and Provincial Govts. should be continued unchanged for 3 years after the coming into force of the Federal Constitution

2) that after the expiry of first 3 years, the grants may be reduced by 10% and by a further 10% after the 6th year and again by a further 10% after the ninth year and that after the 10th year, special concessions to Anglo-Indians shall cease, and

3) that during the 10 year period, 40% of the vacancies in all such State-Aided Anglo-Indian Schools shall be made available to members of other communities. These recommendations have still to be approved by the I.C.A. and if approved become operative

(84)

only from the date of inauguration of the new Constitution. HH (Edn) has reminded that till then, these recommendations should be respected to a certain extent by this Govt.

3/. As stated above, the Advisory Committee has recommended that the present grants to Anglo-Indian education should be continued unchanged for 3 years after coming into force of the new Constitution. It is not clear whether the expression 'present grants' should be taken to refer to the actual provision now made for A.I. education or to the minimum provision required to be made under section 83 of the Govt. of India Act 1935. As against the minimum provision of Rs. 8.05 lakhs required to be made by this Govt. in making a provision of Rs. 13.5 lakhs. Even while section 83 was operative, it was open to this Govt. to reduce the provision from Rs. 13.5 lakhs to Rs. 8.05 lakhs. If now, the Advisory Committee's recommendation is taken to refer to the actual provision that is made, it will not be open to this Govt. to effect this reduction at all.

4/. It may be mentioned in this connection that in the case of the Lawrence Military School, Royal Lawrence Military School, Lovedale, it has been decided in consultation that the annual grant of Rs. 32,000/- payable to the school, should be reduced from to Rs. 25,000/- for the current year (1947-8). This annual grant of Rs. 32000/- had been taken into account for purposes of calculation of the minimum provision required to be made for A.I. education with reference to section 83 of the Govt. of India Act, 1935. The reduction

of Rs. 7000/- in the grant payable to the school involves a corresponding reduction in the total grants provided for A.-I. Education. If is for orders whether in view of this, the above decision will be reviewed in the light of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

5/- As regards the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that 20% of the vacancies in all State-Aided Anglo-Indian Schools should be known open to members of other communities; admission to Anglo-Indian Schools is now regulated by article 131 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, which lays down that no grants shall be given to any school in which the number of non-Europeans exceeds 1/3 of the total number of pupils or to any school in the infant and primary sections of which the number of non-Europeans exceeds one third of the total number of pupils in such sections. In cases of special difficulty, the Inspector of European Schools may permit the admission of non-Europeans to the limit of 20% of the strength of the school subject to the condition that no further admission should be made as vacancies occur till the prescribed percentage of 33⅓% is reached. Perhaps with reference to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, this article may be amended to make it obligatory on the part of European & A.-I. Schools to admit ~~to~~ members of other communities upto 20% of the school strength. The D. P. I. will have to be consulted.

6/ With reference to the remarks at para 5, the above note may be circulated to the W&C(Edn)

27/2/48

27/2/48

Cs
27/2/48.

9 Circulate; & work is in hand. Question, as to wait until the principle is actually enforced in the institutions. (Remember, under G.O. referred to, in the actual working more provision than the previous Notification under Rules relied). We may also explain in Circular/Admission Act to make clear, as in first question, that the reference is to the previous Notification or the actual provision made.

Put up draft.

27/2/48

B/M
1/3

7

(85)

In the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, certain proposals by the All India Anglo-Indian and European Education Board were considered. Those proposals wanted the following two reforms to be made in Anglo Indian Schools:

(1) That the restriction of 40% be removed and no restrictions be placed hereafter.

(2) That hereafter the Anglo Indian Schools should come in a line with the general system of education and that even in the matter of languages, the old ideal of having a working knowledge of the regional language should change into an efficient mastery of the region

This reform will bring it very much in a line with o system of education. I have sent these suggestions to th of Anglo-Indian Schools to be examined and reported to me. reminded and asked to submit her report on that. On receipt of her report, this may be put up to me.

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
R - MAR 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ISA
8.3.48

The draft below is for approval.

B/M
11/3/48 S by hand

Cs
9/3/48.

27 cf [Memo. No. 88654 C1/27-3 Edn. dated 12-3-48]

of Rs. 2000/- in the grant payable to the school involves a corresponding reduction in the total grants provided for A.-I. Education. It is for orders whether in view of this, the above decision will be reviewed in the light of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

5/-d As regards the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that 40% of the vacancies in all State-Aided Anglo-Indian Schools should be thrown open to members of other communities; admission to Anglo-Indian Schools is now regulated by article 131 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, which lays down that no grants shall be given to any school in which the number of non-Europeans exceeds 1/3 of the total number of pupils or to any school in the infant and primary sections of which the number of non-Europeans exceeds one third of the total number of pupils in such sections. In cases of special difficulty, the Inspector of European Schools may permit the admission of non-Europeans to the limit of 40% of the strength of the school subject to the condition that no further admissions should be made as vacancies occur till the sanctioned percentage of 33⅓% is reached. Perhaps with reference to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, this article may be amended to make it obligatory that all European & A.-I. Schools should admit 40% members of other communities upto 40% of the school strength. The D.P.I. will have to be consulted.

6/- With reference to the remarks of the Secretary in para 3, the above note may be circulated to the Ministers.

DPI 27/2/48

Cs 28/2/48.

DPI 2/3

We could not think of any specific provision in the Act which could be invoked for the purpose of reducing the grant. Even if there were such a provision in the Act, we have been advised that it would not be desirable to resort to it in the present circumstances.

I think this, as well as the first question, may wait until the principle is actually applied in the Budget. (Meanwhile, under the 1st question, we are advised that there is provision in the present Budget under the Reduction Rule heading).

May also explain to Minister that the reference in the first question, namely, to the Reduction Rule, is to the proposed provision in the Budget.

DPI 4/3 Mr. (Ca.)

(85)

In the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, certain proposals by the All India Anglo-Indian and European Education Board were considered. Those proposals wanted the following two reforms to be made in Anglo Indian Schools:

(1) That the restriction of 40% be removed and no restrictions be placed hereafter.

(2) That hereafter the Anglo Indian Schools should come in a line with the general system of education and that even in the matter of languages, the old ideal of having a working knowledge of the regional language should change into an efficient mastery of the regional language.

This reform will bring it very much in a line with our own general system of education. I have sent these suggestions to the Inspectress of Anglo-Indian Schools to be examined and reported to me. She may be reminded and asked to submit her report on that. On receipt of her report, this may be put up to me.

ISA 8.3.48

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

Cs 9/3/48.

The draft below is for approval.

DPI 11/3/48 S 14 Mar

27 cf

[Memo. No. 88654 C1/P1-3 Edn. dated 12-3-48]

6

8

9

Secretary, E. & P.H.

(86)

Please see herewith a representation from Mr. Purshotamsing L.Bajaj, President of the Sindhi Hindu Refugees Relief Committee. In order to accommodate them, I think it may be good to do as suggested by them. This will solve the problem of the ~~Anglo-Indian and European Schools in raising the percentage of Indian students in them~~ refugees and will also solve the problem of want of strength in European Schools. The matter may be referred to the Inspectress of European Schools and she may be asked to send a reply immediately.

ISA
28.2.48.

H.M. Education.

A draft memo to the D.P.S.

JSM
28/2/48

[Memo: No. 14985 e/ps-1 Edn. dated 28-2-48
from the D.P.S. No. 2642 E/7 dated 11-3-48
Please see the letter at p30 cf,
the minute of H.M. (Edn) above and the letter of the
D.P.S. at p32 cf. The D.P.S. has suggested that to
provide for the admission of Sindhi Hindu Refugee
students in European Schools, the percentage limit
for the admission of non-Europeans in European
and Anglo-Indian Schools should be raised from
40 to 49 subject to the condition that the resultant
additional seats should be filled only by
refugees from Pakistan and other areas. Ordinarily
admission of non-Europeans in European and
Anglo-Indian Schools shall not exceed 1/3 of
the strength of the school concerned, but in cases of
special difficulty, the Inspector of European Schools
may permit the admission of non-Europeans to the

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 FEB 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
14985

limit of 40% after strength after school subject to the condition that no further admission should be made as vacancies occur till the sanctioned ~~the~~ percentage of 33⅓ is reached. Attention is in this connection invited to the recommendations of the Advisory committee after I.E.A. at p25 cf, the minutes of HM (Edn) at p3 ante, ~~the~~ para 5 after notes at p6 ante, and the minutes of HM (Edn) at p7 ante It is for orders whether in view after recommendation after Advisory committee that only 40% after seats in Anglo-Indian and European schools should be available for non-Europeans, the ~~prop~~ present proposal after D.P.I. that 49% should be made available will be approved and if so, it is for orders

(1) whether it should be made obligatory on all European and Anglo-Indian schools ~~to~~ to admit non-Europeans upto 49% and

(2) whether as proposed by the D.P.I., the additional seats that will become available to non-Europeans in account after this, should all be reserved for Sindhi ~~Hindu~~ Hindu Refugee Students, or whether it will be enough if they are given preference only in filling up these seats

2/ The file may be circulated to the HM. (Edn).

It may be made clear to Mr. Cadell, at time of issue of proceedings, that the present 40% is to the extent necessary to accommodate Sindhi Hindu refugees, upto 49% only

Please see above. There will be no relaxing of 'Non-Asian' up to 49% but the extra accommodation is to be only for Sindhi Hindu refugees.

Edn. no. 88657 e/P7-A
17-3-48.

Public (Refugees) Dept
G.O.No. 746
17 MAR 1948
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Notes at pp 9-10 above may be perused. As the language difficulty is common, not only to Sindhi Hindu Refugees but to students from all non-Muslim refugees from West Pakistan, whatever benefits are contemplated may be made applicable

(87)

18/3/48

Public (Refugees) Dept
G.O.No. 746/48-1.
18-3-48.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 MAR 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPTT.
20646

Please see the notes from pp 9 & 10 ante. The suggestion of Pub (Refugees) at pp 10 ante, may be accepted. The file may be circulated for orders.

18/3

Edn. H(c)

T.S.A.
23-3-48

A.P.V.O.P.R. 23/3
H.E.

The draft below is for approval. No amendment to the code seems necessary, as it is non-mandatory

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S SECRETARIAT
26 MAR 1948
4721

[Memo No. 88657 e1/47-5 dated 31-3-48]

p36 cf

Extract of the minute of H.M. (Edn.) from the file bearing current No. 99260.

***

"We may not interfere with regard to the above case but I think hereafter the principles laid down by the Inspectress in the Inspection Report as applying to European schools need not apply. It need not be necessary for them to have a majority of Anglo-Indian and European teachers. The agreement approved

by Govt. for Secondary Schools may be made to apply hereafter in the case of European Schools also. The Inspectress of European Schools may be instructed on these lines"

T. S. A.
3-4-48.

From the D.P.I. Rem. No. 11535 E/46 dated 7-11-47
The report at pp 39-40 c.f. may be circulated to the Hon'ble (Edn) for orders with reference to his minutes at p 7 ante.

2/ As regards the points raised in the minutes extracted above; in the Code of Regulations for European Schools, there is no provision that European and Anglo-Indian Schools should have a majority of Europeans and Anglo-Indians on their Mgt. But till now the Govt: have recognized the principle, that these schools should have a majority of European and A.S. boys on their rolls - please see article 131(c) of the code of Regulations insisting on this as a condition of aid. The Inspectress of European Schools would appear to have issued the instructions at p 38 c.f. apparently with the idea, that schools having a majority of European and A.S. boys should also have a majority of European and A.S. teachers; and presumably this had also been the practice so far. H.M.(Edn.) has now suggested, that this practice need not be followed hereafter. The proposal would involve a radical change in the character of these schools. It is therefore for consideration whether before it is given effect to, it may be referred to the Provincial Bd. for European and A.S. Edn. for consideration along with the other proposals referred to at p 7 ante.

3/ With regard to the other point, that the agreement approved for secondary schools should be adopted for European Schools also, it may be mentioned that in appendix 28 of the code of Regulations for European schools, the Govt. have already prescribed a model form of agreement which is to be adopted by every school with such modifications, as the Inspectress may approve. Compared to this, the agreement approved in G.O. 2406 Edn. dated 7-11-47 for secondary schools, gives some security of service to teachers. This latter may therefore be adopted for European schools also, with suitable modifications. This question also may be referred to the Provl. Bd. for European & A.S. Edn. and it may also be asked to consider whether the agreement may specifically provide for prohibition against teachers being sent away, merely on the ground that there is a majority of Indians on the Mgt. For orders

Mgr done by A

(86)

The changes suggested by the Central Advisory Board of Education with reference to European and Anglo Indian schools referred to on p.39 c.f. may be referred to the Provincial Board for Anglo Indian and European Education.

The matter of adopting the agreement for teachers as provided for under the rules for secondary schools may also be considered by that body.

The matter whether the separate examination for Anglo Indian schools must be retained, may also be considered at the next meeting of the Board.

The Inspectress of European and Anglo Indian schools may be asked to summon a meeting of the Provincial Board on the 19th May at 3.30 p.m.

TSH
30-4-48

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

4

With reference to the orders at p13 ante, the draft below is for approval.
[Some papers noted from the p.c.to the 4th have since been added to the file - please see pp 41-68 ante]

DM 3/5/48 S 4/5/48.

S 21/5/48 Hem. No. 88657/C (pp 1-68 end. 3 sets) pp 69 ante

From the D.P.S. Rep. No. 11535-E (pp 1 end. 12 sets) pp 13 ante

Of the various points which were referred to the Provincial Bd. for A.S. Edn. in the memo: at pp 69-70, the Bd. has considered only a few points. It has yet to consider points Nos 2 to 6 mentioned at pp 39-40 ante. The D.P.S. has however sent a report on the points considered by the Bd. With regard to the other points, the D.P.S. says that the Inspectress has been asked to note whether they will be considered at the next meeting of the Bd. This may be over till the Bd. has considered the other points and the D.P.S. has reported on them. Submitted that it would be better to have the proposals for the re-organization of A.S. Edn. dealt with as a complete whole, and not in any piecemeal manner as they are at present.

S 21/5/48. DM 4/9/48 S 4/9/48.

C No. 65110/48/C: From the D.P.I., Rep. No. 11535 E/46, dt 30/8/48 — page 72 ante
Extracts of notes dated 22.7.48 and 23-8-1948. — pages 79 to 81 ante
C No. 80244/48/C, From the D.P.I., Rep. No. 11535-E/46, dt 22/10/48. — pages 85-93 ante

xxxxx

The papers at pages 77-93 ante may be perused.
With reference to 'A' above, the Inspectress has replied to the D.P.I. that the four remaining items will be considered in the next meeting of the Board. It is presumed that the proposals for the revised

A
C
B — In the ultimate analysis, the proposals may be interlinked

page 77 ante

(89)

the revised agreements at pages 85-93 ante may also be considered only after the receipt of the D.P.I's further proposals on the remaining items - vide the note at 'B' on page 14 ante.

This may, therefore, continue to be seen with reference to 'C' on p. 14 ante.

DM 15/11/48 S 16/11/48.

886 52/47

P20

16

p20

17

E. & P. H. Dept.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION (90)

---

pp 73-74, 77, 93, 103, 105 & 109 ef

Letters from the D.P.I., No.11535, dated 12th Aug. 48, 30th August 1948, 22nd October 1948, 28th Novr. 1948, 1st December 1948 and 2nd December 1948.

Report-portal

pp 43-50 ef

pp 73-74, 105-108, 109-110. ef

p 81 ef

pp 41 & 69-70 Cf

p 79 ef

This file is about the reorganisation of Anglo-Indian Education and it deals with the following matters:-

(a) The recommendations of the Barne's Commission - a Commission appointed by the Inter-Provincial Board to report on the Post-war Reconstruction of Anglo-Indian Education and the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education thereon.

(b) The recommendations of the Madras Provincial Board on some of the above questions and the remarks of the D.P.I. on them.

(c) The recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee regarding grant to Anglo-Indian Schools.

At the instance of the H.M.(Edn.) certain selected recommendations of the Borne's Committee and the Central Advisory Board of Education were referred to the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education for consideration. Subsequently the Govt. of India asked that the action on the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education should be intimated to them in due course. It is therefore necessary to examine these recommendations. This has been done in the sectional notes below. It will be seen that the Provincial Board and the D.P.I. have not considered some of the recommendations. The sectional notes may be forwarded to the D.P.I. and he may be asked to addk his remarks in the appropriate places.

BM 26/9/49

The examination has been seen. D.P.I. may

18

please add his remarks, as soon as possible

D. P I

27/9

DPI (with Secretariat notes & copy of rules to p 178 ante

Sent to DPI with U.O.No 88657-C1/46-7 dated 28.9.49

U.O.No. 2983 E1/49 dated 14.8.50.

(91)

SUBJECT: Anglo-Indian Education - Re-organisation.

REFERENCE: Government U.O.No.88657 C1/46-7, Edn., dated 28-9-49.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 17 AUG 1950 24099 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Submitted.

2. Recommendation(1) I agree that the last sentence in Article 69 of the Code of Regulations should be deleted.

The appointment of teachers in Anglo-Indian schools may continue to be left to the discretion of the managements, but the safeguards suggested in the case of non-Anglo-Indian teachers in the note may be incorporated in the rules.

No change in the present set-up is called for at present.

3. Recommendation (2): Government have already increased the percentage to 50 % and have also empowered the Inspectress of Anglo-Indian Schools to raise this still further.

4. Recommendation (3): This may be accepted with the modification that in the course of time Anglo-Indian Education should fit with the general framework of the scheme of Secondary Education existing in this State. I invite reference also to my remarks on Recommendation No.(9).

5. Recommendation (4): This may be generally accepted with the observation that when compulsion is eventually introduced throughout the State the age range prescribed for non-Anglo-Indian communities will apply.

6. Recommendation (5): ~~The~~ A Committee is working at the scheme and when its recommendations are received they will be submitted to Government. I am not in favour of any special schools being opened by Government for the exclusive benefit of Anglo-Indians. If the community itself establishes such schools they will be entitled to grant according to the rules.

PTO

7. Recommendation (6): In G.O.Ms.No.44, Edn., dated 6-1-50 Government have approved the new syllabus in the Regional languages passed by the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education for adoption in Anglo-Indian Schools. The Inspectress will be instructed to introduce these syllabuses in Std. I and progressively extend it to other standards in subsequent years.

The question of introducing Hindi is under consideration. I invite the attention of Government in this connection to T.M. by post dated 9-1-50 and my reply T.M. No.3409 E/48 dated 22-3-50.

8. Recommendation (7): Proposals regarding the qualifications and scale of pay for language teachers are under consideration. I invite your attention to T.M. by post dated 9-1-50 and my reply T.M. No.3409 E/48 dated 22-3-50.

9. Recommendation (8): The existing syllabus in Indian History in Anglo-Indian Schools has been considered to be satisfactory by the Madras State Board for Anglo-Indian Education. I invite your attention in this connection to ~~your~~ my Endorsement R.C.No.2268 E1/49 dated 23-1-50.

10. Recommendation (9): I do not think that it would be correct to allow these schools to present their candidates for examinations conducted by authorities outside the Dominion. However, if it is felt that such a restriction would cause great hardship, I recommend that ~~the~~ a time-limit of 3 to 5 years may be prescribed after which schools presenting candidates for such examinations will not be entitled to receive any grant.

11. Recommendation (10): The number and grade of scholarships as set out in Chapter IV of the Code are quite adequate. I am not in favour of extending the scheme to members of other communities except where

(92)

where suitable Anglo-Indian candidates are not available.

12. Recommendation (11): I am issuing necessary instructions to the Inspectress as desired.

13. Recommendation (12): The existing position is as follows: There are at present only two Anglo-Indian Training Schools for Women. There is no training school for men where High Grade and Middle Grade training is provided for. The Middle Grade training course is for two years and is intended for teachers who have passed the Matriculation or European High School Examination. The High Grade training is also for a period of two years and is intended for candidates who have passed the Intermediate or the Cambridge Higher School Certificate. Teachers belonging to both these categories can teach only up to the Middle School classes. Anglo-Indians are entitled to seek admission in the existing training colleges, though the number ~~fixing~~ availing themselves of this concession is extremely small. Proposals for ~~adopting~~ deputing eligible men candidates for High Grade training at St.Mary's School, Poona, have been submitted to Government.

The question of bringing Article 92 of the Code in conformity with Rule 104 of the M.E.R. will be taken up by me.

14. Recommendation (13): I have no remarks to offer.

15. Recommendation (14): The resolution passed by the Madras State Board of Anglo-Indian Education on this is as follows:

"As the future commitments relating to Anglo-Indian Education will change in the course of the next 14 to 15 years it was considered not possible to give a guarantee now, with regard to the future scale of pay of teachers working in Anglo-Indian Schools."

For the present the scale of pay of teachers may be left to the discretion of managements of schools but they may be required to see that there is no disparity

disparity in the scales adopted for members of different communities.

As the special protection given to Anglo-Indian Schools will lapse at the end of ten years it is perhaps desirable to inform all Anglo-Indian managements that from 1-1-1951 grants for teachers working in Anglo-Indian Schools will be assessed according to the rates approved for non-Anglo-Indian Secondary Schools. As these scales are definitely lower than those adopted for Anglo-Indian Schools protection will naturally have to be given to the existing incumbents in Anglo-Indian schools as ~~x~~ long as they continue to be in service.

As regards Provident Fund, teachers in Anglo-Indian schools enjoy the benefit of the T.P.F. for teachers in non-pensionable service. No changes are, therefore, necessary.

16. Recommendation (15): No amendment to any article of the Code is necessary as even at present items of expenditure relating to Passage, Overseas, allowance etc., are disallowed in assessing the teaching grant.

17. Recommendation (16): The Inspectress reports that in the absence of educational census figures in respect of Anglo-Indian pupils of school-going age, introduction of compulsory education may not be possible. She thinks that it is generally assumed that all Anglo-Indian pupils are receiving adequate education and that, therefore, the present position may be allowed to continue.

18. Recommendation (17): The Government is actually making a provision of 13.5 lakhs for Anglo-Indian Education as against the minimum provision of 8.05 lakhs according to the Government of India Act of 1935. I may be informed whether the budget provision

provision for Anglo-Indian Education should be with reference to the 1935 Act or with reference to the actual budget provision made for Anglo-Indian Education in the year ~~previous~~ prior to the coming into force of the new Constitution. Even if Government is required to provide only 8 lakhs, the existing budget provision may have to continue to avoid hardship. For the present, therefore, it will suffice if the existing provision is not increased under any circumstances. At the end of the three year period when a 10 % cut is made the suggestions at 'A' on page 40 of the Secretariat note may be examined. I am also not in favour of according recognition to any new Anglo-Indian School as they will mainly serve the needs of non-Anglo-Indian communities, particularly with reference to the orders of Government in G.O.Ms.No.2017, Education, dated 13-7-50.

19. Recommendation(18): The grants paid to the Anglo-Indian railway schools may be continued as at present.

20. Recommendation (19): No action is called for. Under the provisions of Article 159 of the Code, boarding subsidy grants are paid to the children of railway employees to continue their education beyond the Primary school stage.

21. Recommendation (20): Necessary instructions are being issued to the Inspectress as desired.

22. Recommendation (21): No remarks are called for

23. Recommendation (22): The question of appointing Career Masters can be considered only as a general question.

PTO.

24. Recommendation (23): I have no remarks to offer.

25. Recommendation (24): -do-

26. Recommendation (25): -do-

27. Recommendation (26): -do-

28. Recommendation (27): -do-

29. Recommendation (28): -do-

30. Recommendation (29): -do-

31. Resolutions of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education held at Delhi:

Resolution IV: A training school for Anglo-Indian men teachers never existed in this Province. Anglo-Indians who volunteered for undergoing teachers' training were sent to the Chelmsford Training College, Ghora Gali, now in Pakistan, paying stipends from Provincial Funds. Subsequently, the Doveton Training School intended for Anglo-Indian Mistresses decided to extend the training to men teachers also. For the last 25 years only very few Anglo-Indian men volunteered for teachers training, sometimes one candidate a year, sometimes none.

The Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education resolved that in order to meet the existing great need for suitably trained Anglo-Indian teachers consequential on the closing of the Ghora Gali and Doveton Training ~~School~~ Colleges, the Provincial Govts. be requested to depute prospective teachers with adequate stipends to St.Mary's Training College, Poona, in addition to providing any suitable facilities they can in this direction in their own Province.

Adequate facilities exist in this Province for training Anglo-Indian women teachers. So Anglo-Indian women need not be deputed to Poona. As St. Mary's Training College, Poona, has offered to train Anglo-Indian men, it was recommended that 3 stipends at

at the rate of Rs.30/- per mensem may be sanctioned by Government for prospective Anglo-Indian men who may volunteer for teachers' training. Graduate teachers join the local training colleges.

Resolution V: At present there is provision for training 20 teachers a year in Church Park and 20 in alternate years in St. Teresa's, Cannanore. In 1948 only 7 Anglo-Indians were admitted for training at Church Park and 10 in 1949. Government may permit the Church Park and St.Teresa's Training Schools to admit non-Anglo-Indians also for training if sufficient number of Anglo-Indians are not admitted in any year and non-Anglo-Indians may also be paid the same rate of stipends.

No extra expenditure is involved in the proposal.

Resolutions, XIII, XXV, XXVI and XXVII: I have no remarks to offer.

As regards the Draft Agreement, I request that the existing sub-para of Article 119 may be amended as follows:

"The terms of the agreement should be as prescribed in Appendix 48."

The Inspectress is being requested to amend the draft agreement form submitted by her with reference to the amendment issued by Government in G.O.Ms.No. 2784, Education, dated 6-9-49 and with reference to the point mentioned in para 3 of the Secretariat note on p.79 c.f. Accordingly the draft agreement will be submitted to Government after its receipt.

I much regret the delay that has occurred in replying to the reference.

6/14/V

D.P.I.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

26

16
5/10

Education (D)

8865/47

Please see the further remarks of the D.P.I on pp 19-25 ante.

They have been extracted at the appropriate places in the sectional notes and noted on.

KB
16/9/50.

Specific orders are required
OP
20/9/50. only on the points raised
on pp 4, 23, 32, 36, 41,
44, 68 and 69 of the
sectional notes

DPM
25/9/50

A draft order is submitted. May be circulated to HM(E&L)
for approval

DPM
4/10/50

KB
2/9/50.

OP
29/9/50

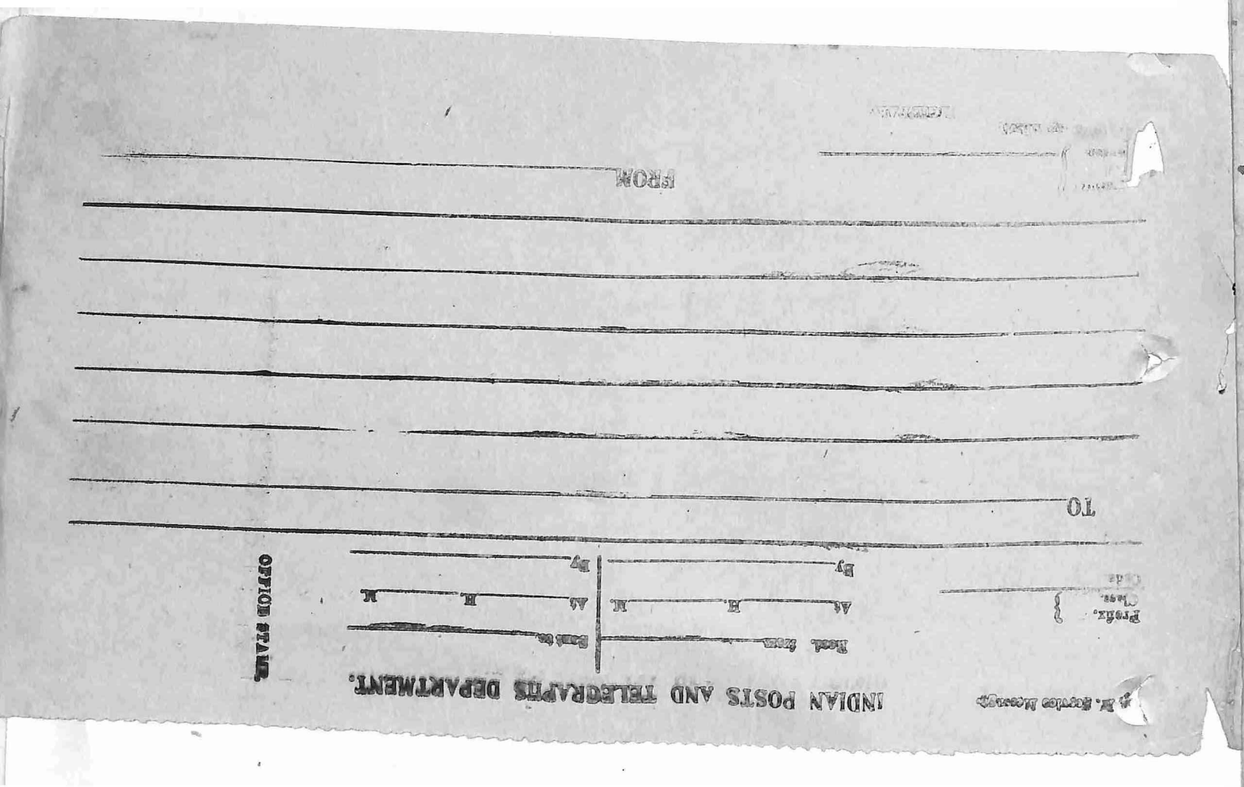
SECRETARY
6 OCT 1950
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

HM(E&L)

HM(E&L)

94

Sectional Notes



Sectional Note (95)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

I. That in the interests of the Anglo-Indian community and its special religious and cultural needs it is essential that Anglo-Indian schools should continue to exist.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

(i) That Recommendation I be extended to read: 'That the continued existence of Anglo-Indian schools is essential in the interests of the Anglo-Indian community, its special religious and cultural needs and of the other communities the schools serve'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(i) & (2): The Committee noted that the standard and the quality of training in the schools hitherto maintained mainly for the Anglo-Indian and European pupils had been greatly appreciated by the public in India, and that a good number of Indian children had competed and continued to compete for seats in such schools. The committee, therefore, consider it in the interests both of Anglo-Indian and other children that such school should continue as a part of the nation's educational system and foster their cultural background also inculcate a sense of discipline among the pupils The Committee did not, however, consider it practicable to adopt the maximum of 40% recommended for pupils of other communities and felt that the case of each institution should be considered on merits. It was, however, necessary that Anglo-Indians should be given preference for admission to the schools and after their claims have been met, the remaining seats may be allotted to other communities. At the same time, steps should be taken to improve other existing schools and bring them up to the standard of the European and Anglo-Indian schools.

GOVT. MEMO NO.88657 C1/47-6 Edn. dated 3-5-48.(Extract)

The H.M.(Edn.) desires that a meeting of the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education should be called for the 19th May 1948 at 3-30 p.m. to consider the proposals for the re-organisation of European and Anglo-Indian Education referred to in the letter cited above and also the following proposals:-

x x x

(2) whether as required by the Inspectress of European schools in her inspection reports (extracts forwarded with letter No.202-E/48 dated 3-3-48 of the D.P.I.) it is necessary for European and Ango-Indian schools to have a majority of Europeans and Anglo-Indians on their staff and whether this practice may not be discontinued particularly having regard to the proposal to remove the restriction on the admission of Indian boys to these schools (also referred to the Board for consideration); and

---

Recommendation of the
Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held on 19-5-48.

---

x x x

The ~~education~~ question whether it is necessary to have a majority of European and Anglo-Indians on the staff of European and Anglo-Indian schools, was dealt with. As there is no rule that this should be the case, it was left to the managements of schools to appoint either Anglo-Indian or Indian teachers with suitable qualifications.

D.P.I's remarks in his letter No.11535-E/46 dated 12th Aug. 1948.

The appointment of teachers whether Anglo-Indian or Indians may be left to the managements of the schools concerned but if qualified and suitable Anglo-Indian or European teachers are not available, then the managements may be required to appoint qualified and suitable Indian teachers in preference to untrained Anglo-Indian and European teachers.

Item 1. That Anglo-Indian Schools should continue to exist as part of the national educational system has already been recognized by the Indian Constituent Assembly which has made special provisions in the draft constitution, securing the future of these schools. The Provincial Govt. have little left to say in the matter, but they may following the recommendation of the Madras Provincial Board above, insist that anything in the nature of an exclusive reservation for the Anglo-Indian community should be avoided. The D.P.I. may be asked to go through the ~~C~~code of ~~R~~regulations for ~~European~~ and Anglo-Indian Schools and suggest the deletion of articles which ~~so much of~~ contain discrimination against Indian pupils, like the one in article 69 which allows the collection of higher fees from Indian pupils in special circumstances.

2. Closely allied with this matter is the question of appointment of Indians in Anglo-Indian Schools as teachers. Hitherto the Dept. has insisted that consistent with the character of these schools, Anglo-Indian Schools should have a majority of European and Anglo-Indians on their staff. This policy has naturally adversely affected the prospects of many an Indian teacher who joined the staff of these schools. ~~"~~ in view of the changed conditions it has become necessary

to evolve a more realistic policy which will be in consonance with the recommendation of the Provincial Board that anything in the nature of an exclusive reservation for the Anglo-Indian community should be avoided. On this particular point the Provincial Board has recommended that as there is no rule that there should be a majority of European and Anglo-Indians on the staff of Anglo-Indian Schools, it may be left to the managements of schools to appoint either Anglo-Indian or Indian teachers with suitable qualifications. The D.P.I. while he is in general agreement with this recommendation, however, considers that if qualified and suitable Anglo-Indian or European teachers are not available, then the managements should be required to appoint qualified and suitable Indian teachers in preference to untrained Anglo-Indian and European teachers.

3. As mentioned before the future of Anglo-Indian Schools have been guaranteed by provisions in the Draft Constitution. So long as there are ~~going~~ to special schools for Anglo-Indians, it stands to reason that these schools should be staffed by a substantial number of members of the same community but not necessarily by Europeans - see recommendation 15. The Govt. may, therefore, accept the recommendation that the appointment of teachers in Anglo-Indian Schools may as now be left to the discretion of the managements but they may insist

(1) that a qualified Indian shall always be preferred to an unqulaified Anglo-Indian; and

(2) that once a qualified Indian is appointed on the staff of any school, he should not be sent away subsequently merely to provide for an Anglo-Indian.

The latter condition may be ~~written~~ incorporated into the draft form of agreement for teachers which it is proposed to revise elsewhere in this file. This will put a ~~stop~~

-

stop to the practice of keeping Indian teachers on a temporary basis and then sending them away to provide for Anglo-Indians.

4. ~~Now that the re-organisation of Anglo-Indian Schools has been taken on hand it seems necessary to mentioned this point.~~ Unlike other schools, Anglo-Indian Schools are administered according to a special set of departmental regulations - the Code of Regulations for Anglo-Indian Schools and most of the powers vested in the provisions of the Code are exercisable only by the Inspector (or Inspectress) of Anglo-Indian Schools subject of course to the overall control of the Director. It is presumed that no change in this administrative set up is called for.

DPI 26/9/49 S

Further remarks of the DPI.

I agree that the last sentence in Article 69 of the Code of Regulations should be deleted.

The appointment of teachers in Anglo-Indian schools may continue to be left to the discretion of the managements, but the safeguards suggested in the case of non-Anglo-Indian teachers in the note may be incorporated in the rules.

No change in the present set-up is called for at present.

Edn(D)2

~~The Director's recommendation at A above may be accepted and he may be asked to send necessary amendments to the Code of regulations for Anglo Indian schools.~~

ICB 13/9/50.
dp 23/9/50

DPI 24/9/50 S

P19 of the Code Book N. 32

P19NF

A

P20

97

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

That the policy of admitting Indian pupils to Anglo-Indian schools should continue but their admission should be limited to 40 per cent of the total enrolment of each school.

...

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

p 5-3 CF

(ii) That Recommendation 2 be amended to read: 'That as a general rule, admitting of variations according to local conditions from province to province, the enrolment of other than Anglo-Indian children in an Anglo-Indian schools should not exceed 40 per cent'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

p 95 CF

(i) & (2): The ~~Committee noted that the standard and~~ the quality of training in the schools hitherto maintained mainly for the Anglo-Indian and European pupils had been greatly appreciated by the public in India, and that a good number of Indian children had competed and continued to compet for seats in such schools. The committee, therefore, considere it in the interests both of Anglo-Indian and other children that such school should continue as a part of the nati nal educational system and foster their cultural background as ~~also inculcate a sense of discipline among the pupils etc.~~ The Committee did not, however, consider it practicable to adopt the maximum of 40% recommended for pupils of other communities and felt that the case of each institution should be considered on merits. It was, however, necessary that Anglo-Indians should be given preference for admission to the schools and after their claims have been met, the remainin seats may be allotted to other communities. At the same time, steps should be taken to improve other existing schools and bring them up to the standard of the European and Anglo-Indian schools.

Education Dept.

10/4-5 & 6 NF

2. The Advisory Committee of the I.C.A. on the subject of Minority Rights has in its report dated 8-8-47, recommended (i) that the present grants to Anglo-Indian Education made by the Central and Provincial Govts. should be continued unchanged for 3 years after the coming into force of the Federal Constitution.

(ii) that after the expiry of the first 3 years, the grant may be reduced by 10% and by a further 10% after the 6th year and again by a further 10% after the ninth year and that after the 10th year, special concessions to Anglo-Indians shall cease, and

(iii) that during the 10 year period 40% of the vacancies in all such state-aided Anglo-Indian schools shall be made available to members of other communities. These recommendations have still to be approved by the I.C.A. and if approved become operative only from the date of inauguration of the new constitution. H.M.(Edn.) has minuted that till then, these recommendations should be respected to a certain extent by this Government.

P.T.O.

5. As regards the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that 40% of the vacancies in all State-aided Anglo-Indian Schools should be ~~k~~ thrown open to members of other communities; admission to Anglo-Indian schools is now regulated by Article 131 af the Code of Regulations for European Schools, which lays down that no grants shall be given to any school in which the number of non-Europeans exceeds 1/3rd of the total number of pupils or to any school in the infant and primary sections of which the number of non-Europeans exceeds one-third of the total number of ~~xxxx~~ pupils in such sections. In cases of special difficulty, the Inspr. of European Schools may permit the admission of non-Europeans to the limit of 40% of the strength of the school subject~~x~~ to the condition that no further admission should be made as vacancies occur till the sanctioned percentage of 33 1/3% is vacated. Perhaps with ref. to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, this article may be amended to make it obligatory on Europeans and Anglo-Indian schools to admit members of other communities upto 40% of the school strength. The D.P.I. will have to be consulted.

I.B.M./27-2-48.

I think this, as well as the first question may wait until the principle is actually embodied in the Constitution.

M.V.S./1-3-48.

Extract from the report of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education dated 19th May 1948.

(b). The Inspectress reported that Government has issued orders recently permitting the admission of Refugees in European and Anglo-Indian Schools and raising the limit to 49%.

The recommendation of the Central Advisory Board relating to the removal of the restriction on the admission of Indian pupils in European and Anglo-Indian schools was discussed and it was decided that the orders of Government in force at present viz., a maximum limit of 40% plus 9% for Refugees may be adhered to.

Please see the Memo on p.36 c.f. The Govt. already approved this. The Memo was subsequently amended to the effect that Indians (not necessarily refugees) might be admitted in Anglo-Indian Schools upto 49%. The question whether the percentage should be increased to 50% is under consideration.

DM 26/9/49

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

Government have already increased the percentage to 50 per cent and have also empowered the Inspectress of Anglo-Indian Schools to raise this still further.

Edn(S)

No further action is called for.

DM 24/9/50

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

That Anglo-Indian education should fit into the general framework of the Scheme for post-war educational development in India.

...

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(3) That Recommendation 3 be accepted without change to read: 'That the Anglo-Indian education should fit into the general frame-work of the Sargent Scheme for the Post-War educational development of India'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(3) This was accepted.

E. & P. H. Dept.

This is only a general statement of policy and may be accepted and followed when considering questions affecting Anglo-Indian Education. No special action seems called for. The D.P.I. may, however, advise.

DM 26/9/49

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

This may be accepted with the modification that in the course of time Anglo-Indian Education should fit with the general framework of the scheme of Secondary Education existing in this State. I invite reference also to my remarks on Recommendation No. (9).

Edn(S)

The modification suggested by the D.P.I may be accepted. No specific orders are necessary on ltrs

DM 24/9/50

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(4) That the period of school education for every Anglo-Indian child should normally extend from the age of 5 to 16. The period of free and compulsory education should be from 6 to 14 as in the Sargent Scheme.

p.73 of Report

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

p.53 c.f.

(4) That Recommendation 4 be amended to read: 'That the period of school education for every Anglo-Indian child should normally extend from the age of 5 to 16 and the period of free and compulsory education should be as in the Sargent (Central Advisory Board's) Scheme'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

p.45 c.f.

(4) This was accepted with the proviso that the normal age range for education should appropriately be 5 to 17 as recommended in the Central Advisory Board's scheme, rather than 5 to 16.

Recommendation of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education.

---

p.107 c.f.

3. The following recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education were accepted:-

(1) that the period of school age should be fixed as 5 to 17 rather than 5 to 16.

E. & P. H. Dept.

The D.P.I. has no special remarks to offer. He apparently accepts the recommendation - p.105 c.f.

DPI 26/9/49

S

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

P.19 N.F.

This may be generally accepted with the observation that when compulsion is eventually introduced throughout the State the age range prescribed for non-Anglo-Indian communities will apply.

Educ(3)

May agree with the D.P.I.

PCO 18/9/50.

DPI 24/9/50

DPI 24/9/50 S/G.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(5) That facilities be provided for handicraft for boys and girls and housecraft for girls in all schools, but for technical education Anglo-Indian pupils should go to Indian technical high school.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(5) That the first part of Recommendation 5 be accepted without change to read: "That facilities be provided for handicraft for boys and girls and housecraft for girls;' but that the second part be amended to read: 'That pupils from Anglo-Indian schools should be entitled and enabled to go to technical schools set up under the Sargent Scheme, but in suitable centres where the Anglo-Indian community is large and contacts with industry can be assured special technical schools for the community should be established in which the medium of instruction is English!

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

---

(5) Regarding the first part of the recommendation the committee thought that it would be in keeping with recommendation No.3 already accepted if these schools gav more importance to creative activities particularly in t primary school stage in accordance with modern education trends in the world. The Committee also agreed that where the numbers of the community warranted special Technical Schools should be established with English as the medium of instruction, ~~xxxxxx~~ though the schools need not necessarily be restricted to the Anglo-Indian community.

E. & P. H. Dept.

The recommendation of the Barnes Commission may be accepted, but if Anglo-Indians want separable special Technical Schools they may be left to establish such schools themselves. The Govt. may of course help by grants under articles 142 and 143 of the Code of Regulations. The Director may advise.

DM 26/9/49 S

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

A Committee is working at the scheme and when its recommendations are received they will be submitted to Govt. I am not in favour of any special schools being opened by Government for the exclusive benefit of Anglo-Indians. If the community itself establishes such schools they will be

entitled to grant according to the rules.

Education (D)

The recommendations promised by the D.P.I. at X on P/1 ante may be awaited and dealt with separately and when received. No action seems necessary for the present.

12/9/50,
25/9/50

24/9/50

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(6) That the teaching of an Indian language should commence as early as possible but not later than Standard II, and it should be taught that a real working knowledge is achieved in speech and writing.

REPORT

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(6) That recommendation 6 be AMENDED and EXTENDED to read, "That (a) the teaching of an Indian language in Anglo-Indian schools should begin as early as possible, the ideal being to make a start in the Kintergarten, with instructions almost wholly oral and by play methods in the first years; (b) there should be compulsion for learning the language, but not for examination in it until suitable equipment in books and competent instruction are achieved; (c) more time should be devoted in school time-tables to Indian language instruction and less or none to that in languages such as Latin and Greek; and (d) the standard of instruction in an Indian language in Anglo-Indian schools should approximate to that obtaining in schools for other Indian communities'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(6) In accepting the recommendation, the Committee felt that Anglo-Indian schools should aim at giving their pupils mastery of the Indian language in speech as well as in writing, so as to fit them for life as well as for higher education which will eventually and may in the near future possibly be given through the regional language.

MINUTES of the 31st meeting ot the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held on the 19th May 1948.

---

x x x

The Board agreed that Anglo-Indian schools should aim at giving their pupils mastery of the Indian language in speech as well as in writing, so as to fit them for life as well as for higher education which may be given through the regional language a few years hence. The standard of the regional language should be raised from year to year in all Anglo-Indian schools.

RESOLUTION NO.(IX) of the second annual meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education held on 25th July 1948.

In modification of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Inter-Provincial Board, the Board recommends that while the medium of instruction will be English, the National Language and the Regional Language shall be

P.T.O.

14

shall be introduced at a stage to be determined by the respective Provincial Boards to suit local conditions.

D.P.I'S REMARKS p110 ef

At the last Provincial Board Meeting held on 27-9-48 it was decided to introduce the Reg. language not later than Standard II and it was suggested that the National language may be taught from Standard IV as an additional second language.

E. & P. H. Dept.

The recommendations are in very general terms and unless they are reduced and put in the shape of a few articles in the Code of Regulations or amendments to the syllabus for these schools, ~~are not likely to result in any~~ no appreciable improvement in the standard of teaching of Indian languages in these schools (is likely). The D.P.I. may be asked to re-examine the matter thoroughly and make definite recommendations to the Govt. in this regard.

DPI 26/9/49 S

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

In G.O.Ms.No. 44, Education, dated 6-1-50, Government have approved the new syllabus in the Regional languages passed by the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education for adoption in Anglo-Indian Schools. The Inspectress will be instructed to introduce these syllabuses in Standard I and progressively extend it to other standards in subsequent years. F/p3cf

The question of introducing Hindi is under consideration. I invite the attention of Government in this connection to T.M. by post dated 9-1-50 and my reply T.M. No. 3409 E/48, dated 22-3-50. / Separate file P20NF

Edn(D)

~~The D.P.I has promised to submit proposals for the introduction of National and Regional languages in Anglo Indian schools as a Part II scheme for 1951-52. No action seems necessary on this recommendation for the present~~

CB 13/9/50.

DPI 24/9/50 S

Hdqrs.

(102) 15

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(7) That the qualification and status of Indian language teachers should be raised and that they should be placed on the same footing as other members of the school staff.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(7) That recommendation 7 be EXTENDED to read:- That (a) the qualifications and status of Indian language teachers in Anglo-Indian schools should be raised and that they should be placed on the same footing as other members of the staff; (b) teachers, Anglo-Indian and others, wishing to teach Indian languages should take adequate training in the teaching of these; and (c) school managements should insist, so far as possible, on all their teachers having adequate knowledge of an Indian language'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

---

(7) The recommendations were accepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(ii) That Indian Language teachers should be on the same footing as other members of the staff.

---

p105cf

This E. & P. H. Dept.

p13 circ

This is connected with the question of improving the standard of teaching Indian languages in these schools - please see recommendation 6. The Director has no remarks to offer on this. He apprently accepts the recommendation - p.105 c.f.

DPI 20/9/49 S

P20NF separate file

(Some file action are referred to on P14 ante)

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

Proposals regarding the qualifications and scale of pay for language teachers are under consideration I invite your attention to T.M. by post dated 9-1-50 and my reply T.M. No. 3409 E/48, dated 22-3-50.

Edn(D)

No action is necessary for the present.

CB 13/9/50.

DPI 24/9/50 S

Hdqrs.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(8) That the teaching of Indian History should be so oriented as to give the Anglo-Indian student a proper appreciation of Indian life and heritage.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(8) That Recommendation 8 be EXTENDED to read: 'That the teaching of Indian History should be so orientated as to give the Anglo-Indian pupil a proper appreciation of Indian life and heritage; and as part of his study of history, he should be given some knowledge of India's administration and generally of the conditions that regulate civic life and determine the citizens' obligations and rights.'

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(8) The recommendations were accepted.

E. & P. H. Dept. (

The Director may be requested to state what the present position is in regard to teaching of Indian History in Anglo-Indian schools and whether it is necessary to amplify the syllabus with reference to ~~the~~ the recommendation above.

DM 26/9/49 S

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

The existing syllabus in Indian History in Anglo-Indian Schools has been considered to be satisfactory by the Madras State Board for Anglo-Indian Education. I/ invite your attention in this connection to my endorsement R.C.No. 2268 E1/49, dated 23-1-50.

Edn(D)

The Madras State Board for Anglo Indian Education considers that the existing syllabus in Anglo Indian schools of this State is satisfactory. No alteration change appears necessary.

DM 24/9/50 S/ 19/268

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(9) That the final examination for the high school be for the present one or more of the following examinations: the Cambridge School Certificate, Matriculation, or European High School or equivalent until the All-India School Leaving Examination referred to on page 25 of the Sargent Report is established and recognised.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(9) That Recommendation 8 be CHANGED to read: 'That the curriculum of Anglo-Indian schools should primarily be directed towards the local Indian school-leaving examination for high schools, but, in addition, facilities should be provided for instruction to those pupils desirous of taking the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(9) The recommendations ~~of~~ were accepted.

GOVT. MEMO No.88657 C1/47-6 Edn. dated 3-5-48 (Extract)

Education - European and Anglo-Indian - Reorganisation of.

The H.M.(Education) desires that a meeting of the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education should be called for the 19th May 1948 at 3-30 p.m. to consider the proposals for the re-organisation of European and Anglo-Indian Education referred to in the letter cited above and also the following proposals:-

(1) whether it is necessary to continue to have a separate examination for Anglo-Indian and European schools;

x x x

Minutes of the 31st Meetings of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held on the 29th May 1948.

After discussing whether it is necessary to continue to have a separate examination for Anglo-Indian and European schools it was decided that the examinations as held at present should continue, provided that the standard of teaching the regional language should gradually be raised.

P.T.O.

20

Remarks of the D.P.I. on the Minutes of the 31st meeting of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

---

x x x

6. To avoid anything in the nature of any exclusive reservation for the Anglo-Indian community.

---

1. The separate examination for Anglo-Indian and European schools as held at present (the European and Anglo-Indian Middle and High schools Examinations held in November) may continue, provided that the standard of teaching the regional language is raised gradually every year.

Resolution of the Inter-Provincial Board, ated 25-7-48.

"This Board requests all Provincial Governments to provide facilities for Anglo-Indian Schools, which so desire, to prepare their pupils for the Matriculation Examination through the Medium of English, in addition to the existing examinations, at a stage suitable to the particular Province."

Remarks of the D.P.I.

At present Anglo-Indian Schools prepare candidates for:

1. European and Anglo-Indian Middle School Examination.
2. The Cambridge Junior School certificate examination.
3. The European and Anglo-Indian High School Examination.
4. The Cambridge School Certificate examination.

Examinations Nos.1 and 2 are taken at the end of the Standard VII and Nos.3 & 4 at the end of the Standard IX.

It does not appear desirable to permit schools to prepare for a third Examination at the end of the Standard IX course.

It is always open to failed candidates of the European High School Examination to appear for the Matriculation Examination as private candidates.

E. & P. H. Dept.

The Inter-Provincial Board at its meeting held on 19 and 20th February 1949 also had passed a similar resolution.

The Director made the following remarks:-

"The School year in Anglo-Indian schools ends with December every year to suit the convenience of pupils appearing for Cambridge school certificate Examination held in December every year. So long as the Cambridge Examinations are conducted in this Province it would not be possible to change the school year for Anglo-Indian schools to end with March with a view to enabling pupils to appear for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or other universities in this Province.

I consider it is time that Govt. give notice to all their schools that in future schools presenting pupils for examinations not conducted by Governments or Universities of the Dominion cannot expect any grant. If Government comes to this decision to schools would need be given notice. If this is done, the school year for Anglo-Indian Schools can be changed from the Calendar year to academic year in the same way as Indian Schools."

Attention is in this connection invited to the notes with G.O.No.2017-Edn., dated 24-6-49 in which the question of allowing Anglo-Indian schools to present pupils for the Matriculation Examination was considered. The D.P.I. was against it. It does not seem necessary to issue any drastic instruction as suggested by the Director. The existing position may continue.

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

I do not think that it would be correct to allow these schools to present their candidates for examinations conducted by authorities outside the Dominion. However, if it is felt that such a restriction would cause great hardship, I recommend that a time-limit of 3 to 5 years may be prescribed after which schools presenting candidates for such examinations will not be entitled to receive any grant.

In G.O.No. 1689 Edn dated 5-6-50, the Govt accepted a resolution of the Inter State Board for Anglo Indian Education to provide facilities for Anglo Indian schools which so desire to prepare their pupils for the Matriculation Examination through the medium of English, in addition to the existing exams at a stage suitable to the particular State.

No further action is necessary

22.

23 (100)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

p73 of Report

(10) That Governments be asked to provide a larger number of scholarships for technical, university and professional education for the community.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

p54 ef

(10) That Recommendation 10 be ACCEPTED without change to read "That Governments be asked to provide a larger number of scholarships for technical, professional and university education for Anglo-Indians'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

p46 ef

(10) The recommendation was accepted with the omission of the words "for Anglo-Indians" at the end, as the Committee felt that it would be better that a certain number of scholarships were allotted to this type of schools so that deserving members of other communities studying in them may also take advantage of them.

E. & P. H. Dept.

---

p11, Book No. 32

Scholarships as contemplated above are even now available see Chapeter IV of the Code of Regulations for Anglo-Indian Schools and their ~~poorest~~ present number may be considred adequate. The Central Advisory Board has recommended that these scholarships should be available to members of other communities studying in these schools. The D.P.I. may be asked to state whether it is so now and if not, to forward necessary draft amendments to the Code.

DPI 26/9/49 S

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

P20NF

The number and grade of scholarships as set out in Chapter IV of the Code are quite adequate. I am not in favour of extending the scheme to members of other communities except where suitable Anglo Indian candidates are not available.

Educn

The Director's view may be accepted

RB 19/9/50. DK 25/9/50

DPI 24/9/50 S

Q 26/9.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(11) That in Girls' Schools efforts should be made to make known to girls the prospects of training as teachers in Kindergarten, Mathematics, Natural and Domestic Sciences.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(11) Recommendation 11 be ACCEPTED without change to read: "That in Anglo-Indian girls' schools efforts should be made to make known to girls the prospects of training as teachers in Kindergarten, Mathematics, Natural and Domestic Sciences'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(11) This was accepted in the following modified form:-

"That in Anglo-Indian Girls' Schools efforts should be made to make known to girls the need of training as teachers particularly in Nursing, Kindergarten, Mathematics and Natural, Domestic and Social Sciences".

E. & P. H. Dept.

The D.P.I. may be asked to issue necessary instructions.

DSE 26/9/49 S

Further Remarks of the D.P.I.

I am issuing necessary instructions to the Inspectress as desired.

Educ(3)

No further action is called for

DSE 24/9/50

DSE 24/9/50 S

205

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(12) That while there was no demand made for a higher qualification for entrance to training colleges for women than the Cambridge School Certificate or an equivalent examination, or for a general lengthening of the two year course, a three year course should always be available to permit attainment of Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science or Cambridge Higher School Certificate.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(12) ~~That~~ That Recommendation 12 be ACCEPTED without change to read: 'That while there was no demand made for a higher qualification for entrance to Anglo-Indian training colleges for women than the Cambridge School Certificate or an equivalent examination, or for a general lengthening of the two year course, a three year course should always be available to permit attainment of Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science or Cambridge Higher School~~s~~ Certificate'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(12) The Committee accepted the recommendation~~s~~ but noted that the entrance qualifications will normally be the High School Certificate, though pupils should be encouraged to have a higher qualification.

E. & P. H. Dept.

The D.P.I. may be requested to explain the position at present and to suggest the action, if any, called for to give effect to the recommendation.

DM 26/9/49 S

Remarks of the D.P.I.

The existing position is as follows: There are at present only two Anglo-Indian Training Schools for Women. There is no training school for men where High Grade and Middle Grade training is provided for. The Middle Grade training course is for two years and is intended for teachers who have passed the Matriculation or European High School Examination. The High Grade training is also for a period of two years and is intended for candidates who have passed ~~the Matriculation or European High School Examination~~ the Intermediate or the Cambridge Higher School Certificate. Teachers belonging to both these categories can teach only up to the Middle School classes. Anglo-Indians are entitled to seek admission in the existing training colleges, though the number availing themselves of this concessions is extremely

small. Proposals for deputing eligible men candidates for High Grade training at St. Mary's School, Poona, have been submitted to Government.

The question of bringing Article 92 of the Code in conformity with Rule 104 of the M.E.R. will be taken up by me.

Edn(S)

No action is called for for the present. The proposals referred to by the D.P.I at 'A' above may be dealt with separately.

22/9/50

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(13) That the qualification for admission to the Chelmsford Training College should be Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science or Cambridge Higher School Certificate, or alternatively, that the course be extended to three years to allow of longer professional training, and that, in this case, stipends at the College be tenable for three years.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(13) That Recommendation 13 be accepted without change to read: 'That the qualification for admission to the Chelmsford Training College should be Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science or Cambridge Higher School Certificate, or, alternatively, that the course be extended to three years to allow of longer professional training, and that, in this case, stipends at the College be tenable for three years'.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(13) The Committee agreed that the qualifications for admission to Training Colleges should be as recommended. It was hoped that teachers for High Schools, would, as far as possible, be graduates. It was however noted that Chelmsford Training College was in Pakistan.

E. & P. H. Dept.

In view of what is stated by the Central Advisory Board no action is called for.

26/9/50

Remarks of the D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer.

Edn(S)

No action is called for

24/9/50

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(14) That standard salary scales not less than that at present sanctioned in the United Provinces be adopted throughout India, together with a Provident Fund on a 10 per cent contributory basis by the teacher, and 10 per cent paid by Govt.; where Government does not contribute as much as 10 per cent it should pay not less than half and the balance should be made good by the Management of the school.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(14) That Recommendation 14 be AMENDED to read: 'That standard salary scales not less than that at present sanctioned in the United Provinces be made applicable to Anglo-Indian schools through India, together with a Provident Fund on a 10 per cent contributory basis by the teacher and 10 per cent paid by Government; where Government does not contribute as much as 10 per cent it should pay not less than half and the balance should be made good by the management of the school. These suggestions, if adopted, will bring about great improvement in Anglo-Indian Schools'.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(14) The recommendation was accepted subject to the proviso that the Provident Fund contribution would be on the usual approved Government rate. The committee in this connection decided to recommend that the Central Advisory Board may reconsider their original recommendation as to (i) the percentage of contribution to the Provident Fund to be made by the Government and (ii) the pay scales of teachers which the Committee hoped would generally be raise considering the social value of the profession. The Committ also decided that no distinction should be made between men and women in the matter of scales of pay between men and women in the matter of scales of pay (e.g., Assistant Mistresses should get the same pay as Assistant Masters), in accordance without the principle of equal pay for ~~xxx~~ equal work already accepted in India. The Committee also considered it necessary that where schools were situated in places with higher cost of living, for example, in Hill Stations or in any out of the way places suitable additions to the salary scales should be included.

E. & P. H. Dept.

The D.P.I. may be asked to offer his remarks.

DM 26/2/49 S

Remarks of the D.P.I.

The resolution passed by the Madras State Board of Anglo

Indian Education on this is as follows:

"As the future commitments relating to Anglo-Indian Education will change in the course of the next 14 to 15 years it was considered not possible to give a guarantee now, with regard to the future scale of pay of teachers working in Anglo-Indian Schools."

For the present the scale of pay of teachers may be left to the discretion of managements of schools but they may be required to see that there is no disparity in the scales adopted for members of different communities.

As the special protection given to Anglo-Indian Schools will lapse at the end of ten years it is perhaps desirable to inform all Anglo-Indian managements that from 1-1-1951 grants will be assessed according to the rates approved for non-Anglo-Indian Secondary Schools. As these scales are definitely lower than those adopted for Anglo-Indian Schools protection will naturally have to be given to the existing incumbents in Anglo-Indian schools as long as they continue to be in service.

As regards Provident Fund, teachers in Anglo Indian schools enjoy the benefit of the T.P.F. for teachers in non pensionable service. No changes are, therefore, necessary.

Educn)

The D.P.I considers that no changes in regard to the pay of teachers and Provident Fund of teachers in Anglo Indian schools are necessary. This may be accepted.

As regards his suggestion that all Anglo Indian managements should be informed that from 1-1-1951 grants will be assessed according to the rates approved for non-Anglo Indian Secondary schools, it is submitted that the constitution of the Indian Republic guarantees the continuance of the privileges now enjoyed by Anglo Indian community for a period of 10 years. This point was already raised by the D.P.I in another connection, and it was decided that the existing arrangements in regards to assessment of grants in Anglo Indian schools should continue for 10 more years - vide orders in circulation on pp 4-5 NF of Memo No 7749/- C/49-3 Edn dt 12-10-49 put up at flag (F). The Status Quo may therefore be maintained as already ordered by H(Ex).

ORM 24/9/50 & H 29/9.

13/9/50.

23/9/50

P2 INF

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

p 74 dft report

(15) That, while recruitment should still be open to teachers of non-Asiatic domicile, reservation of posts for teachers of non-Asiatic domicile should cease. Asiatic domicile should not be a reason for lowering of the basic salary of a post. Passages and oversea allowances should, however, still be given to teachers of non-Asiatic domicile.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

p 5 c/f

(15) That Recommendation 15 be accepted without change to read: 'That while recruitment to Anglo-Indian schools should still be open to teachers of non-Asiatic domicile, reservation of posts for teachers of non-Asiatic domicile should cease. Asiatic domicile should not be a reason for lowering of the basic salary of a post. Passages and oversea allownces should, however, still be given to teachers of non-Asiatic domicile'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

p 47 c/f

(15) The Committee accepted the recommendation, but in regard to persons of non-Asiatic domicile they agreed that although special conditions of service may have to be prescribed they do not consider it necessary to specify any particular allowances. (e.g. passage or overseas allowances).

MINUTES of the 32nd meeting of the Madras Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education held on 27th September 1948.

---

p 107 c/f

(iii) That no special privileges for teachers of Non-Asiatic domicile, such as, passage, overseas allowances, etc. should be given.

E. & P. H. Dept.

The Govt. may agree that reservation of posts for teachers of non-Asiatic domicile should cease and that no special privileges for teachers of non-Asiatic domicile such as passage, overseas allowances, etc. should be given. The payment of such allowances will only go to make these schools uneconomic with the result that ultimately the Govt. will have to foot the bills in the form of grants, when the managements may as well recruit qualified Indians and cut down cost. The D.P.I. may be asked to explain the

present position and to suggest draft amendments for incorporation in the Code of Regulations, if necessary.

Remarks of the D.P.I.

No amendment to any article of the Code is necessary as even at present items of expenditure relating to Passage, Overseas allowance etc. are disallowed in assessing the teaching grant.

No further action is called for

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(16) That the loss in fees resulting from the introduction of free and compulsory education from six to fourteen years be made good by grants from Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(16) That Recommendation 16 be amended to read: 'That the loss in fees resulting from the introduction of free and compulsory education in Anglo-Indian schools be made good by grants from Government'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(16) The recommendations were accepted. The Committee suggested that the Scheme of Post-War-Education development shall be correctly described as the Central Advisory Board's scheme rather than the Sargent Scheme.

E. & P. H. Dept.

Compulsory Ele. Edn. has been introduced in this Province with reference to the provisions of the Madras Ele. Edn. Act. This Act does not apply to Anglo-Indian ~~Schools~~ . Again in respect of Indian schools, in areas in which compulsory ele. education has been introduced, managements have been allowed to levy fees and the Govt. have not undertaken to pay them any compensation towards the loss of income if they do not levy fees. Please see Sec. 47 of the Madras Ele. Edn. Act on page 616 of Madras Code - Vol. III. The question whether aided managements should be asked not to levy fees and that they should be compensated for the loss in fee income was considered and Govt. decided to allow the present position to remain.

Remarks of the D.P.I.

The Inspectress reports that in the absence of educational census figures in respect of Anglo-Indian pupils of school-going age, introduction of compulsory education may not be

possible. She thinks that it is generally assumed that all Anglo-Indian pupils are receiving adequate education and that, therefore, the present position may be allowed to continue.

Edn(D)

The Govt may agree with the D.P.I that the present position may be allowed to continue

24/9/50

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(17) That adequate grants-in-aid be given to recognised Anglo-Indian schools to maintain their present standards and to provide for future development as envisaged in the Sargent Scheme.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(17) That Recommendation 17 be accepted without change to read: 'That adequate grants-in-aid be given to recognised Anglo-Indian schools to maintain their present standards and to provide for future development as envisaged in the Sargent Scheme'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(17) The recommendations were accepted. The Committee suggested that the Scheme of Post-War Educational development shall be correctly described as the Central Advisory Board's scheme rather than the Sargent Scheme.

Copy of the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Rc.No.11535 E/46 dated 6-11-1947.

Schools - European - Grnts-in-aid under the code of Regulations for European and Anglo-Indian schools - Revision with effect from 1-1-1949 in accordance with the procedure adopted for Indian schools - Recommended.

I have the honour to state that at present there is much disparity in the assessment and payment of grants for Indian and European schools. Further, the Inspectress of European schools, Madras, is the sanctioning authority in respect of grants under articles 156, 159, 164, 166 of the Code of Regulations for European schools and far too much is left to the discretion of her in sanctioning grants involving more than 6 lakhs of rupees for a few schools.

2. The difference between the two types of schools are stated briefly as follows:-

Grants. Teaching.	Indian schools Half (2/3 from 1-6-47) the net cost.	European schools. Upto to the net cost.	Remarks.
Boarding destitute children.	Rs.8/- per child per mensem for boarding charges only.	Rs.18/- per child per mensem for boarding and school charges.	

P.T.O.

Boarding Article 159.	Nil.	Grants are sanctioned at the discretion of the Inspectress of European schools.
Boarding Art.164.	Nil.	Rs.8/- per annum per pupil for clothing and 0-3-0 per meal per diem per pupil.
Art.166.	Nil.	Grants are sanctioned at the discretion of the Inspectress of European schools.

Scholarships.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle.	4	6 - 8
High	8	10- 12
Collegiate.	12	15- 20
Final.	16	20- 30

Stipends.
Higher Elementary. 12/- p.m. Middle Grade Rs.20/- p.m.
Secondary. 18/- p.m. Higher Grade Rs.30/- p.m.

Dearness allowance to teachers.	Half (2/3 from 1-6-47) paid with teaching grant.	Paid in full with the teaching grant.

Besides these differences, the scales of pay in force in the European schools are very much higher than those obtaining in Indian schools. The changes proposed to be made in the Code of Regulations for European schools from 1-1-1949 are:-

(1) to abolish the grants under articles 159,164,166.

(2) to separate the Boarding and teaching grants and to fix Rs.8/- p.m. per pupil as boarding grant for destitute children as in the case of Indian schools to cover charges for Boarding only.

(3) to permit schools to make use of the provision under article 70 of the Code of Regulations for European schools.

(4) to pay teaching grants up to 2/3rds the net cost and
(5) Generally to bring the Code of Regulations for European schools in a line with Indian schools.

3. As per the Government of India Act, 1935, a provision of 8-05 lakhs of rupees has to be made in the Budget Estimate to be spent for the Education of European and Anglo-Indian children but this provision can be reduced by a vote of the Legislature if necessary. Apart from the fact that the present provision is 13.5 lakhs, I doubt if the provision in the Government of India of 1935 is still operative.

4. I have asked the Inspectress of European schools Madras, to inform the managements of European schools that the changes proposed will be introduced with effect from 1-1-1949.

5. I recommend the above changes for the approval of Government Detailed amendments to the Code of Regulations of European schools will be submitted for approval of Government in due course.

P.T.O.

E & P.H. REMARKS.

According to section 83 of the Govt. of India Act, 1935, a grant should be made for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian and European communities for education not less in amount than the average of the grants made for their benefit in the 10 financial years ended on 31-3-33. With ref. to the section, the average of the total grants for 10 years ending 31-3-33 was fixed at Rs.8.05 lakhs. Accordingly this Department used to provide for a sum not less than this amount in the B.E. for European and Anglo-Indian Education. Actually a budgetary provision of Rs.11.5 lakhs is made. But with the issue of the India (Provincial Constitution) Order 1947, which came into force from 15-8-47, section 83 of the Govt. of India Act, 1935 has ceased to be operative. This leaves the Provincial Govt. legally free to make any provision it likes for Anglo-Indian and European Education, in accordance with the Code of Regulations for European schools.

2. The Advisory Committee of the I.C.A. on the subject of Minority Rights has in its report dated 8-8-47, recommended

(1) that the present grants to Anglo-Indian education made by the Central and Provincial Govts. should be continued unchanged for 3 years after the coming into force of the Federal Constitution,

(2) that after the expiry of the first 3 years, the grants may be reduced by 10% and by a further 10% after the 6th year and again by a further 10% after the ninth year and that after the 10th year, special concessions to Anglo-Indians shall cease, and

(3) that during the 10 years period, 40% of the vacancies in all such state-aided Anglo-Indian schools shall be made available to members of other communities. These recommendations have still to be approved by the I.C.A. and if approved become operative only from the date of inauguration of the new Constitution. H.M.(Edn.) has minuted that till then, these recommendations should be respected to a certain extent by this Government.

3. As stated above, the Adivsory Committee has recommended that the present grants to Anlo-Indian education should be continued unchanged for 3 years after the coming into force of the new constitution. It is now clear whether the expression 'present grants' should be taken, to refer to the actual provision now made for Anglo-Indian education or made under section 83 of the Govt. of India Act, 1935. As against the minimum provision of Rs.8.05 lakhs required to be made, this Govt. is making a provision of Rs.13.5 lakhs. Even while section 83 was operative, it was open to this Govt. to reduce the provision from Rs.13.5 lakhs to Rs.8.05 lakhs. If now, the Advisory Committee's recommendation is taken to refer to the actual provision that is made, it will not be open to this Govt. to effect this reduction at all.

E & P.H. SECRETARYIS REMARKS.

I think this, as well as the first question, may wait until the principle is actually evolved in the Constitution. (Meanwhile on the 1st question, as we are actually making provision than the previous statutory rule required) We may expect the Constitution Act to make clear, on the first question, whether the reference is to be previous statutory rule or the actual budget provision made.

M.V.S./1-3-48.

Recommendations of the Retrenchment & Reorganisation Committee.

EUROPEAN SCHOLARSHIPS - The scholarships and boarding grants given to Anglo-Indian and European boys and girls should be brought to the same standard as those given for other communities. There is no reason to give them higher grants.

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

The question of bringing into line, the payment of grants payable under the C.R.E.S. to European and Anglo-Indian schools, with the Indian schools is already engaging the attention of Government (Vde my letter Rc.No.11536-E/46 dated 6-11-1947).

E & P.H. (C1)

As stated by the D.P.I., the issue raised by the Committee is already under consideration in connection with the Reorganisation of Anglo-Indian Education. Some of the points on this reorganisation have been referred to the Provincial Board for European and Anglo-Indian Education and the Board's remarks are awaited. A copy of the Retrenchment Committee's recommendation together with a copy of this note will be taken and added to that file and dealt with there. No action is necessary in this file. Finance may see.

I.B.M.
7-6-48.

M.V.S.
14-6-48.

Finance (Exp)

No remarks.

E & P.H. (C1)

'A' above will be done.

I.B.M.
23-8-48.

Remarks of the D.P.I. in his letter R.C.No.11535-E1/46 dt.28-11-48.

In pursuance of the protection contemplated to be given to the Anglo-Indian community in article 298 of the Draft Constitution of India and of the minute of Hon'ble Minister (Education) referred to above, I have informed the Inspectress of European schools that during the official year 1949-50, grants to Anglo-Indian schools may be assessed under the existing provisions of the Code of Regulations for European and Anglo Indian schools. I request that my action in this regard may be approved.

E. & P. H. Dept.

What the article in the draft constitution requires is that the present budgetary provision for Anglo-Indian Education should be continued unchanged for a number of years. This may be taken as leaving the Govt. free to alter the scales of grants or doing away with certain grants such as 'Cadet grant', Food and clothing grant in the City of Madras' which may be considered A

unnecessary. The only point is that these changes should not result in the total budgetary provision being reduced. The Govt. may plan to spend this fixed budgetary provision on more essential items or make it available to more number of schools. The D.P.I. may be asked to re-examine the matter on these lines.

At present the Govt. are meeting practically the entire net expenditure on Anglo-Indian Schools. The question whether the basis of grant to these schools should be revised was raised at the last meeting of the Provl. Board and the Inspectress of Schools was asked to examine the matter in detail and submit proposals. In the meanwhile the present position may continue and the Director's action in assessing grants on the existing basis ratified. The D.P.I. may however examine the suggestion at 'A' above.

DM 26/9/49

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

The Government is actually making a provision of 15.5 lakhs for Anglo-Indian Education as against the minimum provision of 8.05 lakhs according to the Govt. of India Act of 1935. I may be informed whether the budget provision for Anglo Indian Education should be with reference to the 1935 Act or with reference to the actual budget provision made for Anglo-Indian Education in the year prior to the coming into force of the new Constitution. Even if Government is required to provide only 8 lakhs, the existing budget provision may have to continue to avoid hardship. For the present, therefore, it will suffice if the existing provision is not increased under any circumstances. At the end of the three year period when a 10% cut is made the suggestions at 'A' on page 40 of the Secretariat note may be examined. I am also not in favour of according recognition to any new Anglo-Indian School as they will mainly serve the needs of non-Anglo-Indian communites, particularly with reference to the orders of Government in G.O.Ms.No. 2017 Education, dated 13th July 1950. A Edn(S) dept

The Director's view that the existing budget provision need not be increased under any circumstance may be accepted

DM 24/9/50

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(18) That railways and Provincial Governments continue to provide adequate grants for maintaining and developing railway Schools for Anglo-Indians.

-- --

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(18) That Recommendation 18 be clarified to read: 'That Railways and Provincial Governments should continue to provide grants, and make them adequate for suitably maintaining and developing railway schools for Anglo-Indians'

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(18) This was accepted with the omission of the words "For Anglo-Indians" occurring at the end. It was also resolved that grants should be given only where the numbers studying in the school warrant it. Mr. Bartley, who was present as a representative of the Ministry of Railways, explained that it was the intention to transfer the Railway Schools to the appropriate Governments in due course. The Committee felt that though this may be ultimately desirable, until the scheme of the Central Advisory Board of Education was in full operation and the general standard of schools had been raised, the railway schools should continue to be maintained at their present standards and improved where necessary.

E. & P. H. Dept. (22)

Under the Code of Regulations for Anglo-Indian Schools maintained by the Railway Administration are treated in the same way as Anglo-Indian schools maintained by other managements. The continuance of this arrangement has been guaranteed by the provisions in the Draft Constitution that the present budgetary provision for Anglo-Indian schools shall be continued unchanged for a number of years. So far as the Railway Administrations in this province have not mooted the question of transferring the Anglo-Indian Schools maintained by them to the controlof this Govt. If and when they do it, the Govt. may consider the question ~~in the full~~ impart). It does not seem necessary to anticipate such a move now.

26/7/43

44

Remarks of the D.P.I.

The grants paid to the Anglo-Indian schools may be continued as at present.

Edn(S)

May agree with the D.P.I.

14/9/50.

24/9/50

45 (117)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(19) That the rules for boarding subsidy grants to Anglo-Indian railway employees be revised so as to assist them to continue the education of their children beyond the primary school stage at a suitable boarding school.

--

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERPROVINCIALY BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(19) That Recommendation 19 be accepted without change to read: 'That the rules for boarding subsidy grants to Anglo-Indian Railway employees be revised so as to assist them to continue the education of their children beyond the primary school stage at a suitable boarding school'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(19) This was accepted by the Committee who felt that the words "If circumstances warranted" should be added at the end so that only needy cases may take advantage of it. It was explained that according to the Railway rules such subsidies can be continued, at certain recognised schools.

E+O H dept

this matter concerns the Railway administration - No action is called for

26/9/49

Remarks of the D.P.I.

No action is called for. Under the provisions of Article 159 of the Code, boarding subsidy grants are paid to the children of railway employees to continue their education beyond the Primary school stage.

Edn(S)

No action is called for

14/9/50.

24/9/50

46

47 (119)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(20) That reserve funds be built up by school managements with a view to ensuring financial stability and independence.

p 75 CF

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

p 55 CF

(20) That Recommendation 29 be accepted without change to read: 'That reserve funds be built up by managements of Anglo-Indian schools with a view to ensuring financial stability and independence'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

---

p 48 CF

(20) This was accepted.

Edn(D) Sept

The D.P.I. may issue necessary instructions.

SPI 26/9/49

S

Remarks of the D.P.I.

P 23 NF

Necessary instructions are being issued to the Inspectress as desired.

Edn(D)

No further action is called for

TSB 14/9/50.

ab 23/9/50

DME 24/9/50

26

48

(120)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(21) That school managements should make every effort to examine reasonable means of effecting economies.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

(21) That contrary to the view expressed in Recommendation 21 by the Commission, the Board agree with their Post-War Reconstruction Committee that what economies are possible are not in the control of individual schools, most of which live from hand to mouth, but in the larger organization and relation as between grades of schools, on which something is said in the Note appended below. The Board therefore appoint Messrs. Wordwworth, Austin, Prater and Binns as a committee, and direct them (1) to advise the Government of India on the Post-War reconstruction of Anglo-Indian education.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

(21) The Committee noted that all the important aspect of this recommendation were covered by their previous recommendations, particularly recommendations 1, 2 and 5 and that in the light of those views there would be really no need to reduce the number of existing schools of the type under discussion.

Ed (H) Dept

No remarks.
DPI
26/9/49
S

Remarks of the D.P.I.

No remarks are called for.

Ed (E) D

No remarks
ISD
14/9/50
DPI
26/9/50

DPI
26/9/50

26/9

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(22) That a Careers Master (Mistress) be appointed on the staff of each school to assist school leavers to find suitable employment.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(22) That Recommendation 22 be extended to read: 'That a Careers Master (Mistress) be appointed on the staff of every Anglo-Indian school to assist ~~and~~ school-leavers to ~~fi~~ find suitable employment; in the probable disorganization and reorganisation of Indian industry in the next few years it may be expected that pupils of such schools will find plenty of opportunities of employment'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(22)

E. & P. H. Dept.

The question was considered in 1947 and the Govt. took up the view that if Careers Masters were to be appointed it should be for all educational institutions and not for Anglo-Indian schools alone. Unless it is taken up as a general question, the question of appointment of Career Masters in Anglo-Indian Schools alone need not be considered now. ~~Further it may be mentioned that school leavers can always seek employment through the Employment Exchange.~~

Remarks of the D.P.I.

The question of appointing Career Masters can be considered only as a general question.

Edn(D)

No action is called for for the present.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(23) That for the purpose of provincial domicile no distinction be made between natives of the province and those who have settled in it.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(23) That Recommendation 23 be accepted without change to Read 'That for the purpose of provincial domicile of Anglo-Indians no distinction be made between natives of the Province and those who have settled in it.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(23) The Committee noted that all the important aspects of this recommendation were covered by their previous recommendations, particularly recommendations

(23) The Committee decided then to accept recommendation No.23 and to renumber it as 22.

Σ. P.H. 26/9/49

No remarks.

BM 26/9/49

Remarks of the D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer.

Edn(S)

No remarks.

KB 14/9/50.

AP 21/9/50

BM 24/9/50

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(24) That Anglo-Indians be encouraged to enlist in the Fighting Forces and that special units be formed in the technical branches of the Indian Army for the recruitment of Anglo-Indians.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(24) That the Board make no remark on Recommendation 24.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(24), (25) & (26):- The Committee felt that a Careers Master (or Mistress) should be appointed on the staff of every Anglo-Indian School to assist the School-leavers to find suitable employment, and that Employment Bureax might be organised for Anglo-Indians by their organisations if they thought it necessary. In regard to avenues of employment, the Committee hoped that the Anglo-Indian pupils would seek employment in all the fields open to nationals of the country and necessary organisation should be set up to place them suitably. The Committee noted that their employment in the Defence Services would help them to develop a sense of responsibility to the country of their birth. In any case, the Committee did not consider it necessary that special units should be formed in the Technical Branches of the Indian Army for the community only.

E. & H. Deptt

As regards career Masters please see noti on Recommendation 22.

26/9/50

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer.

Educ. Deptt

No remarks
14/9/50
29/9/50

24/9/50

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(25) That Anglo-Indians should seek employment in the field of industry and commerce and also in private business organised on a co-operative basis.

p25 of Report

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

p56 CF

(25) That Recommendation 25 be accepted without change to read: 'That Anglo-Indians should seek employment in the field of industry and commerce and also in private business organised on a co-operative basisI.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

p48 CF

(24), (25) & (26):- The Committee felt that a Careers Master (or Mistress) should be appointed on the staff of every Anglo-Indian School to assist the School-leavers to find suitable employment, and that Employment Bureax might be organised for Anglo-Indians by their organisations if they thought it necessary. In regard to avenues of employment, the Committee hoped that the Anglo-Indian pupils would seek employment in all the fields open to nationals of the country and necessary organisation should be set up to place them suitably. The Committee noted that their employment in the Defence Services would help them to develop a sense of responsibility to the country of their birth. In any case, the Committee did not consider it necessary that special units should be formed in the Technical Branches of the Indian Army for the community only.

Σ. DH

NO remarks.

BM
20/9/50

S.

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

P24NF

I have no remarks to offer.

Edwd.

No remarks
B/14/9/50

BM
21/9/50

DS

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(26) That the All-India Anglo-Indian Association be asked to undertake the organisation of employment bureaux for Anglo-Indians.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(26) That Recommendation 26 be extended to read: 'That the All India Anglo-Indian Association be asked to undertake the organisation of employment burea for Anglo-Indians and that similar assistance in finding employment for members of the community will be welcomed from other bodies such as the Churches, Rotary Clubs, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(24), (25) & (26):- The Committee felt that a Career Master (or Mistress) should be appointed on the staff of every Anglo-Indian School to assist the School-leavers t find suitable employment, and that Employment Bureax mig be organised for Anglo-Indians by their organisations if they thought it necessary. In regard to avenues of employment, the Committee hoped that the Anglo-Indian pupils would seek employment in all the fields open to nationals of the country and necessary organisation shou be set up to place them suitably. The Committee noted that their employment in the Defence Services would help them to develop a sense of responsibility to the country of their birth. In any case, the Committee did not consi it necessary that special units should be formed in the Technical Branches of the Indian Army for the community only.

No remarks.

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer.

Edn(D)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(27) That centralization of the control of Anglo-Indian education is not desirable and is unnecessary and that co-ordination and uniformity are secured through the Provincial and Inter-Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(27) That Recommendation 27 be accepted without change to read: 'That centralization of the control of Anglo-Indians education, suggested from some quarters, is neither desirable nor necessary as the requisite co-ordination and uniformity are secured through the Provincial and Inter-Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education'.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(27) The Committee agreed that the constitutional responsibility for Anglo-Indian education should be on the same lines as responsibility for education of other Indians and that Provincial Governments should be responsible for the education equally of the Anglo-Indians and others, the necessary co-ordination being secured through the Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education.

ΣΔΠΗ

No remarks

Remarks of the D.P.I.

I have no remarks

Remarks of the D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer. Edn(D)

No remarks.

EB
12/9/50.

62

63 (127)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

(28) That the Inter-Provincial Board be empowered to co-opt not more than two persons prominent in public life.

p 75 of Report

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

(28) That Recommendation 28 be accepted without change to read: 'That the Inter-Provincial Board be empowered to co-opt as members not more than two persons prominent in public life'.

p. 56 EF

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

(29) and (29): The recommendations really concern the Inter-Provincial Board themselves. The Committee, however, felt that if proper co-ordination in the field is to be realised the Board which had been doing very good work should be strengthened and given adequate facilities for continuing its work more actively.

p 49 EF

ΣoDH

No remarks

DBM 6/9/50

Remarks of the D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer.

Edwd

P24NF

No remarks.

14/9/50

DBM 24/9/50

P20

64

65 (128)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BARNES COMMISSION.

p 35 vi Report

(29) That the representative of the Anglo-Indian community in the Central Legislature be made a member of the Inter-Provincial Board.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

---

p 56 ef

(29) That Recommendation 29 be extended to read: 'That the representative of the Anglo-Indian Community in the Central Legislature, or, if there are more than one representative, one nominated by theGovernment of India, be made a member of the Inter-Provincial Board".

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

p 4 9 ef

(28) and (29): The recommendations really concern the Inter-Provincial Board themselves. The Committee, however, felt that if proper co-ordination in the field is to be realised the Board which had been doing very good work should be strengthened and given adequate facilities for continuing its work more actively.

Edn (D)

No remarks

JBM 26/2/49

Remarks of the G.P.I.

P 24 NF

I have no remarks to offer.

Edn (D)

No remarks.

GB 14/9/50

MB 20/9/50

JBM 24/9/50

26/9

020

(129)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTERPROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION, HELD AT NEW DELHI, ON 25TH JULY 1948.

(IV) Resolved that in order to meet the existing great need for suitably trained Anglo-Indian teachers consequental on the closing of the Chora Gali and the Doveton Training Colleges, the Provincial Governments be requested to depute prospective teachers with adequate stipends to St. Mary's Training College, Poona, in addition to providing any suitable facilities they can in this direction, in their own provinces.

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

A copy of the Endt. Roc.No.3688/48 dated 28-9-48 of the Inspectress of European and Anglo-Indian schools is submitted. The rate of stipends paid to students under training in the Anglo Indian Training schools (Church Park, Madras; Doveton, Madras, St. Heresa's Cannanore) is Rs.20/- per mensem for Middle Grade Training equal to the secondary Grade under the Madras Educational Rules and Rs.30/- per mensem for Higher Grade Training i.e. for those who have passed the Intermediate or B.A. Degree Examinations

As the training is in Poona which is outside this Province, and as it is equal to the High Grade I recommend that 3 stipends at Rs.30/- p.m. each may be sanctioned by Government for only men teachers as there are two training schools intended for Anglo-Indians to train women candidates in this Province, viz. Church Park, Madras and St. Teresa's Cannanore.

E. & P. H. Dept.

In Feb. 48 when the Doveton Training School, Vepery was ordered to be closed the D.P.I. was asked to report what arrangements would be necessary for the training of new teachers for Anglo-Indian Schools. He replied that no special arrangements would be necessary - please see his letter No.11596-E/46, dated 25-5-48. The Director may be requested to justify at length the present proposal with special reference to the paucity, if any, of trained teachers for Anglo-Indian schools.

68

Remarks of the D.P.I.

A training school for Anglo-Indian men teachers never existed in this Province. Anglo-Indians who volunteered for undergoing teachers' training were sent to the Chelmsford Training College, Ghora Gali, now in Pakistan, paying stipends from Provincial Funds. Subsequently, the Doveton Training School intended for Anglo-Indian Mistresses decided to extend the training to men teachers also. For the last 25 years only very few Anglo-Indian men volunteered for teachers training, sometimes one candidate a year, sometimes none.

P24NF

The Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education resolved that in order to meet the existing great need for suitably trained Anglo-Indian teachers consequential on the closing of the Ghora Gali and Doveton Training Colleges, the Provincial Governments be requested to depute prospective teachers with adequate stipends to St. Mary's Training College, Poona, in addition to providing any suitable facilities they can in this direction in their own Province.

Adequate facilities exist in this Province for training Anglo-Indian women teachers. So Anglo-Indian women need not be deputed to Poona. As St. Mary's Training College, Poona, has offered to train Anglo-Indian men, it was recommended that 3 stipends at the rate of Rs 30/- per mensem may be sanctioned by Government for prospective Anglo-Indian men who may volunteer for teachers' training. Graduate teachers join the local training colleges.

Edn(S) Dept.

Extracts may be taken for further action

CB 16/9/50.

DPI 24/9/50

69 (130)

RESOLUTIONS IN THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION, HELD AT NEW DELHI, ON 25TH JULY 1948.

P85EF

(v) In order to meet the present shortage of staff in Anglo-Indian schools, the Provincial Govts. are requested to allocate additional stipends for the training of suitable non-Anglo-Indians in Anglo-Indian Training colleges, obtaining from them an undertaking to serve in Anglo-Indian schools for a period of two years at least.

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

P109EF

Non-Anglo-Indians who have passed the European High School Examination or the School certificate/ Cambridge examination are at present admitted for Training in Anglo-Indian Training schools without stipends. They may be granted stipends in future. Besides these, Anglo-Indians who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination are also admitted for training.

E. & P. H. Dept.

P23Aug

The proposal of the D.P.I. which is in line with the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board under item 10 may be accepted and the Code of Regulations suitably amended. The Director may be asked to furnish an estimate of the expenditure involved.

DPI 26/9/48

S

P25NF

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

At present there is provision for training 20 teachers a year in Church Park and 20 in alternate years in St. Teresa's, Cannanore. In 1948 only 7 Anglo-Indians were admitted for training at Church Park and ~~St. Xaxexaix Xraining Xchoolxy~~ and 10 in 1949. Government may permit the Church Park and St. Teresa's Training schools to admit non-Anglo-Indians also for training if sufficient number of Anglo-Indians are not admitted in any year and non Anglo-Indians may also be paid the same rate of stipends.

No extra expenditure is involved in the proposal.

Edn(S)

The proposal of the ~~D.P.I~~ may be accepted

CB 14/9/50

DPI 24/9/50

70

71 (131)

RESOLUTIONS IN THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION HELD AT NEW DELHI ON 25TH JULY 1948.

(XIII) That the Provincial Governments be requested to encourage by every means in their power the introduction of Audio Visual Educational methods in schools under their control by providing help in the way of grants to purchase machinery and by building up either Provincial or Central libraries of education, film strips on topics of every angle of education where such can be provided.

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

Consideration of this subject may be deferred.

P87 EF

P110 EF

P25NF

Edn D Dept

No remarks

DM
26/9/48

S

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer.

Edn D Dept

No remarks.

DB
14/9/50.

DM
20/9/50

DM
24/9/50 S/G

Dep

72

73 (132)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION HELD AT NEW DELHI ON 25TH JULY 1948.

(XXV) That Provincial Governments be requested to include Anglo-Indian schools in the National Cadet Corps Scheme.

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

The matter of including Anglo-Indian schools in the National cadet corps scheme is being considered

---

Ed N H.

Anglo-Indian schools have been included in the scheme.

DPI 26/9/48

S

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer.

Edn H.

No remarks.

DPI 24/9/50

25 (123)

RESOLUTIONS IN THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION HELD AT NEW DELHI ON 25TH JULY 1948.

(XXVI) That request be made to all Provincial Boards and Provincial Governments that the name of the Education be changed so that in future it will be known as Anglo-Indian Education in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Consitution.

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

This proposal has been accepted by the Madras Provincial Board and the Government.

Σ. DH

No remarks
DH
26/9/48

5

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer.

Edn (D) dept

No remarks
CC
13/9/50
DC
25/9/50

DH
24/8/50

120

RESOLUTIONS IN THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OT THE INTER PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO INDIAN EDUCATION HELD AT NEW DELHI ON 25TH JULY 1948.

(XXVII) That in cases where the Provincial Governments have given special grants for Dearness allowance for Secondary school teachers, these grants should be made applicable to Anglo-Indian schools also.

REMARKS OF THE D.P.I.

Dearness allowance at Government rates is paid in Anglo-Indian schools also. The expenditure on dearness allowance is admitted and paid in full to the managements of Anglo-Indian schools.

Further remarks of the D.P.I.

I have no remarks to offer.

p 28 CF

Not put up

p 17, Bark No. 32

p 3 and 4

(V)

P 25 NF

(V)

Revision of Draft agreement between teachers and managements.

---

(135)

The draft agreement form forwarded by the Director at pp.95-101 c.f. calls for the following remarks:-

(1) The draft form is merely a copy of the form approved for aided secondary schools and may be accepted.

(2) Article 119 as it stands permits the Inspector of European Schools to make changes in the draft agreement form prescribed in Appendix 48. This discretionary power seems unnecessary and may be taken away. The Director may be asked to forward draft amendments to this Article.

(3) Suitable provision will have to be made in the draft agreement regarding the point mentioned in para 3 of the note under recommendation 1.

(4) The form of agreement for Indian Schools was amended in G.O.No.2784-Edn., dated 6-9-49. The Director may be asked to suggest similar amendments to the draft form referred to above.

DM 26/9/49 S

Remarks of the D.P.I.

As regards the Draft Agreement, I request that the existing sub-para of Article 119 may be amended as follows:

"The terms of the agreement should be as prescr in Appendix 48."

The Inspectress is being requested to amend th draft agreement form submitted by her with referen to the amendment issued by Government in G.O.Ms. N 2784, Education, dated 6-9-1949 and with referance the point mentioned in para 3 of the Secretariat N on page 79 c.f. Accordingly the draft agreement w be submitted to Government after its receipt.

Educ

The receipt of the draft agreement may be awaited and d with separately when received

RB 16/9/50.

DM 24/9/50 S

268