

REPORT OF THE NON-GOVERNMENT
AIDED ANGLO-VERNACULAR INSTITUTIONS
INQUIRY COMMITTEE, UNITED PROVINCES

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CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I—Introduction	1
II—Efficiency	3
III—Finance	6
IV—Management, constitution, powers, etc.	15
V—Appointment, dismissal, etc. of Principals, Headmasters and teachers	22
VI—Scholarships and stipends	27
VII—Discipline	28
VIII—Summary of conclusions and recommendations	31
<i>Notes and Minutes of Dissent</i>	
Note of dissent by Mr. Ram Narain Misra	36
Note of dissent by Mr. Brahma Swarup, M.A.	37
Note of dissent by Mrs. Bose	39
Note of dissent by B. Beni Prasad Agarwala	40
<i>Appendix</i>	
I—Statement (A) showing the total value of school buildings and of Government contribution	43
II—Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for boys	58
III—Statement (C) showing the present grant to each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for boys	68
IV—Statement (D) showing how grants are calculated in different provinces	76
V—Statement (E) showing the scale of fees in different provinces	77
VI—Statement (F) showing non-recurring grants in the last five years (boys)	78

**Report of the Non-Government Aided Anglo-Vernacular
Institutions Inquiry Committee, United Provinces**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Government appointed in July, 1939, the following Committee to examine the administration and working of the non-Government aided Anglo-vernacular institutions and to suggest ways and means for their improvement :

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) The Director of Public Instruction,
United Provinces | <i>Chairman</i> | |
| (2) Mr. Brahma Swarupa, M.A., President,
United Provinces Secondary Education Association,
Lucknow | } | |
| (3) Mrs. S. Bose, Principal, Balika Vidyalaya
Intermediate College, Cawnpore | | |
| (4) Rai Bahadur Shri Prayag Narain,
M.L.A., Taluqdar, Maurawan, district Unao | | |
| (5) Mr. Harish Chandra Misra, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools, Bareilly Circle, Bareilly | | |
| (6) Mr. Ram Narain Misra, retired Head-
master, Central Hindu High School, Benares | | <i>Members.</i> |
| (7) Mr. Beni Prasad Agarwala, M.A., LL.B.,
Secretary, Managers' Association, Allahabad | | |
| (8) Mr. Banshi Dhar Misra, M.A., LL.B.,
M.L.A., Advocate, Kheri, Lakhimpur | | |
| (9) Begum Shahid Husain, M.L.A., Morad-
abad | | |
| (10) Mr. Madho Prasad Khanna, B.A., LL.B.,
M.L.C., Azamgarh | | |
| (11) Mr. Nehpal Singh, B.A., (OXON), I.E.S.,
Assistant Director of Public Instruction,
United Provinces | | <i>Secretary.</i> |

2. The terms of reference of the Committee were :

To inquire into the present position and efficiency of the non-Government aided Anglo-vernacular schools and colleges of the Province with special reference to—

(a) Their financial position including the rate of fees and management's contribution, and to recommend what alterations in the grant-in-aid rules and the form of the Manager's Return are necessary having due regard to the scale of fees and contribution from other sources.

(b) The nature and methods of appointment to the Governing Bodies and the desirability of incorporating in the Educational Code definite rules for a suitable constitution for Governing or Managing Bodies and for the appointment of managers and the fixing of their powers, duties and responsibilities.

(c) The conditions of service, method of appointment and security of tenure of the teaching staff of such institutions with special reference to setting up of Arbitration Committees to whom all cases of removal, reduction in salary, suspension, dismissal, discharge, and retrenchment of the teaching staff may be referred for a final decision, and whether power should be given to the Inspector of Schools to stay execution

of an order until such reference has been made and finally decided.

(d) To devise methods to prevent short or late payment of salaries.

3. The Committee held its sittings at Allahabad on August 1 to 5, 11 to 15, and 26 to 28, 1939, and finally on September 9, 1939, at Lucknow to adopt the draft report.

4. Government now spend roughly Rs. 28,00,000 on aided institutions. This is four times the amount which was provided in the budget for 1926. Not only has the amount increased but a number of problems in connexion with administering the grant-in-aid have also arisen. Government has long been conscious of the complexities of the system and several attempts at revision have been made before the appointment of the present Committee, with, however, little tangible result except that the ground had been explored and problems surveyed.

5. A Committee which reported in 1923 agreed to an enhancement of fees and recommended that the minimum rate of fees for aided institutions should be 75 per cent. of the rate for Government institutions.

6. The proposal, however, was not proceeded with owing to a change in Government.

7. The late Dr. Mackenzie moved the question again in 1931 and an inquiry was made as to the fees in other provinces. But owing to the economy cut and general depression the matter was again dropped.

8. The following year it was again taken up and after some desultory investigation the Inspectors' Conference held in Naini Tal in 1934 agreed that fees should be increased 50 per cent. and the grant-in-aid rules adjusted accordingly.

9. In 1938 the Government appointed a Committee to examine the grant-in-aid rules with a view to point out the defects therein. It was composed of :

(1) Rai Bahadur S. D. Bajpai, Deputy Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Finance Department.

(2) Shri V. N. Tewari, M.A., M.L.A.

(3) Shri K. S. Kane, B.A., M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

(4) The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

10. This Committee held only one meeting on January 24, 1938, and the following tentative conclusions were reached :

(a) The Committee decided to adopt a system of grant-in-aid which should be sufficiently elastic to allow for variations to suit local conditions and the size and character of the institutions aided. It should also be sufficiently rigid to preclude differential treatment and to ensure a more or less stable income.

(b) With a view to find fresh funds for aided schools to replace the money thus restored to Government the Committee accepted the following scale of fees to take the place of the fees laid down in paragraph 106 of the Educational Code :

	Rs.	as.
Upper Primary	...	1 4
Lower Middle	...	2 8
Upper Middle	...	3 12
High School	...	4 0
Intermediate	...	8 0
Special class	...	2 0

(c) The Committee recommended that grants should in future be in block grants for three years at a time.

CHAPTER II

EFFICIENCY

The Committee first discussed the question of the efficiency of existing non-Government high or middle schools and intermediate colleges. It was unanimously agreed that a competent headmaster, a good staff, good management, adequate equipment and good buildings were all essential for efficiency. The importance of looking after the physique of the students was also emphasized and the large number of schools which make no provision for this side of school life was commented on. It was resolved that proper conditions of recognition should be maintained as it was felt that in late years schools had been recognized too easily. A school badly housed, badly equipped and insufficiently financed was little better than a cramming establishment and students from such schools were apt to swell the ranks of unemployment. It was also resolved that no school should be without a playground for the recreation and proper physical development of students. The need for playgrounds within the school compound which was considered desirable for boys was regarded as essential in the case of girl students.

2. It was resolved that no class should have more than two sections as more made a school unwieldy and difficult to control.

3. The need for good equipment and libraries was emphasized. The Committee was of opinion that failures in aided institutions were due to incompetent teaching and partly to the inadequacy of equipment also. The present state of affairs in this respect was not satisfactory. The libraries were inadequate and such books as were in them were not judiciously chosen. The Committee resolved further that steps should be taken for providing suitable literature for schools in Hindi and Urdu. In this connexion some members thought that the headmasters were hampered, because they had to confine their selection to the list provided by the Department. It was explained that the list was merely a guide and that if any headmaster wished to make his own choice, he had merely to write to the Inspector and the Department would grant permission provided the books were unobjectionable literature from a communal point of view and did not spread class-hatred.

4. While recognizing the importance of good equipment the Committee recommended that up to Class VI *durrie pattis* in place of chairs, and low *chowkis* in place of writing desks should be introduced, to reduce expenses.

5. Closely connected with the question of efficiency was the nutrition of school children. Various suggestions were made and considered and the Department's experiments with milk powder was referred to. This did away with the risk of whole milk bringing disease germs and was both hygienic and supplied the proper vitamins. Several members were of the opinion that the present midday meal of sprouting gram was not appreciated but it was agreed that this was chiefly because it was not presented in an appetizing manner and a little attention would remedy this.

6. It was put on record that the improvement of the health of school children depended on the provision of arrangements for school meals and physical training as also on proper medical arrangements.

7. After a discussion it was further resolved that there should be more than one school clinic in places like Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore and Lucknow where the medical fee paid by the students was sufficient to employ two Health Officers, and that the scheme should be still further extended to smaller towns.

Examinations.

8. The Committee resolved that three tests should be held approximately during the months of October, December, and at the end of April and that the promotion of students should be decided on the results of these examinations taken together. The annual promotion examination as such would be abolished. The ratio of the maximum marks for these three examinations should be 25 : 50 : 50. In this connexion the following resolution moved by the Chairman was adopted :

“Resolved that the final single promotion examination be abolished and three terminal examinations be substituted—one in October, one in December and one in April and promotion be determined on the combined result, except that the ratio of marks be 25 : 50 : 50. That up to Class VI all should be promoted except those definitely below the standard.”

9. In this connexion it was resolved to delete the word “And” occurring between III and IV in line 3 of paragraph 129 of the Educational Code and add V and VI after “IV”, which would now read :—

Paragraph 129—Heads of institutions have full discretion to promote scholars, up to lower middle classes that is, they are empowered to give promotions to classes preparatory B, I, II, III, IV, V, and VI, during the school year. Above class VI they may give promotions to deserving boys during the year with the sanction of the Inspector. They are authorized for sufficient reasons to promote scholars notwithstanding their failure to pass at the terminal examination. They may also degrade scholars with the Inspector's sanction. Supplementary promotion examinations are not permissible.

School hours.

10. Some members raised the question of school hours. After some discussion it was resolved that as the Code left the matter to the headmaster and the managing committee, no alteration be made but experiments with school timings be allowed to be made more widely. As long, however, as domestic and business demands remained as at present, no great alteration seems possible.

Ages of boys in different classes.

11. The question of the disparity of ages of boys in the same classes was considered and it was resolved that the maximum ages for admission in each class laid down in paragraph 96(6) of the Code should be reduced by one year. This was passed after considerable discussion and the firmly expressed opinion of several members that the reduction should be two years.

12. It was resolved that in paragraph 96(f) of the Educational Code the words after the word “students” in line 1 up to the word “age” in line 3 be omitted. This was to discourage unduly early marriage among school boys.

Allotment of more work to headmasters.

13. It was suggested by one member that the Committee should lay down that the headmaster should be required to do more teaching work than he did at present.

14. The Chairman and other members were of opinion that it would be most useful if the headmasters were free, as far as possible, so that they might be able to take any class when a master was absent and thus they would be able to know much more about a class and a particular teacher's work than in any other way. He should make himself responsible for a subject or part of a subject in a top class. No resolution was passed.

Visual aids.

15. The need for good visual aids was also discussed. The utility of the magic lantern and the epidiastope in spite of the advent of the cinema which had its own use, was emphasized by the Chairman. In this connexion it was pointed out that schools had at their disposal the services of the Inspectors and the Training Colleges for giving them advice in the matter of selection of suitable material for all kinds of equipment and more use should be made of their services.

16. One member suggested a curtailment of optional subjects in order to reduce the cost of a school. But the difficulties of abolishing these subjects in existing schools at least, for communal and other considerations was realized by the Committee. Finally it was suggested to make a survey of schools with a view to regional co-ordination of subjects.

Resolutions

I—Proper conditions for recognition should be maintained, as in late years schools have been recognized too easily.

II—No school should be without a playground for the recreation and proper physical development of the students.

III—No class should have more than two sections, as more made a school unwieldy and difficult to control.

IV—Steps should be taken to provide suitable literature for school libraries in Hindi and Urdu.

V—Up to Class VI *diree pattis* should be introduced in place of chairs and low *chowkees* in place of desks to reduce expense.

VI—The improvement of the health of school children depends on the proper provision for school meals, physical training and medical arrangements.

VII—There should be more than one school clinic in places like Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, where the fee paid by students was sufficient to employ two health officers and the scheme should be further extended to smaller towns.

VIII—The final single promotion examination should be abolished and three terminal examinations be substituted, one in October, one in December, and one in April and promotion be determined on the combined result except that the ratio of marks be 25 : 50 : 50. Up to Class VI all should be promoted except those definitely below the standard.

IX—No alteration was necessary in the Educational Code regarding school hours but experiments with school timings might be made more widely.

X—The maximum ages for admission in each class laid down in paragraph 96(6) of the Code should be reduced by one year.

XI—In paragraph 96(t) of the Educational Code the words after "students" in line 1 to "age" in line 3 should be omitted in order to discourage unduly early marriage.

CHAPTER III

FINANCE

The Chairman reviewed the present financial position of educational institutions in general. He pointed out that very little income came from endowments, that all the means of expansion appeared to have been exhausted and that it was not generally recognized, except of course in the case of donors, that the membership of the managing bodies involved some responsibility towards contribution to school finances. This had to be more widely recognized.

2. It was remarked that it was possible that more money could be realized by handing over a certain number of government schools to private bodies. But owing to the necessity to provide for the teachers of government schools elsewhere it will be some time before any large savings are available from this source and handing over of government schools to bodies which already had schools of their own would only result in a reduction of educational facilities.

3. Figures relating to income received by managements from donations and endowments were also considered and it was recognized that in the majority of cases the contributions are meagre. Some members drew attention to the expenditure on capital account in connexion with the erection of school buildings, supply of equipment, etc. It was agreed that a statement showing the amount contributed in this way should be prepared, together with the amounts contributed by Government. (*Statement A.*)

4. The Chairman explained his new method for assessing grants for double section schools in full detail. In this scheme the Management's contribution could be taken at a flat sum of Rs.2,000 a year for double section schools. A standard grant for five years was proposed, but the scheme implied the enhancement of fees which again depended on Government school fees being raised.

The existing grant-in-aid rules were not considered satisfactory because they are much too rigid and do not allow managers sufficient initiative in the framing of their estimates or the disposal of their surpluses especially as all excesses have to be recovered from the grant of the year following. The basis of grant therefore should be a block grant but this would not at present apply to girls' schools which required special treatment and for whom the present rules might be retained provided savings are not resumed from the succeeding year's grant.

Scales of tuition
fees.

5. The Committee discussed the question of fees as charged in aided institutions with reference to those charged in Government schools. The comparison showed that the fees charged in Government schools were considerably less than those charged in aided schools. (*Statement B.*)

6. It was pointed out that there were 14 aided intermediate colleges which charged the same fees as those charged in Government intermediate colleges, and one intermediate college which charged less. Further 49 high schools charged more than the Government rate, 87 charged the same as charged by Government and 17 charged less than the Government rates. Middle schools generally charged more fees. Twenty-nine charged the same as charged by Government and 8 (rural schools) charged less. The Committee thus came to the conclusion that Government schools are giving education at cheaper and uneconomical rates in spite of the fact that the people who send their children to Government schools are, on the whole, capable of paying more. The Inspectors' Conference too had recommended that fees in Government schools should be raised and suggested an increase of 50 per cent.

7. The Committee resolved that the following scales of fees should be charged.

	Rs. as.
In classes III and IV	1 8
In classes V and VI	2 8
In classes VII and VIII	3 8
In classes IX and X	4 0
In classes XI and XII	8 0

8. The Committee resolved that paragraph 108 which allows 75 per cent. of the rate in Government schools to be charged in aided schools might stand as it is, but that paragraph 107 should include after the word "Government" "or aided" and would read as follows :

"The Local Government may in the case of any individual Government or aided school or intermediate college sanction, for special reasons, a lower rate of fee than is prescribed by the rules."

9. With regard to standards of staffing and grades or scales of pay the Chairman remarked that the practice with regard to increments at present is that they are not usually given. They depend on increased grants which are not now forthcoming. If grades as suggested were adopted, the fair pay for a trained graduate will be Rs.70 for these graduates will remain on the lowest grade for some time. A rough scheme would be as follows :

For trained graduates in high schools—Rs. 70, 90, 110, 140.

Trained undergraduates—Rs.40—100, in a grade of Rs.40, 50, 60, 80, 100.

This was accepted finally.

Language teachers and Art masters—Rs.30—70, in a grade of Rs.30—40—55—70—irrespective of what they teach.

10. It was agreed that A.T.C.'s will be in C.T.'s grade except where they draw more in existing grades.

11. An additional trained undergraduate was to be in charge of physical culture and after the age of 40 or 45 he would go into the C.T. cadre and be replaced by a younger man.

12. The salaries of headmasters should be on the following scales, not grades :

Headmaster Rs.150—7½—210 for a single section school.

Headmaster Rs.150—10—250 for double section school.

13. After a long discussion the following figures were agreed upon as the basis for calculating the block grant for single section and double section high schools.

Double section schools

EXPENDITURE	Rs.
(1) Headmaster on time-scale of pay (Rs.150—10—250). Average Rs.200 × 12	2,400
(2) Six trained graduates (2 on Rs.70 each; 2 on Rs.90 each; 1 on Rs.110; and 1 on Rs.140); 70 × 2 × 12; 90 × 2 × 12; 110 × 12; 140 × 12	6,840
(3) Ten undergraduates (3 on Rs.40 each; 2 on Rs.50 each; 2 on Rs.60 each; 2 on Rs.80 each; 1 on Rs.100) ..	7,200

Basis for calculating block grant.

	Rs.
(4) Four Language Teachers on Rs.30, 40, 55 and 70 ..	2,340
(5) Two Arts masters or Manual Training instructors in the grade of Rs.30, 40, 55, 70, average Rs. (49 × 12 × 2)..	1,176
(6) A. C. T. trained in Physical Training at Rs.40 (40 × 12) ..	480
Total ..	20,436
(7) Provident Fund at 6 pies per rupee	639
(8) Clerical staff at Rs.40 × 12	480
Total ..	21,555
<i>Menial staff—</i>	
(9) Headmaster's peon on Rs.10 (10 × 12)	120
(10) Office peon on Rs.9 (9 × 12)	108
(11) Daftari .. (12 × 12)	144
(12) Farrash (9 × 12)	108
(13) Bhisti (9 × 12)	108
(14) Laboratory bearer (12 × 12)	144
(15) Chaukidar (10 × 12)	120
(16) Sweeper (9 × 12)	108
(17) Mali (8 × 12)	96
	1,056
<i>Contingencies—</i>	
(18) Contingencies at Rs.10 per teacher (for 24 teachers) ..	240
(19) Petty repairs	300
(20) Repairs of furniture	100
(21) Upkeep of Science	250
(22) Other subjects	50
(23) Library	201
Total ..	1,140
GRAND TOTAL ..	23,751
<i>Fee Income on 75 per cent. of increased fees—</i>	
Class X (33 × 3 × 12 × 2)	2,376
Class IX (Ditto)	2,376
Class VIII (33 × $\frac{21}{8}$ × 12 × 2)	2,079
Class VII (Ditto)	2,079
Class VI (33 × $\frac{15}{8}$ × 12 × 2)	1,485
Class V (Ditto)	1,485
Class IV (33 × $\frac{9}{8}$ × 12 × 2)	891
Class III (Ditto)	891
Total ..	13,662
15 per cent. freeships ..	2,047
	11,615
Other approved income	2,000
	13,615
<i>Difference between Normal income and Normal Expenditure</i>	
23,751—13,615=	10,136
Block grant of	10,200

Single Section High School

EXPENDITURE

	Rs.
(1) One headmaster on time-scale of pay (Rs. 150—7½—210) average 180 × 12	2,160
(2) Three trained graduate teachers in the grades of Rs. 70, 90, 110, and 140, average 102½ × 3 × 12	3,690
(3) Five undergraduates (1 on Rs. 40, 1 on Rs. 50, 1 on Rs. 60, 1 on Rs. 80, 1 on Rs. 100, (40×12, 50×12, 60×12, 80×12, 100×12)	3,960
(4) One drawing master in the grade of Rs. 30, 40, 55, and 70, average (Rs. 49 × 12)	588
(5) Two language teachers in the grades of Rs. 30, 40, 55, 70, average (Rs. 49 × 12 × 2)	1,176
(6) One trained Physical training C. T. on Rs. 40 (40 × 12)	408
Total	<u>12,054</u>
(7) Provident Fund at 6 pies per rupee	377
(8) Clerical staff @ Rs. 40 × 12	480
Total	<u>12,911</u>

Menial Staff

	Rs.	Rs.
(9) Headmaster's peon 10 × 12	120	120
(10) Office peon 9 × 12	108	108
(11) Daftari 12 × 12	144	144
(12) Farrash .. 9 × 12	108	108
(13) Bhisti .. 9 × 12	108	108
(14) Laboratory bearer 12 × 12	144	144
(15) Chaukidar .. 10 × 12	120	120
(16) Sweeper .. 9 × 12	108	108
Total	<u>960</u>	

Contingencies—

(17) Contingencies at Rs. 10 per teacher	130
(18) Petty repairs	200
(19) Repair of furniture	100
(20) Upkeep of Science	200
(21) Other subjects	50
(22) Library	150
Total	<u>830</u>

GRAND TOTAL 14,701

Fee Income on 75 per cent.

½ of double section school income viz. $\frac{13,615}{2}$	6,800
<i>Difference of income and expenditure</i> (Rs. 14,701—6,800) = Rs. 7,901 or block grant	<u>7,900</u>

Intermediate
Colleges.

14. The Committee suggested five more teachers besides the principal in addition to the high school standard staff, for English, Mathematics, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Classics and Languages. Biology and Commerce will be extra outside the fixed standard. Teachers' qualifications should be M.A., L.T., or M.Sc., L.T., all teachers whether Language, Commerce or Science should be paid the same salary. For this purpose facilities should be given to B.Coms., to join the training college.

15. The scale of pay for Intermediate teachers should be Rs.90, Rs.110, Rs.130, Rs.165, Rs.200.

This scale the Committee thought could be applied to most of the existing staff; the special cases being dealt with individually.

16. It was resolved that managements would be expected to arrange for from endowments, contributions and subscriptions for a sum which must be as a minimum Rs.2,000 for double section high schools and Rs.1,000 for single section high schools.

17. It was resolved that there is no objection to counting the products of an enhanced fee over the minimum, towards such a contribution. This proviso will prevent any incentive towards the short payment of teachers' salaries or the exaction of unauthorized fees.

N. B.—It should be understood that the sums provided for the different items of school expenditure are figures taken for the purpose of calculating the normal block grant and do not tie down the management to this amount of expenditure except of course in the case of the teachers' graded pay. The permanent teaching and clerical staff of a school must be paid in accordance with the scales laid down upon which these calculations are based.

18. The provision of a trained C. T. also trained as a physical trained instructor is a new development. He will take the place of the present drill master and will be given sufficient but only sufficient practice in teaching to keep him up to the mark in view of the fact that he will be drafted into the ordinary teaching staff and replaced by a younger man as he gets too old for efficiency as a physical training instructor.

19. The exact implications of the scheme required further explanation. It was made clear that though the block grant might be given in the first place for five years this did not mean that after five years there would be any great change. It might be necessary to make certain minor changes in the formula of calculation but there would be no change in the principle on which it is calculated. The grant is an automatic block grant which would be given irrespective of schools' other sources of revenue. This system will do away with the necessity to lay down rules about reserve funds, etc., as the accumulated funds of the school will be entirely at its own disposal. As a result of the calculation it was resolved that the block grant for a single section school will be Rs.7,900 and for a double section school Rs.10,200 calculating the fees at the rate of 75 per cent. of those proposed to be prescribed for Government schools.

20. If, however, Government should decide that the increased rate should apply to all schools (with the exceptions as laid down in paragraph 107 of the Code) then the block grant would be Rs.6,000 for a single section and Rs.6,300 for double section schools.

It was suggested that the calculations may be made on the rate of fees proposed for Government schools but any schools which preferred to charge at the rate of 75 per cent. of these fees should be allowed to do so, it being understood that they themselves financed the resulting deficiency.

The difference between the block grant for a double section (Rs.10,200) and single section (Rs.7,900) school is Rs.2,300. This must be allocated between the different classes in order to calculate the extra grant necessary for each extra section in schools which are not complete double section schools.

After discussion it was agreed that a flat grant of Rs.288 per extra section will meet the case or Rs.38 on the enhanced fees calculation.

In calculating the normal expenditure for a high school no provision has been made for optional subjects except languages and drawing except that in a double section school one of the six graduate teachers provided can take Science or Commerce. In the single section schools, however, no provision has been made and it is proposed that an additional sum, to be worked out hereafter, shall be given as an additional grant for approved optional subjects.

21. The following would be the calculation for additional block grant to the institutions which have (1) Intermediate classes (Arts and Science), and (2) only Arts.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSES (ARTS AND SCIENCE)

	Rs.
<i>Tuitional staff—</i>	
(1) Principal in the grade of Rs.250—10—400 average Rs.325, less Head master in the grade of Rs.150—10— 250, average 200, Rs.125 × 12	1,500
(2) Five teachers (1 on Rs.90, 1 on Rs.110, 1 on Rs.130, 1 on Rs.165 and 1 on Rs.200) Rs.695 × 12	8,340
	9,840
(3) Provident fund at 6 pies per rupee	308
(4) Clerical staff Rs.50 × 12	600
	10,748
Contingencies	100
Science and Library, etc.	400
	11,248
Total extra expenditure	11,248
Total extra income	6,712
	4,536
or say Rs.4,500 if fee is charged at full rate.	
If fee is charged at 75 per cent. then the block grant will come to	11,248
	5,284
	5,964
or	6,000

INTERMEDIATE CLASSES (ARTS)

Tuitional staff—

(1) Principal in the grade of Rs. 250—10—400 average Rs.325, less Head master in the grade of Rs.150—10— 250 average 200, Rs.125 × 12	1,500
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	Rs.
(2) Three teachers in the grade of Rs. 90, 110, 130, 165, and 200, average Rs. $139 \times 12 \times 3$	5,004
	<hr/>
(3) Provident fund at 6 pies per rupee	6,504
(4) Clerical staff Rs. 50×12	203
	<hr/>
	600
	<hr/>
	7,307
Contingencies	100
Library, etc.	200
	<hr/>
	300
Total extra expenditure	7,607
Total extra income	6,712
	<hr/>
Block grant	895
or say Rs. 900 if fee is charged at full rate. If fee is charged at 75 per cent. the block grant will come to	
	<hr/>
	7,607
	<hr/>
	5,284
	<hr/>
	2,323
	<hr/>
	or Rs. 2,300

INCOME

Fees at full rate—

Class XI Rs. $35 \times 8 \times 12$	3,360
Class XII Rs. $35 \times 8 \times 12$	3,360
	<hr/>
	6,720
Less 15 per cent.	1,008
	<hr/>
	5,712
Other income	1,000
	<hr/>
	6,712
	<hr/>
	GRAND TOTAL
	6,712

Fees at 75 per cent. scheme—

Class XI Rs. $35 \times 6 \times 12$	2,520
Class XII Rs. $35 \times 6 \times 12$	2,520
	<hr/>
	5,040
Less 15 per cent.	756
	<hr/>
	4,284
Other income	1,000
	<hr/>
	5,284

N. B.—No extra grant per extra sections will be necessary as fees will cover expenditure.

22. The Committee was divided on the question of providing free quarters to headmasters and principals. The following two proposals were put to vote :

(1) The Management provides free quarters as is essential close to the institution.

(2) The Management provides free quarters, as far as possible, close to the institution

and proposal no. (2) was carried by 7 votes to 4.

23. The Committee then took up the scrutiny of institutions where the grant proposed under the new scheme (block grant) would be considerably less than the grant they were already receiving. They numbered 52 excluding intermediate colleges.

After scrutinizing several cases where the grant proposed would be considerably less than the grant already received it was felt that the differences could be suitably adjusted.

24. The Committee resolved that the method of calculating grants will have to be applied with due regard to the actual facts of the situation of particular schools, and where necessary a special grant for a limited period might be given to prevent any sudden reduction of salaries in individual cases. Such a grant will diminish proportionately until after a period of five years, or more if found necessary, it should be entirely wiped out.

25. With regard to the abolition of sections above two in each class the Committee resolved that the institutions should be given three years' grace to bring this into effect.

With these safeguards the Committee resolved that the scheme of grant-in-aid should be adopted.

26. It was decided to obtain figures for the sums available as a result of raising fees in Government high schools with a view to calculating the money available for—

(a) meeting abnormal cases in regard to block grant.

(b) making recommendations as to scholarship funds.

The figures showed that about Rs.1½ lakhs will be obtained by raising fees in Government schools.

27. It was proposed that one of the conditions of grant-in-aid should be that all schools receiving aid from Government should be open to children of all communities. Schools which were not open to all, should not be given grant-in-aid.

The Chairman pointed out that there were only two or three institutions in the whole province where children of all communities were not admitted and it was generally agreed that it was not necessary to impose such conditions as all were falling into line and in due course there would be no difficulty.

28. It was suggested that auditing of accounts in schools should be more regular. Audit of Accounts.

The Chairman was of opinion that it would suffice if the Inspector and his Accountant were more regular in their test audits. The auditing of accounts by private agencies was considered to be expensive and also not very helpful.

The Committee resolved that a more regular audit of school accounts should be made either by the Department or by some other agency.

One member proposed that paragraph 377 of the Code should be omitted. The Chairman replied that consequential changes in the Code would be made if the recommendations were accepted.

Resolutions

I—The following scale of fees should be charged :

Classes III and IV	..	..	..	Rs.1-8.
Classes V and VI	..	..	..	Rs.2-8.
Classes VII and VIII	..	..	..	Rs.3-8.
Classes IX and X	..	..	..	Rs.4-0.
Classes XI and XII	..	..	..	Rs.8-0.

II—Non-government institutions might charge 75 per cent. of these rates as a minimum. In paragraph 107 of the Educational Code

after the word "Government" "or aided" should be added to permit of a lower minimum in special cases.

III—Grades instead of a time-scale should be introduced for salaries as follows :

(a) For trained graduates—Rs.70, 90, 110, 140.

(b) For trained under-graduates—Rs.40, 50, 60, 80, 100.

(c) Language teachers, Art masters and Manual Training teachers—
Rs.30, 40, 55, 70.

A. T. C.'s should be in the trained undergraduates grade except where they draw more in existing grades.

(d) Headmasters should be on a time-scale as follows :

Single section school Rs.150—7½—210.

Double section school Rs.150—10—250.

IV—Figures for calculating block grants for single section and double section schools and for intermediate college should be as detailed on pages 7—12.

V—The grades for teachers in intermediate colleges should be Rs.90, 110, 130, 165, 200.

VI—Managing bodies should contribute as a minimum from endowments contributions and subscriptions Rs.2,000 for double and Rs.1,000 for single section high schools. The products of an enhanced fee might be used for this.

VII—The block grant as arrived at on this basis should be Rs.7,900 for a single section and Rs.10,200 for a double section high school.

VIII—The additional block grant for intermediate classes should be as follows :

(a) Arts and Science—Rs.6,000.

(b) Arts only—Rs.2,300.

The Management would be expected to contribute a further Rs.1,000 from subscriptions, etc.

IX—The Management should provide free quarters as far as possible for the head of the institution close to the institution.

X—The new method of calculating grants should be applied with due regard to the actual facts of the situation in particular schools, and where necessary a special grant for a limited period may be given to prevent any sudden reduction of salaries in individual cases. Such a grant should diminish proportionately until after five years, or more if found necessary, it should cease.

XI—A more regular audit of school accounts should be made either by the Department or by some other agency.

CHAPTER IV

MANAGEMENT, CONSTITUTION, POWERS, ETC.

The Chairman explained that there were no instructions in the Educational Code about the nature and method of appointment to the governing bodies. These latter originated—

(a) Under the articles of association of endowed schools.

(b) Under the constitutions drawn up for schools, run by educational bodies.

(c) At the invitation of a headmaster or a manager who by his own individual effort had succeeded in establishing a school and who had to collect a Managing Committee to fulfil the requirements of the Educational Code. Many of these bodies at present possess no stake in the institution.

(d) Missionary Societies with a single manager and often no local committee.

(e) Municipalities.

2. The trust bodies are composed of various members defined in the deed and are formed with the purpose of starting a school. They are registered bodies. Some have elaborate constitutions and have a basis for membership and a donation which in time goes into desuetude. Many schools are run by such governing bodies. They get into the hands of one man ultimately. There are meetings, no doubt, but they are merely meetings to register decisions already made. There is a secretary or secretary-manager or a treasurer. Of recent years parents are demanding a share. That demand is conceded on paper but no definite rules are prescribed for their election. The secretary or the treasurer is generally the manager's nominee. One or two members stated that there was no demand for representation of the public.

3. The consideration of the managing bodies on the basis of the constitution suggested in the Reorganization Committee's report was next taken up. The Committee generally agreed that the Reorganization Committee's recommendations might be accepted with such amendments as they decided on.

4. The difficulty of amending trust deeds to incorporate these or any changes was also considered.

The Committee discussed the position of institutions run by a legally constituted trust body, either as the result of a will laying down the persons who should constitute the management or as the result of a specific endowment on the same lines, and considered that it would be difficult to insist on the variation of the terms of trust deeds but decided that each case might be considered on its merits.

5. In cases of schools run by missionary bodies which have no local committee and simply a manager the Committee considered that there would be no difficulty in forming local committees.

6. The third type consists of bodies of varying numbers. The general body functions once a year. Their elections are based on varying grounds. In reference to these the views of the Reorganization Committee were considered.

7. One member thought that representatives of guardians or parents would be under the influence of teachers and this would create deadlocks.

8. The Committee resolved that the general type of governing body should be constituted of the whole body of subscribers or contributors to the school funds. Such subscriptions or contributions should be either of a payment of Rs.100 minimum for life members or Rs.12 a year. For small towns of less than 25,000 population or in rural areas it should be Rs.6 unless such a town is the headquarters of a district.

NOTE—No member will be allowed to vote in a meeting of the governing body or managing committee until he has paid two years' subscription and has been a member at least for one year.

9. No school should continue to be recognized unless it has 25 subscribers. This refers to schools run by public subscription.

10. It was resolved that the functions of the General Body should be as follows :

(1) The body shall meet at least once a year to pass the budget.

(2) It shall elect the managing committee which shall be done at least once in every three years.

(3) It shall ratify all purchases and sales of property over one thousand rupees in value and pass and amend the by-laws.

11. It was resolved that the composition and powers of the managing committee should be as follows :

The managing committee should not exceed 15 members.

The majority decided that the head master or the principal will be secretary of the managing committee and should have a right of vote.

One member, however, did not agree to the head master or principal being *ex officio* secretary if he retained the right of vote.

The Chairman of the Committee will be the manager or the executive officer to carry out the decisions of the Committee as far as relations with Government or the Committee are concerned.

A separate honorary treasurer will be appointed and no payment shall be made without his signature. He will operate all accounts and will make payments on the requisition of the Chairman duly authorized or in accordance with the resolutions of the managing committee.

Funds administered by heads of institutions such as games fund which are administered in accordance with paragraph 88 of the Code and examination fee funds will be administered by heads of institutions with advisory committees. Funds such as school magazine funds and reading room funds should be administered by the boys themselves with such help and guidance as may be given them by the staff.

The Chairman shall have power to convene meetings and draw up the agenda. Members desiring to bring forward any motion must give a fortnight's notice. Meetings of the managing committee must be held at least once a quarter and may be held oftener. The meetings should be held in the institutions themselves.

12. With regard to the composition of the managing committee there was a certain amount of discussion.

One member considered that the managers would seriously object to the proposed inclusion of nominated members and members elected by special constituencies direct to the managing committee. He considered that this would lead to the formation of parties and would

be most disastrous in its results. He also considered that there was no need for a representative of teachers as the head master would already be an *ex officio* member and he was inclined to think that the proposal for Government to nominate two members savoured of suspicion. In the course of the general discussion it was suggested that the representatives of parents and guardians might be elected from among the governing body. Against this it was objected that where the governing body was a small body this might result in the packing of the executive committee. One view was that the Chairman of the managing committee should form a constituency consisting of parents and guardians who should elect their two representatives. It was further suggested that instead of the nominees by Government the governing body should elect two members to represent minority communities. Another suggestion was that one of the representatives of parents and guardians should be a member of a minority community.

13. The Committee resolved that one representative of the teaching staff should be elected by the teachers of the institution. This was agreed to by a majority.

14. It was resolved that there should be two nominees of Government and it was suggested for the consideration of Government that one of those should be the mother of a pupil in the school. Representative of
Government.

Some of the members raised the question that Government nominees should also pay subscriptions. It was resolved that they should not pay as Government paid so much money to aided institutions in the form of grant-in-aid.

15. There was considerable discussion on the question of the inclusion of at least two representatives of parents or guardians in the managing committee, and that they should be elected by a separate constituency.

One member suggested that there should be only one and from the governing body.

Another was of opinion that there would be no difficulty in forming the constituencies and they would work well.

It was also suggested that one of the representatives should be from the minority community.

There was some opposition to the inclusion of two on the ground that they were not paying members and there would be only nine seats left for those who actually paid and worked for the school.

16. The following three proposals were put to vote :

(1) There should be a special constituency of parents and guardians which would be controlled by the Chairman of the managing committee who would be the returning officer and they should elect one representative from among themselves.

(2) There should be two representatives of parents and guardians with a special constituency.

(3) The election of parents and guardians should not be done by special constituencies but they should be elected by the governing body.

The voting being 4 for proposal No. (2) and 5 for (1) and therefore it was resolved that there should be only one representative of parents and guardians with a special constituency.

NOTE—In all cases the membership fee must be paid except by Government nominees.

17. It was proposed by a member that of the remaining 10 members of the managing committee one should belong to the depressed class community nominated or elected by the governing body.

Another was doubtful if any representation of the depressed classes was required, though he thought that the need might arise in future. It was agreed by the Committee that the question of the nomination of a depressed class representative should be left to Government.

Educational qualification of the members of the managing committee.

18. This question was discussed at length and in the end it was resolved that members of the managing committee should be educated (One member dissenting on the ground that it would scare away contributions and people).

Duties and powers of the managing committee.

19. It was resolved that the managing committee would be responsible for the finances, staffing and general control of schools subject to the headmaster's responsibilities for the discipline and internal management of the institution, as laid down under sub-paragraph (n) of paragraph 358 of the Code, remaining intact.

Appointment and dismissal of teachers.

20. The Committee then took up discussion of paragraph 150(f) of the Education Code. In this connection the recommendations of the Primary and Secondary Education Reorganization Committee were read out.

The main discussion centred on the method to be followed in dispensing with a teacher who did not fit in with the general life of the school. It was felt that it was very difficult to prove the inefficiency of a teacher. Some were of opinion that it was a common law right that an employer could terminate the services of an employee by giving due notice.

It was pointed out that another side of the question should also be considered. Good teachers of a school could leave the institution and join a Government or other lucrative post by giving two months' notice. Thus the institution was left to be staffed with inferior teachers.

Another member said that he did not want that inefficient teachers should not be removed but he feared lest persons with whom no fault had been found would be removed.

Against this it was remarked that the Committee had already decided to include five outsiders in the managing committee. This was enough and no further safeguards were necessary.

It was suggested that the powers would not be exercised arbitrarily and there must be some authority who should act as a check.

It was proposed that no teacher should be punished or dismissed unless the management and the Inspector both agree, and even then the teacher should have a right of appeal to the higher authority whose decision would be final.

21. It was resolved by the Committee that the present agreement should be terminated and each teacher should sign a new agreement form.

22. The Committee felt that it was necessary to decide and define more closely the causes of the termination of agreements which might lead to victimization of teachers. It was recognized that every management had a right to give notice to a teacher if *bona fide* they were dissatisfied with his work. The difficulty was as to who was to judge whether this dissatisfaction was correctly based or was merely personal. It was resolved that before a notice on these grounds was given to a teacher the management should consult the Inspector of Schools and should give full reasons for their wish to give notice to the teacher, with definite instances which led them to take this decision. The Inspector of Schools then might investigate the teachers' work and behaviour and only in case he gives his approval would the notice be valid.

Appeal against the decision of the Inspector should lie to the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, who may refer it to the Arbitration Committee or decide it himself.

23. It was suggested that it would expedite the working of the Arbitration Committees if permanent representatives were nominated for a period of one year.

24. The composition of the Arbitration Committee was finally decided as follows :

(a) A representative of the teachers nominated by the teachers' representative body.

(b) A representative of the managers nominated by the managers' representative body.

(c) The Inspector of Schools or a person specially nominated by the Director of Public Instruction in case of an appeal against the Inspector's decision.

25. It was proposed that the following recommendation of the Education Reorganization Committee (Primary and Secondary) be accepted and put before the Government. Management in
aided institutions.

"In case of continued mismanagement by the managing committee, the Department may take away such of its powers as may be deemed necessary for the proper management of the institution for such a period as may be determined by the Department."

After considerable discussion the difficulties both legal and practical, inherent in the resolution, were pointed out. The Chairman stated that the educational staff at the disposal of the Department would be quite unable to carry this into effect. The legal aspect was also emphasized and it was stated Government would have no right to impose a clause of this kind.

It was urged that it was necessary to have some power in reserve to enforce compliance in case the rules were not carried out and it was suggested that this would go short of the very severe penalties of withdrawal of grant or recognition and might be considered as a half-way house and that many managements would acquiesce rather than suffer the extreme penalty.

It was doubted, however, by one member that any management would agree to have their powers suspended or restricted in this respect, but would prefer to have the grants suspended.

The above resolution was put to vote and lost by 2 to 5.

26. The Committee then discussed the suggestion that Government should appoint a Board to inquire into cases of those teachers who have been dismissed or have been made to resign after July 1, 1938.

It was said that sometimes such charges were levelled against teachers which ruined their whole career and unless those charges were removed they could not get employment elsewhere. Teachers were sent away or were being sent away because they refused to accept short payment or for some similar reason and it was urged that the suggestion made would be a check on such treatment.

The Committee felt that past cases could not be re-opened and retried under the new rules. Retrospective effect could hardly be given. It was therefore resolved that such cases of dismissal should be referred to the Inspector and reviewed individually.

N.B.—These rules should apply to the management of girls' schools also with the recommendation that the members of the managing committee should as far as possible be women. One member did not consider this practicable.

Resolutions

1.—There should be a general type of governing body which should consist of all the subscribers to the school funds. Subscriptions or contributions should be a single payment of Rs.100 or more or Rs 12

per annum. In small towns of less than 25,000 population or in rural areas it should be Rs 6 unless such a town is the headquarter of a district.

II—The functions of the General Body should be as follows :

- (a) It should meet at least once a year to pass the budget.
- (b) It shall elect a managing committee at least once in every three years and a chairman and honorary treasurer of the same.
- (c) It shall ratify all purchases and sales of property over one thousand rupees in value.
- (d) It shall frame and amend the by-laws.

III—The composition and powers of the managing committee should be as follows :

- (a) It should not exceed 15 members.
- (b) The chairman of the committee should be the manager or executive officer to carry out the decisions of the committee.
- (c) A separate honorary treasurer should be appointed and no payment made without his signature. He should operate all accounts and should make payments on the requisition of the chairman duly authorized or in accordance with the resolution of the committee. Funds administered by heads of institutions such as games fund which are administered in accordance with paragraph 88 of the Code and examination fee fund will be administered by heads of Institutions with advisory committees. Funds such as school magazine funds and reading room funds should be administered by the boys themselves with such help and guidance as may be given them by the staff.
- (d) The head master or principal should be *ex officio* secretary of the managing committee with the right to vote
- (e) The chairman should have power to convene meetings and draw up the agenda. Members desiring to bring forward any motion must give a fortnight's notice. Meetings of the managing committee should be held at least once a quarter and may be held oftener. The meeting should be held in the institutions themselves.
- (f) The committee should include :
 - (i) One representative of the teachers of the institution elected by themselves.
 - (ii) Two nominees of Government.
 - (iii) One representative of parents and guardians elected from among themselves.

All members of the managing committee should be educated.

(g) The managing committee should be responsible for the finances, staffing and general control of the school including the duties laid down in paragraph 358 of the Code, subject to the headmaster's responsibilities for the discipline and internal management of the institution as defined in paragraph 358(m).

IV—Before notice of termination of an agreement can be given to a teacher for inefficiency the manager should consult the Inspector and should give full reasons for wishing to discharge the teacher. The notice should only be valid if the Inspector approves. If the management or the teacher are dissatisfied with the Inspector's decision, an appeal would lie to the Director of Public Instruction who might decide it himself or refer it to the Arbitration Committee.

V—The Arbitration Committee for teachers should consist of the following :

(a) A representative of the teachers nominated by the teachers' representative body recognized as such.

(b) A representative of the managers nominated by the managers' recognized representative body.

(c) The Inspector of Schools or a person specially nominated by the Director of Public Instruction in case of an appeal against the Inspector's decision.

VI—These rules should apply to girls' schools also, and members of their managing committee should as far as possible be women.

CHAPTER V

APPOINTMENT, DISMISSAL, ETC., OF PRINCIPALS, HEADMASTERS
AND TEACHERS

1. The Committee considered the question of the revision of the form of agreement of teachers (Appendix V of the Educational Code).

It was explained how the agreement originated. The main purpose was to make a definite contract between the teacher and his employer so that differences could be settled between them without continually referring to the Department.

2. The Committee after a discussion recorded the following resolution :

Having carefully gone over paragraph 150(f) and the agreement form the Committee feels that the agreement should apply to all teachers, with necessary amendments in regard to consultation with the Inspector of Schools.

Paragraph 1—
Period of
probation.

3. It was suggested that the period of probation should be extended to two years. In the first place it should be a year and be extended to another year as it was not possible to form an opinion about a teacher's work and conduct within a short period of one year. Another member thought that one year was quite sufficient. Another suggestion was that the question of probation should not go in the agreement but should be incorporated in the rules. The Chairman suggested that one year be substituted for six months. The following two suggestions were, therefore, put to vote :

(1) that the period of probation should be two years;

(2) that one year should be substituted for six months.

The voting for No. (1) above being 1 only, the proposal No. (2) was carried by majority. The paragraph would, therefore, read as follows :

“The teacher's employment shall begin from the——day of———19 . He shall be employed for one year on probation and shall be paid a monthly salary in accordance with the minimum grades prescribed by the department. The total period of probation shall, in no case, exceed one year except where the teacher has not qualified himself for permanent appointment in accordance with the rules of the Department. Where a teacher has not so qualified himself, his period of probation may be extended by a further period of one year. If at the end of the period of two years the teacher has not qualified himself, his appointment shall thereupon terminate unless its continuance shall have been sanctioned by the Inspector.”

4. Paragraph 2 to read as follows :

If confirmed in his appointment at the end of his period of probation, the teacher shall be employed on a graded scale as laid down below :

Trained graduate—Rs.70, 90, 110 and 140.

Trained under-graduate—Rs.40, 50, 60, 80 and 100.

Language teacher—Rs.30, 40, 55 and 70.

Drawing and Manual Training masters—Rs.30, 40, 55 and 70.

C. T. Trained in Physical Training—Rs.40.

Teachers for Intermediate Classes—Rs.90, 110, 130, 165 and 200.

N.B.—(a) This does not contemplate reduction of the existing salaries, unless owing to reduction in enrolment there is an appreciable fall in fees and the management obtains the Inspector's consent to a cut; provided also that the minimum scales are in no case reduced.

(b) Promotion from grade to grade will not be refused except for inefficiency and such cases shall be reviewed by the Inspector of Schools.

5. Paragraph 3—Discussed in connection with the short or late payment of salaries.

6. Paragraph 4—Will stand.

But in this connexion paragraph 152 of the Code was scrutinized and the following amendment to the note (ii) was accepted :

Omit the word " Government " occurring in the note before " Schools and Intermediate colleges ".

It was also felt that managers of aided schools and colleges should be reminded of their responsibilities in regulating the amount of tuition.

7. Paragraph 5—Will stand.

A reference was made to paragraph 151 of the Code and it was stated that teachers serving in an aided institution applied without giving notice to the management and accepted posts elsewhere and the management was unable to keep back their two months' salary as agreed to by the parties. It was therefore suggested that it should be added somewhere in the agreement form that the application of teachers not applying through their managers should not be considered.

The Chairman pointed out that if a teacher left without notice he would forfeit his two months' salary. If two months' salary was not due to him, then the Inspector of the circle should be informed and he would see that two months' pay was cut.

8. Paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9—Will stand.

9. Paragraph 10—Will stand with the following definition of the words "Adequate reasons" :

Adequate reasons shall be (a) inefficiency or (b) general retrenchment decided upon for reasons of financial stringency or (c) the abolition of a subject or (d) the abolition of a section, or class. In no case shall notice be valid without previous reference to the Inspector.

10. Paragraph 11—Will stand.

11. Paragraph 12—Delete and substitute—

"Two months' notice does not include the vacation."

12. Paragraphs 13 and 14—Will stand.

13. Paragraph 15—Will stand with the omission of the word "Discharge" and the addition of the following proviso after (3) :

" Provided that the manager or teacher in cases of discharge may refer their cases to the Director of Public Instruction for review through the Inspector."

One member disagreed with the addition of the above provision.

14. Paragraph 16—Will stand.

15. It was resolved that the form of agreement referred to in Appendix X of the Educational Code should be amended in accordance with the decisions arrived at in connexion with the teachers' agreement form. Headmasters' Agreement form.

16. Paragraph 10 of Appendix X—

Add " Adequate reason shall be inefficiency as a head master." Paragraph 1 of Appendix X-as amended will read as follows :

"The headmaster's employment shall begin from the day of 19 . He shall be employed in the first instance for one year on probation and shall be paid a monthly salary of Rs. . The period of probation may be extended by the Committee by a further period of one year. The total period of probation shall in no case exceed two years."

17. *Paragraph 15, Appendix X—*

Omit "discharge" and for "deduction" read "reduction."

18. Paragraph 150(f) of the Code was consequentially amended as follows :

Cancel and substitute the following :

"The services of every permanent teacher (including headmaster or principal) in a recognized non-government institution shall be regulated in accordance with the agreement laid down in Appendices V and X."

19. In paragraph 358 (2), Chapter IX, page 101 of the Code :
omit "August 17, 1929."

Paragraph as amended will read as follows :

The conditions of service of every permanent teacher including heads of institutions shall be governed by an approved agreement executed by him and the managing committee. An approved form of agreement is given in Appendices V and X. Variations in minor details may be approved by Chief Inspectress/Inspector. Agreements must be executed within one month of the completion of the period of probation. Failure to comply with this rule will not release either teacher or managing committee from the obligations entered into in the agreements.

N.B.—The period for the execution of the agreement by teachers already in service will be one month from the date of communication of this rule to the management.

It was decided that two copies of the agreement should be executed, one to be retained by the management and one by the teacher each paying for the cost of stamp on his own copy.

Appointment of
teachers, paragraph
150 of the Code.

20. It was decided to add after (a) a new sub-para. (b) as below and number the existing (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) as (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).

21. *Paragraph 150(b)*—Teachers shall be employed for one year on probation on the minimum pay of the lowest grade. Headmasters and principals of the intermediate colleges shall be employed in the first instance for 12 months on probation and during this period they shall be paid a monthly salary of not less than the minimum of the grade. The period of probation for headmasters and principals may be extended by the managing committee for a further period of not more than one year. The total period of probation shall in no case exceed two years.

22. *Paragraph 358*—Omit (3) on page 101 and add a note (2) to sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 358, Chapter IX :

NOTE (2)—"An approved form of agreement is given in Appendix X".

Transfer of
teachers.

23. The Committee also discussed the subject of exchanging teachers. It was stated that if one teacher was not successful in one Anglo-vernacular school he might be transferred to another.

The Committee after a considerable amount of discussion on the matter arrived at the following decision.

"The Inspector of Schools may keep a register of teachers desiring transfer and will exchange this with other Inspectors who may circulate it to schools. Any teacher who as a result desires mutual transfer may be accommodated provided the respective managers are willing. All applications should be made through the managers concerned."

24. The Committee also discussed the question of giving powers to the Arbitration Committee to direct that in cases involving moral turpitude they may advise that the teachers should not be re-employed in any recognized school. This was recommended.

25. The Committee also took up the consideration of the question of appointing principal's, headmaster's or teacher's relations on the staff of the school and after some discussion it was resolved that—

“ No teacher should be employed in a school who is within one remove of relationship to any member of the managing committee or the principal or the headmaster (voting being 5 for and 4 against).”

26. It was unanimously decided that the age limit of teachers should be 55 with no extensions but the date of application of the rule should be left to Government.

27. Late payment of salaries was chiefly, it was recognized, due to lack of money at the beginning of a month until fees were paid. As long as salaries were paid regularly it was immaterial when in the month they were paid. In very few cases were they now paid in the first week. Short payment or late payment of salaries.

The Committee resolved that the teacher's salary must be paid not later than the day after that on which the fees are realized in accordance with paragraph 109 of the Code.

28. Salaries shall be paid by cheque on a recognized bank where one exists.

29. The Committee discussed the question of non-payment of manager's or teacher's contribution to the provident fund regularly whereby interest was lost to the teachers. Various methods to remedy this were suggested. After some discussion it was agreed that this did not happen in very many cases and where it did happen was due chiefly to financial difficulties. It was decided to recommend to Government that where the management defaults in lodging their share in the post office the Inspector of Schools should be authorized to deduct a proportionate amount from the next instalment of the grant and lodge it in the post office on behalf of the management. Provident Fund.

30. In connexion with the provident fund the Committee noted that the clerical establishment of recognized institutions were now permitted to contribute to the Provident Fund but they were not allowed Government contribution. They saw no reason for this distinction and recommended that Government contribution should be paid in their cases also.

This should also apply to matrons in girls' schools.

The Committee felt that it was not possible to extend this privilege in the case of menial establishments in aided institutions.

31. The Committee recommended that the question of increased rates for Provident Fund in view of the reduction of the retiring age to 55 should be referred to a departmental committee.

Resolutions

I—The present teacher's agreement should be terminated and amended agreement drawn up to be signed by every teacher old and new.

II—The period of probation should be one year.

III—Managers of aided schools should be reminded of their responsibilities in regulating the amount of private tuition. Heads of aided institutions should not be allowed to undertake private tuition.

IV—“ Adequate reasons ” appearing in paragraph 10 of the agreement should be (a) inefficiency, (b) general retrenchment decided upon for reasons of financial stringency, or (c) the abolition of a subject, or (d) the abolition of section or class. In no case should notice be valid without previous reference to the Inspector.

V—Two months' notice referred to in paragraph 12 should not include the vacation.

VI—Paragraph 15 should omit the word “discharge” and add the following proviso after (3) “provided that the manager or teacher in cases of discharge may refer their cases to the Director of Public Instruction for review through the Inspector.”

VII—The form of agreement for heads of institutions should be amended in accordance with the decision arrived at in connexion with the teacher’s agreement form. In paragraph 10 “adequate reasons” would be inefficiency as a headmaster or principal.

VIII—The period of probation for a headmaster or principal should be one year extendable to two.

IX—Paragraph 150(f) of the Code should be amended as follows :

“The services of every permanent teacher including the headmaster or principal in recognized non-government institutions shall be regulated in accordance with the agreement laid down in Appendices V and X.”

X—The Inspector of Schools may keep a register of teachers desiring transfer and will exchange this with other Inspectors who may circulate it to schools. Any teacher who as a result desires mutual transfer may be accommodated provided the respective managers are willing. All applications should be made through the managers concerned.

XI—In cases involving moral turpitude if guilt is proved the Arbitration Committee should advise against re-employment of the teacher concerned in any school.

XII—No teacher should be employed in a school who is within one remove of relationship to any member of the managing committee or the principal or the headmaster.

XIII—The age-limit for retirement for all teachers should be 55 but the date of the application of the rule should be left to Government to decide.

XIV—Teachers’ salaries should be paid not later than the day after that on which the fees are realized in accordance with paragraph 109 of the Code. Salaries should be paid by cheque on a recognized bank where one exists.

XV—When the management fails to lodge their share of Provident Fund in the Post Office Savings Bank the Inspector should be authorized to deduct a proportionate amount from the next instalment of the grant and lodge it in the Post Office on behalf of the management.

XVI—The clerical establishment of recognized institutions should also be eligible for Government contribution to their Provident Fund.

XVII—Increased rates for Provident Fund necessary as a result of reducing the age of retirement to 55 should be referred to a departmental committee.

CHAPTER VI

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS

It was remarked that there was no comprehensive system of stipends or scholarships to help on poor scholars as there was in schools in England. The help, such as exists, is small. Many of the funds were exclusively meant for certain classes which often were fairly well off. The provision was insufficient. One member suggested a certain percentage of its income to be set aside by every school for scholarships. A scheme of stipends on the basis of one stipend for each class was discussed in detail. The cost worked out would be Rs.72,000. The award would be on a competitive basis, the unit being a district or a circle. But it was realized that it would be difficult to finance this scheme and it only touched the fringe of the problem. More scholarships for poor and clever boys are necessary and the Committee recommends to Government the serious consideration of the fact. Reference was made to paragraph 370 of the Code and endowments under the rule were suggested. It was also noted that under the block grant system managements would be free to give their own scholarships.

2. The discussion on finding means for forming scholarship funds was continued. The Chairman read the scales of fees of various provinces, for it was observed that there was no other way to get funds, except by raising fees. The fees were generally found to be higher outside the United Provinces. The recommendations of the Inspectors' Conference in 1934 to raise fees by 50 per cent. was noted as well as the recommendation of the committee appointed by Government in 1938 consisting of Mr. Kane, Mr. Weir, Mr. Bajpai and Mr. Tewari. There was a consensus of opinion that the fees should be raised in Government schools to provide money for increased scholarships. The Chairman pointed out that as a result of raising fees in Government institutions a sum of Rs.1½ lakhs approximately would become available.

3. This was not a very large sum and if scholarships were to be extended the generosity of private donors would have to be appealed to. Poor boys' funds and old boys' association scholarships should be encouraged and existing scholarship fund rules revised to ensure that merit should be the chief criterion in all cases and the poor clever boy helped not merely the poor boy.

Resolutions

I—More scholarships should be provided for poor and clever boys and portion of the money obtained by raising fees in Government institutions should be devoted to this end.

II—Existing scholarship fund rules should be revised to ensure that merit should be the chief criterion in all cases, not merely poverty. The aim should be to help the clever poor boy.

CHAPTER VII

DISCIPLINE

It was agreed that in general discipline in schools was undoubtedly imposed from within. That was fundamental, and neither orders from Government nor from outside could maintain discipline in a school. The spirit of the school depended on the relations existing between the management and the staff and the boys. If the relations between the management and the staff were bad it would have an inevitable effect on the conditions in the schools and if the relations between the teachers and boys were bad it would have an even worse effect. If teachers thought that their duty in schools was finished when they had done 4 or 5 periods work during the day then that school was not going to be a good school. The teacher's task was not like that of any other professional man; it was a full time job. Another reason advanced for the deterioration of discipline was the lack of real public opinion demanding high standards in managements and staff.

2. Communal feeling if encouraged by teachers was a further fertile cause of indiscipline while the formation of parties in the management or staff had inevitable repercussions on school discipline.

3. It was, therefore, agreed that the break-down in discipline was due largely to bad relations between the managers and the staff and secondly between the staff and the students, and also owing to the communal troubles.

4. The Chairman next read out the circulars issued by the Department from time to time endeavouring to remedy the evils that had crept into schools such as strikes, lack of discipline, communal disputes and decline in good manners, etc. He thought that something should be done to restore the respect for the teacher and his profession.

5. It was proposed that there should be a uniformity in school dress. The Chairman supported the proposal and agreed that a uniformity in dress would have a very good impression and a uniform type of clothing would undoubtedly contribute to a feeling of solidarity which was at the bottom of all discipline. The following resolution in this connexion was adopted :

“The wearing of a uniform type of school dress undoubtedly contributes to a feeling of solidarity which is at the bottom of all discipline and it is recommended to all managements that they should make an effort to carry this recommendation out. The kind of dress is not intended to be specified. All that is necessary is that it should be the same for all with any necessary deviations which religious or caste scruples demand. In this connexion teachers should set an example of being neat, clean and tidy.”

6. A member proposed that all teachers should be required to wear a gown. The Committee was opposed to this proposal on the ground that it would entail initial cost on poor teachers. This proposal was, therefore, dropped.

7. It was urged that something should be done to inculcate good manners which had declined to a very great extent. After a short discussion the following resolution was accepted by the Committee :

“The inculcation of good manners is probably the greatest factor in the production of good discipline and special attention should be given to this in schools, keeping in mind specially that good manners are the outward expression of a kind and

sympathetic personality; and that harsh and unkind treatment by teachers has an immediate reaction upon the boys they are in charge of. But the teacher's position reacts on his manners. It is hard to expect a teacher whose position is unsafe and future uncertain to pay much attention to setting an example to his students or influencing them for good.

It is, therefore, clear that the safeguarding of a teacher's rights and the improving of his prospects is the necessary precedent to the improvement of discipline in schools."

8. The Committee lastly discussed the causes of strikes. Some of the members were of the opinion that they were due to bad relations between the headmasters and the staff. One member was of opinion that wherever a strike occurred, teachers were responsible for instigating the students to go on strike. Other members thought that strikes were also due to external influences, i.e. outside students bodies; but all were unanimous in thinking that it was easy to deal with strikes provided the managements decided to act firmly.

9. In this connexion the Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to the recommendation made in paragraph 88 on page 146 of the Primary and Secondary Education Re-organization Committee; existing rules of the Code and the resolution passed by the Conference of Principals of Intermediate Colleges held at Lucknow.

Corporal
punishment.

10. It was proposed that up to Class VIII corporal punishment should be allowed and expulsion in Classes IX and X. The Committee considered the question of corporal punishment in view of certain representations that had been made as to the effect of its abolition. It was felt that there were many ways open to a headmaster for maintaining discipline within the school. But several members considered that as a last resort it was desirable that the headmaster should have in reserve, to be exercised only on stringent conditions, the power of inflicting corporal punishment. This power, it was felt, would probably be used very rarely, if at all, but the psychological effect of its existence would be always there. Others including the two lady members of the Committee were opposed to the idea of corporal punishment.

(This was put to the vote and carried by 5 against 4.)

NOTE—In no case would assistant masters be allowed this power.

11. Considerable trouble and dislocation of work has been caused by students' association which are not students' associations in reality but are directed by either past students or outsiders. Students should be, in accordance with paragraph 7, Chapter XIII of the report of the Reorganization Committee, forbidden to join such associations. The recommendation that students below the age of 18 should in no case be permitted to become members of a political organization is interpreted to mean by this Committee, membership of organizations of students run for political purposes, and is accepted.

External
Associations.

12. It was further felt that the permission to attend public meetings should be carefully and sparingly given in view of the communal nature of most of the public meetings held at present.

13. The Committee are in full agreement with the recommendations of the Primary and Secondary Education Reorganization Committee contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Chapter XIII and they consider that the formation of students' associations in each school to carry out these ideals will be most salutary in restoring discipline and maintaining a spirit of unity in school. Those associations, however, must necessarily be restricted to one school only, as the introduction of external membership has proved dangerous to discipline.

14. In this connexion one member considered that the manager should be relieved of the restrictions contained in paragraph 359 of the Code. The Committee felt that as this paragraph will be enforced

only when law and order will be endangered and as there was no intention of enforcing it for the purpose of suppressing political opinion or activities the retention of the paragraph was desirable.

Resolutions

I—The wearing of a uniform type of school dress undoubtedly contributes to a feeling of solidarity which is at the bottom of all discipline and it is recommended to all managements that they should make an effort to carry this recommendation out. The kind of dress is not intended to be specified. All that is necessary is that it should be the same for all with any necessary deviations which religious or caste scruples demand. In this connexion teachers should set an example of being neat, clean and tidy.

II—The inculcation of good manners is probably the greatest factor in the production of good discipline and special attention should be given to this in schools, keeping in mind specially that good manners are the outward expression of a kind and sympathetic personality; and that harsh and unkind treatment by teachers has an immediate reaction upon the boys they are in charge of. But the teacher's position reacts on his manners. It is hard to expect a teacher whose position is unsafe and future uncertain to pay much attention to setting an example to his students or influencing them for good. It is therefore clear that the safeguarding of a teacher's rights and the improving of his prospects is the necessary precedent to the improvement of discipline in schools.

III—It was desirable that headmasters should have in reserve, to be exercised only on stringent conditions, the power of inflicting corporal punishment as the psychological effect of its existence was great. In no case should assistant masters be allowed the power.

IV—Considerable trouble and dislocation of work has been caused by students' associations which are not students' associations in reality but are directed either by past students or outsiders. Students should in accordance with paragraph 7, Chapter XIII of the Reorganization Committee Report be forbidden to join such associations.

V—Permission to attend public meetings should be carefully and sparingly given in view of the communal nature of most of the public meetings held at present.

VI—The formation of students' associations in each school to carry out the ideals referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Chapter XIII of the above mentioned report would be most salutary in restoring discipline and maintaining a spirit of unity in a school. These associations should be restricted to individual schools as the introduction of the principle of external membership has proved dangerous to discipline.

CHAPTER VIII
SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I—EFFICIENCY

I—Proper conditions for recognition should be maintained, as in late years schools have been recognized too easily.

II—No school should be without a playground for the recreation and proper physical development of the students.

III—No class should have more than two sections, as more made a school unwieldy and difficult to control.

IV—Steps should be taken to provide suitable literature for school libraries in Hindi and Urdu.

V—Up to Class VI *durce pattis* should be introduced in place of chairs and low *chowkees* in place of desks to reduce expense.

VI—The improvement of the health of school children depends on the proper provision for school meals, physical training and medical arrangements.

VII—There should be more than one school clinic in places like Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, where the fee paid by students was sufficient to employ two health officers and the scheme should be further extended to smaller towns.

VIII—The final single promotion examination should be abolished and three terminal examinations be substituted, one in October, one in December, and one in April and promotion be determined on the combined result except that the ratio of marks be 25 : 50 : 50. Up to Class VI all should be promoted except those definitely below the standard.

IX—No alteration was necessary in the Educational Code regarding school hours but experiments with school timings might be made more widely.

X—The maximum ages for admission in each class laid down in paragraph 96(6) of the Code should be reduced by one year.

XI—In paragraph 96(t) of the Educational Code the words after "students" in line 1 to "age" in line 3 should be omitted in order to discourage unduly early marriage.

II—FINANCE

I—The following scale of fees should be charged :

		Rs. a.
Classes III and IV	...	1 8
Classes V and VI	...	2 8
Classes VII and VIII	...	3 8
Classes IX and X	...	4 0
Classes XI and XII	...	8 0

II—Non-government institutions might charge 75 per cent. of these rates as a minimum. In paragraph 107 of the Educational Code after the word Government "or aided" should be added to permit of a lower minimum in special cases.

III—Grades instead of a time scale should be introduced for salaries as follows :

(a) For trained graduates—Rs.70, 90, 110, 140.

(b) For trained under-graduates—Rs.40, 50, 60, 80, 100.

(c) Language teachers, Art masters and Manual Training teachers—Rs.30, 40, 55, 70.

A. T. C's. should be in the trained under-graduates' grade except where they draw more in existing grades.

(d) Headmasters should be on a time-scale as follows :

Single section school	...	Rs.150—7½—210.
Double section school	...	Rs.150—10—250.

IV—Figures for calculating block grants for single section and double section schools and for intermediate colleges should be as detailed on pages 7 and 12.

V—The grades for teachers in intermediate colleges should be Rs.90, 110, 130, 165, 200.

VI—Managing bodies should contribute as a minimum from endowments contributions and subscriptions Rs.2,000 for double and Rs.1,000 for single section high schools. The products of an enhanced fee might be used for this.

VII—The block grant as arrived at on this basis should be Rs.7,900 for a single section and Rs.10,200 for a double section high school.

VIII—The additional block grant for intermediate classes should be as follows :

		Rs.
(a) Arts and science	...	6,000
(b) Arts only	...	2,300.

The management would be expected to contribute a further Rs.1,000 from subscriptions, etc.

IX—The management should provide free quarters as far as possible for the head of the institution close to the institution.

X—The new method of calculating grants should be applied, with due regard to the actual facts of the situation in particular schools, and where necessary a special grant for a limited period may be given to prevent any sudden reduction of salaries in individual cases. Such a grant should diminish proportionately until after five years, or more if found necessary, it should cease.

XI—A more regular audit of school accounts should be made, either by the Department or by some other agency.

III—MANAGEMENTS, CONSTITUTION, POWERS, ETC.

I—There should be a general type of governing body which should consist of all the subscribers to the school funds. Subscriptions or contributions should be a single payment of Rs.100 or more or Rs.12 per annum. In small towns of less than 25,000 population or in rural areas it should be Rs.6 unless such a town is the headquarter of a district.

II—The functions of the general body should be as follows :

(a) It should meet at least once a year to pass the budget.

(b) It shall elect a managing committee at least once in every three years and a chairman and honorary treasurer of the same.

(c) It shall ratify all purchases and sales of property over one thousand rupees in value.

(d) It shall frame and amend the by-laws.

III—The composition and powers of the managing committee should be as follows :

(a) It should not exceed 15 members.

(b) The chairman of the committee should be the manager or executive officer to carry out the decisions of the committee.

(c) A separate honorary treasurer should be appointed and no payment made without his signature. He should operate

all accounts and should make payments on the requisition of the chairman duly authorized or in accordance with the resolution of the committee. Funds administered by heads of institutions such as games fund which are administered in accordance with paragraph 88 of the Code and examination fee fund will be administered by heads of institutions with Advisory Committees. Funds such as school magazine funds and reading room funds shall be administered by the boys themselves with such help and guidance as may be given them by the staff.

(d) The headmaster or principal should be *ex officio* secretary of the managing committee with the right to vote.

(e) The chairman should have power to convene meetings and draw up the agenda. Members desiring to bring forward any motion must give a fortnight's notice. Meetings of the managing committee should be held at least once a quarter and may be held oftener. The meeting should be held in the institutions themselves.

(f) The committee should include—

(i) one representative of the teachers of the institution elected by themselves,

(ii) two nominees of Government,

(iii) one representative of parents and guardians elected from among themselves.

All members of the managing committee should be educated.

(g) The managing committee should be responsible for the finances, staffing and general control of the school including the duties laid down in paragraph 358 of the Code, subject to the headmaster's responsibilities for the discipline and internal management of the institution as defined in paragraph 358(m).

IV—Before notice of termination of an agreement can be given to a teacher for inefficiency the manager should consult the Inspector and should give full reasons for wishing to discharge the teacher. The notice should only be valid if the Inspector approves. If the management or the teacher are dissatisfied with the Inspector's decision an appeal would lie to the Director of Public Instruction who might decide it himself or refer it to the Arbitration Committee.

V—The Arbitration Committee for teachers should consist of the following :

(a) A representative of the teachers nominated by the teachers representative body recognized as such.

(b) A representative of the managers nominated by the managers recognized representative body.

(c) The Inspector of Schools or a person specially nominated by the Director of Public Instruction in case of an appeal against the Inspector's decision.

VI—These rules should apply to girls' schools also and members of their managing committee should as far as possible be women.

IV—APPOINTMENT, DISMISSAL, ETC. OF PRINCIPALS, HEADMASTERS AND TEACHERS

I—The present teachers agreement should be terminated and amended agreement drawn up to be signed by every teacher old and new.

II—The period of probation should be one year.

III—Managers of aided schools should be reminded of their responsibilities in regulating the amount of private tuition. Heads of aided institutions should not be allowed to undertake private tuition.

IV--"Adequate reasons" appearing in paragraph 10 of the agreement should be (a) inefficiency, (b) general retrenchment decided upon for reasons of financial stringency or (c) the abolition of a subject or (d) the abolition of section or class. In no case should notice be valid without previous reference to the Inspector.

V--Two months' notice referred to in paragraph 12 should not include the vacation.

VI--Paragraph 15 should omit the word "discharge" and add the following proviso after (3) "provided that the manager or teacher in cases of discharge may refer their cases to the Director of Public Instruction for review through the Inspector."

VII--The form of agreement for heads of institutions should be amended in accordance with the decision arrived at in connection with the teachers' agreement form. In paragraph 10 "adequate reasons" would be inefficiency as a headmaster or principal.

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X--The Inspector of Schools may keep a register of teachers desiring transfer and will exchange this with other Inspectors who may circulate it to schools. Any teacher who as a result desires mutual transfer may be accommodated provided the respective managers are willing. All applications should be made through the managers concerned.

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I--More scholarships should be provided for poor and clever boys and portion of the money obtained by raising fees in Government institutions should be devoted to this end.

II--Existing scholarship fund rules should be revised to ensure that merit should be the chief criterion in all cases not merely poverty. The aim should be to help the clever poor boy.

VI—DISCIPLINE

I—The wearing of a uniform type of school dress undoubtedly contributes to a feeling of solidarity which is at the bottom of all discipline and it is recommended to all managements that they should make an effort to carry this recommendation out. The kind of dress is not intended to be specified. All that is necessary is that it should be the same for all with any necessary deviations which religious or caste scruples demand. In this connexion teachers should set an example of being neat, clean and tidy.

II—The inculcation of good manners is probably the greatest factor in the production of good discipline and special attention should be given to this in schools, keeping in mind specially that good manners are the outward expression of a kind and sympathetic personality; and that harsh and unkind treatment by teachers has an immediate reaction upon the boys they are in charge of. But the teacher's position reacts on his manners. It is hard to expect a teacher whose position is unsafe and future uncertain to pay much attention to setting an example to his students or influencing them for good. It is therefore clear that safeguarding of a teacher's rights and the improving of his prospects is the necessary precedent to the improvement of discipline in schools.

III—It was desirable that headmasters should have in reserve, to be exercised only on stringent conditions, the power of inflicting corporal punishment as the psychological effect of its existence was great. In no case should assistant masters be allowed the power.

IV—Considerable trouble and dislocation of work has been caused by students' associations which are not students' associations in reality but are directed either by past students or outsiders. Students should in accordance with paragraph 7, Chapter XIII of the Reorganization Committee Report be forbidden to join such associations.

V—Permission to attend public meetings should be carefully and sparingly given in view of the communal nature of most of the public meetings held at present.

VI—The formation of students' associations in each school to carry out the ideals referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Chapter XIII of the above mentioned report would be most salutary in restoring discipline and maintaining a spirit of unity in a school. These associations should be restricted to individual schools as the introduction of the principle of external membership has proved dangerous to discipline.

J. C. POWELL-PRICE, *Chairman,*

BRAHMA SWARUPA*

(Mrs.) S. BOSE†

SHRI PRAYAG NARAIN

HARISH CHANDRA MISRA

RAM NARAIN MISRA‡

BENI PRASAD AGARWALA§

BANSHI DHAR MISRA

BEGUM SHAHID HUSAIN

MADHO PRASAD KHANNA

NEHPAL SINGH, *Secretary.*

Members.

DATED ALLAHABAD :
February 21, 1940.

•	Signed subject to the note of dissent on page	37
†	Ditto	ditto 39
‡	Ditto	ditto 36
§	Ditto	ditto 40

Note of dissent by Pandit Ram Narayan Misra

I AM opposed to corporal punishment. Those who are for it forget that modern educational reformers and various schools and associations all the world over do not favour it and that the present generation of students resist and resent it, as never their predecessors did. No student under modern conditions can develop self-respect if he is in constant fear of being beaten. The rod may not be used but the fact that it is there to be used at any time, does not elevate the position of a teacher in the eyes of the student. The teacher, in my opinion, should be the embodiment of love. The response to love, especially from the little urchins, is marvellous. A good teacher is one who adopts methods that are pleasing, attractive and persuasive and who takes into account the different environment from which the boys are drawn with different heredity and associations. No mechanical method can reclaim the recalcitrant. The rod should therefore have no place in a good school. Methods of love should take its place. Personal contact between the teacher and the taught through games, excursions, recitations, and if possible through prayers has a more lasting effect than the use of the rod, even if it is occasional or rare. The boy has certainly to be watched and admonished. But all this is to be done lovingly not from a distance or from a height but by establishing intimacy and coming down to the same level at which he stands. The younger he is the more effective is this method of love. Unfortunately the Committee did not recognize this principle when it passed its resolution on the subject, *vide* page 29, paragraph 10 of the report. It upsets the wise decision of the Government prohibiting corporal punishment in schools and wants the headmasters to go back to the old condemned and savage ways of dealing with boys. I am convinced that this will not improve discipline in schools and may produce disharmony and bitterness.

Note of dissent by Mr. Brahma Swarupa, M. A.

1. As has been pointed out in the report a large number of aided institutions are charging fees much higher than the minimum prescribed for them, that is, 75 per cent. of the fees prescribed for Government institutions. The fees charged in aided schools are in a fairly large number of cases either the same as charged in Government institutions or more. The raising of fees in Government institutions will indirectly mean the raising of fees in aided schools above the present level. This I am sure will hit a fairly large number of boys adversely specially the boys coming from middle classes. Even now a number of parents belonging to the middle classes though educated themselves find it hard to educate two or three of their children simultaneously as they are unable to pay fee for all of them. I am strongly of opinion therefore that much larger provision for scholarships than contemplated in the report is necessary. I suggest therefore that managements should be permitted (which is not done at present) to spend a certain percentage of their funds on scholarships and this expenditure should be considered a legitimate item of their expenditure for the manager's return. Without some such provision the raising of fees would be undesirable.

2. I consider it absolutely necessary that the Government should have some power in reserve to take action against offending managements. Much of the trouble in aided institutions is due to the fact that the Education Department has no means of enforcing compliance of its rules or orders. The present report has made a number of recommendations which I hope will be accepted by the Government and which will no doubt improve the state of affairs in aided schools a good deal. But where is the guarantee that those or any other rules will be carried out in practice by every institution. And what will happen if a particular institution fails to carry out those rules. It is said that the grant-in-aid may be withdrawn and the recognition also. Both of these steps will be ineffective because they are extreme measures and in a large number of cases will not be taken and if they are taken they will hit the teachers or the boys and will not touch the management. The only way I see is to suspend the management or the particular party concerned and to ask the general body to elect a new management in its place. This measure is considered to be very unpleasant but surely withdrawal of grant or recognition will be more unpleasant in the long run. The alternative suggested above being direct will be found to be effective.

3. It has been recognized throughout this report that for the sake of efficiency, for the sake of better discipline and for the sake of the children under them the teachers should have a greater security of tenure than they enjoy at present. A number of recommendations have been made to give them this security but this security will be more in name than in reality unless transfers are made possible between one aided school and another. I am glad that the Committee has recognized this principle to a certain extent. But the recommendations appear to me to be half-hearted. The good that the transfers are intended to do would come only if the transfers are generally made and the acceptance of the system of transfers is made a condition of grant-in-aid and recognition. If the Inspector and the Department find that they are already too busy to find time to face this additional burden of making transfers in about 400 schools let there be Boards central and circle-wise with or without the Inspector or other Government officers in them. These Boards may include some public men, representatives of headmasters, assistant masters and managers and may meet occasionally once or twice a year and order transfers required by teachers, managers or other circumstances, ill health, promotion, punishment and so on. The idea is a new one and therefore people appear to fight shy of it; they imagine that there would be difficulties and transfers would be impracticable. I believe, however, that there would be no insurmountable difficulty if only a proper spirit is given to the experiment. If the teacher is considered a public asset and not only a servant of this management or that every effort should be made to get the best out of him and this can be done when he is permitted as favourable circumstances and atmosphere as possible.

4. The older institutions in large number of cases have more than two sections in many classes and employ a larger number of teachers than double

(38)

section institutions require. When these institutions are reduced to two sections schools a large number of boys and teachers will be thrown out of them. New school will not come into existence readily enough to absorb them. Longer period of time than contemplated in the report and sufficient care will be required to adjust the upsetting caused. I hope this will be given.

(39)

Note of dissent by Mrs. S. Bose

THE Committee has made no suggestion about removing the extreme insecurity of tenure oppressing the minds of teachers serving in non-Government institutions. I am for suggesting supersession of managing committee and management and suspension of grant-in-aid in case of institutions in which mismanagement prevails and teachers are removed or are forced to resign to satisfy undue demands and whims of managers.

Note of dissent by Babu Beni Prasad Agarwala

THERE are certain recommendations of the Committee with which I do not agree. In the opening paragraph of Chapter III the statement that "very little income came from endowments"* is, in reality, not so if we take into consideration crores of rupees invested by the aided institutions in buildings, scholarships and furniture. At my suggestion the Committee requested the Chairman to get a statement prepared showing the amount spent by aided institutions in school buildings and the Government contributions. The statement (A)† is not exhaustive as half a dozen schools in Allahabad itself having buildings of their own have not been included, namely Kayastha Pathshala Intermediate College, Majidia Islamia High School, Arya Kanya Pathshala High School, Crosthwaite Girls' Intermediate College, Indian Girls' School, Wanamaker Girls' High School, Saraswat Khattri Pathshala High School. It also does not include the figures of Lucknow Circle. So also the figures of girls' institutions and the middle schools. Even then the contribution of the managements of the aided schools is over a crore of rupees excluding the amount of Government contribution. If an exhaustive statement were to be prepared of all the institutions, both boys and girls, the amount contributed by the managements on school buildings only would be about three crores of rupees.

2. Beside there are big scholarship trusts, the Thakur Bisheshwar Singh Kayastha Scholarship Trust, Sitapur, Kayastha Pathshala Scholarship Trust, Radhika Prasad Jouhari Agarwala Scholarship Trust and a few others of the kind. There are small scholarship trusts attached to various aided schools also. If the figures of these scholarship trusts were collected it would come to about a crore of rupees. The managements have further to provide furniture and other equipments in the schools for which the Government contribution is very meagre. Some twenty lakhs are added every year to the above mentioned contributions in the form of new donations for school buildings, scholarship trust, furniture, etc.

3. If we take into consideration the annual yield from these permanent endowments, the management's contributions will not be less than Government's every year. The recent propaganda carried on to belittle the contribution of the managements to nothingness appears to have borne fruit here. I may here point out with confidence that the growing meagreness of the contribution is due to the gradual curtailment of the power of the managing bodies of the aided schools. If one pays for the piper he must select the tune or else why should he?

4. I now come to Chapter IV which affects the powers, duties and responsibilities of the governing bodies of aided schools.

5. The constitution of the institution run by legally constituted registered Trust Deed remains above the interference of any outside agency except the law court. The last sentence of paragraph IV, Chapter IV "that each case might be considered on its merits" seems a pious wish for an opportunity for interference which should find no place in the report.

6. Most of the aided institutions are run by societies constituted and registered under the Indian Charitable Societies Registration Act. These bodies have been doing excellent work in the cause of education. Suffice it to say that many of the institutions run by these bodies are much better than the highly expensive Government institutions. Generally these bodies have been running smoothly and are presided over by such important personalities as the Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, Member, Council of State, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, Sir Lal Gopal Mukerji, Mr. Justice Kamala Kant Verma, Mr. Justice Mohammad Ismail, Rao Raja P. Shyam Behari Misra. I do not agree with the insinuation that these bodies ultimately fall into the hands of one man. It is no doubt true that generally one strong man at the helm

*By income is meant the expenditure on the maintenance of the aided schools and colleges. The investment of money in buildings and furniture, etc. has no concern with maintenance.

†The information has since come and has been now incorporated in Statement "A".

of affairs is always necessary for the proper working of an institution. The Universities are run by the Vice-Chancellors. The provinces are governed by one man, i.e. the Governors and so on and so forth. It is one man of the institution who brings forth the money and keeps the institution in a flourishing condition. But he is assisted by a duly constituted committee. Wherever human element is concerned, by the very nature of it, an error is bound to occur and in some cases the teachers may not get a fair deal. But their number is not large. It will be hardly fair, if for the fault of a few only, the whole non-official agency engaged in the noble cause of education as a labour of love may be stigmatized and branded and considered fit to be guided by the rules and limitations which may leave no other option to responsible and self-respecting persons but to go out of their office.

7. The introduction of five extraneous representatives in the managing committee will seldom prove homogeneous. Such a constituted body will prove much worse than the education committee of the District Boards, the sad experience of which has compelled the Government to bring forward a Bill to abolish them. In many managing committees the headmasters are included as *ex officio* members without a right of vote. I know of the managing committee of the Vidya Mandir High School where the headmaster used to refrain from voting so as not to come into the party politics of the members of the committee. I am definitely of opinion that the headmaster or the principal should be an *ex officio* members without a right of vote. In every institution the members send their wards to the institution and as such there is no need to introduce a guardian's representative or else after some time the students federation will demand their representation on the managing bodies. The introduction of the two nominated Government members is against the recognized democratic principles in the administration of educational bodies. It is now agreed on all hands that educational institutions should not be affected by any party consideration. But this will be the case if this suggestion is given effect to and members with political bias are thrust into the managing committee. It would be better if these managing committees are abolished and the management is taken over by the Government instead of having a farce of the non-official agency. This sort of interference is sure to divest the flow of private benefactions to other channels such as hospitals and the like, where the donor can have complete control over the whole show. The introduction of the teachers' representatives will lead to the formation of parties in the school and bitter tension and ill-feeling among the staff hindering the smooth working of the institution. This sort of representation will not allow of any secrecy of the proceedings of the managing committees which is the most essential part of every good organization. The presence of the teacher in the managing committee will be detrimental to his own interest as well as by casting his vote for or against a proposal he will incur the pleasure and displeasure of various parties and the headmaster.

8. I do not agree with the proposal that the members of the managing committees should all be educated persons as often uneducated persons have to be brought on managing committees when there is a prospect of a big donation or benefaction from them. Our revered seats of learning, the Universities, too have sometimes to confer the highest honorary literary degree on comparatively smaller fries in lieu of big donations. This rule will scare away contributions from such persons.

9. The proposal that the termination of the services of a teacher by the management should have the approval of the Inspector and further that he will have a right of appeal, is one-sided. The teacher will enjoy the privilege of leaving the institution whenever he likes but he shall be turned out without the consent of the Inspector and the Arbitration Committee if the Director of Public Instruction so desires. It is virtually intended to make the teacher, once he manages to be appointed immune from all disciplinary action by the management. He will thus be converted into a *veritable* man with legs of straws, who in the Arabian Nights tales took rides on the neck of Sindbad the Sailor, to his great discomfiture. In many cases legal proofs to establish a charge of immorality is difficult to get, yet it is not possible to retain a teacher after there is a moral certainty of his guilt. I am therefore opposed to this proposal.

10. I now come to Chapter V which deals with the teachers' and the headmasters' agreement. The probationary period of a teacher should be two years so as to form a considered opinion of his work. One year is too short a period taking into consideration the vacations and other holidays.

11. I have come across numerous cases where the teachers especially lady teachers have left the school service without giving proper notice and taking up employment in other schools. As in the case of Government the teachers should send their applications through the management. Failure to observe this rule should render the teacher liable to dismissal and that he should not be allowed to work in another school till his dismissal stands. The remedy suggested by the Chairman that if a teacher left without notice he would forfeit his two months' salary is not very practicable for little remains in the hands of the manager after they have gone away except probably a lot of consolation correspondence with little result.

12. The proposal to omit the words "discharge" from paragraph (15) of the agreement and the substitution of a proviso in its place will give the teacher a smaller immunity as I have already written. The objection about the teacher's agreement will also apply in the case of the headmasters too.

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Meerut Circle</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. D. A.-V. Intermediate College, Dchra Dun.	2,40,000	78,425	
2. S. D. Intermediate College, Muzaffarnagar.	1,50,000	..	Main building was made over to the management by Government and another building for Government High School built.
3. N. R. E. C. Intermediate College, Khurja.	3,23,796	1,17,701	
4. K. E. M. U. Jat Intermediate College, Lakhaoti.	2,12,367	92,400	
5. D. N. Intermediate College, Meerut	1,71,500	80,841	
6. Kashi Ram High School, Saharanpur.	85,972	1,000	
7. Islamia High School, Saharanpur	5,965	2,650	
8. D. A.-V. High School, Muzaffarnagar.	52,442	..	
9. Anglo-Islamia High School, Muzaffarnagar.	23,400	9,000	
10. Jat High School, Muzaffarnagar ..	15,100	..	
11. H. A. S. High School, Kandla ..	50,000	2,400	
12. N. A. S. High School, Meerut ..	86,000	..	
13. Vaish High School, Meerut ..	12,000	..	
14. Mahanand Mission H. V. High School, Ghaziabad.	33,340	..	
15. J. A. S. High School, Khurja ..	2,00,000	12,500	
16. M. S. A.-V. High School, Sikandrabad.	77,346	29,317	
17. A.-V. High School, Anupshahr ..	1,47,500	66,500	
18. Kubair High School, Debai ..	58,530	29,265	
19. G. H. P. High School, Nagina ..	85,749	28,412	
20. Hindu High School, Chandpur ..	30,000	..	
21. Agarwala High School, Sikandrabad	23,000	..	

Statement A showing the total value of School Buildings and of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Meerut Circle—(concl'd.)</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	
22. D. Jain High School, Baraut ..	97,397	44,261	
23. Messmore High School, Pauri ..	1,56,944	92,988/12	
24. K. M. E. Middle School, Dhampur	40,000	..	
25. Gurka Middle School, Dehra Dun ..	18,607	9,183	
26. A. S. Middle School, Dankaun ..	6,000	..	
27. A. S. Middle School, Jahangirabad	4,500	..	
28. Muslim Rajput School, Sheikhpura	2,000	..	
29. Sita Saran Middle School, Khatauli	8,000	..	
30. Satyug Ashram Middle School, Saharanpur.	8,000	..	
31. A. V. P. Middle School, Kairana ..	3,949	..	
32. Knox Memorial School, Roorkee ..	11,500	..	
33. Muslim Jat School, Asara ..	9,582	..	
34. D. A. English School, Shikarpur ..	25,281	..	
35. D. A.-V. High School, Bulandshahr ..	38,000	650	
36. St. Charles A.-V. High School, Sardhana.	2,00,000	1,500	
37. H. A.-V. High School, Deoband ..	28,000	..	
38. Municipal High School, Hardwar ..	19,000	..	
39. S. D. High School, Ghaziabad ..	80,000	6,000	
40. K. D. A.-V. High School, Roorkee..	52,000	..	
41. J. V. High School, Baraut ..	1,03,599	50,000	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Agra Circle</i>		Rs.	Rs.
1. R. E. Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra..	4,86,000	56,455	
2. Kishori Raman Intermediate College, Muttra.	1,70,736	67,000	
3. Municipal High School, Bindraban	8,000	..	
4. A. K. High School, Shikohabad ..	74,243	40,783	
5. Mazaminul Islamia High School, Sikandra Rao.	32,784	2,350	
6. P. B. A. S. High School, Hathras	1,36,272	..	
7. Hira Lal Barchsini High School, Aligarh.	58,000	..	
8. Kayasth Pathshala High School, Aligarh.	76,669	28,702	
9. A. V. P. High School, Kasganj ..	60,300	8,700	
10. A. K. High School, Tirwa ..	1,74,931	9,000	
11. D. A.-V. High School, Agra ..	1,00,000	..	
12. Shuaib Mohammadia School, Agra	50,255	..	
13. Krem V. High School, Atrauli ..	43,538	2,000	
14. N. A. V. High School, Shikohabad	48,938	11,000	
15. Baptist Mission High School, Agra	99,491	43,865	
16. G. S. A. S. School, Mursaon (Aligarh)	7,000	..	
17. Morrison Islamia School, Mareha ..	9,068	1,500	
18. Bhartiya Pathshala, Farrukhabad	20,000	..	
19. G. A.-V. School, Kaimganj ..	19,398	100	
20. Islamia High School, Etawah ..	2,65,847	50,000	
21. Muslim University City High School, Aligarh.	81,533	39,330	
22. Holman Institute, Agra ..	47,000	1,000	
23. Anglo-Vernacular High School, Auraiya.	23,000	1,000	
24. Christian High School, Farrukhabad	41,400	Not known	
25. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Sirsaganj.	16,246	Nil.	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Agra Circle—(concl.)</i>	Rs.	Rs.	
26. Mission High School, Mainpuri ..	1,15,900	26,562	
27. Damodar Memorial High School, Holipura.	40,000	..	
28. G. S. Hindu High School, Sikandra Rao.	28,979	..	
29. D. J. High School, Kanauj ..	31,229	14,143	
30. S. R. K. Intermediate College, Firozabad.	2,18,425	..	
31. D. S. Intermediate College, Aligarh	2,13,903	39,040	
32. C. A. Intermediate College, Muttra	1,41,363	1,600	
33. V. Anglo-Vernacular School, Khair	13,000	..	
34. D.-A. V. High School, Aligarh ..	50,000	2,100	
35. Anglo-Vernacular School, Tundla	1,04,347	51,876	
36. St. John's High School, Agra ..	1,87,335	55,000	
37. Saraswati Vidyalaya, Hathras ..	10,000	..	
38. Clancy High School, Muttra ..	24,833	..	
39. Muslim University High School, Aligarh.	Belongs to Muslim University.	..	
40. S. D. High School, Etawah ..	50,000	9,227	
41. C. M. S. A.-V. Middle School, Sikandra, Agra.	37,000	6,000	
42. Victoria High School, Agra ..	84,279	37,730	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Bareilly Circle</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. A.-V. Mission School, Pithoragarh ..	Not known	Nil	The building belongs to the Board of Foreign Mission, New York.
2. Meston Islamia School, Budaun ..	99,649	61,250	
3. T. G. C. Hindu High School, Amroha	49,688	5,500	
4. Islamia High School, Shahjahanpur	10,122	2,010	The main building belongs to Government.
5. P. L. M. B. A. V. School, Sahaswan	30,000	..	
6. S. D. Rama A. V. School, Pilibhit	3,356	..	
7. C. A. S. High School, Faridpur ..	41,036	3,500	
8. Dhian Singh Memorial High School, Kanth.	74,250	..	
9. N. M. High School, Ujhani ..	30,500	..	
10. E.-A. V. School, Aonla ..	34,612	11,495	
11. Boys' City Mission School, Bareilly	75,343	..	
12. Victoria Railway School, Bareilly..	Not known	..	Railway property.
13. A.-V. Mission School, Ranikhet ..	44,000	20,924	
14. B. M. Satya Sabha High School, Shahjahanpur.	35,226	..	
15. Janki Pathshala, Tilhar ..	12,870	1,000	
16. Clutterbuckganj English School, Bareilly.	5,218	..	
17. Coronation Hindu Intermediate College, Moradabad.	2,57,247	75,000	
18. U. H. H. School, Kashipur ..	30,000	..	
19. S. D. H. School, Thakurdwara, Moradabad.	38,814	..	
20. Islamia High School, Bareilly ..	1,34,471	12,450	
21. Islamia A.-V. English Middle School, Pilibhit.	6,370	..	
22. Boys' City Mission School, Budaun	21,258	..	
23. M. B. High School, Haldwani ..	25,670	3,350	
24. K. G. U. High School, Sambhal ..	32,255	14,500	
25. L. C. R. S. T. High School, Naini Tal.	75,000	..	The building belongs to Government.
26. I. M. High School, Amorha ..	25,572	5,350	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Bareilly Circle—(concluded)</i>	Rs.	Rs.	
27. Edward Memorial High School, Bareilly.	1,05,721	23,331	
28. Parker High School, Moradabad ..	1,37,986	75,000	
29. Shiam Sundar Memorial Intermediate College, Chandausi.	4,80,295	1,47,600	
30. A. R. High School, Shahjahanpur	73,878	40,000	
31. Dwarahat High School, Dwarahat	37,100	3,924	
32. A.-V. School, Bahjoi ..	7,754	Nil.	
33. Madan Lal High School, Bisauli (Budaun).	40,000	Nil.	
34. W. I. M. High School, Bareilly ..	60,000	Nil.	
35. Saraswati Vidyalaya High School, Bareilly.	28,406	11,750	
36. Rooks High School, Bareilly ..	11,362	1,000	
37. Ramsay High School, Almora ..	68,800	13,092	
38. Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad.	1,29,668	11,881	
39. King George VI Coronation High School, Pithoragarh (Almora).	65,845	34,947	
40. E. I. M. High School, Bareilly ..	70,000		
41. Factory School, Shahjahanpur ..	Not known	..	The building belongs to the Government Army Blocking Factory, Shahjahanpur.

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and of Government Contribution.

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Allahabad Circle</i>		Rs.	Rs.
1. Anglo-Bengali Intermediate College, Allahabad.	1,05,000	19,575	
2. Ewing Christian College, Allahabad..	1,18,500	15,650	
3. Agarwala Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Allahabad.	1,00,000	4,800	
4. Modern High School, Allahabad ..	80,000	..	
5. Daraganj High School, Allahabad ..	41,250	6,980	
6. Vidyamandir High School, Allahabad	20,386	2,300	
7. C. A.-V. High School, Allahabad ..	1,00,681	48,000	
8. D. A.-V. High School, Allahabad ..	46,025	17,925	
9. Majidya Islamia High School, Allahabad.	93,594	36,750	
10. L. Ram Lal Agarwala High School, Sarsa.	9,450	500	
11. B. N. S. D. Intermediate College, Cawnpore.	2,25,000	53,391	
12. Halim Muslim Inter. College, Cawnpore.	2,50,000	1,00,000	
13. Shri Marwari Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore.	1,51,482	..	
14. D. A.-V. High School, Cawnpore ..	73,937	30,000	
15. P. Pirthinath High School, Cawnpore	50,000	20,000	
16. Gurnaraian Khattri High School, Cawnpore.	86,322	67,771	
17. Har Sahai Jagdamba Sahai High School, Cawnpore.	60,284	5,900	
18. Adarsh Bang Vidyalaya High School, Cawnpore.	62,950	650	
19. Macdonnell High School, Jhansi ..	1,08,000	56,500	
20. D. A.-V. High School, Orai ..	8,304	1,500	
21. M. S. V. High School, Kalpi ..	51,810	2,000	
22. D. A.-V. High School, Mahoba ..	12,764	900	
23. Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Fatehpur	68,000	..	
24. Muslim High School, Fatehpur ..	15,108	..	
25. Jumna Mission High School, Allahabad.	20,000	450	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and the Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Allahabad Circle—(concl.)</i>	Rs.	Rs.	
26. D. A.-V. High School, Banda ..	3,064	..	
27. S. R. P. A.-V. School, Konch ..	8,500	..	
28. Allahabad High School, Allahabad	8,152	2,000	
29. Kesharwani Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Allahabad.	73,500	..	
30. C. P. Mission School, Jhansi ..	Not known	..	
31. Saraswati Hindu Pathshala, Jhansi	33,500	..	
32. Chitrakot A. V. Middle School, Karwi.	16,000	..	
33. A.-V. Middle School, Khajuha ..	30,000	..	
34. M. E. Mission Boys' School, Allahabad.	20,000	9,112	
35. K. P. Intermediate College, Allahabad.	4,29,230	2,09,000	
36. Christ Church High School, Cawnpore.	Not known	..	
37. A. P. Mission High School, Jhansi ..	18,409	..	
38. Kanya Kubja High School, Cawnpore.	94,084	11,000	
39. Saraswat Khattri High School, Allahabad.	30,000	..	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and total of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Benares Circle</i>			
	Rs.	Re.	
1. Town High School, Ballia ..	11,000	786	
2. S. K. P. High School, Azamgarh ..	25,000	3,000	
3. L. D. Meston High School, Ballia ..	1,40,352	59,264	
4. Smith High School, Azmatgarh (Azamgarh).	1,18,471	35,180	
5. Sanatan Dharma Vidyalaya, Benares	64,750	Nil	
6. Udai Pratap College and Hewett Kshattriya School, Benares.	4,81,350	Nil	
7. P. D. N. D. High School, Chunar ..	20,500	Nil	
8. King George Silver Jubilee School, Rasra.	26,000	5,650	
9. Jeewan Ram High School, Mau, Azamgarh.	35,415	Nil	
10. D. A.-V. High School, Ghazipur ..	25,000	1,800	
11. Jay Narain High School, Benares..	5,000	Nil	
12. K.-P. Hindu School, Partabgarh ...	6,000	Nil	
13. Meston High School, Ramnagar (Benares State).	1,50,000	Nil	
14. Ajitsombansi High School, Partabgarh.	66,290	33,400	
15. Shibli George High School, Azamgarh.	56,330	15,726	
16. Hindu High School, Mungrabad Shahpur, Jaunpur.	10,000	1,950	
17. Anglo-Bengali Intermediate College, Benares.	70,006	37,012	
18. Jaunpur Raj P. N. G. High School, Jaunpur.	29,500	12,262	
19. Anglo-Sanskrit Jubilee High School, Mirzapur.	1,01,502	50,473	
20. Shia A.-V. School, Jaunpur ..	15,775	2,700	
21. Hanumat A.-V. School, Kalakankar, Partabgarh.	41,000	Nil	
22. D. A.-V. High School, Azamgarh ..	25,988	3,000	
23. City High School, Ghazipur ...	16,351	11,383	
24. Wesley High School, Azamgarh ..	40,000	2,750	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and total of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Benares Circle—(concl'd.)</i>	Rs.	Rs.	
25. Kshattriya High School, Jaunpur	1,62,797	88,366	
26. Central Hindu School, Benares	4,36,658	Nil	
27. Harish Chandra Intermediate College, Benares.	1,37,523	52,101	
28. Bengali Tola High School, Benares	70,200	38,967	
29. Babu Lal Jaiswala High School, Mirzapur.	41,187	16,000	
30. D. A.-V. College, Benares	1,82,500	67,575	
31. B. K. P. High School, Jaunpur	21,231	3,968	
32. Raja Harpal Singh High School, Singramau, Jaunpur.	32,785	4,900	
33. Maha Bodhi Vidyalaya, Sarnath, Benares.	24,000	650	
34. Cutting Memorial High School, Benares.	72,000	Nil	
35. Besant College, Rajghat, Benares	24,300	2,200	
36. Municipal High School, Benares	32,942	3,000	
37. E. I. Railway Indian Boys School, Moghal Sarai.	23,182	..	
38. St. Thomas School, Shahganj (Jaunpur).	7,000	..	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Fyzabad Circle</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. M. L. High School, Fyzabad ..	46,502	939	
2. Forbes High School, Fyzabad ..	46,260	8,280	
3. Shyam Sundar Saraswati Vidyalaya, Fyzabad.	24,471	..	
4. Hindu English School, Ayodhya	12,000	1,800	
5. Hobart High School, Tanda	30,537	8,194	
6. B. N. High School, Akbarpur ..	40,452	17,250	
7. Shri Anant High School, Khapradih	60,000	..	
8. C. L. V. High School, Chittaputti	39,920	..	
9. Madho Sudan Vidyalaya High School, Sultanpur.	28,526	2,000	
10. A.-V. Middle School, Amethi ..	17,000	..	
11. James Harvey Memorial School, Nawabganj.	8,750	..	
12. Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Basti	62,616	22,000	
13. Ratan Sen High School, Bansi ..	77,978	8,046	
14. Gorakhpur High School, Gorakhpur	1,26,329	40,000	
15. Brahman High School, Gorakhpur	18,202	..	
16. Mian Sahib George Islamia Intermediate College, Gorakhpur.	1,86,750	7,300	
17. S. S. B. S. High School, Deoria ..	18,000	..	
18. Budha Anglo-Vernacular School, Kushinagar.	7,000	400	
19. K. G. High School, Barhaj ..	60,000	2,000	
20. A.-V. Middle School, Lar ..	7,500	1,000	
21. D. A.-V. High School, Gorakhpur	35,000	..	
22. Shri Krishna A.-V. School, Barhaj	7,000	..	
23. Lyall Collegiate School, Balrampur (Gonda).	60,000	26,176	
24. Maharaj Singh High School, Bahraich.	22,207	450	
25. St. Andrew's High School, Gorakhpur.	67,000	1,892	
26. Kaushal Kishore High School, Majhauri, Gorakhpur.	50,000	..	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Buildings and of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building.	Total of Government contribution.	Remarks
<i>Lucknow Circle</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hari Chand High School, Lucknow..	20,250	..	
2. Dharam Sabha High School, Lak-himpur.	30,000	..	
3. St. Joseph High School, Lucknow ..	82,400	3,950	
4. Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow	3,05,015	1,52,507	
5. Atal Behari High School, Unao ..	3,087	..	
6. Centennial Middle School, Lucknow	1,23,930	61,965	
7. Oudh Kurmi Pathshala, Lucknow..	40,000	..	Unaided.
8. Colvin Taluqdar's Intermediate College, Lucknow.	3,49,965	..	
9. Amiruddaula Islamia High School, Lucknow.	1,19,081	58,207	
10. English Middle School, Bhagwant-nagar Mallawan, Hardoi.	..	..	The building is under construction.
11. K. G. K. High School, Hardoi ..	1,50,000	..	
12. M. E. Mission Boys School, Sitapur ..	30,496	14,748	
13. T. A. V. School, Sandila, Hardoi ..	16,900	10,800	
14. K. D. J. High School, Maurawan (Unao).	1,25,275	25,275	
15. Sir R. P. S. Hindu High School, Rae Bareli.	16,950	..	
16. K. K. Vocational Institute, Lucknow	13,500	..	Unaided.
17. Raja Y. G. S. High School Oel, Kheri.	1,00,000	..	Unaided.
18. Colvin High School, Mohammadabad, Sitapur.	82,363	23,492	
19. Aminabad High School, Lucknow ..	42,607	25,000	
20. S. A. V. Middle School, Shahabad (Hardoi).	12,000	676	

Statement (A) showing the total value of School Building and of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
<i>Lucknow circle—(concl'd.)</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	
21. Girdhari Singh High School, Lucknow.	75,000	..	
22. P. A. V. School, Lakhimpur Kheri	16,000	1,000	
23. Sohanlal Murai Pathshala, Lucknow	10,000	..	Unaided.
24. D. J. School, Khairabad, Sitapur	17,627	5,351	
25. Rastogi Pathshala, Lucknow ..	25,000	..	Unaided.
26. D.-A. V. High School, Lucknow	1,90,237	78,354	
27. K. K. Intermediate College, Lucknow.	2,53,230	1,14,309	
28. Q. A. S. High School, Lucknow	15,000	7,500	
29. B. G. R. Khattri School, Bilgram, Hardoi.	16,000	..	Unaided.
30. Raja Raghubar Dayal High School, Sitapur.	54,000	27,168	
31. Vidyant Hindu High School, Lucknow.	35,000	..	

Statement (A) showing the total value of building of Anglo-Vernacular Institutions for girls and also the total of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow	14,70,000	1,25,000	
2. Islamia Girls' School, Bareilly	15,000	1,334	
3. Lucy W. Sullivan Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School, Pithoragarh.	12,186	..	
4. M. E. Mission Girls' School, Budaun	54,403	21,986	
5. M. E. Mission Girls' School, Bareilly	35,000	500	
6. Municipal A.-V. Girls' School, Budaun	16,000	..	
7. Chamber's Memorial Girls' School, Gonda	45,000	7,544	
8. Queen Mary Girls' School, Singahi	23,528	..	
9. Arya Kanya Pathshala, Hardoi	20,000	6,000	
10. Arya Kanya Pathshala, Lakhimpur	10,272	..	
11. M. E. Mission Girls' School, Sitapur	35,000	..	
12. Hindu Kanya Pathshala, Sitapur	13,520	..	
13. Arya Kanya Pathshala High School, Orai	6,000	950	
14. A.-V. M. Marathi Girls' School, Jhansi	5,000	..	
15. Municipal A.-V. Girls' School, Jhansi	8,000	..	
16. Gokul Das Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad	2,30,000	..	
17. M. E. Mission Girls' School, Moradabad	26,181	5,181	
18. Louisa Soules Girls' School, Aligarh	35,000	..	
19. Muslim Girls' Intermediate College, Aligarh	3,08,500	1,36,118	
20. S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Pakbara, Moradabad	21,182	..	
21. D. P. Nigam A.-V. Girls' School, Lucknow	50,000	Nil.	
22. Mahila Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Lucknow	4,54,768	1,34,500	
23. Lal Bagh Girls' High School, Lucknow	92,000	46,000	
24. Muslim Girls' Intermediate College, Lucknow	1,50,000	Building belongs to Government.	
25. Municipal Girls' School, Lucknow	45,629	12,000	
26. Methodist Mission Girls' School, Fyzabad	6,843	1,000	
27. Sanatan Dharam Girls' School, Meerut	18,000	3,777	
28. King Edward Girls' School, Saharanpur	1,00,000	10,000	
29. M. E. Mission Girls' School, Meerut	78,000	8,037	

Statement (A) showing the total value of building of Anglo-Vernacular Institutions for girls and also the total of Government Contribution

Name of institution	Total value of school building	Total of Government contribution	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	
30. M. E. Mission Girls' School, Roorkee	35,693	5,000	
31. St. Thomas Girls' School, Meerut	1,05,125	51,200	
32. Raghunath Girls' High School, Meerut	62,641	31,300	
33. Kanya Vedic Vidyalaya, Ghaziabad	80,144	15,206	
34. Rakha Girls' School, Fatehgarh	63,743	38,072	
35. Hudson Memorial Girls' School, Cawnpore	35,000	10,774	
36. Balika Vidyalaya, Cawnpore	1,56,415	84,100	
37. Prem Vidyalaya, Agra	60,147	..	
38. Morari Lal Khattri Girls' High School, Agra	60,800	1,600	
39. Queen Victoria Girls' High School, Agra	1,35,643	32,512	
40. St. John's Girls' School, Agra	88,000	39,000	
41. St. Joseph Orphanage Girls' School, Agra	55,594	17,919	
42. Saghir Fatima Girls' School, Agra	10,000	..	
43. M. E. Mission Girls' School, Muttra	12,000	6,175	
44. Rawatpara Girls' School, Agra	9,412	..	
45. Balrampur Girls' High School, Balrampur	91,891	34,617	
46. Indian Girls' A.-V. School, Allahabad	27,000	10,500	
47. Arya Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Benares	84,000	4,150	
48. Arya Kanya Pathshala High School, Allahabad	50,000	17,491	
49. Gauri Pathshala, Allahabad	28,000	12,629	
50. Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad	55,000	14,000	
51. C. M. S. Girls' Normal School, Benares	50,000	8,214	
52. Central Hindu Girls' School, Benares	61,441	..	
53. Vasant College, Benares	1,13,155	19,500	
54. Mary Wanamaker Girls' High School, Allahabad	39,810	..	

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Classes				
			XII & XI	X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
		Intermediate Colleges for Boys	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Dehra Dun ..	D. A.-V. Intermediate College ..	6 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	1 0 (in class IV) 0 12 (in class II)
2	Bulandshahr ..	Nathimal Ram Sahaimal E. C. Intermediate College, Khurja.	6 8	3 8	3 0	2 0	1 0
3	Do. ..	King Edward Memorial Udaibhan Jat Intermediate College.	6 8	3 4	3 4	2 4	..
4	Muzaffarnagar	Sanatan Dharm Intermediate College ..	6 8	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
5	Aligarh ..	Dharam Samaj Intermediate College ..	7 4	3 4	3 0	2 0	1 0
6	Muttra ..	Kishori Raman Intermediate College ..	6 8	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
7	Do. ..	Champa Agarwal Intermediate College ..	6 8	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
8	Agra ..	Radha Swami Educational Institute ..	7 8	3 0	3 0	2 0	0 1
9	Do. ..	Balwant Rajput Intermediate College ..	6 0	3 0 (Non-Rajputs) 2 4 (Rajputs)	3 0 (Non-Rajputs) 2 4 (Rajputs)	2 0 (Non-Rajputs) 1 8 (Rajputs)	1 0 (Non-Rajput) 0 1 (Rajput)
10	Moradabad ..	S. S. M. Intermediate College, Chandausi ..	7 0	3 8	3 4	2 4	1 0
11	Do. ..	Coronation Hindu Intermediate College ..	6 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
12	Cawnpore ..	B. N. Sanatan Dharam Intermediate College	6 0 (Art) 7 0 (Science)	3 12	3 8	2 8	1 0
13	Do. ..	Halim Intermediate College ..	7 0	3 8	3 4	2 0	1 0
14	Do. ..	Sri Marwari Vidyalaya ..	6 0	3 8	3 0	2 0	1 0
15	Allahabad ..	Kayastha Pathshala Intermediate College	6 0	3 8	3 8	2 0	1 0
16	Do. ..	Agarwal Vidyalaya Intermediate College ..	6 8	3 0	3 0	2 2	1 0
17	Do. ..	Anglo-Bengali Intermediate College ..	7 0	3 8	3 4	2 2	1 0
18	Do. ..	Ewing Christian Intermediate College ..	8 0 (Art) 10 0 (Science)	..	..	..	..
19	Benares ..	Udai Pratap College and Hewett Kshattriya High School.	3 0 (O. d.)	1 0 (class X) 0 8 (class IX) (Ord.)	0 6 (Ord.)	0 4 (Ord.)	0 0 (Ord.)
20	Do. ..	Anglo-Bengali Intermediate College ..	6 8	3 4	3 4	2 4	1 0
21	Gorakhpur ..	Dhummundas Balmakund Lal Intermediate College.	6 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
22	Do. ..	Mian Sahib George Islamia Intermediate College.	6 8	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Classes				
			XII & XI	X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
		Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(concluded)	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a.
23	Lucknow ..	Lucknow Christian College	7 8	4 0	..	..	..
24	Do. ..	Kanya Kubja Intermediate College ..	7 0	3 12	3 8	2 8	2 0
25	Do. ..	Shia Intermediate College	7 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
26	Do. ..	Colvin Taluqdars' Intermediate College ..	(Art). 8 0 (Science)	20 0 per mensem from elder brother and Rs. 15 from younger one .			

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Classes			
			X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
High Schools for Boys						
1	Meerut ..	Jat Vedic High School, Baraut ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
2	Do. ..	Digambar Jain High School, Baraut ..	3 0	3 0	2 4 (class VI)	1 4 (class IV)
					2 0 (class V)	0 8 (class III)
3	Do. ..	Devanagri High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
4	Do. ..	Nanak Chand Anglo-Sanskrit High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
5	Do. ..	St. Charles A.-V. High School, Sardhana ..	3 8	3 4 (class VIII)	2 8 (class VI)	1 8 (class IV)
				3 0 (class VII)	2 0 (class V)	1 0 (class III)
6	Do. ..	Cantonment Anglo-Bengali High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
7	Do. ..	Brahman A.-V. High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 4	1 4 (class IV)
						1 0 (class III)
8	Do. ..	Faiz-i-Am High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
9	Do. ..	Shambhu Dayal High School, Ghaziabad ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
10	Do. ..	Mahanand Mission Harijan Vidyalaya A.-V. High School, Ghaziabad.	2 8	2 8	1 8	0 12
11	Dehra Dun ..	American Presbyterian Mission High School	4 0	3 8	2 8	1 8
12	Do. ..	Islamia High School ..	..	3 4	2 4	1 5
13	Do. ..	Ghananand High School, Mussoorie ..	3 8	3 0	2 0	1 0
14	Bulandshahr ..	Anglo-Vernacular High School, Sikandarabad.	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
15	Do. ..	Janki Prasad Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Khurja.	4 0	3 0	2 0 (class VI)	0 12
					1 12 (class V)	
16	Do. ..	Anglo-Vedic High School, Anupshahr ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued)

no. Serial	District	Name of institution	Classes			
			X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
		High Schools for Boys—(continued)	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
17	Bulandshahr ..	D. A.-V. High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
18	Do. ..	Kuber High School, Debai	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0 (class IV) 0 12 (class III)
19	Do. ..	Muslim High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
20	Muzaffarnagar	Hindu Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Kandhla	3 0	3 0	2 0	0 12 (class IV) 0 8 (class III)
21	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
22	Do. ..	Anglo-Islamia High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
23	Do. ..	Jat High School	2 8	2 4	1 8	..
24	Saharanpur ..	Islamia High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
25	Do. ..	Hindu Anglo-Nagri High School, Gangoh ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
26	Do. ..	Kashi Ram High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
27	Do. ..	Harpal Rai A.-V. High School, Deoband ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
28	Aligarh ..	Kayastha Pathshala High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
29	Do. ..	A.-V. Islamia High School, Sikandra Rao	3 0	2 8	1 12 (class VI) 1 8 (class V)	1 0 (class IV) 0 12 (class III)
30	Do. ..	Muslim University High School	4 0	3 0	3 0 (class VI) 2 0 (class V)	2 0 (class IV) 1 0 (class III)
31	Do. ..	Muslim University City High School	3 0	2 4	1 8	0 12
32	Do. ..	K. E. M. A.-V. High School, Atrauli	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
33	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School	2 4	2 4	1 8	0 12
34	Do. ..	Gauri Shankar A.-V. School, Sikandra Rao	..	2 4	1 8	0 14
35	Do. ..	Phoolchand Bagla A.-S. High School, Hathras.	3 8	3 0	2 0	1 0
36	Agra ..	St John's High School	3 12 (class X) 3 8 (class IX)	3 4 (class VIII) 3 0 (class VII)	2 8 (class VI) 2 0 (class V)	1 8 (class IV) 1 0 (class III)

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued.)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Classes			
			X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
High Schools for Boys—(continued)						
37	Agra ..	Victoria High School	3 11	3 3	2 3 (class VI)	1 2
38	Do. ..	Railway High School, Tundla.. ..	3 0	3 0	2 2 (class V)	1 0
39	Do. ..	Sri Ram Chandra Victory High School, Firozabad	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
40	Do. ..	Baptist Mission High School	3 10	3 2	2 2	1 6
41	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Am High School	3 2	3 2	2 2	1 2
42	Do. ..	Shoaib Mul-ammadia High School	3 8 (Sc.) 3 0 (Ord.)	3 6 (Sc.) 3 12 (Sc. & Com.) 3 0 (Ord.) class VII	2 0	1 0
43	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School	3 4	3 0 2 12	2 2 (class VI) 2 0 (class V)	1 4
44	Muttra ..	Clancy High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
45	Mainpuri ..	Abhir Kshattriya High School, Shikohabad	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
46	Do. ..	A. P. Mission High School	3 8	3 8	2 8	1 8
47	Do. ..	Narain A.-V. High School, Shikohabad	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
48	Moradabad ..	Parker High School	3 8	3 4	2 4	1 4
49	Do. ..	Hewett Muslim High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
50	Do. ..	Dhian Singh Memorial High School, Kanth	3 0	2 12	1 12	0 12 (class IV) 0 8 (class III)
51	Do. ..	King George Union High School, Sambhal	3 2	3 2	2 2	1 2
52	Do. ..	Tej Ram George Coronation Hindu High School, Amroha.	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
53	Do. ..	Imamul Madaris, Amroha	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
54	Barilly ..	Western Inglis Memorial High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
55	Do. ..	Eastern Inglis Memorial High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Classes			
			X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
High Schools for Boys—(continued)						
56	Barcilly ..	C.A.S. High School, Faridpur ..	2 11	2 7	1 10	0 14
57	Do. ..	Islamia A.-V. High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
58	Do. ..	Edward Memorial High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
59	Do. ..	Saraswati Vidyalaya High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
60	Do. ..	Rook's A.-V. School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
61	Budaun ..	Madan Lal English High School, Bisauli ..	3 0	2 4	1 8	0 12
62	Do. ..	Meston Islamia High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
63	Do. ..	Nethersole A.-V. Municipal High School, Ujhani.	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
64	Bijnor ..	George Hindu Public High School, Nagina ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
65	Do. ..	Hindu High School, Chandpur ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
66	Shahjahanpur ..	Abbie Rich High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
67	Do. ..	A.-V. Islamia High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
68	Do. ..	Beni Madho Satya Sabha High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
69	Farrukhabad ..	Diamond Jubilee High School, Kanauj ..	4 0 (class X) 3 0 (class IX)	3 0	2 0	1 0
70	Do. ..	Christian High School ..	3 4	3 4	2 2	1 2
71	Do. ..	Aditya Kumari Kshattriya High School, Tirwa.	2 12	2 12	1 12	0 14
72	Etah ..	A.-V. Pathshala High School, Kasganj ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
73	Allahabad ..	Modern High School ..	3 8	3 4	2 2	1 8
74	Do. ..	Daraganj High School ..	4 0	3 8	2 8	1 4
75	Do. ..	Vidya Mandir High School ..	3 8	3 4	2 8	1 8
76	Do. ..	City Anglo-Vernacular High School ..	4 0	3 12	2 8	1 10
77	Do. ..	D. A.V. High School ..	3 8	3 4	2 2	1 8
78	Do. ..	Majidia Islamia High School ..	3 8	3 0 (class VIII)	2 2 (class VI)	1 4 (class IV)
				2 12 (class VII)	2 0 (class V)	1 0 (class III)

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys —(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Classes			
			X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
High Schools for Boys—(continued)						
79	Allahabad ..	Colonelganj High School	3 8	3 4	2 4	1 8 (class IV) 1 4 (class III)
80	Do. ..	Jumna Mission High School	3 12	3 4	2 8 (class VI) 2 2 (class V)	1 8
81	Do. ..	Lala Ram Lal Agarwal High School, Sirsa	3 0	3 0	2 0 (class VI) 1 8 (class V)	0 12
82	Fatehpur ..	Anglo-Sanskrit School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
83	Do. ..	Muslim A.-V. School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
84	Etawah ..	Sanatan Dharam High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
85	Do. ..	A.-V. High School, Auraiya	3 0	3 0 (class VIII) 2 12 (class VII)	2 0 (class VI) 1 12 (class V)	1 0
86	Do. ..	Islamia High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
87	Cawnpore ..	D. A.-V. High School	3 8	3 4	2 0	1 4
88	Do. ..	Pandit Pirthi Nath High School ..	3 8	3 4	2 0	1 4
89	Do. ..	Gur Narayan Khattri High School ..	4 4	3 8	2 8	1 8
90	Do. ..	Kanya Kubja High School	3 10	3 6	2 2	1 6
91	Do. ..	Christ Church High School	4 0	3 8	2 8	1 8
92	Do. ..	Har Sahai Jagdamba Sahai High School ..	3 4	3 4	2 4	1 4
93	Do. ..	Adarsha Banga Vidyalaya	3 8	3 3	2 0	1 6
94	Jhansi ..	A. P. Mission High School	3 4	3 4	2 4	1 4
95	Do. ..	MacDonnel High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
96	Jalaun ..	Madho Rao Sindhya Vyas High School, Kalpi.	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
97	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School, Orai	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
98	Do. ..	S. R. Pathak A.-V. School, Konch ..	..	2 4	1 8	0 12
99	Hamirpur ..	D. A.-V. High School, Mahoba	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
100	Jaunpur ..	Jaunpur Raj Priya Nath Ghose High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys.—(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Classes			
			X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
		High Schools for Boys—(continued)	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
101	Jaunpur ..	Kshattriya High School	3 6 (class X) 3 4 (class IX)	3 4 (class VIII) 3 0 (class VII)	2 2	1 2 (class IV) 1 0 (class III)
102	Do. ..	Raja Harpal Singh A.-V. High School, Singra Mau.	3 0	2 4	1 8	0 12
103	Do. ..	Hindu High School, Mungra-Badshahpur..	3 0	2 8	1 8	1 0
104	Do. ..	Bansidhar Kayastha Pathshala High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
105	Benares ..	Cutting Memorial High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 8 (class VI) 2 0 (class V)	..
106	Do. ..	Central Hindu High School	2 8	2 4	1 8	0 12
107	Do. ..	Theosophical National Boys' School ..	4 12	3 12	3 12 (class VI) 2 12 (class V)	2 12
108	Do. ..	Jai Narain's High School	3 8	3 4	2 2	1 2
109	Do. ..	Bengali Tola High School	3 4	3 4	2 4	1 4
110	Do. ..	Harish Chandra High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
111	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
112	Do. ..	Sanatan Charam Vidyalaya	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
113	Do. ..	A.-V. Municipal High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
114	Ghazipur ..	City High School	3 6	3 6	Rs. a. p. 2 13 6 (class VI) 2 5 6 (class V)	1 9 (Class IV) 1 1 (class III)
115	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School	4 0	3 8	Rs. a. 2 2	1 1
116	Ballia ..	A.-V. High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
117	Do. ..	L. D. Meston High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
118	Mirzapur ..	Babu Lal Jaiswal High School	3 4	3 4	2 4	1 4
119	Do. ..	Anglo-Sanskrit Jubilee High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
120	Do. ..	Purushottam Das Narrotam Das A.-V. High School, Chunar.	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
121	Gorakhpur ..	St. Andrew's High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
122	Do. ..	Gorakhpur High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Classes			
			X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
High Schools for Boys—(continued)						
123	Gorakhpur ..	D. A.-V. High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
124	Do. ..	King George High School, Barhaj Bazar ..	3 0	2 4	1 8	0 12
125	Azamgarh ..	Wesley High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
126	Do. ..	Shibli George High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
127	Do. ..	Smith High School, Azmatgarh ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
128	Do. ..	Shri Krishna Pathshala	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
129	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	0 14 (class IV) 0 12 (class III)
130	Do. ..	Jiwan Ram High School, Maunath Bhan- jan.	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
131	Basti ..	Ratan Sen High School, Bansi ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
132	Do. ..	Anglo-Sanskrit High School	3 4	3 4	2 6	1 8
133	Almora ..	Ramsay High School	3 4 (Sc.) 3 0 (Ord.)	3 4	2 0	1 0
134	Do. ..	King George V Coronation High School, Pithoragarh.	3 0	3 0	..	..
135	Do. ..	A.-V. Mission High School, Dwarahat ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
136	Naini Tal ..	Lala Chet Ram Sah Thulgharia High School.	3 4	3 4	2 4	1 4
137	Do. ..	Udairaj Hindu High School, Kashipur ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
138	Do. ..	Motiram Baburam A.-V. School, Haldwani	3 12	3 0	2 0	1 0
139	Garhwal ..	Messmore High School, Pauri ..	3 6	3 0	2 0	1 0
140	Lucknow ..	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit High School ..	3 2	3 2	2 6	1 12
141	Do. ..	Harichand High School	3 6	3 4	2 0	1 1 (class IV) 1 0 (class III)
142	Do. ..	Kali Charan High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
143	Do. ..	Aminabad High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
144	Do. ..	Amir-ud-daula Islamia High School ..	3 4	3 4	2 2	1 2

Statement (B) showing fees charged in each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(concluded)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Classes			
			X & IX	VIII & VII	VI & V	IV & III
		High Schools for Boys—(concluded)	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
145	Lucknow ..	D. A.-V High School	3 8	3 8	2 8	1 8
146	Do. ..	Girdhari Singh Pathshala	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
147	Do. ..	St. Joseph's High School	4 0	3 8	3 0	2 8
148	Sitapur ..	Seth Jai Dayal High School, Biswan ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
149	Do. ..	Colvin High School, Mahmudabad ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
150	Do. ..	Raja Raghubar Dayal High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
151	Hardoi ..	King George Kshatriya High School ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
152	Kheri ..	Dharam Sabha High School, Lakhimpur ..	3 4	3 0	2 0	1 0
153	Unao ..	Kedar Nath Diamond Jubilee High School, Maurawan.	2 10	2 10	1 12	0 14
154	Do. ..	Atal Behari High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
155	Rae Bareli ..	Sir Ram Pal Singh Hindu High School ..	3 8	3 8	2 4	1 4
156	Gonda ..	Lyll Collegiate School, Balrampur ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
157	Do. ..	Thompson High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
158	Do. ..	King George English High School, Utraula	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
159	Bahraich ..	Maharaj Singh High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
160	Partabgarh ..	Ajit Sombansi High School	2 12	2 12	1 8	0 14
161	Fyzabad ..	Manohar Lal High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
162	Do. ..	Forbes High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
163	Do. ..	Bisheshwar Nath High School, Akbarpur..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
164	Do. ..	Hobart English High School, Tanda ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
165	Do. ..	Sri Anant English School, Khapardih ..	2 4	2 4	1 8	0 12
166	Do. ..	Shyam Sundar Sarswati Vidyalaya ..	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
167	Do. ..	Chunni Lal A.-V. Vocational High School, Chitaputti.	2 4	2 4	..	..
168	Sultanpur ..	Madhusudan Vidyalaya	3 8	3 4	2 2	1 1

Statement (C) showing the present grant to each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Grant passed for 1939-40
Intermediate Colleges for Boys			Rs.
1	Dehra Dun ..	D. A.-V. Inter. College	22,008
2	Bulandshahr ..	Nathimal Ram Sahaimal E. C. Inter. College, Khurja.	23,448
3	Do. ..	King Edward Memorial Udaibhan Jat Inter. College, Lakhaoti.	15,312
4	Muzaffarnagar ..	Sanatan Dharma Inter. College	10,092
5	Aligarh ..	Dharam Samaj Inter. College	20,232
6	Muttra ..	Kishori Raman Inter. College	15,636
7	Do. ..	Champa Agarwal Inter. College	6,912
8	Agra ..	Radha Swami Educational Institute ..	18,456
9	Do. ..	Balwant Rajput Inter. College	9,600
10	Moradabad ..	S. S. M. Inter. College, Chandausi	34,812
11	Do. ..	Coronation Hindu Inter. College	16,728
12	Cawnpore ..	B. N. Sanatan Dharam Inter. College ..	35,304
13	Do. ..	Halim Inter. College	15,180
14	Do. ..	Sri Marwari Vidyalaya	10,572
15	Allahabad ..	Kayastha Pathshala Inter. College	30,000
16	Do. ..	Agarwal Vidyalaya Inter. College	7,932
17	Do. ..	Anglo-Bengali Inter. College	19,596
18	Do. ..	Ewing Christian Inter. College	13,812
19	Benares ..	Udai Pratap College and Hewett Kshattriya High School.	6,468
20	Do. ..	Anglo-Bengali Inter. College	10,632
21	Gorakhpur ..	Dhunmundas Balmakund Lal Inter. College ..	5,856
22	Do. ..	Mian Sahib George Islamia Inter. College ..	14,664
23	Lucknow ..	Lucknow Christian College	26,904
24	Do. ..	Kanya Kubja Inter. College	18,552
25	Do. ..	Shia Inter. College	16,728
26	Do. ..	Colvin Taluqdars' Inter. College	20,004
Total ..			4,45,440

Statement (C) showing the present grant to each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Grant passed for 1939-40
		High Schools for Boys	Rs.
1	Meerut ..	Jat Vedic High School, Baraut ..	8,388
2	Do. ..	Digambar Jain High School, Baraut ..	8,424
3	Do. ..	Devanagari High School ..	11,808
4	Do. ..	Nanak Chand Anglo-Sanskrit High School ..	7,008
5	Do. ..	St. Charles A.-V. High School, Sardhana ..	7,224
6	Do. ..	Cantonment Anglo-Bengali High School ..	4,968
7	Do. ..	Brahman A.-V. High School ..	8,472
8	Do. ..	Faiz-i-Am High School ..	14,700
9	Do. ..	Shambhu Dayal High School, Ghaziabad ..	7,128
10	Do. ..	Mahanand Mission Harijan Vidyalaya A.-V. High School, Ghaziabad.	2,796
11	Dehra Dun ..	American Presbyterian Mission High School ..	15,012
12	Do. ..	Islamia High School ..	1,200
13	Do. ..	Ghananand High School, Mussoorie ..	7,644
14	Bulandshahr ..	Anglo-Vernacular High School, Sikandrabad ..	7,200
15	Do. ..	Janki Prasad Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Khurja.	10,104
16	Do. ..	Anglo-Vedic High School, Anupshahr ..	9,600
17	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School ..	9,996
18	Do. ..	Kuber High School, Debai ..	7,584
19	Do. ..	Muslim High School ..	8,952
20	Muzaffarnagar ..	Hindu Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Kandhla ..	2,496
21	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School ..	9,480
22	Do. ..	Anglo-Islamia High School ..	6,192
23	Do. ..	Jat High School ..	3,168
24	Saharanpur ..	Islamia High School ..	12,288
25	Do. ..	Hindu Anglo-Nagri High School, Gangoh ..	5,520
26	Do. ..	Kashi Ram High School ..	7,836
27	Do. ..	Harpal Rai A.-V. High School, Deoband ..	6,780
28	Aligarh ..	Kayastha Pathshala High School ..	8,196
29	Do. ..	A.-V. Islamia High School, Sikandrabad ..	3,444
		Carried over ..	2,23,608

Statement (C) showing the present grant to each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Grant passed for 1939-40
		Brought forward	Rs. 2,23,608
		High Schools for Boys—(continued)	
30	Aligarh	Muslim University High School	32,628
31	Do.	Muslim University City High School ..	15,600
32	Do.	K. E. M. A.-V. High School, Atrauli ..	6,036
33	Do.	D. A.-V. High School	8,616
34	Do.	Gauri Shankar A.-V. School, Sikandra Rao ..	1,872
35	Do.	Phoolchand Bagla A.-S. High School, Hathras	10,572
36	Agra	St. John's High School	15,336
37	Do.	Victoria High School	10,968
38	Do.	Railway High School, Tundla	9,072
39	Do.	Sri Ram Chandra Victory High School, Firozabad.	9,036
40	Do.	Baptist Mission High School	9,840
41	Do.	Mufid-i-Am High School	7,752
42	Do.	Shoaib Muhammadia High School	14,880
43	Do.	D. A.-V. High School	11,340
44	Muttra	Clancy High School	8,832
45	Mainpuri	Abhir Kshatriya High School, Shikohabad ..	8,532
46	Do.	A. P. Mission High School	7,992
47	Do.	Narain A.-V. High School, Shikohabad ..	7,536
48	Moradabad	Parker High School	10,992
49	Do.	Hewett Muslim High School	15,240
50	Do.	Dhian Singh Memorial High School, Kanth ..	8,220
51	Do.	King George Union High School, Sambhal ..	7,224
52	Do.	Tej Ram George Coronation Hindu High School Amroha.	6,204
		Carried over ..	4,67,928

Statement (C) showing the present grant to each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Grant passed for 1939-40
		Brought forward High Schools for Boys—(continued)	Rs. 4,67,928
53	Moradabad ..	Imamul Madaris, Amroha	6,852
54	Bareilly ..	Western Inglis Memorial High School ..	9,024
55	Do. ..	Eastern Inglis Memorial High School ..	11,088
56	Do. ..	C. A.-S. High School, Faridpur	6,149
57	Do. ..	Islamia A.-V. High School	13,860
58	Do. ..	Edward Memorial High School	10,872
59	Do. ..	Saraswati Vidyalaya High School	6,660
60	Do. ..	Rook's A.-V. School	3,996
61	Budaun ..	Madan Lal English High School, Bisauli ..	3,120
62	Do. ..	Meston Islamia High School	12,216
63	Do. ..	Nethersole A.-V. Municipal High School, Ujhani	2,724
64	Bijnor ..	George Hindu Public High School, Nagina ..	6,840
65	Do. ..	Hindu High School, Chandpur	2,004
66	Shahjahanpur ..	Abbie Rich High School	12,540
67	Do. ..	A.-V. Islamia High School	6,000
68	Do. ..	Beni Madho Satya Sabha High School ..	8,088
69	Farrukhabad ..	Diamond Jubilee High School, Kanauj ..	9,540
70	Do. ..	Christian High School	7,752
71	Do. ..	Aditya Kumari Kshattriya High School, Tirwa	10,500
72	Etah ..	A.-V. Pathshala High School, Kasganj ..	8,196
73	Allahabad ..	Modern High School	11,275
74	Do. ..	Daraganj High School	9,096
75	Do. ..	Vidya Mandir High School	8,784
76	Do. ..	City Anglo-Vernacular High School ..	13,284
77	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School	10,572
78	Do. ..	Majidia Islamia High School	9,444
		Carried over ..	6,88,404

Statement (C) showing the present grant to each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Grant passed for 1939-40
		Brought forward ..	Rs. 6,88,404
		High Schools for Boys—(continued)	
79	Allahabad ..	Colonelganj High School ..	12,096
80	Do. ...	Jumna Mission High School ..	11,904
81	Do. ..	Lala Ram Lal Agarwal High School, Sirsa ..	3,996
82	Fatehpur ..	Anglo-Sanskrit School ..	3,468
83	Do. ..	Muslim A.-V. School ..	3,060
84	Etawah ..	Sanatan Dharam High School ..	9,768
85	Do. ..	A.-V. High School, Auraiya ..	4,128
86	Do. ..	Islamia High School ..	10,284
87	Cawnpore ..	D. A.-V. High School ..	12,648
88	Do. ..	Pandit Pirthi Nath High School ..	12,408
89	Do. ..	Gur Narayan Khattri High School ..	12,924
90	Do. ..	Kanya Kubja High School ..	8,616
91	Do. ..	Christ Church High School ..	9,960
92	Do. ..	Har Sahai Jagdamba Sahai High School ..	4,452
93	Do. ..	Adarsha Banga Vidyalaya ..	3,636
94	Jhansi ..	A. P. Mission High School ..	5,436
95	Do. ..	MacDonnel High School ..	10,752
96	Jalaun ..	Madho Rao Sindhya Vyas High School, Kalpi ..	4,392
97	Do. ..	D. A.-V. High School, Orai ..	5,832
98	Do. ..	S. R. Pathak A.-V. School, Konch ..	1,980
99	Hamirpur ..	D. A.-V. High School, Mahoba ..	2,760
100	Jaunpur ..	Jaunpur Raj Priya Nath Ghose High School ..	10,584
101	Do. ..	Kshattriya High School ..	13,956
102	Do. ..	Raja Harpal Singh A.-V. High School, Singra Mau.	7,668
		Carried over ..	8,75,112

Statement (C) showing the present grant to each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Grant passed for 1939-40
		Brought forward ..	Rs. 8,75,112
		High Schools for Boys—(continued)	
103	Jaunpur	Hindu High School, Mungra-Badshahpur ..	6,128
104	Do.	Bansidhar Kayastha Pathshala High School ..	6,360
105	Benares	Cutting Memorial High School ..	10,680
106	Do.	Central Hindu High School ..	24,912
107	Do.	Theosophical National Boys' School ..	10,092
108	Do.	Jai Narain's High School ..	12,120
109	Do.	Bengali Tola High School ..	10,128
110	Do.	Harish Chandra High School ..	17,244
111	Do.	D. A.-V. High School ..	12,348
112	Do.	Sanatan Dharam Vidyalaya ..	6,576
113	Do.	A.-V. Municipal High School ..	5,484
114	Ghazipur	City High School ..	20,076
115	Do.	D. A.-V. High School ..	4,476
116	Ballia	A.-V. High School ..	5,628
117	Do.	L. D. Meston High School ..	10,416
118	Mirzapur	Babu Lal Jaiswal High School ..	15,108
119	Do.	Anglo-Sanskrit Jubilee High School ..	5,633
120	Do.	Purushottam Das Narrotam Das A.-V. High School, Chunar.	7,296
121	Gorakhpur	St. Andrew's High School ..	14,004
122	Do.	Gorakhpur High School ..	17,652
123	Do.	D. A.-V. High School ..	1,200
124	Do.	King George High School, Barhaj Bazar ..	7,440
125	Azamgarh	Wesley High School ..	16,260
126	Do.	Shibli George High School ..	15,516
127	Do.	Smith High School, Azmatgarh ..	9,024
		Carried over ..	11,46,913

Statement (C) showing the present grant to each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(continued)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Grand passed for 1939-40
			Rs.
		Brought forward ..	11,46,913
		High Schools for Boys—(continued)	
128	Azamgarh	Shri Krishna Pathshala	5,928
129	Do.	D. A.-V. High School	3,804
130	Do.	Jiwan Ram High School, Maunath Bhanjan ..	3,900
131	Basti	Ratan Sen High School, Bansi	10,560
132	Do.	Anglo-Sanskrit High School	12,804
133	Almora	Ramsay High School	14,700
134	Do.	King George V Coronation High School, Pithoragarh.	7,944
135	Do.	A.-V. Mission High School, Dwarahat ..	6,132
136	Naini Tal	Lala Chet Ram Sah Thulgharia High School ..	12,648
137	Do.	Udairaj Hindu High School, Kashipur ..	6,972
138	Do.	Motiram Baburam A.-V. School, Haldwani ..	2,628
139	Garhwal	Messmore High School, Pauri	9,685
140	Lucknow	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit High School ..	11,856
141	Do.	Harichand High School	7,596
142	Do.	Kali Charan High School	10,836
143	Do.	Aminabad High School	7,104
144	Do.	Amir-ud-daula Islamia High School ..	10,224
145	Do.	D. A.-V. High School	9,972
146	Do.	Girdhari Singh Pathshala	7,608
147	Do.	St. Joseph's High School	7,164
148	Sitapur	Seth Jai Dayal High School, Biswan ..	7,608
149	Do.	Colvin High School, Mahmudabad ..	11,040
150	Do.	Raja Raghubar Dayal High School ..	5,628
		Carried over ..	13,40,254

Statement (C) showing the present grant to each of the High Schools and Intermediate Colleges for Boys—(concluded)

Serial no.	District	Name of institution	Grant passed for 1939-40
			Rs.
		Brought forward ..	13,40,254
		High Schools for Boys—(concluded)	
151	Hardoi ..	King George Kshatriya High School ..	13,548
152	Kheri ..	Dharam Sabha High School, Lakhimpur ..	7,020
153	Unao ..	Kedar Nath Diamond Jubilee High School, Maurawan.	7,836
154	Do. ..	Atal Behari High School ..	5,304
155	Rae Bareli ..	Sir Ram Pal Singh Hindu High School ..	7,044
156	Gonda ..	Lyll Collegiate School, Balrampur ..	15,372
157	Do. ..	Thompson High School ..	12,852
158	Do. ..	King George English High School, Utraula ..	3,804
159	Bahraich ..	Maharaj Singh High School ..	8,760
160	Partabgarh ..	Ajit Sombansi High School ..	8,784
161	Fyzabad ..	Manohar Lal High School ..	13,680
162	Do. ..	Forbes High School ..	10,200
163	Do. ..	Bisheshwar Nath High School, Akbarpur ..	8,760
164	Do. ..	Hobart English High School, Tanda ..	5,700
165	Do. ..	Sri Anant English School, Khapradih ..	5,028
166	Do. ..	Shyam Sundar Saraswati Vidyalaya ..	2,124
167	Do. ..	Chunni Lal A.-V. Vocational High School, Chitaputti.	2,004
168	Sultanpur ..	Madhusudan Vidyalaya ..	6,072
		Total ..	14,82,498

Statement (D) showing how grants are calculated in different provinces

Punjab	Central Provinces and Berar	Bihar and Orissa	Bombay Presidency	Madras Presidency	United Provinces	Bengal
<p>The maximum Government grant is three-fourth of expenditure less income from tuition fees. The income does not include other sources than tuition fees calculated on the basis of actual rates charged (paragraph 74).</p>	<p>The Government grant is not to exceed half of annual income or one-third of the annual expenditure of the school whichever is less (paragraph 108). In the case of schools which are carried on in special circumstances of peculiar difficulty the grant may be increased to the amount not exceeding half of the annual expenditure or to an amount not exceeding one-third of the expenditure in the case of schools maintained for backward classes (paragraph 109).</p>	<p>The monthly grant is limited to the difference between the standard cost and the fee income, provided that the minimum grant to a high school shall be Rs.75 a month and the maximum grant half of the standard cost. The standard cost of a school is made of the following items :</p> <p>(a) A lump sum for the cost of the teaching staff calculated as follows :</p> <p>For a school with less than 10 teachers monthly for each teacher Rs.52-6.</p> <p>For a school with 10 teachers monthly Rs. 525.</p> <p>For a school with 11 teachers monthly Rs.565.</p> <p>For a school with 12 teachers monthly Rs.590.</p> <p>For a school with 13 teachers monthly Rs.630.</p> <p>For a school with 14 teachers monthly Rs.655, and so on—</p> <p>(b) for a clerk Rs.30.</p> <p>(c) for repairs Rs.50.</p> <p>(d) for taxes actual sum.</p> <p>(e) provident fund 1/32.</p> <p>(f) for contingencies Rs. 45 (paragraphs 314 and 315)</p>	<p>The grant is not to exceed half of the total assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year (paragraph 363).</p>	<p>The Government grant is half of approved net cost for the preceding financial year, i.e. half the excess of the approved expenditure over the income from tuition fees reckoned at a standard rate (paragraph 32).</p>	<p>The grant is not to exceed the difference between the annual cost of maintenance and the income of the institution from fees and private sources or half the cost of maintenance whichever is less (paragraph 377).</p>	<p>In the case of high schools the grant does not ordinarily exceed one half of the amount contributed from private sources and in the case of middle schools the grant does not ordinarily exceed two-thirds of the amount of private contribution.</p>

Statement (E) showing the scale of fees in different provinces

Punjab	Central Provinces and Berar	Bihar and Orissa	Madras	United Provinces	Bengal	Bombay	
						*Bombay	*Mofussil
Grade: V, VI, VII, VIII, IX X Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.	<i>High School Classes—</i>	<i>High School Classes—</i>	(1) <i>Non-Government Colleges</i>				
Grade I 4 4 6 6 8 8	(For ordinary pupil excluding agriculturists.)	Classes XI and X, Rs. 3-8	In advance	Class III, Re. 1 ..	(1) Non-Govt. H. E. Schools—	I 3 0 0	2 0 0
Grade II 2 2 3 3 4 4 (paragraph 114)	Poor districts, Rs. 4 per mensem.	Class IX, Rs. 3 ..	By two equal instalments	.. IV, Re. 1 ..	1st and 2nd class, Rs. 3	II 3 0 0	2 8 0
	Dear districts, Rs. 4-8 per mensem.	.. VIII, Rs. 2-8. ..	Inter course Rs. 28 Rs. 30 (full)	.. V, Rs. 2 ..	3rd and 4th " " 2-8	III 4 0 0	2 8 0
	(For sons of agriculturists)	Classes VII and VI, Rs. 2	(2) <i>School Department</i>	.. VI, Rs. 2 ..	5th and 6th " " 2	IV 5 0 0	3 8 0
	Poor districts, Rs. 3 per mensem.	Class V, Re. 1-12 ..	Long term by 5	.. VII, Rs. 3 ..	7th and 8th " " Re. 1-8	V 5 0 0	3 8 0
	Dear districts, Rs. 3-8 per mensem.	.. IV, Re. 1-8 ..	Short term by 3	.. VIII, Rs. 3 ..	(2) Non-Govt. M. E. Schools—	VI 6 0 0	5 0 0
	<i>Middle Classes—</i>	<i>Middle English Schools—</i>	equal instalments	.. IX, Rs. 3 ..	Class VI, Rs. 2	VII 6 0 0	5 0 0
	(For ordinary pupil excluding agriculturist)	Classes VII and VI, Re. 1-4	Forms IV, V and VI Rs. 26-4 Rs. 15-12	.. X, Rs. 3 ..	.. V, Re. 1-12		
	Re. 1-8 per mensem ..	.. V and IV, Re. 1-4	Forms I, II and III Rs. 13-12 Rs. 8-4	Intermediate section, classes XI and XII, Rs. 6-8.	.. IV, " 1-8		
	(For sons of agriculturists)	Class III, 8 annas ..	equal instalments		.. III, " 1		
	Re. 1-8 per mensem.	.. II, 6 annas ..			.. II, annas 12		
		.. I, 4 annas (paragraph 278).	Classes IV and V Rs. 6-4 Rs. 3-12		.. I, " 8		
			Classes I, II and III Rs. 3-2 Rs. 1-14.				
			Course for supplementary certificate under the scheme for the award of the secondary school leaving certificates for each subject.				
			*Rs. 15 @ Rs. 9				
			*Subject to maximum of Rs. 30.				
			Subject to the maximum of @Rs. 18. (Paragraph 89-a).				

*The above rates of fees are charged in Government Secondary Schools. The minimum rates of fees in Non-Government Secondary Schools are not to be less than two-thirds of the rates charged in Government Schools.

Statement (F) showing non-recurring grants in the last five years (boys)

Years				Building and Equipment, etc.
				Rs.
1938-39	..	..	..	54,334
1937-38	..	..	..	37,500
1936-37	..	..	..	36,500
1935-36	..	..	..	65,060
1934-35	..	..	..	1,18,042