

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1907.

Enclosures

Spare copies

(2)

G.O., No. 664, 4th October 1907.

pp-23

Travelling allowance.

Directing that the Government of India be addressed with regard to the payment of — to European and Eurasian teachers sent for training to the Training class for Europeans established at Sanáwar in the Punjab.

Educational
~~Local & Mutl.~~ (1907) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 664-665

DATED 4. 10. 07

[Despatch Abstract.]

Travelling allowance

Directing that the Govt of India
may be addressed with regard to the payment of —
to European and Eurasian teachers sent for training to
the Training class for Europeans established at
Sanawar in the Punjab.

— Requesting the Government of
India to sanction the payment of — to European
& Eurasian teachers sent for training to the Training
class for Europeans established at Sanawar in
the Punjab.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

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1907.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 664, 4th October 1907.

Travelling allowance.

Directing that the Government of India be addressed with regard to the payment of — to European and Eurasian teachers sent for training to the Training class for Europeans established at Sanáwar in the Punjab.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. LOGAN, B.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 19th July 1907.

No.—Ref. on Cur. No. 4459.

In G.O., No. 198, Educational, dated 5th April 1907, the rate of stipend, to teachers of European schools who wish to undergo a course of training in the Sanáwar Training Class has been fixed at Rs. 40 a month, but no provision has been made for payment of travelling allowance to them. The Inspector (Mr. Stone) thinks, and I agree with him, that it is hopeless to expect young men to travel to and fro between this Presidency and Sanáwar at their own cost and that it would not be just to seek to throw the cost on the managers concerned even if they could afford to bear the burden. Rule 123 of the Madras Educational Rules provides for payment of travelling allowance to teachers employed in Government, Local and Municipal schools who are required to undergo training in any of the Training schools in this Presidency, and it seems to me that, considering the distance and the cost of the journey, a similar provision is all the more necessary to induce European and Eurasian teachers to take advantage of the Sanáwar Training class. I have, therefore, the honour to suggest that travelling allowance at the rate of double second-class fare may be given to students from the Madras Presidency for the journeys to and from Sanáwar at the beginning and end of the course or of the probationary period (article 114 of the Code of Regulations for European schools) and for journeys to and fro for one vacation during the course. I understand that the single second-class fare from Madras to Sanáwar is Rs. 90. The double second-class fare proposed is the allowance ordinarily given to officers of the second class mentioned in the Civil Service Regulations. This allowance may, perhaps, be considered too much for normal students, but considering the length of the journey, the extra cost of subsistence *en route* and the great hardship involved if the European and Eurasian teachers have to travel for several days together under third-class conditions, I think it may be allowed.

Order—No. 664, Educational, dated 4th October 1907.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 665.

From

H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated Ootacamund, the 4th October 1907.

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of the payment of travelling allowance to European and Eurasian teachers sent for training from this Presidency to the Training class for European teachers established at Sanáwar in the Punjab.

2. In the correspondence forwarded with Mr. Fell's letter No. 155, Education, dated the 23rd February 1907, the rate of stipends to European students sent to Sanáwar has been fixed at Rs. 40 per mensem, but no mention is made of the payment of any travelling allowance to them. The Director of Public Instruction considers that it is hopeless to expect young men to travel from this Presidency to Sanáwar at their own cost and that it would not be equitable to throw the cost on the managers of schools concerned; and he suggests that travelling allowance at the rate of double second-class fare may be given to students for the journeys to and from Sanáwar at the beginning and end of the course or of the probationary period and for journeys to and fro for one vacation during the course. The Governor in Council agrees with the Director of Public Instruction that students sent to Sanáwar should be paid travelling allowance from the general revenues, but is not convinced that the rate proposed, namely, double second-class fare by railway is necessary. It would seem sufficient if a single second-class fare were allowed for all journeys to and from Sanáwar at the beginning and end of the course or of the probationary period, and also a single second-class fare each way during the vacation. I am to request the sanction of the Government of India to this proposal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 664, 665, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 4TH OCTOBER 1907.

[SUBJECT.—*Payment of travelling allowance to teachers of European schools proceeding to Sanáwar for training.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 19th July 1907, No. 4459.

Please see G.O., No. 198, Educational, dated 5th April 1907, about the Training class for teachers in European schools established at Sanáwar in the Punjab.

2. In paragraph 3 of the above order it is said that a stipend of Rs. 40 a month will be paid to a student sent to Sanáwar to undergo a course of training, but no mention is made of the payment of any travelling allowance to the student.

3. The Director of Public Instruction thinks that it is hopeless to expect young men to travel to and fro between this Presidency and Sanáwar at their own cost and that it would not be just to seek to throw the cost on the managers concerned even if they could bear the burden. He points out that, under rule 123 of the Madras Educational rules, teachers employed in Government, Local or Municipal schools, who are required to undergo training in any of the Training schools in this Presidency, are paid travelling allowances and submits that similarly European teachers sent to the Sanáwar Training class should be paid travelling allowances.

4. The Director accordingly suggests that travelling allowance at the rate of double second-class fare may be given to students from the Madras Presidency for the journeys to and from Sanáwar at the beginning and end of the course or of the probationary period (as provided in article 114 of the Code of regulations for European schools) and for journeys to and fro for one vacation during the course. As the single second-class fare from Madras to Sanáwar is Rs. 90, the Director's proposal involves the payment of a sum of Rs. 720 ($\text{Rs. } 90 \times 2 \times 4$) as travelling allowance to each student sent to Sanáwar.

5. It is observed that, under rule 123 of the Educational rules, teachers in Government, Local or Municipal school are paid travelling allowances for a single journey on joining and on leaving the training institution. They are not allowed any travelling allowance for any journeys during the vacation. Similarly European students sent to Sanáwar may be paid travelling allowances for a single journey on going to and on returning from Sanáwar. If so, the travelling allowance to be paid to a single student will be Rs. 360 ($\text{Rs. } 90 \times 2 \times 2$) for a course.

6. The Director states that the double second-class fare he has proposed may be considered too much for normal students but considering the length of the journey, the extra cost of subsistence *en route* and the great hardship involved if the European and Eurasian teachers have to travel for several days together under third-class conditions, he thinks that double second-class fare may be allowed.

7. It is submitted that the following questions have now to be decided—

(1) whether travelling allowance should be paid to European teachers sent to the Sanáwar Training class;

(2) if travelling allowance is to be paid, whether it should be at the rates admissible to the third or second class officers and whether it should be single or double railway fare; and

(3) whether travelling allowance is to be paid for a single journey on joining and on leaving the Training class or also for two journeys during the vacation as suggested by the Director of Public Instruction.

T.K.—1-8-07.

From paragraph 5 of Despatch No. 373, dated 18th October 1906, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, printed on pages 3 and 4 of G.O., No. 198, Educational, dated 5th April 1907, it is observed that in the case of students who are sent to the Sanáwar Training school from other provinces than the Punjab and the stipends should be paid by the Local Government concerned. In letter No. 861 from the Government of India to the Government of Burma, dated 14th October 1904,

Vide also correction slip No. 34 on page 93 of the Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations. printed on page 3 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 17th February 1905, it was held that travelling allowance may be granted by a Local Government to students selected for education of a normal school, but nothing is stated as to the class of travelling allowance to be granted. For orders whether the Director of Public Instruction's proposals may be accepted. The remarks of the Financial Department may be obtained u.o. in the first instance.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—3-8-07.

C. A. SOUTER—5-8-07.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction should have submitted his current letter through the Accountant-General—*vide* G.O., No. 918, Public, dated 10th July 1907, and rule XXXVIII of the Correspondence rules.

2. Travelling allowance from public revenues has been sanctioned by the Government of India to persons holding no Government appointments in the following cases :—

Government of India, Home department, letter No. 861, dated 14th October 1904, in G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 17th February 1905.

Endorsement of the Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture), No. 12—65—2, dated 11th April 1906, in G.O., No. 369, Revenue, dated 24th April 1906.

Letter from the Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture), No. 1710—101—3, dated 18th August 1906, in G.O., No. 859, Revenue, dated 4th September 1906.

Government of India (Home department) letter No. 658, dated 31st July 1906, in G.O., No. 513, Financial, dated 11th August 1906.

3. The rates of travelling allowance to be drawn have not been specified in the foregoing cases, but it is presumed that all these private students are treated as belonging to the third class for purpose of travelling allowance, as the grant of travelling allowances in these cases is purely a concession. The teachers of European schools selected for training in the Sanáwar Training class who will be granted a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem should also, it is submitted, be classed as third-class officers. The proposal to treat them as second-class officers, *i.e.*, to grant them travelling allowance at the rate of double second-class fare for the journeys to and from Sanáwar at the beginning and end of the course or of the probationary period and for journeys to and fro for one vacation during the course, apparently requires the sanction of the Government of India.

Article 1002 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 198, Educational dated 5th April 1907.

Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 4459, dated 19th July 1907 (current).

V.G.K.—7-8-07.

(a) Travelling allowance of private students for the journey to a normal school.

(b) Travelling expenses of persons, who are selected by the Local Government to undergo a course of training at any Government Agricultural College in India, at the Bengal Veterinary College or at any of the technical schools or colleges in other parts of India and also of students who may be deputed to visit special exhibitions and demonstrations.

(c) Travelling allowance to Hospital Assistant pupils for journeys performed by them to join a medical school in the Madras Presidency.

In the case in G.O., No. 859, Revenue, dated 8th September 1906, travelling expenses are allowed by India. The intention there seems to be that *actual expenses* should be reimbursed and this seems to be the best guide; but the expenses by railway must be limited by the fare of a specified class. For European and Eurasian teachers sent to Sanáwar, second class by railway would appear to be appropriate. The matter had better be referred to India as the question will not arise in this Presidency alone.

C. M. SCHMIDT—10-8-07.

Very well.

H. BRADLEY—12-8-07.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please draft.

H. D. TAYLOR—14-8-07.

A draft is submitted for approval.

T.K.—19-8-07.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—20-8-07.

C. A. SOUTER—21-8-07.

H. D. TAYLOR—21-8-07.

Can we sanction travelling allowance without reference to India? I am not clear as to why reference is to be made.

In the penultimate sentence, to what do the words "in such cases" refer?

How are actual travelling expenses to be defined and certified? Surely, it is best to lay down a precise rule, *e.g.*, that single second-class fare is to be given?

G. S. F[ORBES]—21-8-07.

Under exception (a) (1) to article 1033 of the Civil Service Regulations (now omitted), the Local Government was empowered to sanction travelling allowance to a student selected for education at a Normal school, for the journey to the school "at the rate allowed to officers of the third class". This provision was, however, omitted on the ground that the Civil Service Regulations were not an appropriate place for rules relating to the travelling allowance of private students—

On page 8 of G.O., No. 94, Educational, dated 17th February 1905. *vide* paragraph 2 of India's letter to the Government of Burma, No. 861, Home Department, dated 14th October 1904.

In the same letter, the Government of India sanctioned "the retention of the existing concession" of granting travelling allowance to students selected for training. By the expression "existing concession", the Government of India apparently had in mind the concession allowed by exception (a) (1) to article 1033 of the Civil Service Regulations (which has now been omitted) of granting travelling allowance at the rates allowed to officers of the third class "for the journey to the school". This ruling has been embodied in paragraph 7 on page 169 of the Madras supplement to the Civil Service Regulations, 3rd edition. It seems therefore that the Local Government can grant travelling allowance on the scale above referred to without reference to India to students proceeding for training to Sanáwar. If travelling allowance is granted at rates * different from the one specified above, the sanction of India would appear to be necessary.

* The Director of Public Instruction proposes to give double second-class for two journeys "to and from Sanáwar".

2. Attention is in this connection solicited to the Government of India letter No. 1710—101-3, dated 18th August 1906 (Department of Revenue and Agriculture), in which sanction was accorded to the proposal of this Government in the Revenue Department "to pay from general revenues the travelling expenses of students who may be selected by the Local Government to undergo a course of training at the Bengal Veterinary College or at any of the technical schools or colleges in other parts of India; and also of students who may be deputed to visit special exhibitions and demonstrations of the nature mentioned in your letter".

3. If it is considered that the above ruling is applicable to the present case, then "actual travelling expenses" may be sanctioned.

4. As the point raised is not free from doubt, it is suggested that the papers may be referred to the Accountant-General for remarks u.o.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—5-9-07.

C. A. SOUTER—6-9-07.

To the Accountant-General for favour of remarks.

H. D. TAYLOR—7-9-07.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

A reference to the Government of India is, I think, necessary. In the first place, in the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the subject nothing has been included on account of travelling allowance in the statement of the cost of the scheme. Then the proposal to treat the students as second-class officers is not in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. In those regulations it is only officers, the pay of whose appointment exceeds Rs. 100 a month, that are treated as second-class officers. The proposal to grant travelling allowance to students to enable them to spend the vacation at their homes is also unusual.

W. DOBBIE—16-9-07.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

What is the course? How is it distinguished from the probationary period? What is the length of the vacation?

H. D. TAYLOR—18-9-07.

The length of the course at the Sanáwar training class is not known. Under article 115 of the Code of Regulations for European schools, the course of studies in any training institutions for Europeans "will occupy not less than two years".

Under article 114 of the same Code, candidates selected for training will be on probation for two months and these two months are obviously referred to as the probationary period. There is no information as to the length of the vacation at the Sanáwar Training school.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—21-9-07.

C. A. SOUTER—23-9-07.

Resubmitted.

I have amplified the draft slightly. It is for consideration whether a single second-class fare should be recommended for one journey (one way only) a year during the vacation.

H. D. TAYLOR—24-9-07.

I think we may recommend a second-class fare each way during the vacation. The draft may be modified accordingly and issued.

G. S. F[ORBES]—25-9-07.

To the Financial Department for acceptance.

H. D. TAYLOR—26-9-07.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted.

A.S.—27-9-07.

V.G.K.—30-9-07.

C. M. SCHMIDT—1-10-07.

H. BRADLEY—2-10-07.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue,

H. D. TAYLOR—4-10-07.

[G.O., Nos. 664, 665, Educational, dated 4th October 1907.]

[E.]
1,000-11-9-06

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

From	Number.	Date.	Pages.
[1738] The D.P.S.	4459	19-7-07	1 to 2

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. 1738

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.
198	5-4-07	sc		
599	5-9-05	sc		
565/66	19-11-03	sc		

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.

Stock Form No. 135.
4,000-27-4-06.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received



190

, Registered

22/7/1907.

Subject.

Requesting that a provision for travelling allowance be made for teachers of European Schools who wish to proceed to Sanawar Punjab to undergo a course of training in the Sanawar Training class.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Ref on Cur No. 4 4 5 9/07

Spare copies

Station Madras, Dated the 19th July 1907.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. T.T. Logan, B.A;

(Designation) Ag: Director of Public Instruction

Madras.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department

Su,

A

In G.O. No. 198, Educational, dated 5th April 1907, the rate of stipend to teachers of European schools who wish to undergo a course of training in the Sanawar Training Class has been fixed at Rs 40 a month, but no provision has been made for payment of travelling allowance to them. The Inspector (Mr. Stone) thinks, and I agree with him, that it is hopeless to expect young men to travel to and fro between this Presidency and Sanawar at their own cost and that it would not be just to seek to throw the cost on the managers concerned even if they could afford to bear the burden. Rule 123 of the Madras Educational Rules provides for payment of travelling allowance to teachers employed in Government, Local and Municipal schools who are required to undergo training in any of the Training schools in this Presidency, and it seems to me, that considering the distance and the cost of the journey, a similar provision

Rs
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N.V.S.

to be
who
NOTES.

[E.]
2.
1,000-10-11-06.

C. No. 1738 From the D.P.I.

No. 4459, dated 19-7-1907.

SUBJECT.

Payment of travelling allowance to teachers
of European Schools proceeding to Sanawar
for training.

A

Please see G.O. no. 198 Edl dated 5th April 1907
about the Training Class for teachers in European
Schools established at Sanawar in the Punjab.

2. In para. 3 of the above order it is said
that a stipend of Rs 40 a month will be paid
to a student sent to Sanawar to undergo a
course of training but no mention is made of the
payment of any travelling allowance to the student.

3. The D.P.I. thinks that it is hopeless to
expect young men to travel to and fro between
this Presidency and Sanawar at their own cost
and that it would not be just to seek to throw
the cost on the managers concerned even if they
could bear the burden. He points out that under
rule 123 of the Madras Educational Rules,
teachers employed in Govt., Local or Municipal
Schools, who are required to undergo training in
any of the Training Schools in this Presidency
are paid travelling allowances and submits that
similarly European teachers sent to the Sanawar
Training class should be paid travelling allowances.

Page 1 of C-F

Pages 30 & 31

4. The Director accordingly suggests that travelling allowance at the rate of double second class fare may be given to students from the Madras Presidency for the journeys to and from Sanawar at the beginning and end of the Course or of the probationary period (as provided in article 114 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools) and for journeys to and fro for one vacation during the Course. As the single second class fare from Madras to Sanawar is Rs 90, the Director's proposal involves the payment of a sum of Rs 720 ($\text{Rs } 90 \times 2 \times 4$) as travelling allowance to each student sent to Sanawar.

5. It is observed that under rule 123 of the Educational rules, teachers in Govt. Local or Municipal School are paid travelling allowances for a single journey on joining and on leaving the training institution. They are not allowed any travelling allowance for any journeys during the vacation. Similarly European students sent to Sanawar may be paid travelling allowances for a single journey on going to and^{on} returning from Sanawar. If so, the travelling allowance to be paid to a single student will be Rs 360 ($\text{Rs } 90 \times 2 \times 2$) for a course.

6. The Director states that the double second class fare he has proposed may be considered too much for normal students but considering the

14 38

length of the journey, the extra cost of subsistence en route and the great hardship involved if the European and Eurasian teachers have to travel for several days together under third class conditions he thinks that double second class fare may be allowed -

7. It is submitted that the following questions have now to be decided -

- (1) whether travelling allowance should be paid to European teachers sent to the Sanawar Training class,
- (2) if travelling allowance is to be paid, whether it should be at the rates admissible to the third or second class officers and whether it should be single or double railway fare &
- (3) whether travelling allowance is to be paid for a single journey on joining and on leaving the Training class or also for two journeys during the vacation as suggested by the D.P.I.

7/4
1-807

A

From paragraph 5 of Despatch No. 373 dated 18th October 1906, from the Govt. of India to the Secretary of State, printed on pages 2 & 4 of G.O. No. 198 E.O. dated 5th April 1907, it is observed that in the case of students who are sent to the Sanawar Training school from other provinces than the Punjab & the

Pipinds

See also correction slip
No 34. on page 92 of
the Madras Supplement
to the C. P.



Up. 1738-1
5-8-07
581

Stipends should be paid by the Local Govt
concerned. In letter No 861 from the Govt of
India, dated 14th October 1904. printed on
page 3 of G.O. No 94 Ed., dated 17th February
1905, it was held that travelling allowance
may be granted by a local Government
to students selected ^{for education} at a normal school
but nothing is stated as to the class of
travelling allowance to be granted. For
orders whether the D.P.I.'s proposals may
be accepted. The remarks of the Financial
Department may be obtained no. in the first
instance.

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3.8.07

Ces
5.8.7.

Fin. No.

CURRENT NO.
3403
FINANCIAL
Repd. 6-8-07
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The D.P.I. should have submitted his
current letter through the Acct. - Genl
vide G.O. 918 Public & 10.7.07 and rule ~~XXXVIII~~ of
the Correspondence Rules.
2. Travelling allowance ^{from public revenues} has been sanctioned
by the Govt of India to ^{persons holding no} ~~persons holding no~~
^{Govt. appointments} in the following cases: —

- (a) Trav. allow. ^{private} of students for the journey to a normal
school.
- (b) Trav. ^{scholarship} of persons holding no Govt app., who
are selected by the local Govt to undergo a
course of training at any Govt Agricultural College
in India, at the Bengal Veterinary College or at any
of the technical schools or colleges in other parts of

G.O. 2. Home Dept. letter 861 &
14-X-04 in G.O. 74 Edul. &
17-2-1905. T

End of the S. 2. (Rev. & Agric)
No. 12-65-2 & 11-4-06 in
G.O. 367 Rev. & 24-4-06 E

Letter from the S. 2. (Rev. & Agric)
No. 1710-101-3 & 15-8-06 in
G.O. 859 Rev. & 4-9-06. G

June

of India and also of students who may be deputed to visit special exhibitions and demonstrations.

G.O. 2. (Hundredth) letter
N. 653 & 21.7.06 in P. 513
of 11.8.06. K

(c) Trav. allow^s to hospital assistant pupils for journeys performed by them to join a medical school in the Madras Presidency.

Art. 1002 of the C.S.R.
The reasoning here is not
quite clear but

Para: 3 of P.O. 1982 and 3
5.4.07 flag A

G.P. 1's letter 4459 & 19.7.07
(current)

3. The rates of trav. allow^s to be drawn have not been specified in the foregoing cases but it is presumed that all these private students are treated as belonging to the third class for purpose of trav. allow^s, as the grant of trav. allow^s in these cases is purely a concession. The teachers of European schools selected for training in the Sanawar training class who will be granted a stipend of Rs. 40 per m. should also, it is sub^d, be classed as third class officers. The proposal to treat them as second class officers, i.e., to grant them trav. allow^s at the rate of double second class fare for the journeys to and from Sanawar at the beginning and end of the course or of the probationary period and for journeys to and fro for one vacation during the course, ^{apparently} requires the sanction of the Govt of India. The ~~Act~~ ^{Govt} may, it is sub^d, be consulted.

W.K.
7.8.07.



CS

7

In the case in G.O. 859 Rev. 78. Sept. 1906, travelling expenses are allowed of India. The intention there seems to be that actual expenses should be reimbursed and this seems to be the best guide; but there must be the expenses by railway must be limited to the fare of a specified class. For European & Eurasian teachers sent to Sanskrit second class by railway would appear to be appropriate. The matter had better be referred to India as the question will not arise in this Presidency alone

Cue
10.8.07

Very well draft please

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1280

File No. 3403-1
12/8/07

T.R.
14.8.07

Please Refl.

H.S.

16.8.07

A draft is submitted for approval.

7/11
19.8.07

20

20.8.07

HM

20.8.07

Sec

Cal

21.8.07

H.S.

21.8.07

Art 664-65202
4-10-07

16 78

Can we sanction t.a. without
reference to India. I am not
clear as to the reference is to be
made

In the penultimate sentence
"What do the words" in such
cases" refer.

How are actual travel
expenses to be defined & certified?
Surely it is best to lay down
a precise rule e.g. that single
second class fare is to be
given?

877
21/

10/5/07

Page 268 of the
4th edition.

On page 3 of G.O.
No.94 Edl./17-2-05.-T

Under exception (a) 1 to Article 1083 of
the C.S.R. (now ^{amended} superseded), the Local Government
was empowered to sanction travelling allowance
to a student selected for education at a Normal
School, for the journey to the school "at the
"rate allowed to officers of the third class".
This provision was, however, omitted on the ground
that the C.S.R. were not an appropriate place for
rules relating to the travelling allowance of
private students - vide para.2 of India's letter
to the Govt. of Burma, No.861, Home Department,
dated 14th October 1904. In the same letter
the Govt. of India sanctioned "the retention of
"the existing concession" of granting travelling
allowance

19 88

allowance to students selected for training. By the expression "existing concession" the Government of India apparently had in mind the concession allowed by exception a(1) to Article 1083 of the C.S.R. (which has now been omitted) of granting travelling allowance at the rates allowed to officers of the third class "for the journey to the school". This ruling has been embodied in para.7 on page 169 of the Madras Supplement to the C.S.R., 3rd Ed. It seems therefore that the Local Government can grant travelling allowance on the scale above referred to without reference to India to students proceeding for training to Sanawar. If travelling allowance is granted at rates different from the one specified above, the sanction of India would appear to be necessary.

2. Attention is in this connection solicited to the Government of India letter No.1710-101-3, dated 18th August 1906 (Department of Revenue and Agriculture) in which sanction was accorded to the proposal of this Government in the Revenue Department "to pay from "general revenues the travelling expenses of students who may be selected by the Local Government "to undergo a course of training at the Bengal "Veterinary College or at any of the Technical "Schools or Colleges in other parts of India; and "also of students who may be deputed to visit "special exhibitions and demonstrations of the "nature mentioned in your letter".

3. If it is considered that the above ruling is applicable to the present case, then "actual travelling expenses" may be sanctioned.

4. As the point raised is not free from doubt, it is suggested that the papers may be referred to the Accountant-General for remarks.

*The D.F.S. proposes to give double second class for two journeys to and from Sanawar? vide page 2 of cf.

on pages 24 & 25 of 80.
859 Revd 4.9.05. G



sp
7-9-07
1738-2
7-8-07

Rev
5.9.07

Lee
Chd

A.G. u.o. for favour of remarks

7-9-07



A. J. S. A.O. No. 78
16.9.07

16-9-1907
A.G.

B.D.
16.9.07
A.G.

Educational Dep.

What is the Course? How is it distinguished from the probationary period? What is the length of the vacation?

H.D.T.
18.8.07

Page 22 of the book
put up.

The length of the Course at the Sanaw Training Class is not known. Under Article 115 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, the Course of Studies in any training institutions for Europeans "will occupy not less than two years".

Under Article 114 of the same Code, Candidates Selected for training, will be on probation for two months and three months

9
20 - 9.8
Accd. Genl. Office
A reference to the Government of India is I think necessary. In the first place in the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the subject nothing has been included on account of travelling allowance in the statement of the cost of the scheme. Then the proposal to treat the students as 2nd class Officers is not in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. In those Regulations it is only Officers the pay of whose appointment exceeds Rs.100 a month that are treated as 2nd class Officers. The proposal to grant travelling allowance to students to enable them to spend the vacation at their homes is also unusual.

108

months are obviously referred to as the probationary period. There is no informant as to the length of the vacation at the Sanawar Training School.

21.9.07

Sec
Cds
23.9.7.

Reasons.

I have amplified the draft slightly. It is for consideration whether a single second class fare should be recommended for one journey ^{one way only} a year during the vacation.

24.9.07.

6/11

I think we may recommend a second class fare each way during the vacation. The draft may be modified and framed.

8/7/5

Ind. no. franchise

26.9.07

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.



26.9.07 No. 138-3 26.9.07

85
16/11

the length of the vacation is not known. The length of the vacation is not known. The length of the vacation is not known.

The length of the vacation is not known. The length of the vacation is not known. The length of the vacation is not known.

26.9.07

118
Financial Dept.

CS

The draft may, it is
submitted, be accepted.



CH
27-9-07
20907

Cms.
1. x. 9

21007

PA Edue. Dept.

Enter in Rep please find.

done
AS
6 coe

Financial Dept

The draft was
submitted

10/10/07

Not 664-66-82

2nd

8 p today
4/10/07

Recd
5-10-07 at 12-30 Pm.

Scpts dtd
26/10/07

G.O. 198 Ed. A
5-4-07

Educational Department.

3P

23

ORDER:--
P.S. 664
4.10.07

The Government of India will be addressed.

Cal
21.8.7.

665
21-8-07

LETTER:--
To 665
4.10.07

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Sir,

I am directed to address you on the subject of the payment of travelling allowance to European and Eurasian teachers sent from this Presidency for training to the Training Class for European teachers established at Sanawar in the Punjab.

2. In the correspondence forwarded with Mr. Fell's letter No.155, Education, dated the 23rd February 1907, the rate of stipends to European students sent to Sanawar for training has been fixed at Rs.40 per mensem, but no mention is made of the payment of any travelling allowance to them. The ~~D.P.I., Madras~~ ^{Madras} considers that it is hopeless to expect young men to travel ~~to and fro~~ ^{from} between this Presidency ~~and~~ ^{to} Sanawar at their own cost and that it would not be ~~just~~ ^{equitable} to seek to throw the cost on the managers of schools

fund

2.

48

concerned; and he suggests that travelling allowance at the rate of double second class fare may be given to students from this Presidency for the journeys to and from Sanawar at the beginning and end of the course or of the probationary period, and for journeys to and fro for one vacation during the course. The Governor in Council agrees with the D.P.I. that students sent to Sanawar should be paid travelling allowance from the general revenues, but is not convinced that the rate proposed by the ~~D.P.I.~~ ^{namely,} viz. double second class fare by railway is necessary ~~or that travelling allowance should~~

It would seem sufficient if a
actual expenses were paid.
in such case
Double second class fare were
allowed for all journeys to
and from Sanawar at the beginning
and end of the course or of the
probationary period, and also
a double second class fare each
way during the vacation.

~~be paid for two journeys during the~~
~~vacation.~~ I am therefore to ^{request} submit the
~~question for the orders of the Government~~
~~of India.~~

7th
20.8.07

CWS
(L.X.V) I have etc.

20.8.07

Cled
21.8.7
21.8.07

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
190

DATED

CURRENT NO.

1738

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

Notes

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

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(13)

G.O., No. 666, 4th October 1907.

pp-12

Ramnad Rani Scholarship.

Stating that the Director of Public Instruction, being the person acting in the administration of the trust connected with the —, the application for vesting the property in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments should be made by the Director of Public Instruction and the Accountant-General jointly.

Educational (1907) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 666

DATED 4-10-07

[Despatch Abstract.]

Ramnad Rani Scholarship

Stating that the D.P. I being the person
 acting in the administration of the trust connected with the
 the application for vesting the property in the
 Treasurer of Charitable Endowments should be made
 by the D.P. I and the A.G. jointly.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1907.

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G.O., No. 666, 4th October 1907.

Ramnad Rani Scholarship.

Stating that the Director of Public Instruction, being the person acting in the administration of the trust connected with the —, the application for vesting the property in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments should be made by the Director of Public Instruction and the Accountant-General jointly.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O., No. 431, Educational, dated 6th July 1907.

ABSTRACT.—Declining to approve the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that the Ramnad Rani scholarship during the current year may be granted to A. Minakshi Sundaram, a student from the Native College, Madura, without competition, and requesting the Director of Public Instruction to state whether it will not be desirable to vest the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. LOGAN, B.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 21st August 1907.

No.—R.C. No. 1272.

With-reference to G.O., No. 431, Educational, dated 6th July 1907, I have the honour to state that I consider it desirable to vest the Ramnad Rani Scholarship Endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under the Charitable Endowments Act VI of 1890.

As the endowment is at present invested in Government paper in the name of the Accountant-General, Fort St. George, it appears to me that under the Act a formal application should be made by him for the vesting of the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Order—No. 666, Educational, dated 4th October 1907.

Although the moneys belonging to the Ramnad Rani scholarship are invested in Government securities in the name of the Accountant-General, the Director of Public Instruction is the person acting in the administration of the trust. The application under section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act for vesting the fund in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments should therefore be made by the Director of Public Instruction and the Accountant-General jointly.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 666, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 4TH OCTOBER 1907.

[SUBJECT.—*Ramnad Rani Scholarship Endowment.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 21st August 1907, No. 1272.

Please see G.O., No. 431, Educational, dated 6th July 1907, and the notes there-with.

2. In paragraph 2 of that order, the Director of Public Instruction was asked to state whether it would not be desirable to vest the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The Director of Public Instruction states that it is desirable to vest the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, but that, as the funds of the endowment are invested in Government securities in the name of the Accountant-General, the Accountant-General should, under the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, submit a formal application for vesting the fund as proposed.

3. Under rule 1 of the rules * for the Ramnad Rani scholarship the Endowment funds are invested in Government securities in the name of the Accountant-General; but under rule 3 the scholarship is awarded by the Director of Public Instruction, who appears therefore to be the person acting in the administration of the trust. Under section 6, sub-section (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act it is the person or persons acting in the administration of the trust who should apply to the Local Government for vesting the trust property in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. It appears therefore that the Director of Public Instruction, who is the person acting in the administration of the trust, should make the application to Government.

4. Perhaps both the Director of Public Instruction and the Accountant-General may be taken as the persons acting in the administration of the trust and the Director of Public Instruction may be

A asked to submit a joint application from the Accountant-General and himself for vesting the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

T. K.—4-9-07.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—7-9-07.

C. A. SOUTER—9-9-07.

The adoption of the course suggested at A is safer. No one can possibly find ground for objection.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-9-07.

When the matter was up before (G.O., No. 431, dated 6th July 1907) I do not think it was clearly understood that the fund was standing in the name of the Accountant-General.

What would be gained by vesting the fund under the Charitable Endowments Act? The endowment was actually handed over to Government—*vide* notification with Government Order, dated 26th December 1896, and the rules for its employment can be modified by the Director of Public Instruction with Government's sanction (paragraph 6 *ibid*).

G. S. F[ORBES]—11-9-07.

The endowment was created in 1860 and was accepted by Government by the notification published under G.O., No. 734, Public, dated 18th May 1860. The notification ran thus:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Punyaswami Deva, nephew of the Rani of Ramnad and Manager of the Zamindari, has offered to place at the disposal of Government the sum of Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of founding an annual gold medal at the Zilla school of Madura, in the name of the Rani Zamindar of Ramnad; the medal to be given for the encouragement of the study of the Tamil language, under such regulations as may be approved of by Government.

The Governor in Council has, through the Director of Public Instruction, informed Punyaswami Deva that the Government willingly accept his offer and highly appreciate the laudable zeal evinced by him in the cause of native education.

2. In accordance with this notification, certain rules for the award of this medal were framed by the Director of Public Instruction and approved by Government in G.O., No. 772, Public, dated 30th May 1861.

What power was it necessary to reserve?
G. S. F[ORBES].

3. No power was reserved in these rules for Government to alter the rules once made.

4. In 1872, however, the rules regarding this medal were altered by substituting a scholarship for the medal and by providing that the Director of Public Instruction can, with the approval of Government, alter the rules from time to time (*vide* G.O., No. 187, Educational, dated 22nd June 1872).

5. In view of the opinions expressed by the Advocate-General (Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar and the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Wallis) in G.Os., No. 826, Educational, dated 8th December 1899, and No. 148, Educational, dated 13th March 1902, the alterations made in the conditions of the trust in 1872 (*vide* G.O., No. 187, Educational, dated 22nd June 1872) whereby a scholarship was substituted for a gold medal seem to have been *ultra vires*.

6. Attention is also solicited to paragraph 2 of the opinion of the Advocate-General (Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar) on pages 3 to 5 of G.O., No. 826, Educational, dated 8th December 1899. From this it will be observed that it is extremely doubtful whether Government can be a trustee or accept the trusteeship of public charitable endowments. Nor can any officer of Government in his official capacity, as representing the Government, be a trustee. The only way now of placing the endowment on a legal basis seems to be by bringing it under the Charitable Endowments Act, in which case, the Local Government may modify the rules on the application of the trustees under section 5.

T.K.—20-9-07.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—22-9-07.

C. A. SOUTER—23-9-06.

H. D. TAYLOR—26-9-07.

Very well: but in this case it seems a useless formality.

G. S. F[ORBES]—26-9-07.

Draft please.

H. D. TAYLOR—26-9-07.

A draft is submitted below for approval.

T. K.—30-9-07.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—2-10-07.

C. A. SOUTER—3-10-07.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-10-07.

[G.O., No. 666, Educational, dated 4th October 1907.]

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

From	Number.	Date.	Pages.
[2055] D.P.I.	1272	21-8-07	1

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. 2055

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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24/8/1907

Subject.

Stating that it is desirable to vest the Ramnad Rani Scholarship Endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

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AC No. 1272/07

Station Madras, Dated the 21st August 1907.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. T.T. LOGAN, E.A.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No. 431, Educational, dated 6th July 1907, I have the honour to state that I consider it desirable to vest the Ramnad Rani Scholarship Endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under the Charitable Endowments Act VI of 1890.

As the endowment is at present invested in Government paper in the name of the Accountant General, Fort St. George, it appears to me that under the Act a formal application should be made by him for the vesting of the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

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

Arthur 20-8-07

For Director of Public Instruction.

K.P.D.

Note 666302/27
4-10-07

C.No. 2055 From the D.P.I.

No. 1272, dated 21-8-1907.

SUBJECT.

Ramnadh Rami Scholarship Endowment.

Please see G.O. no. 431, Edl. dated 6th July 1907 and the notes therewith.

2. In para. 2 of that order, the D.P.I. was asked to state whether it would not be desirable to vest the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The D.P.I. states that it is desirable to vest the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, but that as the funds of the endowment are invested in Govt. securities in the name of the Accountant-General, the Accountant-General should under the Charitable Endowments Act VI of 1890 submit a formal application for vesting the fund as proposed.

3. Under rule 1 of the rules* for the Ramnadh Rami Scholarship the endowment funds are invested in Govt securities in the name of the Acctt. General; but under rule 3 the scholarship is awarded by the D.P.I., who appears therefore to be the person acting in the administration of the trust. Under Section 6, sub-section (d) of the Charitable Endowments Act it is the person or persons acting in the administration of the trust who should apply to the local Govt. for vesting the trust property in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. It appears therefore that the D.P.I., who appears therefore to be the person acting in the administration of the trust, who

* Printed in G.O. no. 783 Edl dated 26th Dec '96. G.

2 LP

is as the person acting in the administration of the trust, should make the application to Govt.

4. ~~But in order to obviate any reasonable doubt~~
^{Perhaps} in the matter both the D.P.I. and the A.G. may be taken as the persons acting in the administration of the trust and the D.P.I. may be asked to submit a joint application from the A.G. & himself for vesting the endowment in the Treasurer of Charitable endowments.

This seems the correct procedure
C. S. M. A.

7.9.07
4.9.07
D. S. M. A.
7.9.07
C. S. M. A.
9.9.7.

The adoption of the course suggested at A. is safer. To one can possibly find ground for objection.

h. h.

H. D. Taylor
10.2.07

When the matter was up before (C.C. 677/07) I do not think it was clearly understood that the fund was standing in the name of the Act for. What will be gained by vesting the fund under the Char. Endow. Act?

The money endowment was actually handed over to the Treas. of the Char. Endow. Act. vide N. H. M. A. 10/2/07

3 a 38
the rules for its employment
can be modified by the
D.H.I. with Govt's sanction
(para 6 ibid)

[Signature]

12.9.81

The endowment was created in 1860 and was accepted by Government by the notification published under G.O. No.734, Public, dated 18th May 1860. The notification ran thus:--

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Punyaswami Deva, nephew of the Rani ^{of} Ramnad and Manager of the Zamindari, has offered to place at the disposal of Government the sum of Rs.1,200, for the purpose of founding an annual gold medal at the Zilla school of Madura, in the name of the Rani Zamindar of Ramnad; the Medal to be given for the encouragement of the study of the Tamil language, under such regulations as may be approved of by Government.

The Governor in Council has, through the Director of Public Instruction, informed Punyaswami Deva that the Government willingly accept his offer and highly appreciate the laudable zeal evinced by him in the cause of Native education."

2. In accordance with this notification, certain rules for the award of this medal were framed by the D.P.I. and approved by Government in G.O. No. 772, Public, dated 30th May 1861.

3. No power was reserved in these rules for

Government

What power was reserved?
[Signature]

48

Government to alter the rules once made.

4. In 1872, however, the rules regarding this Medal were altered by substituting a scholarship for the Medal and by providing that the D.P.I. can with the approval of Government alter the rules from time to time. (Vide G.O. No.187, Edl., dated 22nd June 1872).

#

5. In view of the opinions expressed by the Advocates General (Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar and the Hon'ble Mr. J.P. Wallis) in G.Os.No.826, Edl., dated 8th December 1899 and No.148, Edl., dated 13th March 1902, the alterations made in the conditions of the trust in 1872, (vide G.O.No.187, Edl., dated 22nd June 1872) whereby a scholarship was substituted for a gold medal, seem to have been ultra vires.

N
M

#

6. Attention is also solicited to para.2 of the opinion of the Advocate General (Sir V.Bhashyam Aiyangar) on pages 3 to 5 of G.O. No.826, Edl., dated 8th December 1899. From this it will be observed that Government can ^{be} neither a trustee nor accept the trusteeship of public charitable endowments. Nor can any officer of Government in his official capacity, as representing the Government, be a trustee. The only way now of placing the endowment on a legal basis seems to be by bringing it under the Charitable Endowments Act, ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ

N

It is extremely doubtful whether

74/ which case, the local Govt. may modify the rules on the application of the trustee under sec 5.

22.9.07
HM

Lee
23.9.07

26.9.07

Very well: but in this case it seems a useless formality.

J. L. [unclear]

Soft [unclear]
[unclear]
26-27

A draft is submitted for approval.

TK
30-9-07
2-10-07 [unclear]

See
[unclear]
8207

Long
[unclear]
600

[Gonosobroldy 4007]

Read again G.O. No.431, Edl., dated 6-7-1907. — *abstract* —

Read also C. No.2055, from the Director of Public Instruction, No.1272,
dated 21-8-1907.

ORDER:--
P.S.

Although the moneys belonging to the Ramnad Rani Scholarship are invested in Government securities in the name of the Accountant-General, the D.P.I. is the person acting in the administration of the trust. ~~The Government therefore consider that~~ the application under Section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act for vesting the fund in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments should ^{therefore} be made by the D.P.I. and the Accountant-General jointly.

T.K.
30-9-07.

K.R.
2-10-07.

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The D.P.I.

" A.G.

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81
8-3-32

NOTES.
